



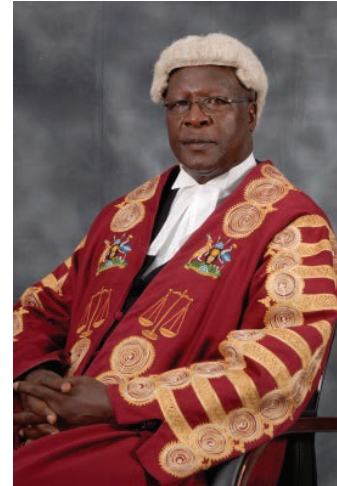
THE JUSTICE LAW AND ORDER SECTOR

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT
2014/15

September 2015

Foreword

Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS) has now completed the third year of implementation of its third Sector Strategic Investment Plan. JLOS, now in operation for 15 years, is a holistic Government approach to planning and implementation of programmes, whose goal is to promote the rule of law using a sector wide approach. The sector brings together 17 institutions responsible for administering justice, maintaining law and order and promoting the observance of human rights.



We are proud to note that there is now a more developed system approach to evidence based budgeting with increased coordination, communication and cooperation in public service delivery and development assistance in the sector. There is growing public trust in JLOS service delivery and increased profiling of vulnerability by the sector through deliberate attention to the needs of women, children, persons with disability and persons in detention, as some of the most vulnerable members of society. The sector has also redefined the civil and criminal justice system which is now the basis of reforms in other African countries and is partly the reason for Uganda's enhanced competitiveness in the region and the World.

This is the third Annual Performance Report under the Third Sector Strategic Investment Plan (SIP III) adopted in March 2012. The report follows the SIP III structure and tracks performance against targets set out in the JLOS Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. In this report, effort was made to track the extent to which the sector has met its commitments at the mid-point of implementation of the investment plan.

This is a strategic report that provides an assessment of performance and results information in key result areas of JLOS business to enable the sector and its development partners in particular, as well as all our valued stakeholders in general, to assess the progress the sector has made. The report also provides us with an opportunity to identify and target areas for reorganization or increased investment.

On behalf of the sector leadership and all sector management structures I reaffirm our commitment to building of public trust in JLOS service delivery and the transformation of the justice and law enforcement system into one that respects, promotes, protects and fulfills the fundamental rights stipulated in the Constitution as we promote justice for all.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bart M. Katureebe'.

Bart M. Katureebe

Chief Justice and Chairperson JLOS Leadership Committee

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASTU	Anti-Stock Theft Unit
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
BDR	Birth and Death Registration
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CFPU	Child and Family Protection Unit
CFPOs	Child and Family Protection Officers
CJRP	Commercial Justice Reform Programme
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CLOs	Community Liaison Officers
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCC	District Coordination Committees/District Chain Linked Committees
DCIC	Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control
DCSC	District Community Service Committee
DGAL	Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DPC	District Police Commander
DPG	Development Partners Group
DPP	Directorate of Public Prosecutions
EAC	East African Community
EDF	European Development Fund
EU	European Union
EU DGAP	European Union Democratic Governance and Accountability Programme
FIDA	Uganda Association of Women Lawyers (Federacion Internationale D'Abo-gados)
FHRI	Foundation for Human Rights Initiative
GAL	Government Analytical Laboratory
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GOU	Government of Uganda
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
HURINET	Human Rights Network Uganda
ICC	International Criminal Court
IEC	Information Education and Communication
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigations Training Assistance Programme
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System
J4C	Justice for Children

JSC	Judicial Service Commission
KIDDP	Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme
LABF	Legal Aid Basket Fund
LAP	Local Administration Prison
LASPNET	Legal Aid Service Providers Network
LCC	Local Council Court
LCCA	Local Council Court Act
LDC	Law Development Centre
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MOFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MoGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MOJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NCSP	National Community Service Programme
NFP	National Focal Point (For Light Arms and Small Weapons)
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisation
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
NTR	Non Tax Revenue
OC-CID	Officer in Charge – Criminal Investigations Directorate
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PISCES	Personal Identification Secure Comparison Evaluation System
PLE	Primary Leaving Examination
PPC	Probationary Police Constable
PPU	Policy and Planning Units
PRDP	Peace, Recovery and Development Plan
PTS	Police Training School
RSA	Resident State Attorney
RSP	Resident State Prosecutor
SB	Special Branch
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SIP	Strategic Investment Plan
SIPIII	Third Strategic Investment Plan
SOCOs	Scene of Crime Officers
SPCs	Special Police Constables
SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
TAT	Tax Appeals Tribunal

TB	Tuberculosis
TJ	Transitional Justice
ToT	Training of Trainers
UACE	Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education
UCE	Uganda Certificate of Education
UHRC	Uganda Human Rights Commission
ULRC	Uganda Law Reform Commission
ULS	Uganda Law Society
UN Women	United Nations Women
UNICEF	United Nations Fund for Children
UPDF	Uganda Peoples' Defence Force
UPF	Uganda Police Force
UPS	Uganda Prisons Service
UN	United Nations
UPDF	Uganda Peoples' Defence Forces
UPPC	Uganda Printing and Publishing Corporation
URSB	Uganda Registration Services Bureau

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Promoting the rule of law is a journey that the sector set out to undertake three years ago when the third Sector Investment Plan (SIPIII) was launched in 2012, following the successful implementation of the second Sector Investment Plan. Taking stock of the collective effort of the sector, mid-way the implementation of the sector SIPIII thus presents stakeholders an opportunity to assess how far the sector has progressed with regard to the commitments set out. The first two years of the sector investment plan were supported with a favorable flow of funds from Government and the JLOS Development Partners. The year 2014/15 was more challenging as the sector only operated with less than 50% of the expected resources to fund the SWAp Work plan. Besides, though the JLOS MTEF allocations increased by about 200 billion, the JLOS share in the national budget reduced by 19% from 6.7 % in 2013/14 to 5.4% in 2014/15. The development budget performed worse with the JLOS share reduced by 45% from 0.4% of the national budget to 0.22%. Despite the setback in resource flows the Sector was able to make some headway in the implementing the SIPIII as presented in the following overview.

The Sector now has substantive leadership, with the appointment of a Chief Justice and Deputy Chief Justice. As a sector we believe that with the sector leadership now fully constituted we are on the road to take off. We have high hopes that we shall now score more highly in public trust as well as independence of our judicial processes.

Sector institutions were involved in legal reform and drafting of legislation with many Bills now before Parliament. However, the increasing enlightenment of society has generated greater debate on legal and policy issues. This has come with an increased need for consultation on all laws proposed and has not only increased cost of law reform in money terms but time as well.

The sector also registered significant recruitments in crime fighting agencies such as the UPF with 4,906 Probationary Police Constables and 728 cadets passed out, while 3,500 police constables and 500 cadets are training at PTS Kabalye. UPS admitted and commissioned 1,250 Prison Warders and Wardresses and the DPP recruited over 90 state attorneys. This increase in staffing helped to improve the police: population ratio and warder: prisoner ratio from 1:812 to 1:757 and from 1:10 to 1:7 respectively.

The sector now has a complete chain of frontline JLOS service points operating from own buildings in 53.6% of the districts¹. However following poor performance of the sector budget this financial year, there was stagnation in new construction projects and if funding does not improve in the coming financial year we are likely to fall behind in the percentage coverage of districts. This is likely to be further compounded by the creation of new districts.

JLOS agencies involved in the fight against crime are commended, for effectively managing to keep the levels of crime low and enhancing the speed of disposal of criminal cases, as a result of the enhanced capacity to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate cases as well as rehabilitation of inmates. This is exemplified by the high conviction rates, standing at about 64%, reducing rates of recidivism and increased disposal rate of cases which now stands at 95.8% if taken as a proportion of cases registered over the same time period. Our challenge is growth in organized and violent crime, leading to prolific and high profile murders that have claimed the lives of several persons. In the reporting period, plea bargaining was piloted targeting persons who were committed for trial in the High Court.

¹ See Annex 2

This intervention is commended for reducing overstay on remand for capital offenders to 10.5 months over the reporting period as well as the reduction in the committed population and remand prisoners from 56% to 54%.

Arua Remand home is now finally operational, reducing the burden on the districts in West Nile that had to remand juveniles in Kampala or Gulu, leading to miscarriage of justice since many such cases would be dismissed for failure to deliver suspects to court.

DCIC made significant progress in implementation of the National Identity Card Project, especially the mass enrolment and issuance of National IDs. Currently out of the over 18 million persons enrolled over 6 million have already received their National Identity Cards.

The sector is on course to eliminate the bucket system in places of detention with a critical focus on the Prison Service. With investments made earlier and commitment to fund 40 other such prison sanitation projects, we have now achieved 76%.

The UHRC annual report 2014/15 shows an 11% reduction in complaints of alleged human rights complaints against the UPF. This is testimony that continued civic education as well as sensitization of duty bearers, has a positive impact on the deepening of the human rights culture in the sector.

The Anti-Corruption Court is now fully operational following the resolution of the Constitutional challenge to its operations. In the reporting period according to statistics from the Judiciary Case Administration System (CAS), the number of cases disposed of as a proportion of those filed, increased from 45% in 2013/14 to now 124% in the reporting period.

The sector has now taken a leap forward and rolled out Mediation in other focus areas such as family, land and other civil matters both in Judicial and quasi-judicial institutions. This is critical for improved delivery of justice.

Improvements were recorded in financial management, with growing absorption rates as well as higher fiduciary discipline. The number of sector institutions returning clean audits in FY2013/14 grew 7 fold and the SWAP fund also returned a clean audit.

The above achievements notwithstanding, the sector must address the challenge arising out of the urban bias of most JLOS service points. The sector service points need to be present at the county and sub-county levels.

The sector also should fast-track the rationalization of magisterial areas and recruit more Magistrates Grade I to replace the Magistrates Grade II that are being phased out so that a vacuum is not created by their departure. Such a vacuum may lead to people resorting to shortcuts such as mob justice to achieve their own mode of justice.

Government is called upon to address the continued non functionality of Local Council Courts I and II whose absence is partly the reason for the growth of case backlog in the mainstream Courts. Besides, their absence has made the existing LCCIII dysfunctional given that they are supposed to handle appeals from the lower Local Council Courts.

The state of infrastructure and land ownership in former Local Administration Prisons (LAP) has to some extent delayed implementation of programmes to improve some of the prison units.

The efforts of the UPF are commended but there is need to address the continued non-compliance with the 48 hour rule which features highly among the complaints lodged in the UHRC.

There is need for massive publicity calling upon those registered to collect their National Identity Cards and for the creation of permanent centres where this exercise is undertaken.

To promote the fight against corruption the sector must de-concentrate the Anti-Corruption Court to ensure that it is not a Kampala preserve that increases operational costs of other JLOS institutions that service the court.

Given the investment and the capacity of the remand homes, there is need for review of their operations such that they serve as both remand homes and rehabilitation centres for juveniles sentenced to rehabilitation.

Conclusion: As the sector starts the fourth year of implementation of the sector investment plan, it remains committed to its cause and shall strive to enhance public trust in JLOS services as well as user satisfaction with the services offered even beyond the targets set at the start of the planning period. The sector will continue to undertake research in new and emerging areas of law, innovate and make use of modern technologies to serve the people of Uganda better. To make this happen Government, the JLOS Development Partners and all the other JLOS stakeholders are called upon to support-

- ❖ The construction of at least 5 justice centers² per year;
- ❖ The implementation of the automation of business processes in the sector including case management systems;
- ❖ The enhancement of funding to the sector based on the workload and complexity of work handled ;
- ❖ The provision of vehicles for JLOS officers to perform their function including visiting locus in quo;
- ❖ The recruitment of more judicial officers, Police, Prison warders and state attorneys to alleviate the increasing case load;
- ❖ The provision of a living wage to JLOS officers who are the foot soldiers in justice delivery and maintenance of law and order; and
- ❖ The fast-tracking of the enactment of critical establishment and operational laws for JLOS institutions.

Reassured of the above support the Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS) is committed to improving the face of justice in Uganda through timely and fair investigation, prosecution and adjudication of cases, the maintenance of law and order as well as the promotion and protection of human rights. Like Aristotle said JLOS cannot change the past but the future belongs to JLOS to make especially if better choices that improve justice outcomes and extend opportunities to the vulnerable people are made.

This the sector will perform in line with its vision of ***ensuring that people in Uganda live in a safe and just society*** as we assure them of justice for all.

² Infrastructure for Court, Police, DPP and Prisons

CHAPTER 1.

1.0. INTRODUCTION

The Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS) Annual Report 2014/15, provides information on the performance of the Sector for Financial Year 2014/15.

The outputs, their indicators and associated targets, and actions outlined in FY2014/15 sector work plan and budget are used as the framework for the analysis. Outcomes are highlighted and analyzed. The performance information in the report is generated from the analysis of the data from sector submissions which are attached as annexes to this report.

The JLOS report is therefore, a strategic report, tracking progress and results information in the outcome areas of JLOS business to enable the sector and development partners as well as other key stakeholders to assess performance in the implementation of the Sector Investment Plan (SIP). The progress report is about the totality of the JLOS resource envelope which includes the SWAp basket fund, GoU recurrent and development expenditure as well as other multilateral and bilateral project support that the sector institutions accessed during the FY 2014/15.

We however note that as opposed to the previous year when the sector received over 57 billion given the generous support of the JLOS development partners such as Sweden, this year the sector operated with a serious resource constraint under the SWAp fund with only 50% of the expected resources. This was partly due to non-release of funds by some of the JLOS DPG particularly Sweden and Netherlands who have been supporting the biggest percentage of the budget. It is therefore necessary that any assessment of our performance should take into consideration this particular challenge. The non-release of funds by Netherlands was on account of the enactment of the Anti-Homosexuality Act 2014.

The report follows the SIPIII structure and tracks progress against targets set out in the JLOS Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. We should also note that this is the third report under SIPIII and therefore tracks the extent to which we have moved given our commitments under the investment plan.

The report is divided into five chapters. Chapter One provides an introduction and overview of sector performance, Chapter two details progress under outcome one, chapter three progress under outcome two, chapter four progress under outcome three, chapter five, programme management and chapter six covers financial performance.

The sector goal under the SIPIII is to promote the rule of law. This is reflected in the target to increase public satisfaction with JLOS services from 60% in 2011 according to the JLOS baseline survey 2012 to 70% by 2016. The sector is also striving to improve public confidence in the justice system from 26% in 2012 to 44% in 2016 and enhancing the index of judicial independence from 3.8 to 4 in 2016.

CHAPTER 2.

2.0. OUTCOME 1: POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK STRENGTHENED

Following a decade of concerted effort at reform of laws, institutions, and registries and enhancing the capacity of duty bearers there was a shift in SIPIII towards addressing international commitments and global trends in new and emerging areas of law. In the third year of implementation JLOS focused attention on ensuring certainty of laws, enforcement of existing legislation and fast tracking the enactment of pending legislation. The sector too supported and buttressed the key negotiators at EAC, IGADD and COMESA ensuring that Uganda's interests were taken care of during the regional integration processes.

2.1. The legal and policy environment underpinning JLOS service delivery improved

Recognizing the constraints brought about by applying obsolete and inadequate laws (both in content and procedures) and aware of the need to match the current international, institutional, operational and societal demands the sector fast tracked the enactment and enforcement of some of the JLOS institutional establishment operational laws and regulations to enhance service delivery.

Out of 30 JLOS establishment/ operational laws targeted during the SIPIII period, 5 Bills were enacted, 9 Bills were passed by Cabinet and tabled before in Parliament and 16 Bills are before Cabinet in this current year. This brings the cumulative total of Bills enacted over the SIPIII period to 19. The sector also conducted and completed seven studies aimed at addressing some of the existing operational bottlenecks as well as addressing new and emerging areas of law.

The following activities could not be undertaken due to the lack of funds:

- i) development of the legal policy framework for corrections;
- ii) development of regulations on management of Proceeds of Crimes Act;
- iii) revision of subsidiary laws;
- iv) access to up to date research materials;
- v) training of staff in relevant skills;
- vi) procurement of digitalizing machine to publish law reports;
- vii) procurement of legal reference materials for MoJCA library; and
- viii) the benchmarking visit to Ghana on NGO policy and legal framework.

Further, the sector did not undertake the printing of the Prison Standing Orders because major decisions are yet to be undertaken by the top management.

The implementation of the Proceeds of Crime Act has been affected due to the failure to finalise the regulations as it cannot take full effect without the supporting regulations. In addition the ULRC was unable to complete the revision of the Subsidiary laws which are an integral component of the Laws of Uganda.

The status of the laws is detailed in table 1.1

Table 1.1 STATUS OF PRIORITISED LAWS

S/No	Bills	Status 2013/14	Status 2014/15
1	Insolvency	Bill enacted	Enacted
2	The Chattels Securities	Bill enacted	Enacted
3	Registration of Persons	Tabled before Parliament	Enacted
4	Anti-Corruption (Proceeds of crimes)	In Parliament	Enacted
5	HIV/ AIDS Prevention & Control		Enacted
6	Anti-Terrorism (Amendment)		Enacted
7	Forensic services & Consumer Chemicals (Management)	Principles approved by cabinet, Bills drafting on going	Before Cabinet
8	Judiciary Administration	Before Cabinet	Before Cabinet
9	Legal Aid	Before Cabinet	Before Cabinet
10	Trial on Indictments (Amendment)	Before Cabinet	Before Cabinet
11	Constitutional (Amendment)	Before Cabinet	Before Cabinet
12	Succession (Amendment)	Studies completed	Before Cabinet
13	Magistrates Court (Amendment)		Before Cabinet
14	Amnesty (Amendment)		Before Cabinet
15	The Sale of Goods & Supply of Services		Before Cabinet
16	The Investment Code Bill		Before Cabinet
17	The Administrator General (Amendment)		Before Cabinet
18	Marriage and Divorce		Before Parliament
19	Anti-Counterfeiting		Before Parliament
20	The Trade Licensing		Before Parliament
21	The Local Government (Amendment)		Before Parliament
22	Mental Health		Before Parliament
23	Toxic Chemical Prohibition & Control Bill 2015		Before Parliament
24	Evidence (Amendment)		Before Parliament
25	Children (Amendment)	Principles approved by Cabinet	Before Parliament
26	Uganda Citizenship & Immigration Control	Tabled in Parliament	Before Parliament
27	NGO (Amendment)	Before Cabinet	Before Parliament
28	Witness Protection	Studies completed	Study completed and submitted to MoJCA
29	Prisons (Amendment)	Studies completed	Studies completed
30	Registration of Births and Deaths	Study completed	Studies completed
31	Directorate of Public Prosecutions	Before MoJCA	Before MoJCA
32	Uganda Law Society Advocates (Amendment)	Study on going	Study completed and submitted by ULS to ULRC and FPC.
33	Review of the Probation Act	Study on going	Study on going
34	Review of Law Development Centre Act	Consultations on going	Study on going
35	Review of the Police Act	Before Minister of Internal Affairs	Study on going
36	Reform of the Electoral laws		Study completed and submitted to MoJCA
37	Reform of the Evidence Act		Studies under taken
38	Succession laws - Phase II		Studies under taken
39	Development of Electronic Funds Transfers legislation		Study completed and submitted to MoJCA
40	Review of Amnesty Act		Study completed and submitted to MIA
41	Money Lenders Cap 273		Studies under taken

BILLS ENACTED

Registration of Persons Act, 2015; This Act establishes an independent Authority which is charged with registration of citizens and aliens. The Act has been published. The National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA) is also charged with the registration of births and deaths in Uganda. The URSB continues to manage this function as preparations are underway for the eventual transfer to NIRA. The Board and Executive Director were recently appointed, but the Secretariat is yet to be fully constituted.

HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Act, 2014; This Act provides for the prevention and control of HIV, including protection, counselling, testing, care of persons living with HIV and affected by HIV and AIDS, rights and obligations of persons living with and affected by HIV and AIDS; establishes HIV/AIDS Trust Fund and other related matters. The Act was published in the Gazette.

The Anti-Terrorism (Amendment) Act

The Anti-terrorism Act was passed by Parliament and is awaiting Presidential assent.

Anti-Corruption (Proceeds of Crimes) Act, 2015: this provides a framework for the recovery of wealth acquired out of corrupt practices.

BILLS BEFORE PARLIAMENT

The Marriage and Divorce Bill, 2009: This Bill was first tabled before Parliament in February 2013. It was partially read, (22 clauses) before Parliament went on recess to make further consultations on the same. Parliament has not provided any report to date and the fate of the Bill remains unknown.

Local Government (Amendment) Bill, 2014; This Bill seeks to align and harmonize the Local Government Act with the Constitution and Electoral Commission Act Cap 140. It specifically seeks to amend the mode of election of the Local Councils.

Mental Health Bill, 2014

This Bill was tabled before Parliament and presented for first reading. It is currently before the Committee on Health for further scrutiny.

Toxic Chemical Prohibition and Control Bill, 2015: This Bill seeks to regulate toxic chemicals used in industries and those in transit through the country.

Children (Amendment) Bill: The amendment seeks to strengthen the child protection systems to address new challenges in child care. It also seeks to amend the provisions on adoption and provide for guardianships which were missing from the Children Act. The MoGLSD tabled the Bill before Parliament. At the same time a Private Member's Bill was tabled on the same law. The MOGLSD and the Private Member reached consensus on the content and a single Bill was presented by the Private Member for First Reading in July 2015.

Uganda Citizenship and Immigration Control (Amendment) Bill: this Bill intends to amend the Uganda Citizenship and Immigration Control Act Cap 66 to cater for the issuance

and withdrawal of official and Diplomatic Passports and free movement of persons within the EAC region under the Northern Corridor Projects as part of the implementation of the EAC Common Market Protocol.

Evidence (Amendment) Bill, 2012: The Bill seeks to amend section 132 of the Evidence Act, Cap. 6 to make evidence of a child or a victim of a sexual offence admissible without corroboration so as to facilitate the prosecution of sexual offences. The passage of this Bill is an important step to enhance the enforcement of the Penal Code and SGBV laws.

NGO Act (Amendment) Bill: This Bill seeks to repeal and replace the NGO Act Cap 113, and provides for a conducive and an enabling environment for NGO Sector, strengthening of mutual partnership with the Government, corporate status of the National Board of NGO and regulatory powers at both regional and district levels.

Other Bills before Parliament include **The Anti-Counterfeiting Bill, 2010 and The Trade Licensing Bill, 2012**

BILLS BEFORE CABINET

Trial on indictments (Amendment) Bill 2012: This Bill seeks to amend sections 40 (3), 70 (3) and 137 of the Trial on Indictments Act Cap 23 to give discretion to Court to require the corroboration of the Evidence of a Child of tender age where the court finds that the child is too young or lacks the ability to give reliable evidence.

Magistrates Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2014;

The Bill seeks to effect certain amendments in sections 104 (4) (5) and 128 of the Magistrates Courts Act, Cap. 16 to give discretion to court to require corroboration of the evidence of a child of tender years if the Court finds that the child is too young or lacks the ability to give reliable evidence with respect to the relevant matter; to empower Magistrates to issue a commission for the taking of evidence of a child of tender years instead of bringing the child before courts.

The above two Bills have been before cabinet for more than 2 years and do not seem to be a priority of Cabinet. It is critical that these Bills are fast tracked and passed together with the Evidence Act (amendment) Bill now before Parliament.

Succession (Amendment) Bill, 2014: The Bill seeks to amend the Succession Act to provide for gender equality in succession in accordance with articles 21 and 33 of the Constitution; to streamline the relationship between guardians and surviving parents and to specify the powers and duties of guardians; to repeal obsolete and unconstitutional provisions; and for related matters.

The Amnesty (Amendment) Bill, 2015: The Bill seeks to amend the Amnesty Act to provide for the granting of conditional amnesty to Ugandans involved in acts associated with war or armed rebellion against the government of Uganda; to deny granting of amnesty for international law crimes; and to confer certain powers on, assign certain functions to and impose certain duties upon the Commission; and for related matters.

The Sale of Goods and Supply of Services Bill, 2008: Principles were approved by Cabinet

Forensic services and Consumer Chemicals (Management) Bill: Principles were approved by Cabinet

Judiciary Administration Bill: This Bill seeks to provide for increased financial and technical independence of the Judiciary as safeguarded in the Constitution. The Principles were submitted to Cabinet in December 2013 for approval.

Legal Aid policy: The policy proposes a Government funded delivery of legal aid services to all poor and vulnerable persons in order to enhance speedy processing of cases and promote fair and impartial trials. Others bills before Cabinet include **The Investment Code Bill and The Administrator Generals (Amendment) Bill**

STUDIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE UGANDA LAW REFORM COMMISSION

Electoral Laws: The comprehensive study was undertaken to ensure inter alia: appropriate electoral systems; independent, well resourced, impartial electoral processes and autonomous institutions; commitment to acceptable rules of democracy, a vibrant civil and political society that contributes to empowering citizens; and ensuring that the laws meet internationally and regionally acceptable principles of democracy and free and fair elections. ULRC and MOJCA harmonised the study recommendations government position and the Constitutional (Amendment) Act 2015 which was passed by Parliament.

Reform of the Evidence Act, cap. 6: The reform of the Evidence Act aims at improving timely disposal of matters so as to reduce backlog, efficient use of resources and admissibility of evidence in matters of technological crime and to allow for the broadening of the scope of admissible scientific evidence. The study was completed and recommendations are to be validated by stakeholders, including the Judiciary, before submission of the report to the line ministry.

Succession Laws- Phase II: Following the adoption of the study report completed in the first half of this financial year, a Bill providing for gender equality in succession in accordance with articles 21 and 33 of the Constitution, to streamline the relationship between guardians and surviving parents and to specify the powers and duties of guardians and to repeal the unconstitutional provisions in the Act among other has been submitted to Cabinet. The Bill will provide for new provisions to the Succession Act to replace those that had been declared unconstitutional by the Constitutional Court.

Development of Electronic Funds Transfer Legislation: The study on the development of legislation to govern electronic payment systems in Uganda was undertaken to address the challenges involved in electronic payment systems, in particular mobile money services, internet banking and card transactions in Uganda. The study addressed issues that require regulation so as to have an effective and reliable electronic payment system.

Review of Amnesty Act: The study aimed at developing a comprehensive legal framework for Amnesty in line with international law beyond the stop gap levels that formed the basis of the current law. The Study seeks to introduce provisions that will strengthen the conditions for the grant of Amnesty and strengthen the role of the Commission in the integration of reporters. The Bill is before Cabinet.

Money Lenders Act, Cap.273: The study on the reform of the Money lenders Act, Cap 273 sought to address the gaps in the current laws and examine their adequacy in regulating the money lending business and to ensure compliance and enforceability. Further, the study sought to devise solutions to issues of supervision, licensing and enforcement of transactions and to protect the borrower and lender in the money lending business generally.

ONGOING STUDIES AND REVIEWS

Review of the Police Act: This process is being implemented by the Uganda Police Force and is on-going.

Development of DPP enabling Law:

The study seeks to enhance the operational independence of the DPP.

Review of the Uganda Law Society Act and Advocates Act: Consultations ongoing

Review of the Probation Act Cap 122: this review is being conducted by the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development. The review is aimed at initiating the restructuring of the Probation Services in Uganda.

Review of LDC Act : Proposals for amendment have been submitted to LDC management for consideration. The review was conducted jointly by the Law Development Centre and the Uganda law Reform Commission.

Review of the Tax Appeals Tribunal Act, Cap 345 : This review is being conducted by the Tax Appeals Tribunal, to provide for better operations of the Tribunal and facilitate the faster disposal of cases. Field consultations on the draft bill are on-going.

Prisons Amendment Act: The Review ongoing and a Taskforce has been put in place to backstop the process.

2.2. Independence of JLOS Institutions strengthened

Independence of JLOS institutions is critical to the Sector's efforts to reduce to ensure that institutions are sufficiently empowered to execute their mandates. In this regard therefore, additional facilitation has been provided to institutions in the budgetary process to enable them secure adequate financial resources for institutional operations and monitoring of activities. The institutions have also been supported in advocating for implementation of recommendations made to strengthen these institutions by various bodies. In the period under review, through JSC and the relevant organs, the Chief Justice and Deputy Chief Justice were appointed and assumed office. This has enhanced the leadership of the Judiciary and the establishment of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeal respectively. With the Chief Justice now in office, organs of the Judiciary such as the Rules Committee are now able to operate. Staff recruitment was also conducted by some sector institutions at various levels: one Chief Magistrate, eight Magistrates grade I, ten staff at UHRC, and two Community Service Officers were appointed. The DPP also filled vacant positions. However, despite these developments, some sector institutions still experience shortage of staff across different levels. During the period under review, the sector also fostered third party compliance with Constitutional provisions and promotion of communication channels between all JLOS institutions and the State.

JLOS continues to pursue protection of the independence of its institutions by addressing the root causes of institutional vulnerability. These include the absence of enabling legislation and insufficient staff despite vacancies in the staff structure.

Vacant positions in the Directorate of Public Prosecutions were filled which has in turn enhanced the institutional capacity to execute its mandate. However, despite these developments, some sector institutions still experience shortage of staff that is very key for institutional independence. For example; the Judiciary has 3 vacant positions following the retirement of Judges. At the time of writing this report the UHRC had only two Commissioners in place following the expiry of the terms of office of the Chairperson and the other Commissioners and MIA advertised for probation officers who are yet to be recruited.

The sector is constructing more JLOS service points to enhance institutional independence including police stations, courts, DPP offices and other JLOS infrastructure. Some of the ongoing constructions include Phase one of the construction of Kabale Remand Home. This will provide facilities for detention of juvenile offenders remanded by courts of law in Kabale and neighboring districts. Overall the new service points will guarantee operation of sector institutions in their own infrastructure hence strengthening institutional independence. Other projects include, Justice Centres in Wakiso, Mityana, Nwoya, Kiboga and Ibanda among others.

The sector through the different sector institutions has constructed and opened up new service points for the police, courts, DPP and other JLOS infrastructure in order to enhance institutional independence.

Sensitization programmes have been carried out to improve knowledge base of staff. For example, URSB held a Judges colloquium which focused on sensitization of the members of the bench on *Cross Border Insolvency Regulations*. During the colloquium the first draft of the regulations highlighting judicial aspects was discussed. This forum enhanced the Judges understanding on the Cross Border Insolvency Regulations, its background and judicial aspects detailed therein.

2.3. Administrative Service Delivery Standards harmonized

Harmonisation of administrative service delivery standards is one of the sector initiatives to support the outcome of strengthening legal and policy framework. To contribute towards this outcome, the DPP embarked on the process of strengthening public complaints registration and management by installing toll-free call lines, Television sets and procured furniture for the complaints desk. This also serves to improve customer/client care and therefore improve public perception of towards DPP offices.

To maintain compliance with standards, the Directorate through the Inspection and Quality Assurance programme set up a number of performance targets including; ensuring that 60% of public complaints against staff performance and conduct are addressed, 95% of the public complaints against criminal justice processes are resolved and 80% of the DPP offices meet minimum performance standards (quality of legal opinion), and maintaining cooperation with international partners. To this end, in the period under review, the DPP managed to have 71% of the registered complaints against staff performance and conduct addressed, 79% of the public complaints against criminal justice processes resolved and



Justice Mike Chibita Director of Public Prosecutions launching the CIID investigations manual. Looking on is the Inspector General of Police and Director CID

80% of the DPP offices met the minimum performance standards (quality of legal opinion).

The 29% public complaints (i.e. 9 complaints) against staff performance and conduct that have not yet been resolved are those that are in court pending a court decision.

The Directorate of CID has disseminated 2,500

copies of the guidelines on Quality Assurance to fourteen regions, to streamline the management of criminal cases and a total of 1,484 investigators have been taken through the guidelines to ensure quality of investigations.

The Sector through Uganda Police Force (UPF) has drafted simplified Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to guide District Police Commanders and officers in charge of Units in operations and management. A public easy guide *'101 things You Wanted To Know About The Police But Were Afraid To Ask'* was developed with support from the British High Commission, HURINET and the Common Wealth Human Rights Initiative.

The Sector is supporting the MoGLSD in developing Management Guidelines for Remand Homes and Rehabilitation Centres which will enhance and harmonize service delivery standards across the Country. Consultations and pre-tests have been conducted; a validation workshop is planned for October 2015.

The Judiciary is promoting the Plea Bargaining Programme at the High Court, to among others, improve efficiency in Uganda's Criminal Justice System, promote victims' and accused persons' participation in sentencing, reduce case backlog and prison congestion. A task force developed Guidelines that will be issued as Practice Directions under Article 133 of the Constitution by the Rules Committee chaired by the Chief Justice; and a pilot is being undertaken in all the High Court circuits of Uganda.

The Sector under the auspices of the Civil Justice Working Group and the MoGLSD is also in the process of developing a child justice strategy to foster overall protection of children in contact with the law which is very key for the improvement of service delivery across sector institutions. A consultant was engaged to carry out the study and work is on-going.

The Uganda Prisons Service (UPS) reviewed the Prisons Standing Orders which are due for submission to Top Management. UPS also contracted a consultant who drafted the Prisons Service Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Policy which is pending discussion by stakeholders at various levels. The policy will enhance effective and efficient management and use of prisoners' data to inform interventions aimed at improving service delivery.

The URSB revised its work flows and processes as part of efforts to review and re-engineer service delivery processes to reduce red tape. After wide consultations with users and other stakeholders, it was revealed that the URSB could actually do away with some of the stamps on some documents, which usually attracted over 50 stamps during the registration process. URSB has put in place new stamping guidelines to address the issue of multiple stamps on Company documents during the registration process in the short term. The multiple stamps are not only a stumbling block to reduction of lead times in registration of business and documents, but also stretches the inadequate human resources at the Bureau hence negatively impacting on service delivery, and places an undue burden on the client.

Additionally, URSB undertook consultations and test-runs on Electronic Certificates which were developed and are awaiting approval. Once approved, this initiative will result in further reduction of lead times and ease doing-of-business in the country. URSB in partnership with the other licensing authorities such as KCCA, also developed the single registration form which will ease doing of business in the country through simplification of registration. The single and summarized form encompasses all steps required for registration and licensing from the respective authorities.

DCIC reviewed and drafted guidelines for citizenship registration and naturalization, processing and issuance of residence permits and issuance of re-entry passes and management of security bond. The final draft of the National Immigration Policy was also prepared.

Uganda Prisons Service developed the Recruitment and Selection policy of the Service and TAT revised its Clients' Charters and printed copies in Runyakitara.

To improve the quality of samples and exhibits delivered, MIA revised quality and procedure manuals and staff of DGAL were also trained in Internal Audits and equipment calibration.

2.4. Legislative and regulatory environment for realization of National Development Objectives

The sector is undertaking and supporting demand-led improvements for new and improved legislation in response to socio and economic development priorities. The sector's key area of focus under this output is on process, content and impact of legislation. The sector took into account the national development goals and policies in the pursuit of identification and generation of priority laws, policies and regulations. During the reporting period, the sector identified priority laws for reform across GoU sectors, fast tracked enactment of laws under the National Development Plan (NDP), accorded special preference to outstanding bills in the legislative process, gender based laws, labor and employment legislation.

During the reporting period, the sector, through the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs /Directorate of the First Parliamentary Counsel drafted and monitored the passage of several laws through Parliament.

In the period under review, 10 bills were drafted and published, 10 Acts were published and

passed by Parliament; 42 Statutory Instruments, 13 Legal Notices and 3 ordinances were published. The legislation enacted during the period under review which are essential for national development include:-

1. Uganda National Commission for UNESCO, Act, 2014;
2. National Population Council Act, 2014;
3. Appropriation Act, 2014;
4. Finance Act, 2014;
5. Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 2014;
6. Stamp Duty Act, 2014;
7. Tax Procedures Code Act, 2014;
8. Value Added Tax (Amendment) Act, 2014;
9. Plant Variety Protection Act, 2014; and
10. Supplementary Appropriation Act, 2015:

The progressive strengthening of internal processes for handling and processing legislations within the sector as reflected above and in other previous sector reports is a positive trend which has and will greatly contribute to increased employment and investment promotion which is one of the undertakings in the National Development Plan.

2.5. Enforcement of Laws improved

The sector precedes all legislative processes with comprehensive research, gender and diversity analysis; broad strategies to promote public participation and user access to laws. The sector focus under this output is on recognition of service user rights, consideration of their perspectives in shaping the legislative, regulatory and policy environment, and ensuring that service users benefit from the protection of the rule of law.

In realizing this output the sector engaged civil society organizations, consumer groups, private sector institutions, beneficiaries and affected communities which include women, children and other vulnerable groups. The sector also guaranteed that laws are enacted based on the availability of resources for implementation, conducted legislation evaluative research and engaged in policy advocacy with Parliament in order to enhance the latter’s oversight role over enforcement of laws. The sector appreciates the fact that law enforcement is very critical for effective implementation of legislations.



Officials of URSB conducting Mobile Business and Civil registration Clinic at the Old Taxi park in Kampala City Centre

The Sector through URSB and with support from the World Bank through the Competitive and Enterprise Development Project (CEDP) started the process of drafting the Chattels Securities Regulations to implement the Chattel Securities Act. The procurement of the consultancy has commenced and it is planned that the regulations will be in place by close of the Financial Year. The Chattels Securities Regulations will facilitate the operationalization of the Chattels Securities Act of 2014 addressing aspects such as; forms, fees and procedural matters.

In addition, the Sector through the ULRC and the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development, with support of the World Bank, carried out extensive market and stakeholder consultations on the proposed leasing law. The law is geared at strengthening the manufacturing and agriculture sectors by providing affordable access to machinery and equipment. The sector conducted wide consultations with key stakeholders in the banking sector, manufacturers, the transport sector, farmers and small and medium enterprises to inform the content of the law and guide its future implementation.

The URSB carried out a Review of Business registration processes. In September 2013, an *ad hoc* committee, chaired by the Ag. Director Internal Audit reviewed the operations of the Directorate of Business Registration and made appropriate recommendations for implementation and all recommendations have since been implemented save for the reduction in steps (internal processes) to register businesses and related documents, which is still ongoing.

URSB commenced the automation of the Civil Registry through development of the Civil Registration Information Management System (CRIMS) with support from JLOS and UNICEF. Arising from use of CRIMS, all Civil Registration certificates were redesigned to suit computer generation and database requirements. Permission was obtained from the Solicitor General and the new designs featuring advanced security features, the Bureau logo and 2D bar codes were gazetted prior to roll out.

The first computer generated long birth certificate was produced and issued at the launch of the West Nile Regional office in Arua on March 6 2015. Arua office is now issuing CR certificates from CRIMS with Gulu and Mbarara offices to follow soon.

However, there is need to expedite the devolution of the automation production of the certificates to the regional offices and also digitize, index and upload all the archives into the CRIMS in the short and medium terms respectively and all this will require major investment.

To implement the recently enacted Companies Act and Partnership Act, the sector commenced the development of implementing regulations for these two important laws.

- **Companies Regulations:** The development of the regulations was implemented through a consultancy. The Directorate of the First Parliamentary Counsel participated in the initial identification of areas for regulation and subsequent study of the draft regulations with the Consultant. The Consultant concluded the drafting and the final regulations were sent to MoJCA, FPC in December 2014. These Regulations are still pending approval and a gazette publication by the MoJCA. The draft Regulations under Companies Act 2012 are as follows:
 - a) The Companies Quasi-Judicial and other Powers of the Registrar Regulations
 - b) The Single Member Company Regulations

c) The Company (General) Regulations 2015

These regulations are expected to be concluded in the first quarter of FY 2015/16.

- **Partnership Regulations:** URSB prepared a draft proposal for the implementation plan to ensure the publication of the regulations under the Partnership Act 2010, so that it is fully operational. URSB is working together with the FPC and the ULRC and the Regulations are expected to be concluded in the FY 2015/16.



District NGO Monitoring committee team in Kamuli district

The NGO Board monitored 132 NGOs as part of its mandate to conduct background checks and scrutinize the credentials and status of all NGOs seeking to register and operate in Uganda. The monitoring exercise involves background checks to

clearly ascertain the location and performance of the NGOs and as well interact with the environment of operation as a way to get primary information relevant for drawing the necessary strategies for improvement of the sector.

Development of Regulations on Management of Proceeds of Crime Act: This study is intended to deal with a wide range of matters relevant to proceeds of crime and related issues; these include confiscation orders against convicted individuals (requiring payment to the State based on the benefit obtained from their crimes) and before conviction, civil recovery of proceeds of crime from individuals other than the one's convicted, taxation of profits generated from crime, anti-money laundering legislation, and powers of investigation into suspected proceeds of crime offences.

To enforce the National Community Service Act, 14 Community Service staff attended training in Advocacy skills and Art Therapy at UNAFRI. The training equipped the participants with advocacy skills and enabled them understand and appreciate the various methods and strategies of developing and disseminating information. The importance of utilizing synergies in publicity campaigns was emphasized.

Training for Peer Support Persons: Peer Support Persons in the context of community service are offenders who have completed serving their Community Service sentences. The department identifies them and uses their experience to support others sentenced to community service to enhance compliance and facilitate reconciliation. A total of 252 Peer Support Persons were trained in Hoima, Mpigi



Peer Support Persons training in Tororo

and Masaka in central region, Busia, Tororo, Mbale in Eastern region, Bushenyi, Ntungamo and Kabarole in Western region, Lira, Kitgum and Koboko in Northern region and Mukono in Kampala Extra.

Line Support: Line support in the Community Service Programme, is another form of training especially for key stakeholders like Court Clerks, Police, Prison and Judicial Officers. It includes training in areas such as updating of the CS registers, filling CS forms, offender counseling, CS hours grid, nature of work, skills matching, Police Forms and project supervision among others.



Volunteers of Lira and Oyam sensitizing clients at the Justice Centers' Offices in Lira.

A total of 173 stakeholders were offered line support in the reporting period to effectively carry out their roles in Community Service implementation. Twenty-one stakeholders in eastern Uganda, 53 in northern Uganda, 40 in central Uganda, in 19 western Uganda and 40 in Kampala Extra were trained.

Community Sensitization: Sensitisation meetings were held across the country to increase awareness of Community Service as a sentencing option. During the reporting period, a total of 43 community sensitization meetings were held. These took place in the western

region at Kakanju Sub County, Nyakitunda, Kigongi ward Kabale Municipality and in Kisoro; in the central region at Nateete trading center, and at Budebukye village in Sembabule district and at Court in Mubende district. In Kampala Extra, a sensitization meeting was held at St. Paul Mulago Church and targeted the congregation, Kitintale market where market vendors were sensitized and at Port Bell landing site. In the northern region sensitization was carried out in Gulu at Gulu Police primary school, Oyam, Vurra and Uleppi Sub Counties, Arua Hill Division and Nebbi. About 1,050 people were sensitized in these different community meetings.

District Community Service Committees: District Community Service Committees (DCSC) are integral to the performance of the Community Service programme. In their respective areas 19 districts were facilitated with funds to conduct community service activities such as slashing grass, tree planting and cleaning in public buildings. With the support of these committees, re-arrest can be effected on offenders who abscond. This has increased on compliance of orders at placement institutions. In addition, compliance checks were conducted in all the districts and the rate of non-compliance with Community Service Orders, now stands at 4%. In total 70 re-arrests were effected.

Social Reintegration: The impact of Community Service Orders on the offender, victim and the community is getting better by the day since the adoption of the Social Reintegration Strategy. In its effort to enhance the rehabilitation and reintegration aspect, the department has continued to support the process through counseling, home visits, reconciliatory meetings, victim support and peer support among others.

Counselling: Counselling services were offered to a total of 6,322 offenders during the financial year, surpassing the planned 1,500. Counseling precedes offender placement and continues throughout and after the sentence. It is offered by the Community Service Staff, Volunteers and Peer Support Persons at court, placement institutions and during home visits and reconciliatory meetings. Supervisors at all placement institutions continued to provide guidance and counseling to the offenders under their supervision. Counseling has contributed to increased completion of Community Service Orders and also helps an offender to assess him/herself, rethink and redirect their lives by desisting from re-offending.

Home visits: Home visits are aimed at ensuring family and community involvement and support in the offenders’ rehabilitation process. Such support enhances compliance to avoid getting rearrested. It also facilitates behavioral change. Out of the 1,200 planned home visits, 594 offenders were visited during the reporting period. The department has continued to emphasize the importance of home visits amongst its staff and stakeholders. During home visits staff and 24 volunteers were also able to sensitize family members and the neighbouring community about the sentence hence increasing awareness.



Right-Community Service Officers during a home visit in Rakai. The offender was sentenced by the High Court in Masaka. Her Supervisor (3rd right) a nurse at....Health Centre moved along with the team. Left- A CS volunteer 2nd right during a home visit in Busia

Victim Support and Reconciliatory meetings: The victims are key players in the reintegration process. They too need psychosocial support to facilitate the healing process so they are able to forgive and accept the offenders amidst them. During the reporting period the department reached out to 436 victims and conducted 267 reconciliatory meetings in the various regions as shown in the table above. The meetings facilitated by Community service staff, volunteers and local leaders, brought together the offenders and the victims, family members and the community. This contributed to acceptance of the offenders and promoting reconciliation as a key tenet to community service implementation.



A reconciliatory meeting between Omolotar odak and Ngurapuc clans in Barlwala village, Lira. The meeting was initiated by the Community Service Department after a wife convicted of manslaughter was sentenced to community service.

Peer support persons

A total of 252 Peer Support persons were identified during the period. Those identified are offenders who exhibit outstanding character during the course of their sentence. They offer support to offenders on community service using their own experience. This has greatly facilitated compliance and the reform process. They are also key in increasing awareness and their existence helps concretize public confidence and support for the Community Service programme.

Social Inquiry Reports: The Social Inquiry reports are aimed at collecting more information about the offenders in question such as criminal record, place of residence and community views. During the financial year, 3,656 social inquiries were made. In the absence of PF103, Community Service Staff and Volunteers often times make social inquiries for offenders.



The Chief Magistrate Masaka H/W Mary Ikit receiving a tree nursery project kit from the Community Service Staff

Rehabilitative projects: Community service as a sentencing option lays more emphasis on perceptible work for offenders so that it is more valued. With respect to that, the department established offender rehabilitative and handiness building projects where offenders can be placed to serve. The programme continues to emphasize skills acquisition for offenders in order to enhance their skills since unemployment is one of the root causes of crime. During the year, 1,245 offenders served on projects country wide. The Programme

continuously supports the existing rehabilitative projects in terms of finances and provision of seedlings for tree planting projects. During the financial year, various tree nursery projects have raised a total of 67,387 seedlings out of which 36,817 seedlings had been distributed by the end of the reporting period. In Masaka the tree seedling distribution was presided over by Hon. Gen. Aronda Nyakairima, the Minister of Internal Affairs. The districts of Arua, Apac, Sironko, Kumi, Hoima, Masaka and the towns of Kira and Entebbe were supported with Project Kits to start tree nurseries

Success Stories: Some offenders who had been placed to work on tree nursery project have put the skills gained into practice and hope to earn some income through personal nursery bed works.

a) Masaka

In Masaka a former offender, Munyaiakasozi Ali, a tomato grower was very helpful in the setting up of the nursery bed and eventual sowing of the seeds. He worked tirelessly at the project for months even after completion of his sentence, until he secured a job on a farm in Mukono.

b) Iganga

Baligeya William, after 2 months of Community Service at Iganga Tree Nursery, was able to translate the skills he acquired, with assistance from UCDA in form of Coffee seeds, to start up a coffee nursery bed. He has so far raised 35,000 seedlings each of which is costed at UGX 300 by UCDA. He also planted 26 kgs of coffee to ensure continuity of his project.



*Left-CS team during a home visit to Baligeya. Right- Baligeya shows the CS team his coffee nursery.
The trees were due for sale to UCDA*

The DCIC procured and installed Migration Information Data Analysis System (MIDAS) software in four Immigration border posts of Cyanika, Goli, Afogi and Bunagana. DCIC also trained 20 immigration officers on operation and management of Migration Information and Data Analysis System. The National Security Information System (NSIS) project piloted card issuance in Kampala and a total of 104,000 citizens in Kampala were issued with national identity cards. Approximately six million citizens country wide have received their cards.

The project promotes the rule of law through timely registration and monitoring of citizenship birth, marriages, deaths, aliens and refugees as well as aiding law enforcement through enabling the tracking of illegal activities and criminals e.g. financial transactions, money laundering.

In a bid to equip staff with a wide range of skills which are critical for strengthening law enforcement, the UPF inducted 150 PPCs into Criminal Intelligence & Investigative Directorate (CIID; trained 200 detectives in Fraud, Cyber and Homicide investigation techniques; 21 officers on Economic and Anti-Corruption strategy, two officers in advanced cyber forensic course and interrogation, and four officers on investigation of violent crime and terrorism in Cairo Egypt. 70 Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Desk officers (CIID/CFPU) were trained. Training was also carried out for 300 officers drawn from of Very Important Persons Protection Unit (VIPPU), Tactical Response Unit, Tourism and Aviation Police in a basic counter terrorism course; 87 District Police Commanders (DPCs) were trained; and 210 Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) on basic community policing skills. Police further, trained 220 senior officers on retirement in order to equip them with skills on planning for their retirement and ensuring proper documentation in their files.

In order to reduce on illicit small arms and light weapons, Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) disseminated the Firearms Policy and the National Action Plan on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in the three districts of Lamwo, Kitgum and Agago. MIA also trained 20 police armory officers and their supervisors from the 8 districts of Kyoga Region on the Best Practice Guidelines of Arms Management and created awareness on the dangers of illicit SALWs. As a result, participants volunteered information on uncollected unexploded ordnances and illicit guns in the hands of the former rebels/fighters.

MIA further trained 16 focal officers from the 7 Districts of Karamoja in monitoring and evaluation of CEWERU projects, and conducted awareness campaigns on the Amnesty Law in Kasese, Bundibugyo, Labongo, Amida, Lapul and Gulu Districts.

2.6. Transitional Justice Policy and Legislation enacted

The Sector committed both technical and logistical support to the finalization of the proposed National Transitional Policy. This included finalization of principles for the transitional justice law as well as a costing of the transitional justice Policy. The Policy is awaiting ready for Cabinet consideration.

The Sector acknowledges that the Policy has been in offing for a considerable length of time since its formulation and is aware of victims and the affected communities' anxiety to have the policy actualized into law. The Sector thus calls on the political leadership to prioritise this law for enactment. It is important to note however; that the Policy proposes critical issues that need national consensus in order to have a foreseeable successful implementation process. To note the Policy proposes an autonomous body to implement the provisions, which will entail, a national reparations programme, the traditional justice system, a fact finding and truth seeking system, which by design will have to be incorporated into the national budget.

The TJ Policy Process has influenced other legislative reforms notably **the Amnesty Law amendment process;**

A study on amnesty and transitional justice was conducted this financial year. Reports of the amnesty study together with an Amnesty (Amendment) Bill have since been prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The Amendment draws recommendations from the Sector study on Amnesty and Transitional justice coupled with other studies. Key provisions in the bill are the non-grant of amnesty for international crimes including; war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. The Bill also proposes a committee composed of various stakeholders including the DPP to vet the grant of amnesty, the Bill also proposes for full disclosure of crimes before the consideration for the grant of amnesty among others. The Sector expects that the passage of the Amnesty Amendment Act will be a great milestone in the administration of justice for grave crimes.

The Witness protection Bill which awaits consideration by Cabinet deals with matters of the establishment of a National Witness Protection Authority, a National Witness Protection Programme, a Witness Protection Board, to provide for the protection and safety of witnesses in proceedings; to facilitate witnesses in the witness protection programme to testify and give evidence in proceedings and to provide for related matters. It is expected that this law will deal with critical issues of protection of witness in formal court proceedings as well as other proceedings relevant to not only transitional justice but formal court process generally.

ICD Rules of Procedure and evidence have been finalized and await consideration by the Rules Committee. It is expected to be concluded before the end of 2015. Now that a new Chief Justice has already been appointed, the sector calls on the Judiciary to make this a priority, since the adoption of the ICD rules are crucial to the trail of the pending war crimes cases.

The Rules deal with matters of evidence and procedure that are unique to the adjudication of international crimes, and hence deal with matters of witness protection, victim participation in proceedings, award of reparations, admissibility of evidence and disclosure of evidence among others.

2.7. Informal justice framework strengthened and linked to the formal justice system

The sector focus under this output area is to develop a national framework for the practice of 'informal' systems of justice to ensure conformity with human rights standards and a seamless co-existence of informal and formal justice systems. The sector also recognizes the significance of building and strengthening strategic partnerships with the academia; research institutions; women's movements; child rights organizations; traditional and non-traditional groups to deepen the understanding of the informal justice systems and innovate around linking the two systems.

The Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) monitored local Council Courts in 33 districts¹ out of the planned 30 districts and 72 Local Council III Courts were monitored out of the expected 267 courts. The exercise was carried out on a sample basis so as to have an idea of the general situation of the local council courts. During the process of undertaking the exercise, it was established that in the districts covered, the common cases that were registered were those involving; land, debt recovery, separation of couples, trespass and damage to property.

During the reporting period, the MoLG conducted capacity building trainings for LC III court officials in 11 districts. The districts covered include Abim Agago, Bukedea Butambala, Buyende, Kiruhura, Mubende, Nakaseke, Pallisa, Serere and Tororo,. This exercise registered 73% achievement of the overall target. A total of 769 local council III court officials were trained from 115 local council courts, out of the expected 1,050 local council court officials. During the training it was observed that at least every court had two women constituting members of the court. The trainings equipped the court officials with skills on procedures of handling cases in a local council court and specifically on the appeal process. The MoLG undertook re-establishment of the local council courts in 23 districts out of the planned 45. This undertaking took into account obtaining data by name, sex, academic qualifications and position in the court of the court members of each local council court visited.

Further, the MoLG conducted capacity building trainings of Trainer of Trainers in 23 districts. The Ministry is rolling out the trainings and so far this has been done in 10 districts which include; Butaleja, Iganga, Jinja, Kaliro, Kamuli, Kiboga, Mayuge, Mityana, Mubende and Sembabule out of the planned 27 districts.

The Ministry of Local Government in conjunction with the International Law Institute – African Centre for Legal Excellence (ILI-ACLE) and with support of the Democratic Governance Facility, carried out a capacity building project for LCCs. The project which ran from September 2013 to August 2015 resulted into a pool of 903 MoLG trainers

¹Abim, Alebtong, Amolatar, Apac, Arua, Bududa, Buhweju, Bulambuli, Dokolo, Iganga, Kabale, Kabarole, Kaberamaido, Kanungu, Kasese, Kisoro, Kotido, Kyegegwa, Lira, Manafwa, Maracha, Mityana, Mpigi, Mpigi, Moroto, Moyo, Mubende, Namutumba, Napak, Nebbi, Ntungamo, Rukungiri, Wakiso, Zombo.

and 149 LCCIII trained in a range of skills including human rights and a human rights based approach, alternative dispute resolution, gender, record keeping and court ethics. It is expected that these skills will improve the quality of adjudication by the LCCIII and the enable them fill a gap left by the phasing out of the Grade II magistrates. The pool of trainers will also be available to train the Village and Parish Council courts once they are elected and provide quality dispute resolution options at the grassroots level.

2.8. JLOS compliance with and participation in EA Regional and International Integration processes improved

The Sector is at the fore front of creating a legal framework for free movement of labour, goods and services; elimination of non-tariff barriers and specialized knowledge, skills and exposure to regional integration which is vital for Uganda to reap its due share under the regional integration process. To this end, the sector also contributed to the process of East African regional and international integration, through its participation in the harmonisation and approximation of national laws and implementation of immigration reforms that facilitate free movement of people and practice of the Common Market Protocol within the region. Indicated hereunder are different fora which the sector participated in geared towards compliance with and participation in EAC regional and international integration:-

1. The Sector participated in EAC Regional and International meetings which registered the following achievements: areas for the development of a model law on intellectual property were identified; a report on the status of harmonization of national laws by partner states prepared and a platform to devise strategies to address gaps and challenges for the implementation of the EAC Common Market Protocol was provided.
2. Police officers Participated in 5 Regional security meetings aimed at crime prevention and peace promotion in Mombasa, Addis Ababa and Nairobi and also benchmarked on the community policing system in Vietnam.
3. The EAC Treaty requires the member states to harmonise all their national laws in relation to their commitments under the treaty. A subcommittee on approximation and harmonisation of laws was setup at the EAC Secretariat to advise the Sectoral Council on Legal and Judicial Affairs (SCLJA) on various aspects of the laws that affect the commitments of member states under the treaty. The ULRC as a member of the Committee participated in the drafting of a A model law on Information Technology (IT) for onward submission to the SCLJA.
4. The ULRC participated in the identification of specific areas in intellectual property which require the development of legislation. A roadmap was developed for harmonization of Intellectual Property Laws for the period 2014/15.
5. An audit of Partner States status of harmonization of national laws was carried out and a National Coordination Committee was established in Uganda as a platform to take stock of the EAC Common Market implementation domestically.

The sector hosted a regional law conference, executive committee and annual general meeting of the ALRAESA in November 2014 in Kampala. ALRAESA is the Association of

Law Reform Agencies in Eastern and Southern Africa. Its objective is to exchange ideas on best practices in law reform and development of law within member states in accordance with principles of human rights, good governance and the rule of law. The association holds bi-annual conferences which bring together law reform agencies of member states and other stakeholders. The main objective is to exchange ideas on best practices in law reform and development of law within member states in accordance with principles of human rights, good governance and the rule of law.

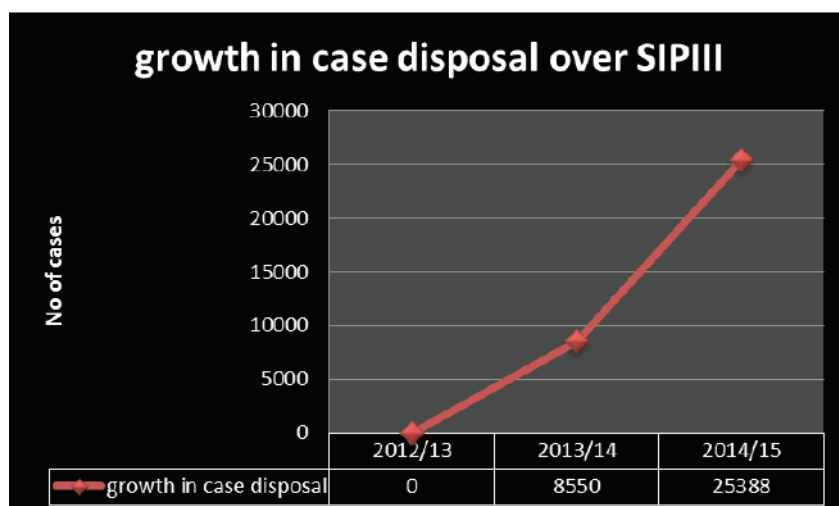
The theme of the Conference was “Regional Challenges and the Law” and its objective was to provide opportunity to the law reform agencies in Eastern and Southern Africa to share experiences in law reform and find ways of realising the objectives of the Association. The conference provided a platform for participants to meaningfully share experiences in addressing contemporary regional challenges and jointly build consensus on workable solutions. The conference featured topics on law reform, international family law, international economic law and natural resources. A special edition of the Uganda Living Law Journal containing the papers presented at the conference will be published in FY 2015/16

Internationally, the sector participated in the development of international commercial laws through attending a plenary in New York where the government position on model laws proposed by different working groups was presented. The sector further developed a Uganda government position paper on the proposed model law on online dispute resolution.

CHAPTER 3.

3.0. OUTCOME 2: ACCESS TO JLOS SERVICES PARTICULARLY FOR VULNERABLE PERSONS ENHANCED

Access to JLOS services particularly for vulnerable people has remained the top priority of the sector under SIPIII accounting for over 65% of the total sector expenditure. Currently 75% of the people of Uganda traverse short distances in search of JLOS services. This is partly because 84 out of 112 districts have a complete chain of frontline JLOS service points and 6 out of every 10 of such JLOS service points now operate from own building. This



has reduced the burden on renting and use of buildings that are not customised for delivery of such JLOS services. New JLOS service points were opened up in the country side and new infrastructure constructed. Recruitment of personnel was also undertaken in UPF, UPS, DPP and Judiciary leading to favourable reduction

of workloads. With continuous lobbying the Industrial Court was revived. JLOS registered a 30% steady growth in disposal of cases following the increase in staffing in key JLOS institutions, procurement of Court recording equipment and automation of services, adoption of performance targets for judicial officers among others. Also achieved were continued reduction in crime rate and a reduction of children committing crime.

There was a 13% reduction in the rate of adult reoffending from 26.7% to 23% as a result of strong rehabilitation programs and the adoption of a correctional as opposed to a punitive prison approach. The sector too registered a reduction in average length of stay on remand for adult capital offenders to 10.5 months which is 25% above the targeted 14months expectation at this point in the implementation of the SIPIII. This is attributed to adoption of new innovations such as plea bargaining which partly addressed the challenge of over stay on remand after committal in some prisons covered under the pilot programme. Investments in training have resulted in improved investigations and growth in conviction rates now at 64%. Experiments on state provision of legal aid have taken momentum and expanded to cover more districts/regions. The above performance is presented in table 2.1 and 2.2

The sector also recorded an improvement in the ease of doing business following the reduction in lead times for registration of businesses however there is need to address issues of insolvency. It is worth noting that according the 2015 World Bank Doing Business report Uganda improved by two places from position 131 to 129

However despite the reduced distances travelled in search of JLOs services by the vulnerable people, the gains made may not be sustained with a reduced resource envelope that followed suspension of funding by some JLOS development partners. This will be made worse by the recent creation of districts by Parliament. It should be noted that the sector work plan suffered from suspension and or non-release of funding from some JLOs development partners who were expected to finance over 50% of the SWAp Development Budget This suspension created a state of uncertainty and left the sector with less than 50% of the expected funding. The sector therefore had to down grade the targets to levels that could be achieved within the resources available. The sector performance would have been better if the work plan was fully financed.

Furthermore JLOS service points remain majorly urban based, manual in operation and use procedures and a language that is complicated and unfriendly to most vulnerable people. Many JLOS staff still operate without the requisite tools such as computers, vehicles to visit locus and other office equipment.

Also legal aid services are mainly provided by non-state actors without a strong regulatory frame. This has been made worse by the delayed enactment of the proposed Legal Aid Bill. For the vulnerable children in conflict with the law, the lack of remand homes in many districts remains a critical challenge coupled with the less than satisfactory functioning of the probation services.

Table 2.1 Performance against Key indicator targets

Outcome indicators	Responsibility	Baseline 2010/11	performance 2012/13	Performance 2013/14	Target 2014/15	performance 2014/15
Percentage of completed cases to registered cases	JUDICIARY	92.15%	89.12%	90.7%	108%	95.8%
Average length of stay on remand for accused persons. (capital) months	UPS	15	11.4	10.5	14	10.5
Average length of stay on remand for accused persons. (petty) months	UPS	3	3	2	2.5	2
Incidence of crime per 100,000	UPF	314	305	273	304	273

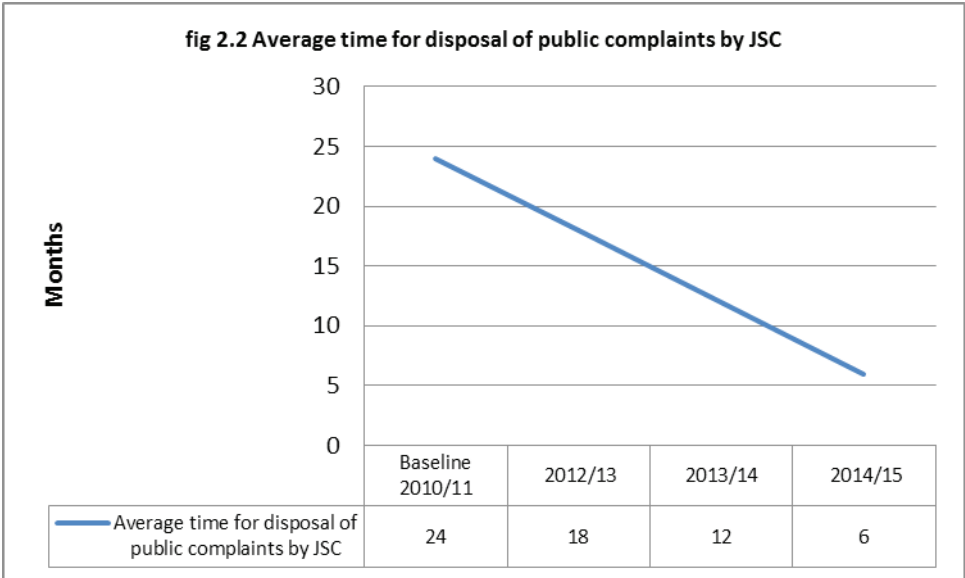
The sector has registered a low crime rate that has been falling over the years and within the targets set Under SIPIII, however the emergence of new crimes such as terrorism and other organised crimes is a challenge that the sector must address if the growing prison population is to be contained. As a result of the new crimes JLOS staff are increasingly becoming vulnerable which was not the case previously.

The sector registered a 9% growth in prisons holding capacity and a reduction in the average remand population from 55% to 54%, however given the high prison population congestion levels remain a challenge in the Ugandan prisons. It is no wonder that we rank high among the congested prisons in the world.

Table 2.2 Performance against access to JLOS services performance targets

Outcome indicators	Responsibility	Baseline 2010/11	performance 2012/13	Performance 2013/14	Target 2014/15	performance 2014/15
Average time taken to issue Passport (days)	DCIC	10	10	10	8	10
Average time for disposal of public complaints by JSC	JSC	24	18	12	9	6
Average time for registration of businesses working hours	URSB	48	16	16	16	16
Average time for registration of trademarks working days	URSB	90	75	75	70	65
Average time for winding up a business working days	URSB	360	180	180	150	160
Average time for disposal of human rights complaints -months	UHRC	36	24	26	22	26
Average time for disposal of land cases-months	High Court	36	26.7	44.9	40	43.1
	Chief Magistrates Court		5	10.8	9	10.3
	Magistrates Court		21.5	25.1	20	21.5
Average time for disposal of cases by Law council (months)	MOJCA	36	32	32	24	28

The JSC, URSB, DCIC are commended for improvements in lead times for accessing their services as shown in the table 2.1 and fig 2.2.

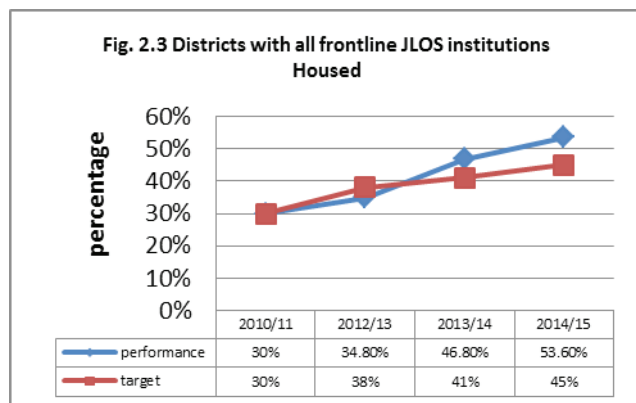


However Lead times in disposal of cases both in the Court and quasi-judicial institutions such as the Law Council remain high and below the targets set by the sector. JLOS must also address the slow disposal of

human rights complaints, and disposal of complaints against errant lawyers by the Law Council. There is also need to embrace ADR and fast track review of procedural provisions for the quasi-judicial institutions.

Below is an analysis of performance under each of the strategic outputs under this outcome.

3.1. Rationalized physical de-concentration of JLOS services:



To ensure that JLOS service points are deconcentrated and rationalised within the various geographical regions of the country, the sector had planned to open up 15 new service points. However owing to reduced resources only 6 such new service points were opened up and are functional. The new service points include Nyarushanje Court in Rukungiri, MoJCA, GAL and DCIC regional offices in Moroto, as well as URSB centres in Arua

and Mbale. The sector also managed to complete 92.6% of the on-going construction projects and out of the 41 construction projects started at the launch of SIPIII only 3 projects mostly started in 2013/14 financial year remain uncompleted due to variations and incompetence of the contractors. The sector registered a 78% growth in provision of infrastructure for JLOS service points in the country side from 30% at the end of SIPII to 53.6% now. The performance is presented in table 2.3 and illustrated in fig 2.3.

The number of districts that have a police station, a Court, DPP offices, probation, and Prison services often referred to as the frontline JLOS service points also increased by 15.3% from 65% at the start of SIPIII in 2012/13 to 75% in 2014/15.

We happy to note that 84 out of 112 districts have a complete functional chain of frontline JLOS service points although some still operate from rented premises often designed and built for retail business operations such as grocery stores/shops

Table 2.3 performance against access to JLOS services performance targets

Outcome indicators	Baseline 2010/11	performance 2012/13	Performance 2013/14	Target 2014/15	performance 2014/15
Proportion of districts with complete chain of core JLOS services and institutions (own infrastructure)	30%	34.8%	46.8%	45%	53.6%
Proportion of districts with complete chain of core JLOS services and institutions (functionally)		65%	75%	75%	75%
Number of new service points opened	17	12	35	15	6
Annual proportion of ongoing construction projects completed and commissioned	25%	44.6%	75%	80%	92.6%
No of new remand homes gazetted and constructed.	1	0	1	1	1
Proportion of sub counties with operational police posts	82%	95%	96%	90%	96%
Escape rates of prisoners for every 1000 inmates	5%	0.84%	0.8%	0.5%	0.75%

The sector completed the construction of prisons/reception centres in Ruimi, Abim, Patiko, Isingiro, Amuru, Kaabong, Ndorwa and Mbarara as well as water borne toilets in 40 prisons. Also constructed in the year were classrooms at UPS Masindi as well as twin wards at Tororo Prison. The constructions increased prisons holding capacity from 16034 to 16517 prisoners. This resulted also helped in reducing escape rates from 8.4 escapes for every 1000 inmates held to 7.5 escapes for every 1000 inmates held as shown in the table 2.3 above.



Koboko Police Station



Bulambuli Police Station



Busia staff quarters



Bukwo Staff Houses

As part of the process of ensuring a complete chain of justice in the districts, construction of Justice centres in Ibanda and Mityana under SWAp as well as construction of Courts in Kibuku and Bulambuli funded by Irish Aid was undertaken and completed resulting into a 92% completion rate of projects in SIPIII. Justice Centres in Kiboga, Wakiso, Kyenjojo, Nwoya, and DPP at Kapchorwa are also nearing completion.

At the LDC Court construction of a women’s cell was completed. The cell is fully operational and reduced on the insecurity of female suspects while awaiting court sessions.

The sector also finalized the construction of Police stations in Bulambuli, Manafwa, Koboko, and Lumino and staff houses in Busia, Bulisa, Bududa, Bukwo, and Mbale. However though appreciated construction undertaken annually i.e. 20 units on average has very minimal impact on staff accommodation in UPF. Currently, police is housing only 22% (9,409) of the 42,422 entitled staff (PPCs – IP) leaving 33,013 without accommodation. This percentage is likely to decrease with the passing out of the 3,000 PPCs currently undergoing training. This is true because the resource provision for staff housing does not match with recruitment.

The Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development commissioned Arua Remand Home which started operation is July 2014 while construction of Kabale Remand Home (Phase 1) involving two (02) juvenile dormitories was also completed .



Kabale Remand home



Meeting Juveniles at Arua remand home

The UPF completed 90% of the class room block and 70% of staff houses at Police Training School Kabalye and constructed 24 Latrines in Rwenzori, Albertine, Elgon and Aswa regions. The construction of the facilities improved sanitation in the area. However the tender for the Construction of Kabale Police Station is yet to start because of the change in design and bills of quantities.

Thirteen DPP regional offices were established to handle prosecution work in the respective regions. The offices include Mbarara, Kampala, Nakawa, Jinja, Soroti, Mbale, Lira, Gulu, Arua, Masindi, Fort Portal, Masaka and Kabale.

To ensure functionality of the new and existing DPP service points and facilitate court attendance, the Directorate of Public Prosecution (DPP) procured 45 computers, 5 pickups for upcountry offices and a Station Wagon to enhance supervision. Promotional interviews were conducted in DPP leading to recruitment of a Deputy DPP, 11 Senior Principal State Attorneys, 20 Principal State Attorneys and 61 Senior State Attorneys. In addition 95 State Attorneys and a Senior Statistician were recruited leading to reduction in workload to 396 cases. This new staff addition although not optimal yet has enabled the DPP to have at least two state attorneys at each station resulting into a conviction rate now at 64% from 53%.

As part of efforts to enhance competitiveness and implement the EAC Common Market Protocol, Government with support from Trade Mark East Africa constructed and commissioned model one stop border points at Malaba and Busia while similar construction is ongoing at Mutukula, and Elegu.

Also four Pickup Trucks and a Maritime Vessel all fitted with mobile Migration Information Data Analysis Systems (MIDAS) were procured to enhance border patrol and surveillance and ensure national security. This was possible with support from the International Organisation of Migration (IOM). Also MIDAS was installed at immigration border posts of Cyanika, Goli, Afogi and Bunagana and Immigration Officers were trained in its operation and management.



Malaba One stop Border Point

The sector did not however fully implement all projects planned under this output due to limited financial flows. Some of the projects that were not implemented include the computerisation of prisons and the completion of LDC auditorium as well Kabale Police station to mention a few.

3.2. JLOS House constructed, equipped and functional by 2017

Following a rigorous procurement process the sector named a preferred bidder for the construction, financing and maintenance of the JLOS House using the Public Private Partnership (PPP) modality. This also follows the enactment of the PPP Act. A consortium of Group 5 Properties of South Africa, Twed Property Development Ltd of Uganda and Meridiam Africa Infrastructure Fund of France was named the preferred bidder and contract negotiations have since commenced. The estimated engineering and construction costs is USD 96 million. When completed the project will provide over 70,000 square metres of office space to accommodate the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Police headquarters and headquarters of other JLOS institutions.



Artistic impression of the proposed Appellate Courts and Judiciary Headquarters

The project is an effort to liberate the sector from its huge rental expenditure. To ensure value for money a due diligence will be undertaken on all members of the consortium named preferred bidder. The sector has from this experience learnt that PPP projects require more time to arrange and are more involving than the traditional design and

build arrangement that the sector has been undertaking for most of the construction projects. In future it is important that before such as a process is embarked on a budget is provided as well as resources for building capacity of the persons involved in the transaction to ensure that the best result is obtained.

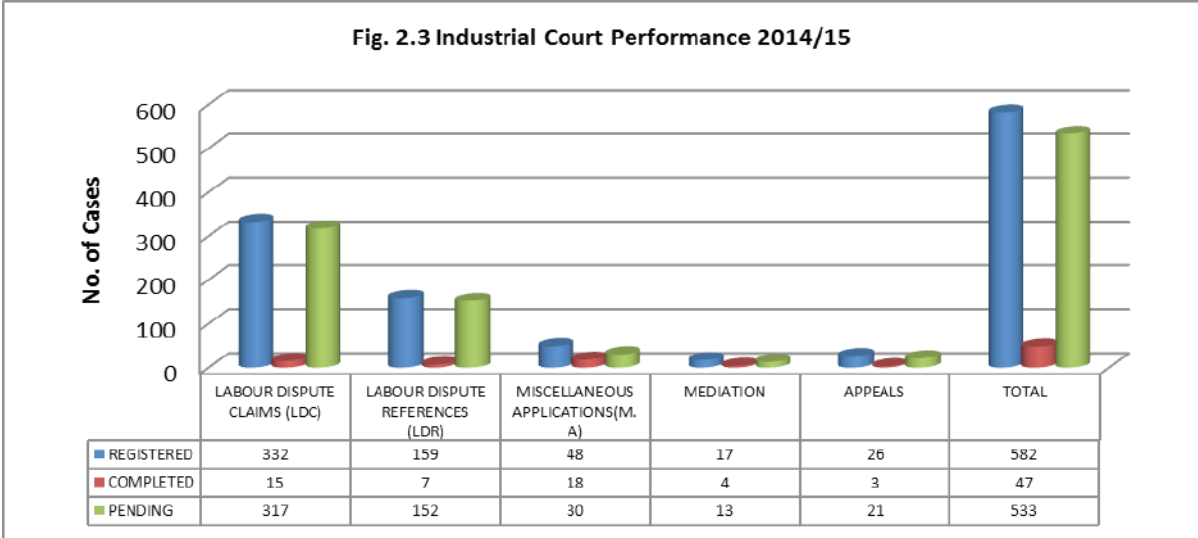
3.3. Adjudication of Labour Justice improved

After being in abeyance for over seven years, the Industrial Court finally became operational in 2014/15



New Judges including those for the industrial Court after swearing in

The Court sits in the open on a day to day basis including public holidays (where necessary), and is expected to declare its findings within 21 days from the date of commencement of the hearing of the claim². In the seven months of operation since November 2014, the Court registered 582 cases and disposed 47 which is 8% disposal rate.



The low level of disposal of cases is partly due to various constraints. The Court is greatly constrained in space both for the Registry, Mediation and Panellists. The Court’s structure does not make provision of Registrars, Court clerks, process servers, which posts are key in the proper management of a court. Besides all operations are manual and there is no provision for payment of allowances to the other panellist who are not Judges. This greatly affects morale of the panellists. As a result the sector is lobbying Parliament to amend the law establishing the Court to provide for payment of panellists and also provide for the other key required staff for the Court. Under the 2015/16 work plan provision was made for computerisation of the registries and provision of requisite office infrastructure as well as staff training. It is hoped that this will enhance performance in the near future.

² Court Rules, supra note.4, S I 8.2012, r.18

The Industrial Court of Uganda is an established Court under the **Labour Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Act, 2006 Cap 224, (LADASA)**. The Court's jurisdiction is referral³ and its functions are to arbitrate labour disputes referred to it under the Act; adjudicating questions of law arising from references to it by any other law; and dispose of the labour disputes without undue delay⁴.

This Court is a successor to the Industrial Court that was first established in 1964 under the legal regime created by the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Act.⁵ The new Industrial Court, however, is a novel entity: designed to acknowledge and address the new and different challenges presented by a Uganda that, since the mid-sixties, has fundamentally transformed. Changes in the economic landscape, both nationally and regionally, call for increased efficiency and enhanced quality in Government service delivery. And efficiency and quality are attained partly through cost-cutting and specialisation. The Court consists of a Chief Judge and Judge appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Judicial Service Commission, and the appointees' qualifications are similar to those of judges of a High Court; with tenure of five years, however the Act is silent on whether their tenure is renewable.⁶ The Judges are assisted by three other Ministerial appointees.

The decision of the Industrial Court on a matter is final. However, appeals to the Court of Appeal on a point of law or whether the court had the jurisdiction to hear a case can be made by a party which is not satisfied with the court's decision.

3.4. Service Delivery Standards Met and Improved.

Service delivery standards have far reaching implications on efficiency and effectiveness of the justice system and are a key driver for tackling case backlog which is one of the endemic challenges of the judiciary and the sector, often resulting into prison congestion and delayed access to justice.

The sector is happy to report that as part of efforts to improve service delivery standards, the Judiciary finally agreed to the setting of targets for Judicial officers. Judges are expected to dispose of 300 cases as a minimum per year, Chief Magistrates 800 cases and Magistrates Grade I 400 cases.

As a result of the target setting the gap between cases registered and cases disposed has begun to decrease from 14,246 cases in 2012/13 to just 6,002 cases in 2014/15 as illustrated in fig 2.4. The Chief Magistrates Courts and Magistrates Courts disposed more cases partly due to an increase in staffing and operationalisation of new infrastructure as indicated in table 2.4. This performance is also attributed to sector initiatives such as provision of a Laptop computer to each Chief Magistrate to fast track delivery of judgements, the adoption of innovations such as the small claims procedure ADR and plea bargaining as well as improvements in infrastructure and coordination among the players in the chain of justice.

³ Labour Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Act, 2006 Cap 224, Laws of Uganda, s.5.

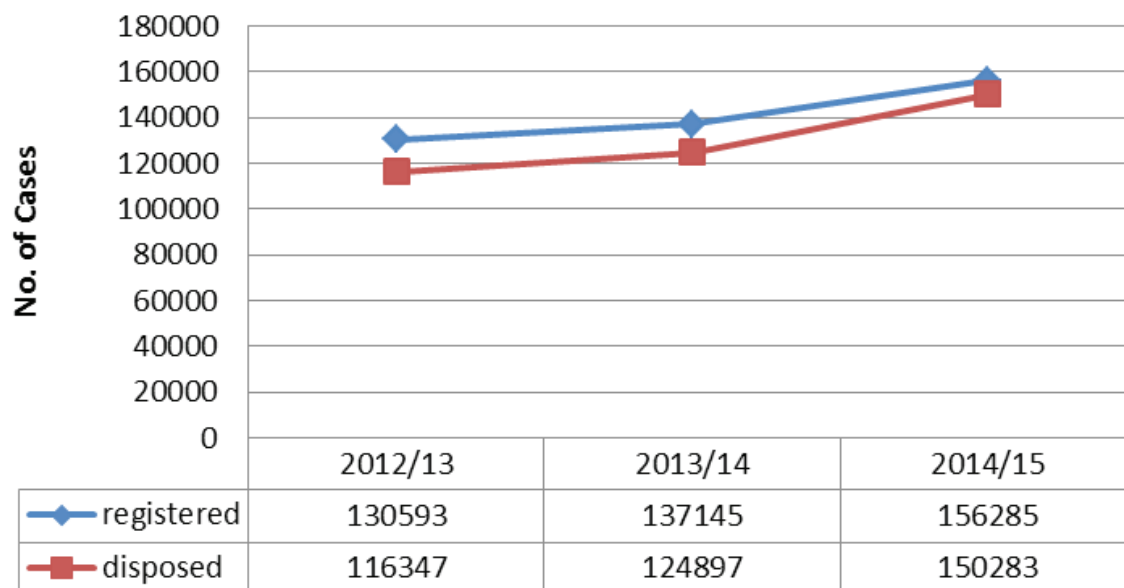
⁴ Ibid, s.8.

⁵ Trade Disputes (Arbitration & Settlement) Act Chapter 224 Laws of Uganda (2000 Revised Edition).

⁶ Act 2006 Cap 224, supra note 2, s.10 (1-3).

Fig 2.4

Court performance over SIPIII



With this kind of performance, courts demonstrated capacity to deal with caseload almost equal to the cases filed. The challenge of the sector however is the high number of backlogged cases.

Table 2.4 Court Case performance by level of Court 2014/15 – Source Judiciary CAS

Court Level	Brought Forward	Filed	Disposed	Pending	Disposal rate as % of filed cases	Total Disposal Rate
Supreme Court	57	106	79	84	74.53	48.47
Court of Appeal	4,143	1466	400	5,209	27.29	7.13
High Court	47,851	25,301	20721	52,431	81.90	28.33
Chief Magistrates Court	85547	66,686	69,060	83,173	103.56	45.36
Magistrate Grade I	27,899	51276	48742	30,433	95.06	61.56
Magistrate Grade II	5,701	12128	11283	6,546	93.03	63.28
Grand Total	171,198	156,963	150,285	177,876	95.75	45.80

From table 2.4 we notice that the lowest disposal was registered in the Court of Appeal with only 7% of the cases in the system disposed compared to 61% by the Magistrates Court. The High Court too performed below expectation partly because of limited funding for sessions. In many stations the Judges were ready to hold sessions, however less than 50% of the sessions could be financed.

Low funding was also the reason for the low disposal rate of cases in the Court of Appeal, leading to suspension of many of the proposed Court of Appeal sessions up country. While for the Supreme Court, the challenge was staffing with only 8 justices out of the ideal 12 Justices, which implied that there justices enough to hold only one Coram. The sector has thus lobbied for increased in funding, automation of business processes as well as introduction of upcountry Court of Appeal sessions to deal with the challenge at hand.

Also recruitment of more staff to the Appellate Courts was fast tracked. And by the time of writing this report 12 Justices had been appointed to the Appellate courts. However given retirement of some of the Justices and elevation of some of the Judges to the higher bench the new appointments have left glaring gaps at the High Court that must be filled urgently if the current momentum is to be maintained and or surpassed.

Table 2.5. Court Performance by Focus area 2014/15 – Source Judiciary CAS

Category	B/Forward	Filed	Total	Disposed	Pending	Disposal rate as % of filed cases	Total Disposal Rate %
Anti-Corruption	346	249	595	309	286	124.10	51.93%
Civil	54,628	29,365	83,993	29,913	54,080	101.87	35.61%
Commercial	2,947	2,702	5,649	2,225	3,424	82.35	39.39%
Criminal	69,854	85,875	155,729	87,549	78,062	101.95	56.22%
EB	4,942	3,337	8,279	2,082	6,197	62.39	25.15%
Family	17,028	22,790	39,818	21,838	17,980	95.82	54.84%
Land	21,434	7,684	29,118	6,355	22,763	82.70	21.82%
War Crimes	10	25	35	13	22	52.00	37.14%
Grand Total	171,189	156,963	323,216	150,284	182,814	95.75	46.50%

In terms of focus area anti-corruption, criminal and civil case categories disposal of cases more than exceeded the total filed over the reporting period. There was also growth in performance by the war crimes. However performance in executions, land and commercial divisions lagged behind. The slow execution of court decisions is a matter of concern that must be addressed.

The slow disposal of cases in some of the focus areas is attributed to a number of impediments including rampant use of rudimentary manual recording of proceedings; lack of transport for visiting locus in quo for land matters; use of outdated ICT infrastructure and lack of suitable court infrastructure in most districts with only 57% of the Courts having suitable accommodation.

Mediation, as an Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism was rolled out to all divisions in Judiciary. In the reporting period, with support from the Austrian Development Agency, mediation was rolled out from the Commercial Court to other courts including the Family, Land and Civil Divisions; magistrates’ courts and institutions with a dispute resolution mandate including Uganda Human Rights Commission, Law Council, and Administrator General’s Office.

Table 2.6 . Mediation case performance 2014/15

B/Fwd from 2013	Filed	Disposed	Pending	Disposal rate total	Disposal rates of registered cases
240	615	455	400	53.2%	73.9%

In the reporting period, the mediation publicity team was trained to commence publicity campaigns across the various radio stations in the various local languages across the country. Terms of reference were developed and approved to procure a consultant to incorporate gender aspects in mediations while, another consultant will redevelop training manuals tailored for the civil justice aspects of land, family and civil justice. Mediation registries were also established in the Land, Family and Civil Divisions of the High Court.

The Court accredited mediators. The mediators were deployed in the High Court Divisions of Family, Land and Civil. Some were deployed at Nakawa High Court, Jinja High Court and Industrial Court. Selected Chief Magistrates Courts of Mengo and Entebbe also received mediators.

Table 2.7 . Break down of mediation disposal (facilitative)

Status	Total	Proportion
Settled	125	27.5%
Mediation Partly Settled	7	1.5%
Mediation Failed	159	34.9%
Parties Abandoned Mediation	5	1.1%
Inappropriate For Mediation	8	1.8%
Non Attendance Of Parties	47	10.3%
File Transferred	14	3.1%
Withdrawn	10	2.2%
Case - Dismissed	5	1.1%
Dismissed Defense Not Filed	11	2.4%
Mediation Time Elapsed	64	14.1%
Total cases disposed	455	

Training: With the support of the grant from the Austrian Government, over 475 personnel in JLOS were trained in mediation. For the Judiciary, 50 Justices and Judges, 100 magistrates at all levels and 100 support staff comprising of clerks and registry staff from the Judiciary and other implementing institutions were trained. A publicity committee was setup and trained to sensitize the public on mediation.

Performance: The Mediation Registry had an overall workload of 855 cases including 615 cases filed in the same year and 240 cases brought forward from 2013/15. The registry disposed of 455 cases thus a disposal rate of 53.2% and the proportion of cases settled through mediation over the reporting period stood at 27.4% which is above the target set by the SIPIII. However 34.9% of the cases failed mediation and 10.3% of the cases did not takeoff due to non-attendance of the parties. The challenge is that mediators are not remunerated and there is a high turnover. Therefore mediators need to be remunerated adequately and parties sensitized on the benefits of mediation.

Case load: The performance of sector institutions and ability to meet service delivery standards is also attributed to the workload per JLOs officer. In the reporting period, the Judiciary for example had a total of 365 judicial officers including 8 Justices of the Supreme Court (6male and 2 female); 12 Justices of the Court of Appeal (9 male and 3 female); 49 High Court Judges (28 male and 21female); 23 Registrars including deputy and Assistant Registrars (16male and 7 female); 48 Chief Magistrates (27male and 21female); 149 Magistrates Grade I (73male and 69female); and 76 Magistrates Grade II (66male and 10female). As a result of this staffing level the case load per Judge considering the total number of cases in the system was 1,492 cases; Chief Magistrates 3,171 cases; Magistrates Grade One 498 cases and Magistrates Grade II 234 cases. The actual caseloads remained below the targets set because of limited recruitments and an increasingly litigious population. This trend may be reversed if the local council courts become active. Table 2.8 below presents of the performance against the set targets.

Table 2.8 Performance against Service Delivery Targets

Indicator	Responsibility	Baseline 2010/11	Performance 2012/13	Performance 2013/14	Target 2014/15	Performance 2014/15
Average case load per Magistrate including GII	JUDICIARY	343	395	212	325	366
Average case load per Chief magistrate	JUDICIARY	3559	3332	1213	3550	3171

Indicator	Responsibility	Baseline 2010/11	Performance 2012/13	Performance 2013/14	Target 2014/15	Performance 2014/15
Average case load per Judge of the High Court	JUDICIARY	1153	1011	1275	1150	1492
Average case load CID officer	UPF	23	23	21	19	19
Average case load per DPP state attorney	DPP	820	699	360	740	396

Prosecution: Following recruitment of staff in the DPP, the case load per state attorney as shown in the table 2.8 above improved from 699 cases in 2012/13 to 396 cases far above the target set for this period in the SIPIII despite the growth in file registration. The sector is pleased to note that as a result of this development, conviction rates increased by 20% in the reporting period. It is advised that this recruitment should be maintained for the medium term to enhance prosecution efficiency.

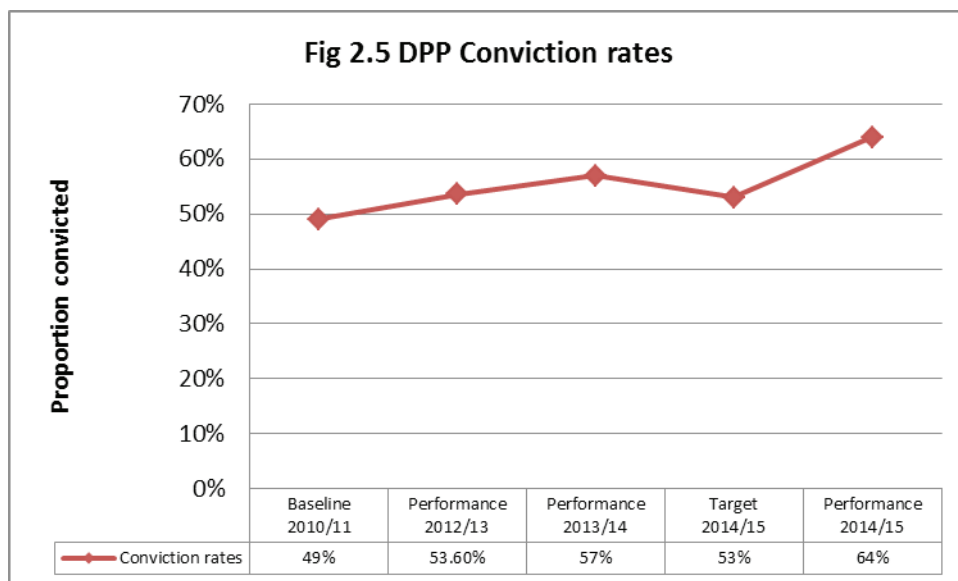
Table 2.9. Performance against service delivery targets

Indicator	Baseline 2010/11	Performance 2012/13	Performance 2013/14	Target 2014/15	Performance 2014/15
Conviction rates	49%	53.6%	57%	53%	64%
Proportion of police regions with functional fire stations	42%	60%	100%	62%	100%
Average time spent in detention by children before sentencing	5m	3m	3m	3m	3m
Proportion of juveniles resettled upon release	30%	26%	40%	68%	78.5%

Table 2.10. Judicial officers by rank and gender June 2015

CATEGORY	Total 2013/14	Total 2014	MALE	FEMALE	% of female	Ideal number of Judicial
Justices of the Supreme Court	8	8	6	2	25%	12
Justices of the Court of Appeal	12	12	9	3	25%	15
Judges of the High Court	52	49	28	21	42.8%	80
Registrars including deputy and assistant registrar	23	23	16	7	30.4%	25
Chief magistrates	47	48	27	21	44.6%	59
Magistrates Grade I	142	149	73	69	46.3%	250
Magistrates Grade II	78	76	66	10	13.1%	0
Total	362	365	228	137	37.5%	441

DPP registered 139,251 case files, out of which 88,449 case files were sanctioned within an average 2 days, case files for decisions to prosecute or not were perused in an average of 30 days, and 32 prosecution-led-investigations were concluded in average of 122 days. Also 14,416 cross border cases were registered, out of which 9,031 were sanctioned with a conviction rate of 63%.



During the period under review, the Directorate led investigations into 10 cases of serious crimes (i.e. Prosecution-led-investigations) and prosecuted 72 Prosecution-led-investigated cases.

The Prosecution Case Management Information System (PROCAMIS) implementation commenced and so far a gaps analysis report was presented to top management. Requirements such as data communication networks infrastructure have partly contributed to delayed setup of the PROCAMIS execution test environment. Once the implementation is completed, the system is expected to improve case tracking and management in general.

Policing: to enhance and improve policing services, Police recruited 7,000 (6,000 PPCs and 1,000 Cadets). The first batch of 3,000 PPCs (870 females) and 500 Cadets (190 females) was passed out and deployed. This greatly reinforced the man power gap at the police posts making them 96 % functional. The second batch of 3,500 is also in training at PTS Kabalye. This is expected to improve the police: population ratio from 1:816 to 1:757 which however is still below the ideal ratio of 1:500. There is therefore need to maintain the current recruitment drive to take care of the increasing population growth and attrition which stands at an average of 1,000 annually.

The CIID inducted 1,018 PPCs and 170 Cadets increasing the strength to 5,483 thereby improving the case load from 23 to 19. However the case load is below the SIP III target of 18 and the internationally recommended 1 detective per 12 files annually. The CIID needs additional 14,000 investigators to reach the target. This is also against a back drop that the CIID has been restructured and a Directorate of criminal Intelligence has been created independent of the investigation wing.

To promote continuous professional development of the force UPF acquired property with structures at Bwebajja along Entebbe road to establish a Police Staff College for management courses for middle and senior managers. The training curriculum has been developed and the process of accreditation started.

To improve institutional capacities in handling complex crimes a joint training was conducted on investigations of corruption related crimes for 25 investigators and prosecutors from the office of IGG, DPP, CIID and Directorate of Ethics and Integrity.

The UPF also promoted 6,151 Police officers (559 females) to various ranks to improve efficiency and effectiveness in command and management of policing services.

Forensic investigations: To enhance forensic case management, a Laboratory Information Management System - LIMS was installed at DGAL in all the 8 Laboratories/ divisions. Hands on training for users was done by M/S Labware Africa (PTY) Ltd. However, the system might stall with the expiry of the license if its renewal is not expedited.

The sector registered a 16.7% increase in cases analysed and reported in the 2014/15. This was partly due to successful supply of DNA reagents and consumables resulting into analysis of 297 forensic DNA cases compared to 187 cases in the previous year.

The breakdown of the only GC-MS analytical equipment however affected the analysis of poison and toxicology cases. Eighty Seven court summons from all over the country were received and 85 were attended to thanks to the availability of reliable means of transport at the Directorate.

Security of prisons: The improvement in warder to prisoner ratio from 1:8 to 1:7; procurement and installation of security equipment at Kigo Main prison, Murchison Bay, Luzira (W), Kampala Remand as well as hand held Metal detectors and walkie antennae distributed across the Country and the procurement of CCTV Cameras that were installed at Mbale (M), Jinja (M) and Prisons Headquarters, reduced escape rate from 8.4 to 7.5 per 1,000 held offenders. The sector also improved the safety and security of the prisoners, staff and the public by maintaining and training 06 canine dogs at Kampala Extra.

Business registration: In order to reduce the number of stamps on documents which causes delays in service delivery, URSB established new stamping guidelines as a short term intervention. In the reporting period, URSB also made consultations and test-runs on an Electronic Certificate in order to ease doing of business in Uganda through simplification of registration, URSB, in partnership with Uganda Revenue Authority and Kampala City Council under the TREP project drafted a single and summarised form that encompasses all forms required for registration and licensing from the respective authorities.

NGO regulation: In the period under review, MIA registered 382 new NGOs; renewed 437 NGO permits; monitored 77 NGOs; and operationalised 16 District Monitoring Committees. With support from JLOS, 10,702 NGOs were entered in the NGO Electronic Data Management System and mediation meetings were held for 13 NGOs

Immigration service: To improve passport issuance a passport issuance system and equipment for decentralized passport processing was procured for Gulu Regional Passport Center. Once completed this will bring the number of decentralized passport issuing centers to three including Mbarara and Mbale. Due to the above developments, the lead time for passport processing is 10 working days for Kampala and 5 working days for the up country centres.

From the passport centres 95,122 passports were issued posting a 13% increase compared to 84,356 passports issued in 2013/14. Majority of the passports ie 83.4% were issued to fresh applicants compared to 16.6% for renewal of passports. The summary of passports issued is shown in Table 2.11. Also as part of efforts to facilitate investment and employment 9,215 work permits classified in the Table 2.12 below were issued reflecting a 3.2%

compared to 8,928 work permits issued in 2013/14. New applications constituted 49 % (4,692) compared to renewal applications at 51 % (4,523). Class G2 (General employees) constitute 65% of the work permits issued. According to the *URA e-payment system* the above services generated **108.7bn** shillings in Non-tax revenue with 75% of the revenues coming from Work permits followed by passport fees, visa fees and dependent pass fees. We are proud to report that JLOS remains the number one sector in collection of Non Tax Revenue (NTR) in the country. It is therefore right that Government invests resources in JLOS services given the sector's ability to generate NTR.

Table 2.11 Summary of Passports issued by Gender FY 2014/15

	Ordinary		Diplomatic		Official		EAC Passport		Total
	New	Renew	New	Renew	New	Renew	New	Renew	
Male	43,299	9,060	99	108	64	59	223	40	52,952
Female	35,494	6,407	79	51	16	10	97	16	42,170
Total	78,793	15,467	178	159	80	69	320	56	95,122

Source: Multiple Documents Issuing System (MIDIS)

Table 2.12 Work Permits Issued By Class for the FY 2014/15

Sex	Class of Work Permit									Total
	A	A2	B	C	D	E	F	G1	G2	
Male	738	125	20	2	670	38	15	650	5524	7782
Female	343	4	0	0	46	6	7	561	466	1433
Total	1081	129	20	2	716	44	22	1211	5990	9,215

Mass enrollment of citizens for issuance of national identity cards was launched in April 2014 and continuous enrollment started in August 2014. Cumulatively, 16.5 million citizens were registered and identified in the national identification register. This is expected to lead to creation of a platform for integration of disconnected/discrete Government databases for ease of data sharing and effective service delivery.

Issuance of National Identity Cards which commenced in December 2014 was rolled out in 76 (68%) out of 112 districts in the country. So far 6.55 million Ugandans have been issued with National Identity Cards.

3.5. User empowerment services improved

JLOS Empowered users of its services through public education on the administration of justice, rolling out information desks in strategic institutions, production and distribution of user guides such as the un represented litigants manual; other publications; community dialogues; school outreach programmes; JLOS and Court pen days and awareness weeks; and radio and televised shows among others. Some JLO institutions such as TAT, URSB, UPF, UHRC translated information into some local languages to enable the public comprehend the information and apply it where necessary. In the UPF, UPS, UHRC and the Judiciary toll free lines were installed and shared with the public.

However despite this massive investment in user empowerment services many of the vulnerable may not benefit in light of the urban bias of many of the JLOS institutions as well as the language in which the messages and media used.



Community baraza in Adumi Sub-County

There is also need to inculcate a culture of customer care especially among the front line JLOs services. It is not enough to put up toll free lines if those calling do not get real time responses to their issues. The customer care desks will be museum pieces if those manning them are not equipped with the right information of if what they communicate is contrary to what people receive in terms of services. The sector therefore must invest in staff training attitude change and improve service delivery.

Using the Uganda Human Rights Commission civic education and human rights awareness programmes an estimated **22.5million** Ugandans were reached through **125** radio talk shows and **4711** spot messages conducted in different regions to disseminate human rights information to the Public as well as the proposed National Action Plan. Also conducted were **216** community barazas attended by 30,186 persons including **9,939** women. In the community dialogues the concept of human rights, mandate, powers and functions of the UHRC, rights of suspects in detention, property rights focusing on land rights and ownership, mob action as a human rights concern, rights and duties of children, religion and human rights, human rights, duties and responsibilities of citizens, prevention of domestic violence and role of leaders in mobilizing for human rights were presented and discussed.



HRPC members of Ediofe Girls SS RHO-Arua

There was increased level of awareness on Human Rights, duties and responsibility among the public as a result of the baraza meetings. Previously women were not attending baraza meetings due to cultural impediments. However, sensitization has slightly enhanced women attendance, participation and awareness.



Training of security personal in the UHRC central region

A total of 85 Human Rights and Peace Clubs (HRPC) were established and 852 student members were trained in Arua, Jinja, Moroto, Mbarara, Masaka and Soroti regional offices respectively. These Human Rights and Peace Clubs created awareness among students and helped solve disputes in schools. UHRC also provided technical and logistical support to 27 school heads and patrons/matrons of the clubs

established through trainings, setting up talking compounds, magazines and badges.

Toll free lines were a beehive of activity with over 1580 calls received by UHRC alone. This has helped to ensure an effective mechanism for receiving and handling complaints, enabling citizens to seek appropriate advice and popularize the mandate and functions of UHRC.

A total of **1,361** security agents drawn from UPF, UPDF and UPS were trained including 255 female. The Security Officials were equipped with knowledge on The Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act 2012 and practical methods of handling human rights issues as they execute their duties.

In the UPF 5 electronic notice boards were installed at Katwe and CPS Police Divisions. This is part of the efforts to improve customer care at police station front desks (Counter) and provide information to the public on services offered by the police. To ensure that this is operational 84 officers from Kampala Metropolitan were trained in customer care and front desk management.



UPF Centenary plus celebrations



Officers conducting Community Policing at Elegu Border Post

UPF also rolled out the Muyenga model community police stations to 10 districts. The strategy was further enhanced country wide in the run up to the centenary plus celebrations focusing on the theme *“from colonial to community policing” a century of challenges, achievements and transformation*. Under the programme UPF also trained 3,000 volunteer crime preventers in basic police operations to support the fight against crime through community policing. UPF also conducted 215 sensitization workshops, 65 radio programs, 103 school visits, 16 institutional visits, 257 home visits, 13 training workshops and 50 other activities relating to domestic violence prevention and child protection.

Police with support from the British High Commission, HURINET and The Commonwealth



A section of the LDC library with reading materials (left) and computer section of the Library (right)

Human Rights developed a simplified user guide titled ‘101 Things you wanted to know about the Police but were Afraid to Ask’ It aims at informing the public on the services police offers and where to get remedy in case of non-assistance. There is need to print more copies and

To empower law students at the Law Development Centre, the library was stocked with more reference materials and subscriptions was made to Law Africa and Cambridge University press for online law reports and eBooks. This reduced the, the book to student ratio from 1:20 to 1:15 thus enhancing the quality of learning received by the bar course student and a reduction in failure rates.

Table 2.14. showing students admitted in 2013/2014

Course	Admitted	Passed	Pass rate
Bar Course	299	156	52%
Diploma in Law	245	193	79%
Human Rights	18	15	83%
Short Course	245	188	77%

Out of 299 students admitted to the bar course in 2013/14, 156 passed representing a 52% pass rate compared to 33% in the previous year. The performance was even better for the Diploma in Law whose pass rate was 79% while the Human Rights Course for JLOs officers registered an 83% pass rate.



URSB staff sensitising members of UMA on Business registration, documents, fees, compliance and enforcement

The Judicial Service Commission (JSC), during the period under review, conducted radio talk shows on various radio stations in the districts of Kabale, Fort Portal, Tororo, Soroti, Lira and Moroto. JSC commenced the procurement process for 1 motor vehicle to enhance judiciary investigations and inspections.

Business registration: In the period under review, the Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB) engaged in public sensitisation to empower people with knowledge on the service that URSB provides; benefits of working with URSB; and how they can access URSB services. URSB participated in Youth Camps organised by *Exceed Wealth* and *Forward Uganda*. The *Exceed Wealth* camp was attended by 30 youth under the theme ‘*Business Registration, Entrepreneurship and Poverty Eradication*’. The youth encouraged URSB to engage in more publicity and establish more regional offices.

URSB also conducted training with the members of the Uganda Manufacturers’ Association under the theme ‘Importance of Business Registration, the relevant documents, fees, compliance and enforcement.

URSB organised Business Registration Information desks in downtown Kampala. In addition to handing out informational brochures, information on all registration services was given to the clients. Many clients later received feedback from URSB regarding their business names reservations.

However, the lack of a customised mobile van to house computers and other equipment used for the activity is hindering real time mobile registrations.

3.6. Vulnerability profiled and discrimination and bias in access to JLOS Services eliminated.

In addressing vulnerability the sector rolled out the small claims procedure to another 16 courts bringing the total to 28 with 80.4% of the cases filed settled. With an increase in the case disposal, growth of case backlog slowed down by 50% from 12000 cases in 2013/14 to 6000 cases in the reporting period (when we compare the difference between cases filed and cases disposed). However the number of pending cases remains astronomically very high. This means the sector may require temporarily Judges to handle the backlog as the existing Judges handle the caseload.

The sector also rolled out ADR to all divisions of the High Court and other quasi-judicial institutions, with over 27.4% of cases referred settled.

To address juvenile justice a justice for children programme partly supported by UNICEF, was rolled out to mainstream juveniles in justice delivery. Besides advocating for speedy disposal of children cases the programme also promotes diversion of cases of juveniles charged with petty offences. This resulted into a reduction in the number of children arrested from 10.7 for every 100,000 child population to 9.4. Also the number of juveniles on remand reduced from 2.78 per every 100,000 child population to 1.89 due to increased use of diversion by all actors in the chain of criminal justice. The sector also mainstreamed the use of fit and proper persons in the communities leading to an 89% diversion rate of the juveniles (charged with petty offences) after investigations while over 86% of those that went through the judicial system received non-custodial sentences as presented in table 2.15. Despite the above improvement, child victims of crime continued to suffer and cases of defilement were the leading crime yet the system does not provide adequate protection.

Due to reduced funding the implementation of some measures such as payment for medical examination for victims of SGBV, was scaled down leaving it to the complainants. Also the lack of a witness protection and child victim protection system made access to justice for child victims a challenge.

For the juveniles, the lack of remand homes, poor probation services and limited rehabilitation services affected the operationalisation of the Children Act. It is therefore critical that the sector fast tracks the review of the probation services and decentralises the National Rehabilitation Centre as well as enhance its security.

The sector too has to deal with the challenge of juveniles who reach the age of majority before they are sentenced as well as those requiring ministers' orders. Table 2.15 summarises the performance of the sector against the targets set out in the SIPIII under this output and below is a detailed presentation and analysis of the sector performance under this output.

Table 2.15: Performance against vulnerability indicators

Indicator	Responsibility	Baseline 2010/11	Performance 2012/13	Target 2013/14	Performance 2013/14	Target 2014/15	Performance 2014/15
Proportion of backlogged cases in the system	JUDICIARY	35%	32.3	35%	36.34%	30%	31.8%
Proportion of small claims settled within 2 weeks of conclusion of hearing	JUDICIARY	NA	57.1%	55%	78.8%	68%	80.4%
Proportion of cases settled through ADR	JUDICIARY CADER	26%	26.25%	26%	25.8%	26%	27.4%
Increase in cases registered and disposed by LCC	MOLG	390,000					
Number juveniles arrested per 100,000 of the child population ¹ (20)	UPF	10.1	5.62	10	10.7	9	9.4
% of juveniles diverted from formal judicial proceedings	UPF, LDC	52.6%	41.2%	59%	85.4%	61%	89.1%
number of cases diverted after investigations	LDC	980	764	12%	1640	18%	552
Proportion of juveniles receiving non custodial sentences	MOGLSD	75%	78.3%	76%	47%	80%	86.9
Number of children on remand per 100,000 child population	MOGLSD	1.5	2.6	1.3%	2.78	1	1.89

The Sector in cooperation and with technical and monetary support from UNICEF is implementing a Justice for Children (J4C) programme with a focus to strengthening the sectors' overall capacity to respond to the needs of children in the justice system one of the indicators in the Sector SIP III.

As part of the programme the sector disseminated DCC guidelines to all DCCs and RCCs in the country. The purpose of the workshops was to build the capacity of the stakeholders and duty bears in the administration of justice to effectively run the District and Regional Chain linked Committees and ensure prioritization and speedy handling of cases of children using child friendly approaches. The dissemination was also accompanied with provision of information and skills of utilizing the DCC guidelines. A total of 105 DCCs were covered with a total attendance of 453 participants (114 Judicial Officers, 83 State Attorneys, 115 Police officers, 62 Prison Officers, 69 Probation Officers, 10 legal Aid Workers) orientated

on how to utilize the DCC guidelines which has resulted in increased prioritization of children cases and application of child friendly approaches in managing juvenile cases.

The Sector in the SIP III developed a number of indicators captured in table 2.15 above to help track performance of the various Institutions in enforcing juvenile Justice. Ten indicators for measuring progress were identified. To promote the tracking of the indicators, the sector established a task force drawn from Uganda Police Force, Directorate of Public Prosecutions, Judiciary, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development as well as Law Development Centre and also trained 173 data collectors in 12 districts. This was done through a decentralized coaching and mentoring programme. J4C responsive data collection tools were also developed. In total 71 staff were trained from the judiciary, 48 from the UPF, 22 from MoGLSD, 20 from DPP and 12 from the LDC regional centres.

To implement the J4C programme the sector trained 62 J4C duty bearers drawn from 18 District Chain Linked Committees (DCC) on key aspects of the J4C programme. During the training participants were taken through the JLOS management structures, the Justice for children programme, planning and reporting for juvenile justice and case management with special focus on children. The DCCs and RCCs are resourced by 13 coordinators based at each of the High Court Circuits.

The sector recruited 13 J4C resource persons drawn from those that were in employment under the CJSI programme. The coordinators are responsible for a JLOS region which is equivalent to a high court circuit.

Under the programme DCCs are supported to meet monthly, hold open days and carry out other outreach programmes and inspection. During the open days all JLOS stakeholders meet the public and explain the kind of services they offer and also provide responses to issues raised by the public. During the open days special space is provided to the public to deal with issues of juvenile justice and access to justice by vulnerable groups. During the meetings institutional reports are presented and discussed. Special reports are presented on cases of children in the systems as well as issues that need to be addressed concerning children.

The programme also provides support to the 13 JLOS regions including Karamoja to hold RCC reviews. The review meetings are chaired by the Resident Judge in a circuit and is attended by all chairpersons of the DCCs that operate within the circuit. During the meetings a special report on justice for children is discussed as well as reports from each of the DCCs in the circuit. Critical issues that cannot be resolved at the RCC level are then submitted to the Advisory Board.

In an effort to address domestic violence, the sector engaged in stakeholder sensitization using community policing programme, encouraging communities to report such cases. This is partly the reason the reported cases of domestic violence increased by 5.6% to **39,473** from 37,381 cases in 2013. Of these 13,977 victims/ suspects were counseled, 2,892 were referred to other stakeholders and 2,458 were taken to Court. Domestic violence was reported highest in Tororo, missing children was high in Busia, child abuse in Lira and child neglect in Kabarole.

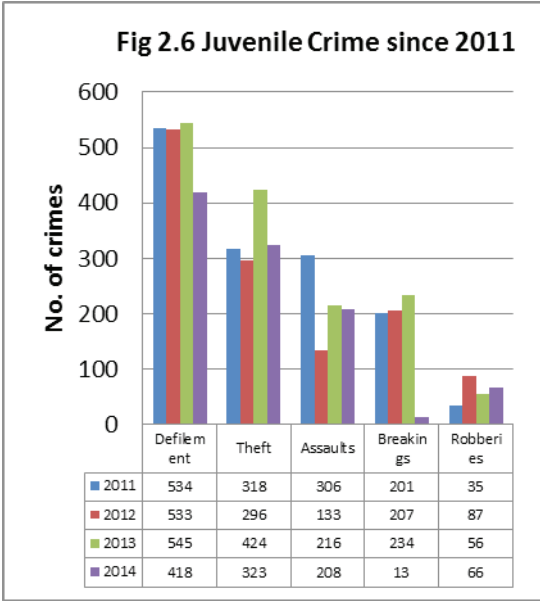
With funding from UNICEF, the CFPU trained 60 officers on data collection and management and utilization of the CFPU reporting forms, and also conducted a joint training for 547 participants (Police, Medical and DPP) in 24 districts including those hosting refugee camps on investigations and prosecution of child related cases. In addition, sensitization involving 360 schools in 24 districts in West Nile, Aswa, Mt Moroto, Kidepo, Albertine and the Rwenzori police regions on violence against children was conducted and 36,593 students including girls 14,550 were reached and encouraged form clubs to fight abuse. UPF also created the Department of Sexual Offences where desks were opened in all the districts to improve access and quick investigations of sexual related offences.

The SGBV desks of the CIID were supported to investigate and conclude 15 old pending



Police sensitizing refugees at Koboko

cases and received 120 SGBV kits, 5 laptops, 5 printers and 3 cameras and 20,000 copies of CFPU reporting forms. This has enhanced capacity of the officers in investigations of SGBV cases and coordination with the key stakeholders. UNICEF also donated 3 vehicles to police for policing the refugee camps of Yumbe, Kiryandongo and Koboko



As part of implementation of the justice for children programme data was regularly collected on juvenile justice indicators. It was established that the number of child victims of crime rose by 39%, from 15,315 victims in 2012 to 21,317 in 2014. The most crime registered against children were child neglect, defilement, child desertion, abortions, child abuse and kidnap. The sector Must now direct effort towards these vices affecting especially the girl child. However, much as crimes against juveniles/children are increasing, crimes committed by juveniles decreased. According to the UPF Crime Report 2014, **1,779** Juvenile suspects were involved in crimes compared to **2,240** in 2013. This is a 26% reduction in overall

crimes committed by juveniles. The figure 2.6 shows selected crimes that were committed by Juveniles while table 2.16 shows crimes against children as well as trends over time.

Table 2.16 crimes against children other than defilement

S/no	Crime	2012	2013	2014	%change between 2011 & 2014
1	Child Neglect	9,809	11,519	11,791	20%
2	Child Desertion	2,437	3,541	3,335	37%
3	Abortion	71	555	2,578	3531%
4	Child Abuse/Torture	1,502	1,332	1,205	-20%
5	Child Kidnap	170	1,061	1,146	574%
6	Child Abduction	844	729	771	-9%
7	Child Stealing	307	295	216	-30%
8	Child Trafficking	71	187	220	210%
9	Infanticide	104	82	55	-47%
	TOTAL	15,315	19,301	21,317	39%

We notice that there was a reduction in child abuse due to enhanced awareness however cases of child trafficking kidnap and reported cases of abortion increased partly explained by improved vigilance of the communities as a result of community policing, enhanced media outreach and community exposure.

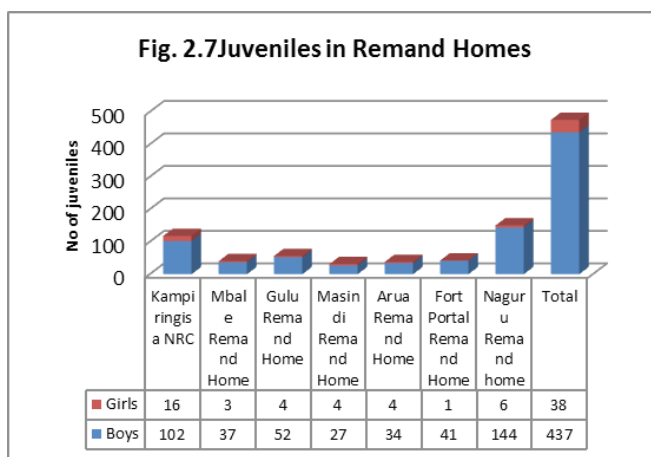
The establishment of the child help line at the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social development dubbed 'Sauti Child Help line is also being used by police to track victims and offer face to face counseling as well as arrest suspects. The help line registers an average of 600 calls a day. So far, 4,891 calls have been received since June 2014. The helpline is partly responsible for the increase in reported cases of abortion, child abuse and kidnap among others.

Adjudication: There was marked improvement in prioritization of juvenile cases in the Judiciary as shown in the table 2.17 below with more cases disposed compared to cases registered. This effort is applauded and must continue to ensure that the vulnerable people such as children receive affirmative action. However despite the improvement the Judiciary has a duty to address the high number of pending juvenile cases especially at Chief Magistrate Court level.

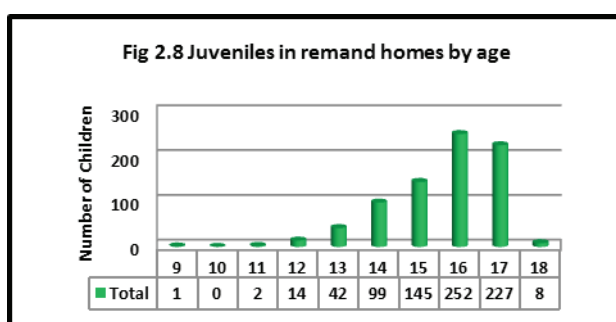
Table 2.17 Court Performance -Juvenile Cases 2014/2015 –Source Court CAS

	B/Forward	Filed	Total Cases	Disposed	Pending	Total Disposal Rate %	Disposal rate as % of filed cases
Chief magistrate	3,585	1,153	4,738	1,156	3,582	24.4	100.3
Magistrate GI	800	563	1363	518	845	38.0	92.0
Magistrate GII	17	39	56	36	20	64.3	92.3
Total	4,402	1,755	6,157	1,710	4,447	27.8	97.4

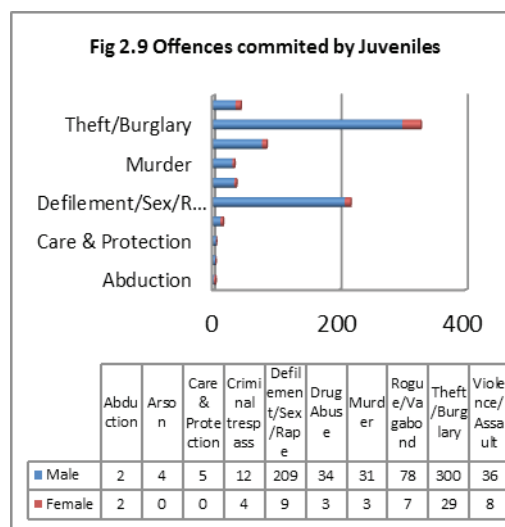
Juveniles in detention: Diversion of juveniles has received resounding approval as a viable alternative to the long juvenile justice formal process that exposes children in conflict with the law to unavoidable challenges. As a result there were only 475 children in remand homes including 118 on rehabilitation at Kampiringisa with 92% being male juveniles despite 1779 arrests made in the year.



At the same time 121 children in need of care were at the Naguru Reception centre. In Naguru Remand Home there were 115 while in the reception centre there were 109 children. The least number of children was in Ihungu Remand Home in Masindi District, with 27 boys on remand, this constituted 6.1% of the children on remand in all the institutions in the country managed by the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development



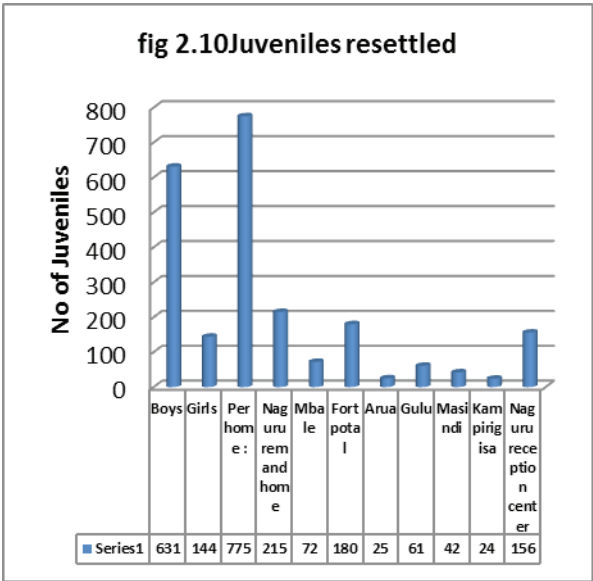
The total number of children admitted in all the Ministry Institutions during the FY were 943 including 143 girls. Just like in the adult prisons where majority are male, boys constitute the majority of the juvenile offenders at 84.8% of the total admissions.



In the Reception Centre, the number of boys is nearly equal to the number of girl infants. There were 83 male infants and 76 female infants. Implying that the composition by sex of the infants admitted in Naguru Reception Centre was 52.2% and 47.8% for boys and girls respectively.

Naguru Remand Home had the largest number of female juvenile offenders constituting 10.5% of the female admissions in the reporting period. In Fort Portal Remand Home the number of juveniles admitted was 161, i.e (17.1%) including 12 girls. This implies that 92.5% of the admissions composed of boys and 7.5% were girls. The least admission was in Ihungu Remand Home with 59 juveniles i.e 6.3% of the total admissions in the ministry institutions in this reporting period. The distribution of children by age in the remand homes is skewed towards the age of 16 constituting 32%, 17 year olds constitute 29% while 15 year olds were 18%.altogether the age group 15to 17 years constitute approximately 80% the total admissions. Thus poorly handled we run a risk of such juveniles graduating to adult offenders in the near future. Records show in fig 2.8 that there were eight (08) eighteen year old young adults in the remand homes in the country who constituted 1.0% of the population. The presence of children who had reached the age of majority in the remand homes is big challenge and the sector must devise measures to address this challenge. The proposal is that such children should be moved to the adult

prison to complete their sentences. We also take note of the presence of children below the age of 12 years in the remand homes. The sector must urgently address this matter because such children are below the age of criminal liability and should not be in the remand homes.



Majority of the juveniles were accused of theft related offences. Three hundred twenty nine (329) children representing 47.2% of the total juvenile offenders were apprehended for stealing and or robbery. However, majority (300) of the juveniles arrested for stealing were boys representing 91.2% of all offences juveniles are accused of. These cases of theft vary from aggravated robbery, stealing cars, stealing of cows, simple robbery to breaking into shops and stealing chicken in the people’s homes.

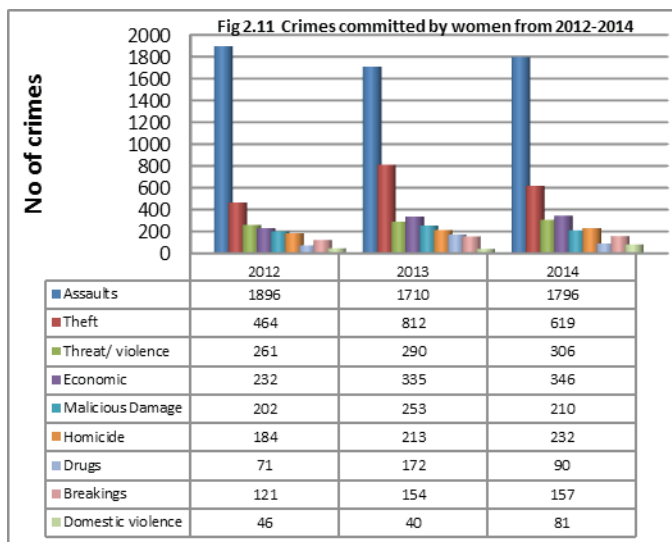
The second highest offence the juveniles were accused of sex related offences like child to child sex, simple defilement, aggravated defilement, indecent assault and rape. In the reporting period, 218 juveniles were accused of such sex related offences. This represented 31.3% of all the offences committed by the juvenile in the reporting period. Amongst this category of offenders, there were two hundred sixty six (209) boys and only nine girls (09) girls. This implies that 95.9% and 4.1% of the juveniles accused of sex related offences are boys and girls respectively

Re-Settlement of children: a total of 775 children were resettled including 144 girls Naguru and Fort Portal Remand Homes resettled the largest number juvenile offenders accounting for 28% and 23% of the total resettled respectively. The Remand Home which resettled the least number of children is Arua remand Home where 25 children were resettled representing 3%. It should however be noted that Arua Remand home started operation in the second half of 2014.

Birth Registration: There was a significant increase of 66% in birth notification received to 1033209 birth notifications in 2014/15 compared to 623857 birth notifications in 2013/14 as a result of expansion of the MVRS for birth notification to 58 districts from 33 in the previous year. This performance could have been better if the number of hospitals had remained 135. However there was a reduction in the number of hospitals to 132 because some hospitals in Kampala were undergoing renovation. In the period under review, URSB obtained a Statutory Instrument waiving fees payable for registration of children born to mothers in incarceration and was able to



URSB Registrar General issuing a long birth certificate to a baby born to a mother in Luzira Prison during



theft with economic crime coming third. A comparison of cases committed by women is presented in the fig2.11. the increase in economic crimes committed by women is partly attributed to the increase in the number of women engaged in commercial activity and failure of men to care for their families.

There was improved provision of policing services to especially disabled persons in terms of providing ramps at Police Stations constructed under PRDP; however sanitation facilities and communication remains a big challenge. In the last three years, 40 sign language interpreters were trained in basic sign language communication.

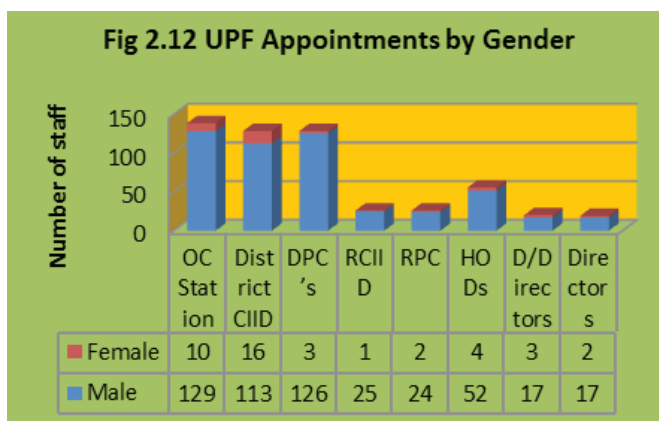
Adult prisoners: On average UPS produced 1220 prisoners to 213 courts spread country wide. This was made possible by the procurement of 20 vehicles to facilitate movement of inmates to Courts. UPS never failed to deliver suspects to attend the 191 court sessions held (High Court, Court of Appeal, Chief Magistrates, and District Courts, special High Court, Court martial, war crimes and anti-corruption court sessions). As a result of the performance of the judicial system the average length of stay on remand reduced from 11.5 months to 10.5 months for (capital offenders); and from 3 to 2 months (petty offenders) while the remand population reduced from 55.9% in June 2014 to 54.9% at the end of June 2015

UPS also partnered with legal aid service providers and consequently 68% of the prisoners accessed basic legal services through Paralegal Advisory services and Justice Centres Uganda.

The sector also prioritizes persons living with HIV and AIDS including staff. In 2014/15, in the UPF 1,133 personnel (639 females) living with HIV/AIDS (PHAs) were supported with nutritious supplements and drugs for opportunistic infections and set up 23 income generating projects (poultry, piggery, goats and events management) to support them. The UPS too supported staff and inmates living with HIV/AIDS to access ARVs and basic social services.

register and issue Long Birth Certificates to children born in incarceration at Luzira prison. Through these interventions, inmates and other participants learnt of the processes for registration and the need to register births and deaths.

Women are the other vulnerable group that was prioritized and the number of crimes committed by women in 2014 was 5,066 crimes against 5,233 crimes committed in 2013 hence giving a 3.19% decrease. Assault is ranked highest followed by



On gender perspective, Police currently has 7,112 female officers out of the police strength of 42,735. This represents 17% of the total number of the force which is below the 30% recommended by the National Gender Policy. The 30% is also not reflected in deployment as many placement areas still lack female managers as shown in fig 2.12 and many police posts lack female officers and women.

To address this imbalance, a Department of Gender and women's affairs was created and shall among other things conduct gender audit so as to review policy documents to support gender mainstreaming in policing.

Small claims procedure: The sector rolled out the small claims procedure to more courts as part of the efforts to enhance access to justice by the vulnerable poor who cannot afford lawyers and who have small claims to be settled. This resulted into an increase in cases filed to 2174 and total cases under the project to 3292. Following various training and sensitization programmes, 2274 cases were concluded i.e. about 70% of cases and equivalent to 105% of the cases filed in the period. This was far above the national court average in case disposal which stood at 46%.

We do commend the Chief Magistrates Court which disposed of 2236 cases compared to 2122 filed cases with a 105.3% disposal rate; Magistrates Grade I disposed 37 cases compared to 50 filed cases with a 65% rate. The small Claims procedure is a fast track system for especially vulnerable poor people. Though the total disposal rate is above the institutional average we notice that the number of pending cases remains high and puts to test the extent to which the objectives of establishment of this procedure can be met.

Table 2.18 Court Performance –Small Claims Procedure 2014/15 –Source Court CAS

	B Forward	Filed	Total Cases	Disposed	Pending	Total Disposal Rate%	Disposal rate as % of filed cases
Chief Magistrates Court	1110	2122	3232	2236	996	69.18	105.37
Magistrate Grade I	7	50	57	37	20	64.91	74.0
Magistrate Grade II	1	2	3	1	2	33.33	50.0
Total	1118	2174	3292	2274	1018	69.07	104.59

The sector is to conduct an evaluation of the pilot project with a view to addressing the challenges therein and roll it out to other courts. There is however need for special magistrates dedicated to only the small claims court as opposed to the current practice where they also handle a multiplicity of other cases.

Estate Management: The sector registered an increase in demand for Administrator General's services. The Department targeted to open 4,000 new files during financial year 2014/2015 but instead opened 4,949 far beyond the target representing an annual increase of 30%. This was mainly because of awareness creation campaigns about the succession laws which have resulted into more clients coming to open files with knowledge of the

basic or essential requirements. The public is positive about the work of the department and well-served clients are the biggest credit and best source of sensitization. They refer their relatives, neighbors and friends to the office for service.

The Department resolved 1561 succession related wrangles through family mediations and arbitrations compared to the targeted 1000. The Department also wound up and renounced 129 estates compared to the targeted 200 applications before courts of law for winding up as well as Renunciations of Letters of Administration.

A total of 145 estates were inspected and 2779 Certificates of No Objection were issued compared to the targeted 2200. Also processed were 124 Land transfers. The above performance is presented in the table 2.19 below.

Table 2.19 Performance of the Administrator General

Activity	FY 2012/13	FY 2013/14	FY 2014/15
New files for clients	4114	4051	4,949
Estates Inspected	167	150	145
Land transfers	389	159	131
Certificates of no objection	2,198	2369	2,779
Family arbitrations and mediations	1,360	1003	1,561
Letters of Administration	20	2	9

During this period, there was a notable decline in suits filed against Administrator General with 18 suits filed disposed of in favor of the Administrator General. This strategy must be upheld

Discipline of errant Lawyers: The Department of Law Council under its Disciplinary Committee concluded 199 cases against errant lawyers in 64 Sittings. This is one of the best performances of Law Council over many years with over 3 cases completed per sitting. We therefore commend the new team for the great improvement in performance. The Department also carried out research and consultations to address procedural challenges in delivery of its services.

Table 2.20 Case disposal by Law Council

B/Forward	Cases registered	Number of sittings	Cases Concluded	Cases Pending
1058	197	64	199	1056

Inspection of Chambers and legal aid service providers: The Law Council in the reporting period inspected 922 Chambers /Law firms approved 817 and 105 were rejected. Also 28 Legal Aid service providers were inspected out of which 22 were approved. Nine Universities offering law courses were also inspected and approved.

Table 2.22 Universities inspected

	Total	Approved	Rejected
Central	4	4	0
Western	2	2	0
Eastern	3	3	0
Northern	0	0	0
TOTAL	9	9	0

Table 2.22 Universities inspected

	Total	Approved	Rejected
Central	760	685	75
Western	60	51	9
Eastern	58	48	10
Northern	44	33	11
TOTAL	922	817	105

Table 2.23 Legal Aid Service Providers inspected

	Total	Approved	Rejected
Central	15	10	2
Western	2	2	0
Eastern	1	1	0
Northern	9	9	0
	28	22	2

The above was as a result of the extra ordinary commitment of the Committee and the Prosecution which was exhibited during the numerous ordinary sittings and backlog clearance sessions. The experience of the Committee and improved prosecution skills contributed to proper application of the law, hence swift conclusion of complaints. Additional staff (prosecutors) seconded to the Council helped to reduce the gap that had been left by the departure of four State Attorneys. Furthermore, service by way of posting of cause-lists on the Uganda Law society Website improved attendance of advocates thereby avoiding unnecessary adjournments.

Following numerous complaints raised by the courts and affected clientele/community regarding quack lawyers within the legal profession; the Uganda Law Society and Uganda Law Council conducted spontaneous field visits to various Courts of Judicature and its membership (law firms) of Ankole, Kigezi, Rwenzori, Northern and West Nile regions to identify the root cause of quack lawyers holding out in courts of law and seek views of the membership on how to address the issue. As a result of this exercise the following were recommended-

Uganda Law Society (ULS) and the office of the Chief Registrar should compile a list of eligible advocates (with valid practicing licenses) on annual basis and upload copies to the ULS and Judiciary Websites to enable concerned stakeholders easily access information on ULS Membership with an aim of rooting out incidences of quack lawyers in Uganda.

Judiciary should recruit more Magistrates, Registrars and Judges to reduce on case backlog attributed to lack of registrars in some courts for a long time such as Fort-portal; and the current aging Judicial officers cannot work for longer hours and contain much pressure in adjudicating cases as the number of clientele/community seeking court redress is growing day by day; and High Court Circuits cover a wider jurisdiction.

Judges are much more involved in adjudicating High Court Criminal Session cases than the civil related matters thus causing back log. This situation is worsened in cases where the Judge is instructed to handle a session out of his station thus derailing administrative

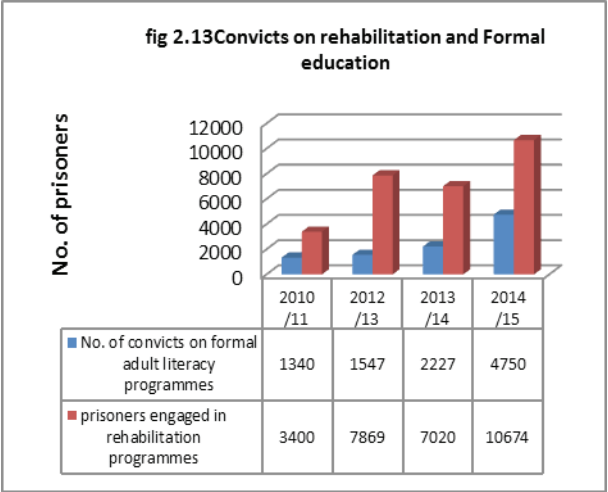
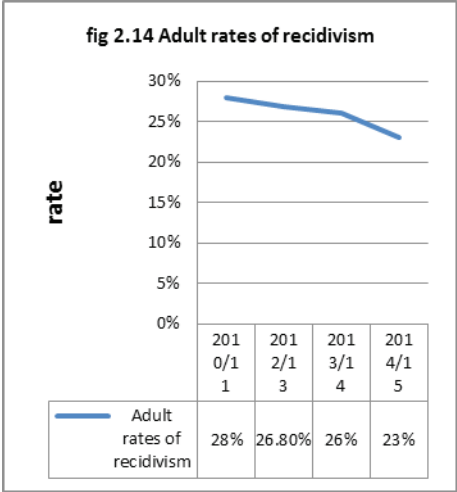
and judicial processes in his/her mandate. Therefore, there is need for holistic planning to ensure smooth service delivery in the court.

Judiciary should provide transport (vehicles) for all Chief Magistrates and Grade one’s to easily facilitate them to other courts under their magisterial area.

Court Clerks attached to Judicial Officers should be regularly alternated to guard against corrupt, familiarity, laziness, absenteeism and gossip.

Bail terms and condition be determined on case basis and their constitutional rights not to be compromised.

3.7. JLOS capacity to prevent and respond to crime enhanced



Following concerted efforts to prevent and respond to crime, the sector continued to register a stable crime rate which stood at 298 for every 100,000 above the targeted 304. This was partly because of improved policing following recruitment of new staff and continuous rehabilitation of prisoners with an over 50% increase in prisoners on formal education and over 10,000 engaged in rehabilitation programmes. This resulted into a reduction in rates of recidivism (reoffending) from 26.7% to 23%. This confirms the assessment in International Journal of Criminology that ranked the rehabilitation programme in Uganda Prison as the best in Africa and the 4th in the World.

There was increased use of community service which grew by 16.5% from 9047 orders to 10541 orders. The use of alternatives to imprisonment such as community service has helped to reduce escalation of the congestion.

The table 2.24 below shows how the sector has performed against the SIPIII targets under this strategic output.

Table 2.24 performance against response to crime targets

Indicator	Responsibility	Baseline 2010/11	2012/13	2013/14	Target 2014/15	2014/15 performance
Adult rates of recidivism	UPS	28%	26.8	26%	25%	23%
Incidence of crime per 100,000	UPF	314	305	287	304	298

Indicator	Responsibility	Baseline 2010/11	2012/13	2013/14	Target 2014/15	2014/15 performance
No.of convicts on formal adult literacy programmes	UPS	1340	1547	2227	2800	4750
prisoners engaged in rehabilitation programmes	UPS	3400	7869	7020	4000	10674
police to population ratio measured against the baseline	UPF	1:709	1:754	1:812	1: 690	1:757
Prisoner warder ratio	UPS	1:4.5	1:6	1:7	1:7	1:7
Number of petty offenders sentenced to community service annually	MIA (NCSP)	9000	8846	9047	10000	10541

The above achievements notwithstanding the increase in violent crime, defilement, and homicides remained a critical challenge. This was made worse by the limited scientific capacity to investigate cases, the slow processing of criminal cases and limited man power across the chain of criminal justice. Also staffing levels in police and prisons remain less than optimal and there is need for affirmative action to address the huge staffing gaps, if we are to move closer to what are the acceptable minimum standards internationally and to achieve the targets we set.



Arms marking exercise of Police guns at Nsambya Barracks

Crime Prevention interventions: one of the measures to prevent crime is recover and destroy small arms and light weapons that are illegally held by the public as well mark those that are held by security agencies and other authorised people. To support this undertaking, MIA disseminated the Firearms Policy and National Action Plan on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in the three districts of Lamwo, Kitgum and Agago

districts. UPDF guns of the Mbarara 2nd Division including units and detaches from Western and South-western region were marked; 20 police armoury officers and their supervisors from the eight districts of Kyoga region were trained; and awareness was created on the dangers of illicit SALW in the abovementioned districts. As a result participants obtained knowledge and volunteered information on uncollected UXOs and illicit guns in the hands of former rebels/fighters

The National Focal Point also marked Police Firearms that were back loaded from Magamaga stores. With additional support from the British High Commission –Kampala, UPDF guns were marked in 4th Division-Gulu and 5th Division-Moroto. The marking exercise facilitates the various institutions in tracking guns that are used in commission of crimes and holds them accountable for such guns.

Relatedly, the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the last two FYs disseminated the Fire arms Policy and the National Action Plan on SALW in 24 districts of Kayunga, Mubende, Luwero,

Nakasogola, Mpigi, Kabale, Kisoro, Kanungu, Ntugamo, Rukungiri, Ntoroko, Kasese, Bukwo, Kapchorwa, Bundibugyo, Lamwo, Nwoya, Gulu, Kitgum, Agago, Amuru, Amolator, Apac and Pader.

Awareness on the danger of illicit SALWs was also created among members of the District Task forces, civil society and opinion leaders in 14 districts of Mpigi, Kayunga, Luwero, Mubende, Nakasongola, Lamwo, Nwoya, Gulu, Kitgum, Agago, Amuru, Amolator, Apac and Pader.

NFP brought on board 4 districts of Katakwi, Bukedea, Agago and Otuke and trained 200 members of the District Peace Committees in basic conflict prevention and management resolution (CPMR). In addition, they disseminated to the same districts the CEWERU Operational Guidelines that defines the different roles and responsibilities of every member of the committee.



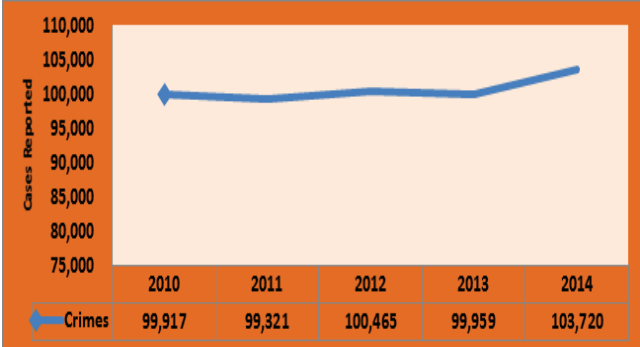
Members of the District Peace Committee in Katakwi district

Policing and Investigation:

Crime has been stable for the last 3 years at the average of 100,000. In 2014 there was an increase of 3.8% from 99,959 cases in 2013 to 103,720 as shown in graph below pushing the crime rate from 287 to 298 victims per every 100,000 people.

For the three years, 304,142 criminal cases were investigated. 186,095 files were submitted to DPP and 141,149 cases taken to court with 175,765 suspects (male adults 151,984, male juveniles 5,758, female adults 14,203 and female juveniles 3,820). Overall there was a progressive improvement in investigations from 55,393 cases submitted to DPP in 2012 to 60,852 in 2013 and to 69,850 in 2014 despite the case backlog growth of 158,870.

Fig 2.15 Volume of Crime



Case backlog is still a huge problem the police and the sector as a whole is grappling with. The perennial underfunding of CIID like other sector institutions is making it difficult to clear case back log. The CID e.g is allocated approximately shs 5bn every financial year from MTEF and shs 1.2bn from the Sector for operations and investigations yet the average cost of investigating a

case is shs 2.1m. This means CID can only investigate 2,952 cases (3%) of the 100,000 crime registered annually. This explains the increasing level of case backlog which in turn delays expeditious trial and delivery of justice.



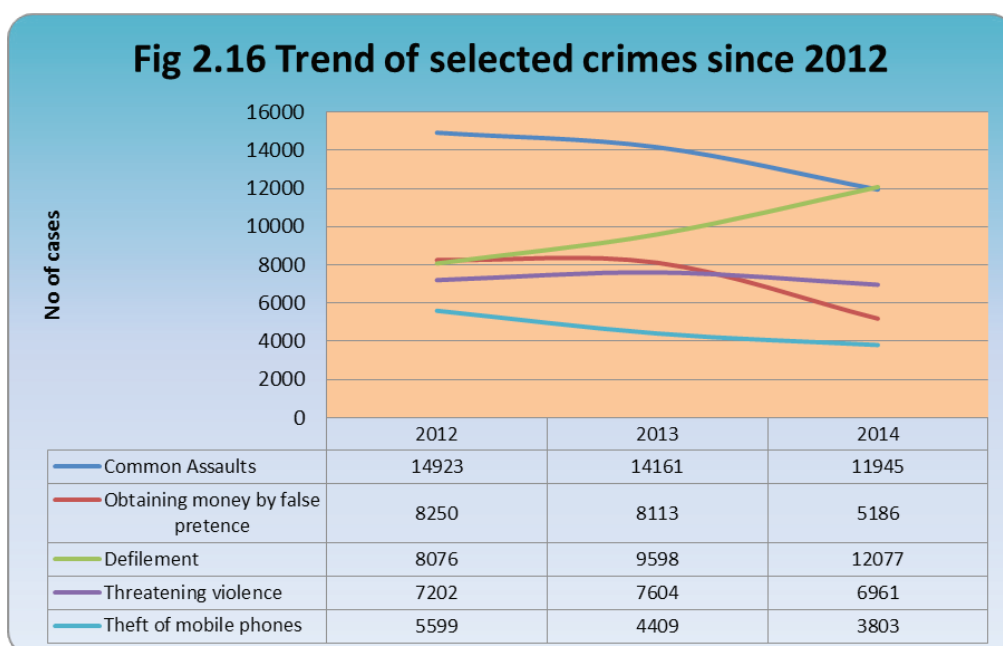
The improved performance is as a result of the continued quantitative and qualitative growth in the capacity of the force and also the result of synergy created amongst the JLOS institution and stakeholders.

The canine unit has expanded to 54 with the establishment in Kamuli, Bugongi (Sheema), Bugiri and Kapchorwa. This is 23% coverage from 44 in 2012/13.

With the completion of the remaining 6 the unit will increase to 60. Also the breeding centre at Nagalama is soon being operationalized with the completion of the clinic now at final stage.

The leading crimes over the period were defilement, common assaults, threatening violence and theft of mobile phones as in graph the below:

Defilement: From the fig 2.16 we note a down ward trend in other leading crimes except defilement which increased by 50% from 8,076 in 2012 to 12,077 in 2014 according to the police crime report 2014. The increase is attributed to parents/guardians who ignore legal proceedings and negotiate with suspects for material gain and tamper with evidence on the child’s age to pervert the course of justice. This is also the reason why only 46% (5,015) of the registered cases and 4,928 suspects were taken to Court. The Districts according to the annual crime report 2014, with highest defilement cases are Gulu (Aswa), Mityana (Wamala), Soroti (East Kyoga), Pallisa (Bukedi), Tororo (Bukedi), Mayuge (Busoga East) and Lira (North Kyoga).



Police has tried to arrest some of the perpetrators and charge to court but the effect has been minimal. There is need for all stakeholders to join hands in fighting this vice.

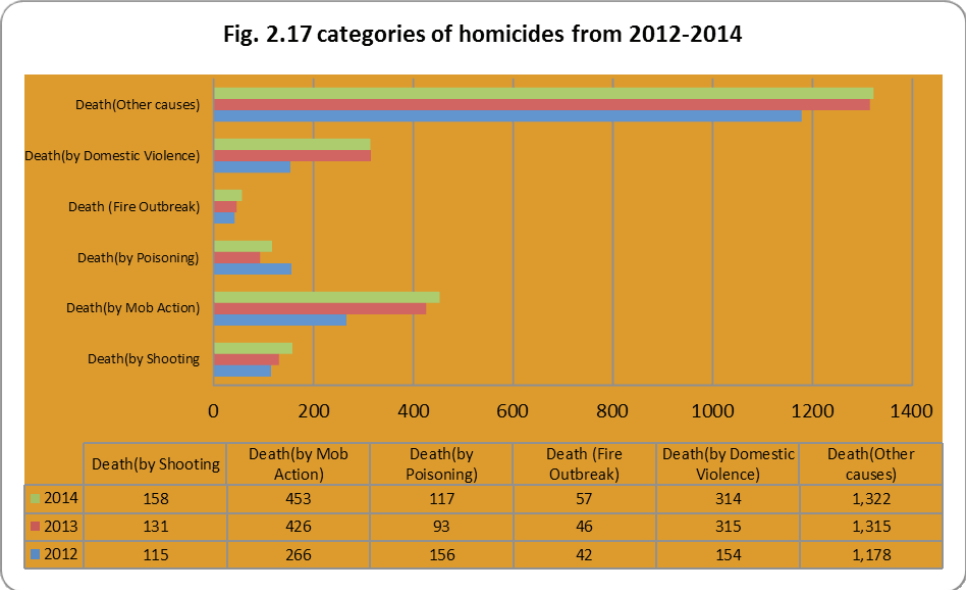
Another sex related crime on the increase is rape **1,099** cases were investigated compared to **1,042** cases in 2013 hence posting an increase by **5.4%**. 423 files were submitted to DPP and 442 suspects were charged in Court while 398 are pending in court. Districts that registered the highest cases of rape were Katakwi (East Kyoga), Mbarara (Rwizi, Iganga (Busoga East), Katwe (KMP South) and Luweero (Savanah) and Kabale (Kigezi).

Table 2.25 Action taken on Defilement

Year	Cases taken to court	Suspects taken to court	Conviction	Acquittal	Dismissed	Pending in court	Under investigations
2013	4,931	4,807	359	38	248	4,288	4,667
2014	5,015	4,928	432	42	290	4,251	7,062

Homicide: In the last three years there is an upward trend in homicides from 1,911 cases in 2012 to 2,421 in 2014 reflecting a **4.1%** increase. The motives behind the majority of the killings include land and property wrangles, robbery, dissatisfaction with delayed/ omission of justice, family misunderstandings and business rivalry. High homicide cases were reported in Mubende, Luweero, Mbarara, Kakira, Mpigi and Ntungamo.

The sector notes with concern the increase in incidents of violent crimes such as homicide, defilement, robbery and child related crimes as well as murder of prominent people such as the Muslim clerics, a Senior State Prosecutor, tribal conflicts in Rwenzori Region (Bakonzo and Bamba) and North West Nile Region (Madi and Kuku), violence against children where a maid tortured a kid of 1 year and 10 months old. Indeed the recent successful intelligence led operations and investigations in Eastern Uganda specifically Busoga Region and other parts of the country have significantly intensified the fight against violent crimes leading to arrest and prosecution a number of suspects. The sector is also providing security to all the targeted Clerics and other JLOS officers handling sensitive court cases.



The sector is also determined to concentrate on the qualitative development of the UPF through training as well as initiating welfare projects to improve the working conditions

of UPF personnel and their families. The sector is also rolling out the community policing drive, coupled with popular public participation and vigilance, combined with a motivated professional force. It is therefore hoped that sooner rather than later we shall deal decisive blow to criminality.

Narcotics: A total of 10,446 suspects arrested (male adults 9,619, male juveniles 400, female adults 319, and female juveniles 108) and charged to court with 11,366.1kg of assorted drugs (Heroin 44.2kgs, Cocaine 84.9kgs and Cannabis herbal 11,237kgs) exhibits recovered. To build capacity of investigators in handling drug related crimes, the German government under their Federal Criminal Police Unit conducted a one-week drugs investigation course for 25 officers under the theme: *suppression of drug related crimes* and were provided with instant drug testing kits

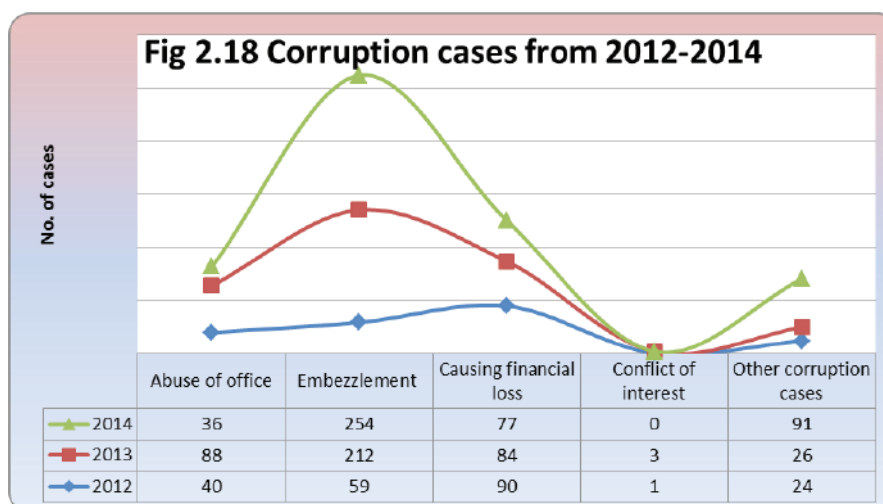


Marijuana cake



Marijuana being burnt

Corruption: registered a 10.8% increase mainly from the public, Central and local governments, urban government projects, and foreign missions. The increase however does not necessarily mean a rise in incidence of corruption. Rather it indicates increased vigilance among the population in fighting corruption and increasing reporting to the UPF as well as marked improvement in the ability of CIID to detect and investigate cases of corruption, especially the public sector. 67 files were submitted to DPP while 351 are under inquiry. The categories cases of corruption is in the fig 2.18 below.



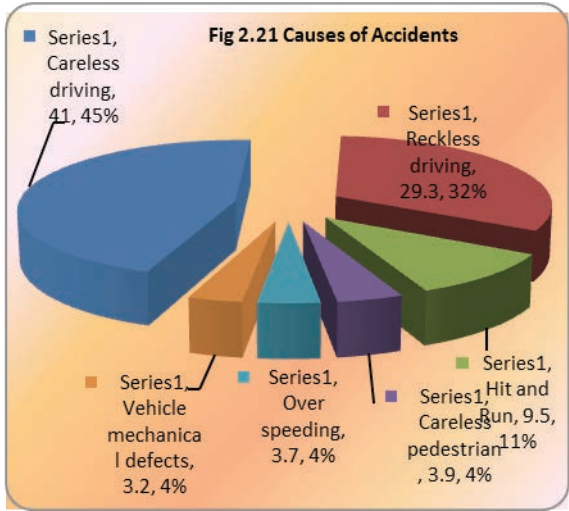
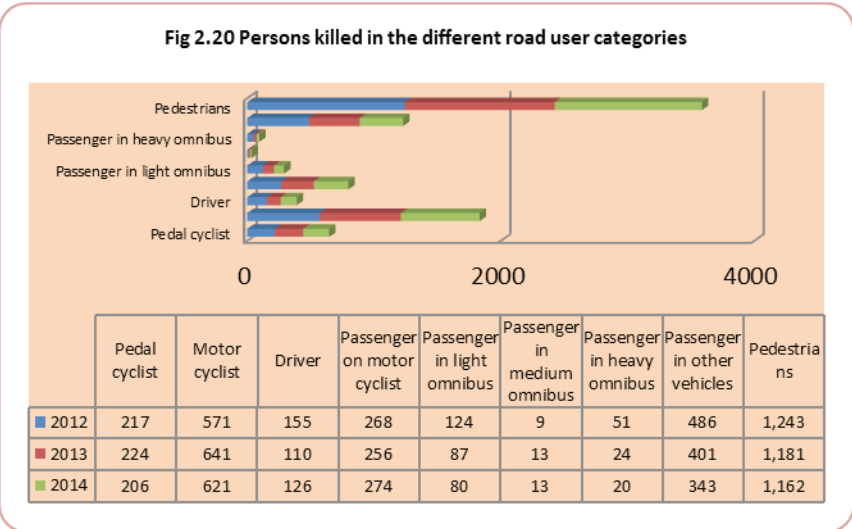
Human Trafficking is another crime that the sector has to deal with. 295 cases were registered in the last three years. The crime is mainly for Sexual exploitation, labour exploitation; illegal activities related to radicalization, Human sacrifice, trade in body parts

and unspecified exploitations through illicit /fraudulent adoptions among others. Though there was a reduction of 31.8% (105) in 2014 from the 154 cases recorded in 2013, police still faces challenges in containing the crime since it is both internal and transnational involving both adults and children. Of the 293 victims, 124 were males (35 adults & 89 Juveniles) and 169 were females (118 adults & 51 Juveniles). The victims were mainly from the central, Northern, Eastern, and N. Eastern regions.

Traffic and Road safety: We acknowledge that the task of fighting crime and keeping our roads safe is still a major challenge and we take note of a 1.7% increase in traffic road accidents from 18,368 cases reported in 2013 to 18,686 cases of which 2,518 (13.5%) were fatal, 9,259 (48.2%) serious and 6,909 (35.9 %) minor. Fatal accidents however reduced by 4%.

Pedestrians remain the leading victims followed by motor cyclists (Boda bodas). The analysis by gender show that 2,248 males died compared to 597 females with the youth in the age bracket of 25 and 34 having the highest number of death. Human factor contributed 81% of

of the total accident with careless driving and reckless driving registering 8,708 and 5,670 crushes respectively as shown in the pie chart.



A traffic Police Officer in one of the sensitization meetings of boda boda riders in one of Kampala stage

The Directorate of traffic and road safety has now embarked on sensitization of drivers especially the boda boda riders being the second highest fatality category (621 killed in

2014) after pedestrians (1,162 killed 2014) in their respective stages on safe driving and proper road usage as remedy to reduce and minimize on road accidents

Fire and Rescue services: registered a total of 4,704 incidents in the last three years with 3,278 cases for fire alone, contributing 70% of all the rescue operations. The fire stations have expanded from 20 in 2012 to 46 units and public awareness has been intensified to encourage reporting of fire incidents to police. Most fires occurred in the Makindye Division (78), Lubaga Division (74), Nakawa Division (68), Central Division (62) and Kawempe Division (57). Other districts included Wakiso (99), Gulu (78), Jinja (73) and Masindi (54) among others.

Residential structures/buildings continued to register the highest incidents of fires with 234 cases, followed by commercial structures with 77 cases, makeshift wooden/grass thatched with 128 cases and electrical installations with 111 cases. However, there has been remarkable reduction of fires in residential and commercial structures while that in makeshifts and electrical installations are on the increase. Electrical short circuits remain the single most identified cause of fire out breaks due to overloading power supplies, poor wiring, poor quality electrical materials, power upsurges, and power theft.

The marine unit expanded water coverage to Katwe to police L. Edward and L. George and also deployed 2 firefighting boats for fire and rescue services on L. Victoria waters.

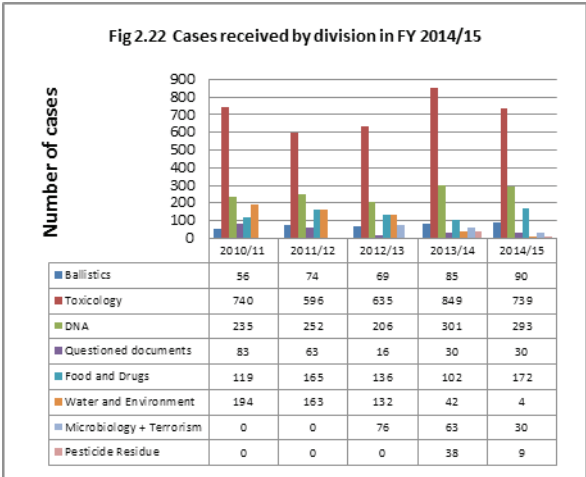


One of the fire fighting boats on L. Victoria

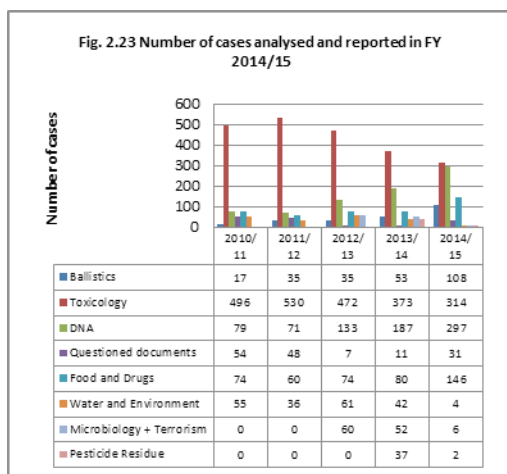


One of the boats extinguishing fire from a burning boat

Emergencies rescue services both on land and water, saved 119 lives (67 males and 52 females), and recovered 122 bodies (105 males and 17 females). The Directorate also conducted 1,376 fire prevention and safety awareness/sensitization campaigns in 510 schools, 81 super markets, 76 local markets, 50 factories, 66 health centers, 40 Timber yards, 77 petrol stations, 208 residential/apartments and 268 hostels/hotels/bars



Forensic investigations: In the period under review, the Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory received a total of 1367 new forensic cases and out of which 908 cases were analyzed and reported (66.4% of the received cases). The fig. 2.22 and 2.23 below summarize the cases received by year and Division.



The number of forensic toxicology /poison cases analyzed and reported as a key output dropped from 373 to 314 in FY2014-15. This was attributed to breakdown of the only GC-MS analytical equipment that happened in the second quarter and the spare parts for repair were acquired in the 3rd quarter hence leading to the drop. Acquisition of a new GC-MS for toxicological analysis remains an unfunded priority of the sector.

Prosecution: Prosecution is an integral part in the chain of criminal justice. In 2014/15, DPP prosecuted 148,089 cases in the Magistrates courts and 8,340 cases in the High Court. Also 154 cases were prosecuted in 3 sessions in the Court of Appeal and while 18 cases in 2 sessions were prosecuted in in the Supreme Court.

In the special Court sessions carried out, the Directorate's 14 stations were involved in High court sessions in which a total of 892 cases were handled.

During the period under review, the Directorate led investigations into 10 cases of serious crimes (i.e. Prosecution-led-investigations) and prosecuted 72 Prosecution-led-investigated cases.

DPP registered 139251 new cases involving 144241 Male suspects 17520 female suspects and 5097 juveniles. A total of **88,449** case files were sanctioned 12095 were referred back to police for further inquiries, while 3570 were committed for trial and 22,000 files were closed for lack of evidence. Out of the concluded cases in court 24066 convictions were obtained, while 14512 cases were dismissed registering a conviction rate of 64% compared to the targeted 53%. This performance is attributed to the increase in staff motivation arising from internal promotions, continuous staff development, infrastructure improvement as well as adoption of programmes such as prosecution led investigation.

The good performance reflected in cases handled is attributed to the concept of plea bargaining. This is a "cost saving" approach that was introduced during the course of the financial year. The improved performance on cross-border cases is a result of the improved cooperation realised from neighboring states.

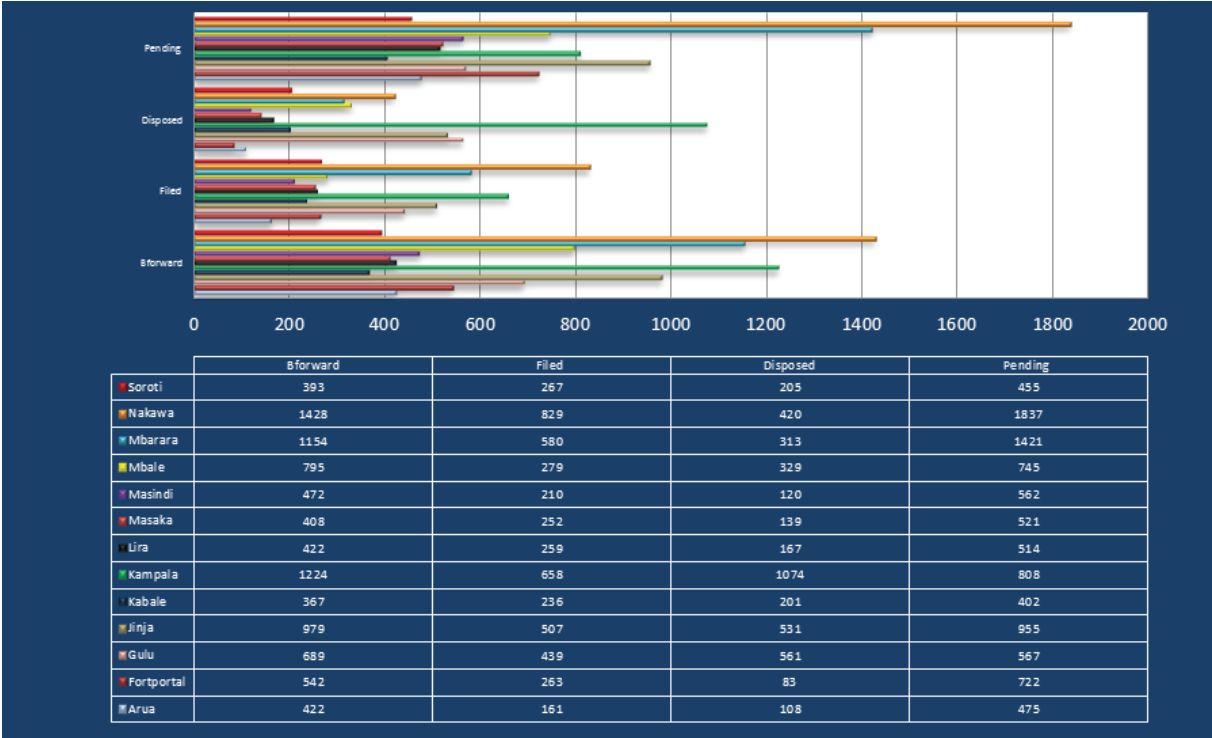
To ensure effective prosecution, the Directorate held DPP/CID Top Management Regional Coordination meetings and workshops. These are aimed at providing useful avenues for continuous improvements on the quality of investigation and prosecution.

It also organised placement training for 4 Officers for specialised skills study visits in South Africa, Rwanda, and Tanzania.

Adjudication: During the reporting period the criminal caseload stood at 155,729 cases out of which 87,549 cases were disposed reflecting a 56% disposal rate. In this period 85,875 new cases were registered which was 19% less than the cases disposed an indication of increasing ability to deal with the case backlog challenge. The disposal of cases by the

Magistrates Court and the high court as shown in the table below is commendable; however the performance of the court of appeal and Supreme Court remained a challenging task. This was partly due to limited financial resources that limited the implementation of up country circuits for the court of appeal. In the Supreme Court there is need to fill the existing vacancies to enable at least 2 parallel quorums at the same time.

Fig 2.24 Performance of the High Court



For the High Court the highest level of activity was at Nakawa and Kampala while Arua witnessed the caseload. However in terms of pending cases Nakawa and Mbarara recorded the highest. Kampala registered the highest Disposal Rate of Filed Cases followed by Gulu while Fort portal had the least disposal rate. Kampala, Gulu and Mbale circuits disposed more cases than those registered implying serious attempt to stem case backlog growth. The sector has noted the high number of cases in Nakawa and Mbarara.

Table 2.26 Disposal of criminal cases 2014/15

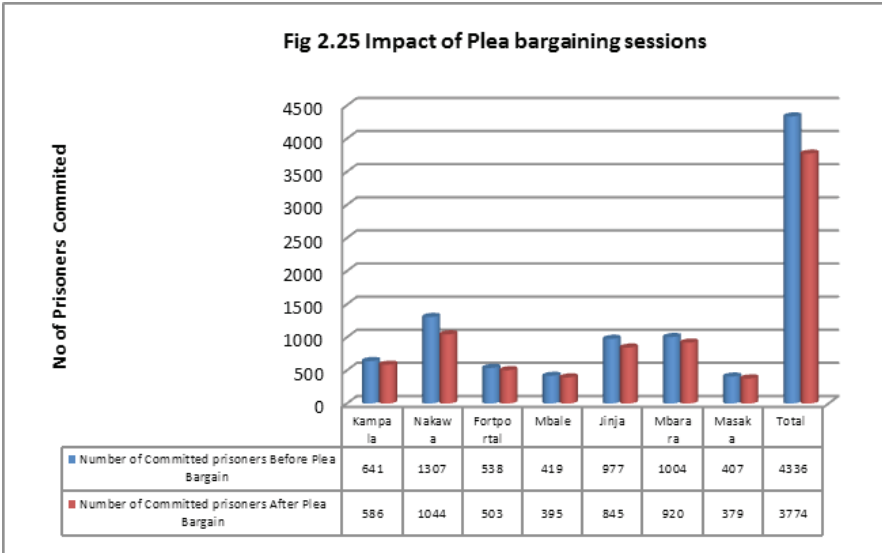
Court Level	BFor-ward	Filed	Total Cases	Dis-posed	Pending	Disposal Rate	Disposal rate as % of filed cases
Supreme Court	11	45	56	15	41	0.27	0.33
Court of Appeal	1,980	790	2,770	169	2,601	0.06	0.21
High Court	9293	4925	14218	4251	9967	0.30	0.86
Chief Magistrates Court	36,939	35,521	72,460	35,559	36,901	0.49	1.00
Magistrate Grade I	16,611	33,765	50,376	37,475	22,783	0.74	1.11
Magistrate Grade II	5,020	10,829	15,849	10,080	5,769	0.64	0.93
Total	69,854	85,875	155,729	87,549	78,062	0.56	1.019

As a result a High Court Judge Resident in Mubende was appointed to relieve Nakawa High Court of some of the cases. The circuit now handles cases originating from Mubende, Mityana and Kiboga magisterial areas, while Nakawa handles cases of Nakawa, Entebbe, and Wakiso magisterial areas. In Mbarara, an additional Judge was posted. It is hoped with this initiative the high number of pending high court cases will be addressed.

Plea Bargaining

Plea bargain is an important and a new innovation in Uganda’s Criminal Justice System that needed testing before Guidelines are issued by the Rules Committee.

The innovation was piloted in 7 out of the 13 high court circuits and returned very impressive results as shown in the graph below. The pilot focused on committals because it was anticipated that their Lordships at High Court level would then be able to take lead in rolling out the programme to the lower bench at their stations. In addition, funds could not permit the pilot to be done at both the Magistrate and High Court level at the same time.



The pilot enabled the sector to customize the Guidelines to Uganda’s practical challenges in adjudication of criminal matters under Plea Bargain programme e.g. the engagement of all parties in the negotiations, accused persons

opting in and out of the Plea bargain discussions and generally the stakeholders appreciated the practical challenges of the plea bargain programme.

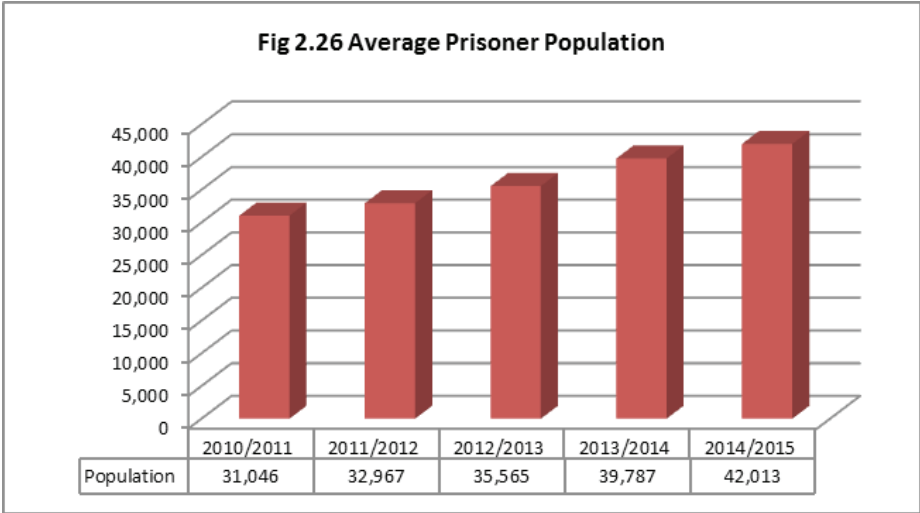
As result of this, 205 accused persons in Fort Portal, 116 in Jinja, 50 in Masaka, 200 in Mbarara, 50 in Luwero, 48 in Kampala High Court and 105 in Mbale, 30 Gulu, 80 in Mubende, 30 in Nakawa, 45 in Jinja and 40 in Soroti have expressed interest in joining the programme.

The benefits of plea bargaining are immense for example in terms of checking appeal backlog, the program minimizes appeals to the Court of appeal and later on to the Supreme Court. The current situation in the appellate courts in terms of backlog is not any better. In terms of percentage, out of the 551 completed cases under the Plea Bargain Programme, the chances of appeal are less than 10% arising out of the earlier pilot where there were some departures. Taking 90% of 551 translating into 500 cases with no appeals, this will minimize the appeals to Court of Appeal by an additional 20.8%

Secondly under the Plea Bargain Programme, the average cost per file is approximately 350,000= (shillings three hundred fifty thousand only), reduction in cost of feeding remand suspects (currently standing at about Shs.1, 350,500/= per prisoner per year i.e. shs. 3,700 × 365 days), and with a likelihood of limited appeals or none whereas the Unit Cost of resolving a case through the Normal Court Procedure is threefold the Unit Cost of Plea Bargaining. However the following challenges were noted-

- ✓ Some accused persons join the programme to come before a Judge in anticipation that this was an opportunity to have their cases heard since their cases were far from the first in first out principle.
- ✓ Some accused persons thought that this was amnesty and that they were going to be forgiven by the state and have opportunity to negotiate with the victims.
- ✓ Some accused persons participated in the negotiations but pulled out either at execution level or when before court -most likely they were doing a litmus test.

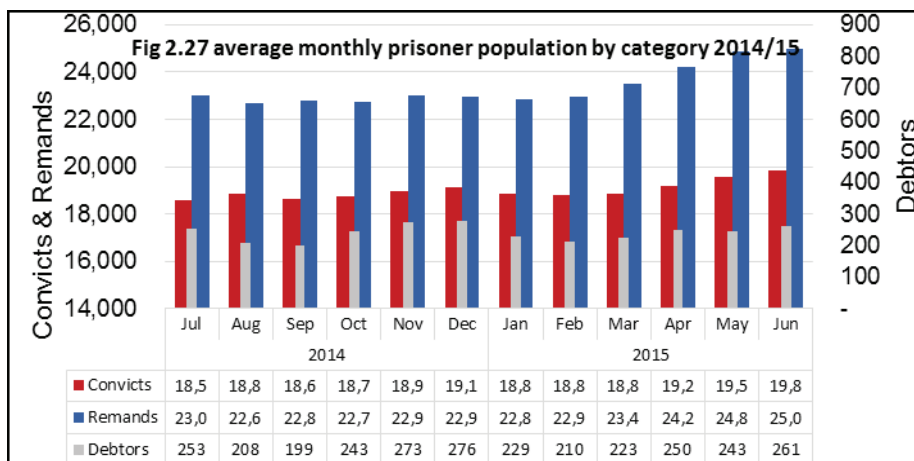
Correctional Services: The UPS kept a daily average of 42619 prisoners; however during the month of December overall prisoner population stood at 42,330 inmates out of whom 19823 were convicts and 23008 were remands and 261 were civil debtors. The overall prisoners’ population comprised 95.6% males and 4.4% females. Majority of the convicts remands and Civil debtors are male, however there is now a growing number of female civil debtors.



It should be noted that Prisoners’ population increased from a daily average of 39,278 (FY2013/2014) to 42,619 (FY2014/2015) and is projected to be 45,534 (9% increase) in FY 2015/2016. UPS

however has a staffing capacity of 6,275 against the required 15,178 thus a shortfall 8,903 with a staff prisoner ratio of 1:7 against the ideal of 1:3. More staff are needed to exploit production potential of prison farms, match the changing profiles of offenders, monitor prisoners, reduce escape rates and enable every staff take annual leave and manage 3 shift system.

As a result of innovations such as plea bargaining the average length of stay on remand is reduced from 10.5 (capital offenders). There was also a reduction in the proportion of remand prisoners from 55.9% in June 2014 to 54.2%% of total prisoners’ population and we applaud the sector wide approach for this development.



Over time the sector has reported a stable and reducing crime rate and one would ordinarily expect reducing prison population. However the reverse is the case for Uganda. This is partly because of

the high proportion of pretrial detainees who are about 55%. Given the 64% conviction rate it means that out of the pretrial detainees there is 36% population that is not supposed to be in prison. Secondly following the Kigula Case, many of the condemned prisoners had their sentences commuted to life besides, many Judges are handing out long sentences some as long as 70 years. The implication is that many who enter the system do not leave quickly.

Offender rehabilitation: Rehabilitation programme is one of the tools UPS use to reduce the rate of recidivism which has continued to drop from 26.8% in 2012/13 to 23% in 2014/15.



Prof. Wasswa Balunywa (Centre) at a graduation ceremony of Inmates at Luzira Prison 2015

In order to fight crime and reduce reoffending the following programmes were undertaken to rehabilitate inmates while in detention. During the reporting period 1976 inmates enrolled for vocational training skills in carpentry, tailoring, handcraft, metal fabrication, soap and candle making. In the reporting period 52 inmates graduated with

Diplomas and certificates in Entrepreneurship and Business of Makerere University Business School. The table 2.27 shows performance of inmates in the 2014 Primary Leaving Examinations.

Table 2.27 Prisons Schools that registered students for PLE 2014 and their performance

Grades attained	UPPER	KITALYA	MBARARA	ARUA	NAMALU	TOTAL
Div. 1	05	01	01	02		08
Div. 2	39	04	09	02	03	55
Div. 3	07	04	02	03	01	17
Div.4	12		04	05		21
Div. U	07				02	11
Div. X	11			02		13

The table 2.28 shows that over the SIPIII period 246,469 inmates have benefited from the rehabilitation programs in prisons in the last 3 years. This has changed many lives and contributed significantly in the economic development of the country as the rehabilitated inmates put the acquired skills to use

Table 2.28 Inmates enrolled in rehabilitation programs in the last three years

Program	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Total
Vocational skills training	1,522	1,959	1,976	5,457
Formal education	1,547	2,227	2,420	6,194
Agricultural skills	4,800	5,061	7,934	17,795
Trade tested	100	120	123	343
Counselling	1,607	29,995	28,905	60,507
Spiritual and moral rehabilitation		55,185	35,201	90,386
Behavioral change & life copying skills		7,629	14,754	22,383
Socializing services		15,797	25,581	41,378
Integrated in the communities	791	403	832	2,026
Rate of recidivism	26.8%	26.7%	23%	



Christmas carols at Luzira women Prison



Inmates of Luzira Practicing masonry

Also 8575 inmates trained in agricultural skills from prisons farms (4820 projects and 3755 in non-project farms); 123 inmates were trade tested; 28905 inmates were counselled and helped to cope with life in prison; 162 stations were involved in welfare and rehabilitation activities; and 35201 inmates provided with spiritual and moral rehabilitation. Furthermore 25581 inmates were offered socializing services like games and sports, drama and other forms of recreation; 14754 inmates were trained in behavioural change and life copying skills (stress, anger, financial and interpersonal skills); while 832 inmates were successfully reintegrated back into their respective societies. During the period under review 73 former Local Administrative Prisons were supported to conduct welfare and rehabilitation programmes; 70 prison stations implemented Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) in which 2330 inmates were enrolled. Also 03 recreation centres were established at Kagadi, Kijumba and Mutukula Prisons. The pictures below indicate some of the rehabilitation and reintegration activities for offenders.

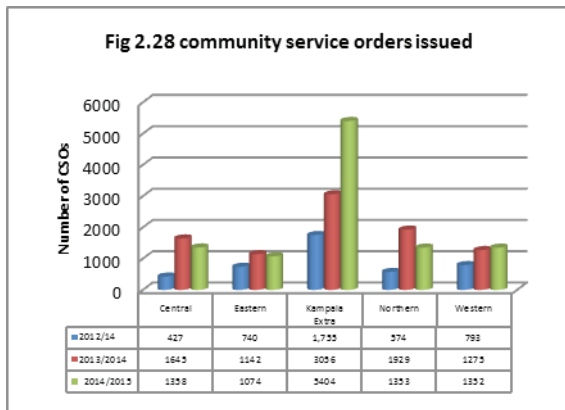


Inmates learning carpentry at Masindi Prison



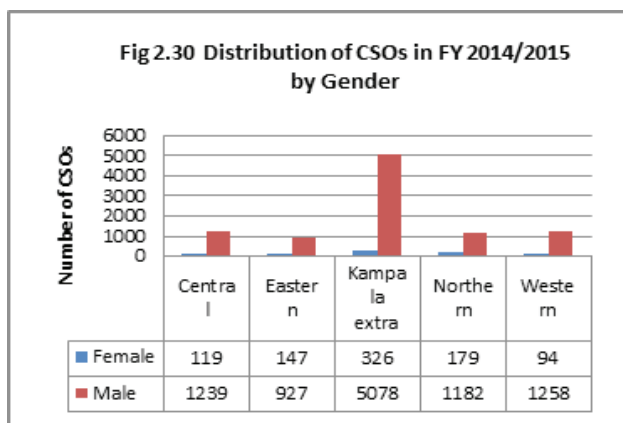
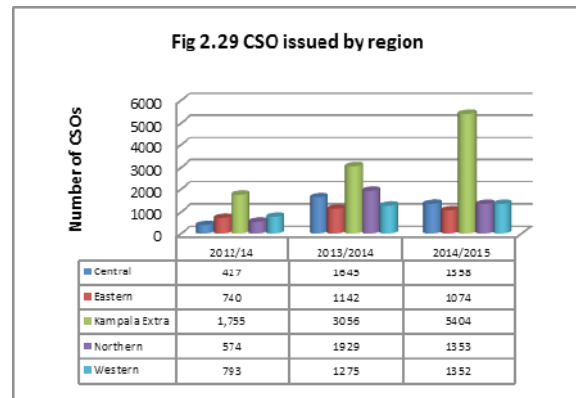
Modern rice growing at Jinja

Community Service:



The number of community service orders registered increased in FY 2014/15 compared to the previous years. A total of 10,541 Community Service Orders against a target of 8,800 were supervised.

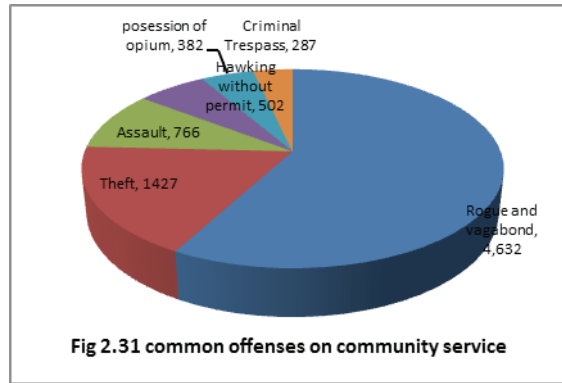
Kampala extra registered the highest number of CSOs issued and supervised over the last three FYs followed by Northern region. However, there was a reduction in the number of CSOs issued in Northern, Central and Eastern in the last two FYs.



From the fig. 2.30 it is clear that men dominated in all the regions with Kampala extra taking the highest number followed by Western and Central regions. Interestingly, Kampala extra still had the highest number female offenders followed by Northern. However, Western had the least number of female offenders given community service.

Common offences on Community Service

The most common offences sentenced to Community Service were rouge and vagabond, theft, assault, criminal trespass, possession of opium and Hawking without permit, as illustrated in the pie chart above.



Community Service Orders by Court levels

Orders entered in the database by Court in the financial year 2014/2015. A total of 9 community service orders were issued by High court.

Total number of hours ordered

Community Service sentences are given in hours with the maximum number of hours an offender can spend on Community Service being 960 hours. The total number of hours spent on community service was 10,541 as per the breakdown below;

Community Service allows offenders to do their other activities as exemplified by the number of hours offenders spent at a placement institution per day.

Hours per day	Female	Male	Total
1	29	176	205
2	244	1517	1761
3	154	1667	1821
4	172	2316	2488
5	151	1960	2111
6	48	1436	1484
7	4	27	31
8	55	585	640
Total	857	9684	10541



Left-An offender splitting firewood at Bugiri Hospital. Right- An ex offender posing with sacks of rice in Tororo. He planted the rice while serving a community service sentence

This allows offenders to participate in other income generating activities as well as other social cohesion programmes

3.8. Access to Transitional Justice Enhanced

Prosecution, investigation and adjudication of war crimes

Justice for victims and alleged perpetrators of war crimes and international crimes is near to reality.

The DPP, UPF and Judiciary are fully equipped to prosecute, investigate and adjudicate these crimes. In the financial year critical developments like the April 2015, Supreme Court Ruling on the case of Thomas Kwoyello a former LRA fighter has opened doors for the prosecution of international crimes nationally. The Prosecution and Judiciary will set dates for the trial most likely in January 2016.

The Second in Command of the LRA/M Maj. Gen. Dominic Ongwen was apprehended in the Central African Republic, and the Ugandan Government agreed to extradition proceedings of the accused to The Hague. This case has brought to reality the concept of complementarity which was brought to fruition with the visit of the ICC prosecutor; Ms. Fatou Bensuda on the 27th of February 2015. During her visit, she met the Attorney General to express gratitude to the Government of Uganda for the cooperation demonstrated from the time of referral of the case of Joseph Kony, to the time of surrender of Dominic Ongwen, who has long been on the ICC arrest warrant. The prosecutor stressed the need for cooperation in the trial of the case of Dominic Ongwen, between Government and the ICC. As such, the Attorney General pledged agreed to support the ICC. In addition to prosecutorial support, the ICC prosecutor also specifically requested for assistance from Ugandan investigators to support the ICC investigative team in Uganda. Such support could be realized through information sharing and witness protection support.

The Sector can confirm that this is already being realized since the UPF war crimes investigations unit and the DPP war crimes units are already cooperating with the ICC.

Relatedly, Jamil Mukulu, the ADF leader, who was on the INTERPOL arrest warrant, was apprehended in Tanzania and extradition proceedings concluded between Uganda and Tanzania. He has already long been on the ICD list of accused persons for war crimes and other international crimes. The dates for his trial will be fixed as soon as possible by Buganda Road Court and the ICD subsequently.

In the reporting period, UPF and DPP continued to investigate other armed conflict related crimes. The War Crimes Prosecution Unit and the War Crimes Investigations Unit of the CIID have registered over 35 cases of war crimes in respect to the Lord's Resistance Army and the Allied Democratic Forces. Majority of the investigations are complete, however the challenges with some of the completed investigations are that some of the suspects are dead, others who are alive have received amnesty, wide coverage of investigations including in neighboring countries like Sudan, Congo and Central African Republic, thus exacerbating the financial challenges already eminent, and lastly some suspects are still at large. Below is a summary of the case load.

Table Tj 1.0 Case load under Transitional Justice

Registered cases	35
Cases taken to Court	13
Cases with DPP for Advice	03
Cases partly investigated	13
Cases where inquiries are yet to begin	06

In relation to the above presentation, it is important to note that one suspect may be involved in more than one war crime or international crime. For example Thomas Kwoyello has been investigated and will be tried for more than one crime and the same may apply to other suspects.

Other cases investigated will not be tried by the ICD but rather the ICC, hence though investigated by Uganda; information may be shared with the ICC. For example, the LRA Commander Dominic Ongwen was also investigated by Ugandan authorities and information regarding his crimes may be shared in the spirit of Complementarity with the ICC (International Criminal Court).

It is also important to note that, although cases have not been tried before the ICD because of the limitation of the amnesty law, the Supreme Court decision in the case of Uganda vs. Thomas Kwoyello has now ordered to the ICD to resume trial of the accused arguing that amnesty does not foreclose the need for accountability for certain crimes especially those committed against civilians. On the other hand, other suspects though being investigated are still at large, except for Jamil Mukulu who has now been arrested.

It is worth noting therefore, that Uganda investigated and is still investigating all war crimes and crimes against humanity committed against civilians. Other cases before the ICD included the Kampala 11.7. 2010 bombings at the Rugby Club, 3 Human Trafficking cases and 2 kidnapping cases.

The DPP is also currently protecting 9 witnesses related to the war crimes. This is positive step towards the protection of key witnesses despite the absence of a legal framework. It is however expected that the enactment of the witness protection law will serve to strengthen initiatives by the Police and DPP in the Protection of witnesses who are key for the success of any trial.

Despite those achievements, the institutions are however faced with challenges ranging from administrative, capacity and those beyond the mandates of the institutions which have posed serious challenges to the realization of justice for gross violations and crimes committed in the affected areas.

3.9. Legal Aid Policy and Law Implemented



H.E. the President and the Chief Justice after opening the National legal aid conference

The Sector is working to ensure that there is a functional legal aid system that integrates state briefs, standardises legal aid provision and complements the pro-bono scheme, and offers low cost models of legal aid. The draft policy on legal aid is before cabinet. In anticipation of the approval draft Policy, a Legal Aid Bill was prepared to implement the Policy.

The sector has received assurance from Government and in his speech at the opening of the National Legal Aid

Conference the President committed to having the policy and bill approved by Cabinet for submission to Parliament. The sector will therefore continue to lobby Cabinet and Parliament to expeditiously consider and pass this important legislation.

While the sector awaits the Policy, legal aid service provision continued through Sector institutions and partnerships with some non-state actors that engage in the dispensation of justice through legal aid provision. Sector institutions providing legal aid include: Uganda Law Society –Legal Aid Project; Law Development Centre – Legal Aid Clinic; Uganda Human Rights Commission; and the Justice Centres Uganda. Non-state actor partnerships comprise: Uganda Law Society – *Pro Bono* Project and



ULS Legal Officer, sensitizing prisoners at both Kirinya Male prison on plea Bargaining

Strengthening Access to Justice for Youth and Children in East Africa Project (SAJCEA); Foundation for Human Rights Initiative’s Paralegal Advisory Project partnership with Uganda Prisons Service. Although we cannot correctly estimate the number of people in need of legal aid we notice that out every 100 people that seek legal aid services only about 18% receive legal aid services. This is illustrated in the analysis below.



The Pro bono coordinator sensitizing communities on child abuse

Uganda Law Society –Legal Aid Project (ULS/LAP): The provision of high quality legal and advisory support services continued to be and remains core to the ULS / LAP. In the ended financial year, 16,792 clients were represented in 11 clinics. Out of which 8,392 clients were old while 8,400 were new; 10,388 were male while 6,404

were female. Out of the total number of 16,792 cases, 1,565 were completed in office through ADR (mediation) while 960 cases were completed in courts, 2,172 cases are still pending in office waiting mediation and any other further action and 5,593 pending in courts, 1,595 were provided legal advice 334 cases were referred to Pro Bono lawyers, 55 cases were closed for lack of merit and 51 files were withdrawn due to failure of clients to comply with the established rules of their applications for legal aid.

With the opening up of service points in Mbarara, Soroti and Arua with the support of DGF, legal aid services came closer to the people in these districts since there were no legal aid service providers in these districts before. The overwhelming demand for legal aid continues to supersede the available human and financial resources calling for adjustment in the approach. The clinics are now limited in their approach to deliver services in distant districts. Although this has been mitigated by use of Pro Bono lawyers, there are some districts like all the seven districts that form the Karamoja sub-region that have no advocates and there are no advocates willing to take on these clients on a Pro Bono basis. The solution here would be opening a legal aid clinic in this area. This challenge has been addressed by putting much emphasis on the use of ADR which has mitigated on the case back log and also on the advocate client ratio. Thus we have seen increase in the number of cases handled and completed- most of which are in favor clients by the use of ADR. The ever increasing numbers are indicative of the quality of service offered thus positively impacting on the communities and contributing to the success of the project.



Bar Course student conducting diversion

On the other hand, in the period under review, the Uganda Law Society –Legal Aid Project (ULS/LAP) project did not conduct week long Legal Aid Open weeks in 3 districts of Uganda as planned owing to no funds.

Law Development Centre – Legal Aid Clinic: The Law Development Centre – Legal Aid Clinic’s (LDC/LAC) interventions included; diversion, reconciliation, training of Fit Persons, and

handling of walk in clients. Implementation of the Reconciliation Program was enhanced with 20 courts of judicature implementing reconciliation in partnership with LDC. Reconciliation was also conducted in conjunction with local leaders and Fit Persons. As a result, 1372 cases were handled out of the targeted 1500. In conjunction with the local leaders and Fit Persons, bar course students participated in reconciliation sessions. Through the Diversion Programme, a total of 557 child offenders had their cases diverted out of the formal justice system. Further, in the reporting period, LAC offered services in the district of Kibaale, Masindi, Wakiso, Kampala, Iganga, Kabarole and Lira districts. Legal Aid Clinics services were extended to the districts of Kamwenge, Kamuli and Ibanda.

Table 2.31 Performance of LDC Legal Aid Clinic 2014/15

Activities	Target	Gender Disaggregation				Status		Total
		YF	YM	AF	AM	Completed	Pending	
Legal Advice to walk in clients	420	87	43	171	41	342	-	342
Legal Representation in cases of maintenance & custody to walk in clients.	500	40	30	99	52	111	110	221
Reconciliation	1050	121	163	179	312	666	109	775
Diversion of juvenile offenders- social counseling	700	522	136	-	-	444	214	658

ONE OF THE SUCCESS STORY IN KIBAALE DISTRICT

On the 15th day of July 2014 our office received a complaint from Bitamazire Peter from Birembo Sub-county. The client had been to several offices including the Police, the RDC’S office the matter had never been successfully resolved. The complainant Bitamazire Peter hereinafter referred to “the complainant” bought land (kibanja) measuring about 5 acres situate in Nyansimbi LC1, Birembo sub-county from Lubega Yosefu on the 7th August 1997 . Lubega was a bonafide occupant and thus he became a bonafide occupant by virtue of the purchase. Lubega Yosefu who is now deceased had acquired the said piece of land from his paternal grandfather, the late Nyakatura who was the mailo land owner. Upon the death of Nyakatura, Nalubega Dorothy the mother to Ngonzi Emmanuel became the customary heir.

Ngonzi Emmanuel later started chasing the Complainant off the land alleging that Bitamaziire had bought from Lubega who had no interest in the land and had therefore acquired no interest in the disputed land. He thus wanted him to vacate the land or repay him a sum of one million five hundred shillings per acre. We invited the parties for mediation to our offices and at first the mediation was unsuccessful because Ngonzi the respondent failed to acknowledge the fact that Bitamazire was legally a bonafide purchaser for value. Later recourse was made to court by Bitamaziire. And the magistrate upon realising that we had intervned in the matter again brought our office on board to further seek a settlement. The two offices agreed to a locus visit which was later made jointly with the magistrate and the Legal Aid Clinic team to ascertain the truth of the matter on ground.



Bitamazire showing LDC legal officers his Land

The complainant showing his boundaries with a police officer looking on while visiting locus after returning from Locus visit, our office continued to talk to the parties and the magistrate later formally made a decision instructing the parties to settle their matter out of court.

The office had all the parties invited and at different intervals caucusing was done with each side to ensure that all the parties’ interests were addressed. During these meetings, the parties agreed to go back to the village measure the land and equally divide the land into two so that everyone benefits. Ngonzi the respondent also agreed to this and he intimated

that he did so in order for peace to prevail amongst him and Bitamaziire. He agreed that Bitamaziire takes half the piece of land without paying for the land although Bitamaziire had been giving an option to purchase. It was further agreed that Bitamaziire would harvest the crops already in the garden and then give to Ngonzi the piece of land that they agreed upon. They further agreed that Ngonzi would not interfere with Bitamaziire's use of his part of land after the measurements and that he would be free to process and acquire a land title in respect of the land. Further Ngonzi agreed that upon attainment of Letters of Administration he would effect a legal transfer of land to Bitamaziire who could in turn acquire a mailo certificate of title. With the resolution of the Bitamaziire case the Legal Aid Clinic team received appreciation from the JLOs stakeholders especially the offices of the RDC, Local council members, The Magistrate since the case had dragged for a long time.

Lessons Learnt: Cooperation with stakeholders is very essential in ensuring that indigent persons access justice. The different stakeholders help in achieving results and see to it that people access justice. In the implementing Districts, RDCs were instrumental in promoting services, helping in settling land disputes and sending clients to the offices. Sustainability of the different programs is guaranteed through continuous discussion with the district officials and sharing of the project progress. Involving and engaging different stakeholders in discussions about the programs is essential and helps to bring about acceptability of the programs thus success. There is need for continuous discussions about services with the different stakeholders for better understanding and approval of the programs and training of fit persons and community legal volunteers to handle conflicts has helped to take legal aid services nearer to the people and there is a lot to learn through engaging with other legal aid service providers.

Justice Centres Uganda: In the period under review, Justice Centres Uganda (JCU) concentrated her efforts in Kitgum, Kaberamaido, Manafwa, Bududa, Kiryandongo, Hoima and Kawempe, Lubaga Divisions of the Kampala Capital City Authority for the DGF funded programme and Kabarole, Masaka and Jinja Districts for the JLOS programme. It should however, be noted that whereas focus was on one district per Centre, JCU services were offered to all who sought it even from districts outside the district of focus. Other centres of operation included Mmengo, Lira, Tororo, Masaka, Jinja, and Fort Portal centres.



JCU staff conducting outreach in Luzira Remand

In the period under review, JCU developed and distributed two new sets of IEC materials on what bail is and the rights and responsibilities of a surety procedures and a contact list for major institutions in the administration of

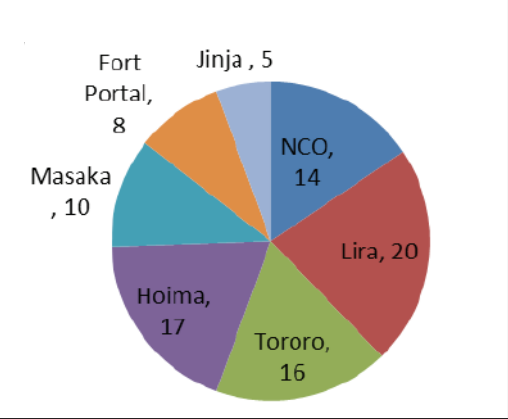


Reconciliation conducted in Masindi District

Justice. A total of 16,779 (7,411 female and 9,368 male) received JCU IEC materials. JCU conducted daily *while you wait* education sessions to walk in clients and a total of 2,935 (1,092 female and 1,843 Male) benefited from the sessions; 24 *end of month while you wait* education sessions were conducted and 1,267 (399 female

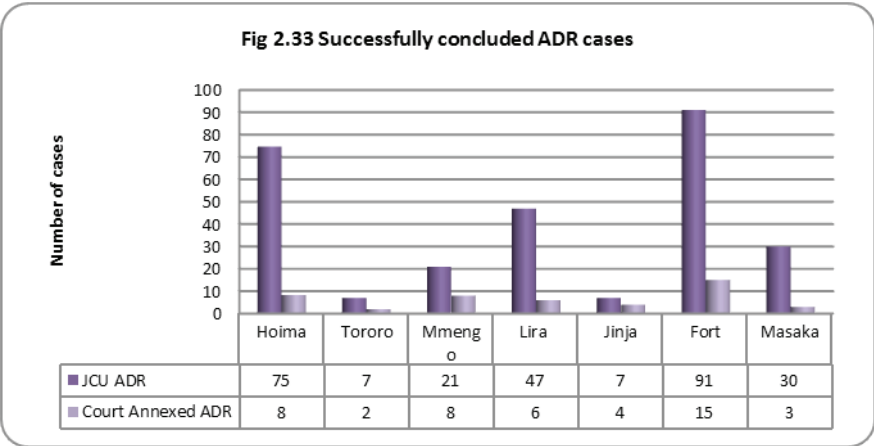
and 868 male) participants benefited. The sessions focused on major issues reported by clients to JCU that included land, succession, court procedure, marriage laws among others. Outreach was conducted to 90 schools with 32,916 (15,773 female and 17,143 male) children benefiting; 5,139 women in addition to 321 men; and a total of 1,880 (898 female and 982 male) persons with disabilities. JCU Conducted 301 weekly paralegal outreaches to communities (parish level) and reached a total of 20,784 (9,855 female and 10,929 Male). JCU Paralegals conducted outreaches at police suspects' parades in the mornings when suspects in police cells are sorted out. Through outreaches to police, JCU sensitised 2,360 (418 female and 1942 male) detainees at Police; outreach to 8,342 (1,406 female and 6,936 male) prisoners, and identified 1,003 (36 female and 967 male) who benefited from PDP.

Fig 2.32 JCU client representation on state brief scheme



In the period under review, 8 Baraza/Legal Aid clinics to bridge the demand and supply sides of justice by creating a platform for accountability by the different government institutions and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) involved in the administration of Justice through open and interactive dialogues. The baraza were attended by 1,594 (791 female and 803 male); 234 (14 female and 220 male) cultural leaders were trained in mediation and conflict resolution at community level. Building cultural leaders' capacity will enable them to support communities better by being more neutral and gender aware conflict resolution facilitators. JCU also engaged in media outreach including 18 radio talk shows and 541 spot messages to sensitise communities.

Fig 2.33 Successfully concluded ADR cases



During the period under review, legal aid was provided through toll free telephone lines to 4,796 (1,472 female and 3,324 male); 8,144 (3,170 female and 4,973 male) received legal advice, referrals, psychosocial support and legal

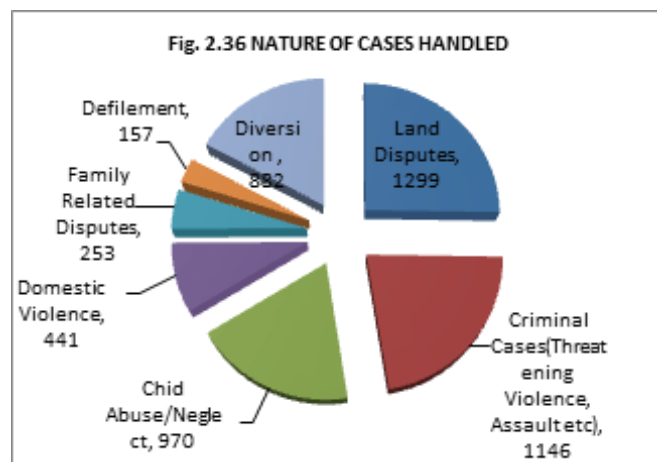
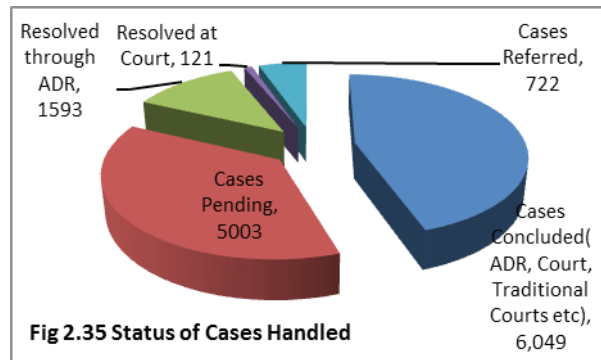
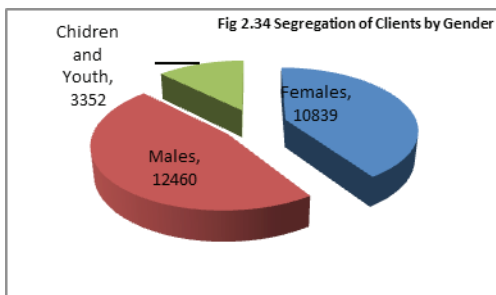
representation; 324 (230 female and 94 male) disputes were handled through mediation: 46 of the mediations were concluded through court annexed mediation; 246 cases were filed (148 female and 98 male); 1,272 (550 female and 724 male) court appearances were made with 854 cases still at hearing level, 72 were finalized with 62 matters won in favour of JCU clients, while 10 criminal matters were lost. 90 clients were represented on the state brief scheme and 43 cases concluded; 558 (314 female and 244 male) benefited from psychosocial support services; 1003 (36 female and 967 male) were released from Kampala Remand Prison, Luzira women, Kigo, Lira and Hoima Government prisons; referrals were made for 65 cases (23 female and 42 male) to the Office of Administrator

General, Legal Aid Project of Uganda Law Society, FIDA Uganda, Action Aid Uganda and Small Claims procedure.

Paralegal Advisory Services Project

The Foundation for Human Rights Initiative through the Paralegal Advisory Services (PAS) in partnership with Uganda Prisons Service implemented activities including: surety tracing; Paralegal clinics; basic legal sensitisation/counselling; screening and follow up of cases; attending suspects’ parades at police; mediation; and meeting court officials on behalf of inmates and suspects in the 13 sites of the PAS Project. During the reporting period, PAS operated in the following districts; Arua, Kitgum, Gulu, Lira, Soroti, Mbale, Busia, Jinja, Kampala, Luzira, Mbarara, Bushenyi, Fort Portal.

In the reporting period, 6,630 suspects (5,728 males and 902 females) were assisted by Paralegals to access police bond. Through consultations and agreement from Police, complainants were traced and a total of 570 cases (387 males and 183 females) were diverted from the formal justice system. Seventeen thousand seven hundred ninety four (17,794) – 15,562 male and 2,232 female suspects and their relatives were sensitised on legal matters, procedures of accessing justice at police and human rights. In the period under review, Paralegals assisted 19,835 (17,509 males and 2,326 females) to trace sureties to assist them obtain bail, 884 (736 males and 148 females) were assisted to obtain bail, and 1,203 (1,112males and 91 females) benefited from community service orders.



Under the ambit of LASPNET 27,695 people sought legal aid in the reporting period in the form of legal advice and representation. Out of the cases received 6069 were concluded others were referred to responsible institutions while 5003 cases remained pending. In

terms of gender majority of the cases were filed by men and over 3000 cases by children and youth.

As a result of the intervention it was learnt that there is need for a quick adoption of the National Legal Aid Policy and law so as to set up a legal framework that supports LASPs in enhancing access to justice.

There is also need for a regularly review and reform of laws to address emerging issues affecting the Poor Marginalized and Vulnerable such as PWDs.

Also regular engagement of the public through Barazzas by the different JLOS institutions such as Police, Judiciary, Directorate of Public Prosecution (DPP) among others is seen as one of the measures need to enhance knowledge and demand for legal services.

Rights education for the vulnerable and marginalized like PWDs HIV affected women and children etc is needed to enable them know and claim their rights from the various duty bearers. Targeting rural and peri-urban communities will be very critical for improved access to justice.

3.10. JLOS user- oriented Service attitude inculcated

JLOS continues to pursue and support the transformation of its procedures by focusing on introducing and nurturing a service culture among all its human resource and that of its partners. This was done through compliance with standards; increasing staff motivation to serve; patriotism and training creation; internal fairness and equity in resource allocation; and incentive distribution. The establishment of front desks reflects an enhanced service oriented approach in service delivery.



URSB enhanced front desk

The Judiciary was able to set up information desks at each of the High Court Circuits with support from DANIDA, also court clerks and magistrates were trained in customer care.

The URSB upgraded client reception and customer care section. This initiative was geared towards serving URSB clients better and keeping them informed about the processes within an organized environment.

In a bid to improve administration of justice in Uganda, a total of 7 bar - bench meetings were conducted in Northern (Gulu), Western Uganda (Mbarara), Eastern Uganda (Mbale) and Central region (Kampala). The Justice stakeholders discussed best practices for administration justice and proffered recommendations for effective and efficient enhancement of administration of justice. From the discussions the Society learnt that



Hon. Justice Duncan Gaswaga (2nd L) responding to concerns from the Lawyers

the fora were very paramount in resolving perceptions and addressing challenges between the Bar and the Bench.

Key recommendations

- The Judicial Officers in the Northern and West Nile region were encouraged to embrace the bar – bench meetings to sort out matters affecting administration of justice in the region,
- Continuous training of judicial officers just like the Continuing Legal Education Program for the members of the Uganda Law Society,
- There was need to sensitize advocates on the small claims court procedures in order for them to support it and for buy in,
- All Courts should be provided with a list of Advocates with valid Practicing Certificates and a list of the approved law firms/chambers by the Chief Registrar and law Council respectively to curb on the issues of quack lawyers,
- All courts should request advocates appearing in those Courts for the first time to present his/her Practicing Certificate.

In the UPF two days were gazetted in a week, (Mondays and Wednesdays) to allow Unit commanders to interface with staffs under his command on various issues that affect policing operations and welfare of staff known as Monday Parades while Wednesday afternoons are for lectures on new laws and PSOs. In addition 5 customer care desks were set up at CPS, Katwe, Jinja Rd. Kiira and Wandega and 84 officers from KMP East and South were trained in customer care and front desk management. Also a simplified user guide titled '*101 Things you wanted to know about the Police but were Afraid to Ask*' was published. The guide informs the public on the services police offers and where to get remedy in case of non-assistance.

On a similar note, the Tax Appeals Tribunal (TAT) conducted customer care training for five staff at Kampala headquarters, Mbarara Office, Mbale Office, and Aura Office. However due to many competing demands in light of reduced funding, many of the activities planned did not take off.

CHAPTER 4.

4.0. OUTCOME 3: OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCOUNTABILITY PROMOTED

Mainstreaming human rights in all its spheres and programs is one of the JLOS Sector's successful pursuits notwithstanding some isolated challenges. The human rights institutional framework in the Sector is functional and better coordinated to be more effective. Beyond the recognition of human rights standards and principles, the Sector ensures that human rights are streamlined in planning and budgeting for effective service delivery. The Sector has improved addressing justice challenges of poor and vulnerable persons as some of the results of ensuring a human rights conscious environment in administering justice. As a result, the Sector met most of the performance indicators under the JLOS M&E framework.

Table 3.1 Key Performance Parameters:

- ❖ UHRC case disposal rate 30%
- ❖ Admin. Gen estates wound up 124%
- ❖ Clean audit of JLOS SWAP;
- ❖ JSC case disposal rate 87%
- ❖ UPS carrying capacity increased by 9%;
- ❖ Bucket system eliminated 76.1% of prison units up from 62.7%;
- ❖ Occupancy rate in Prisons at 273%
- ❖ 11% increase in anti-corruption cases handled by Police.
- ❖ Anti-Corruption Division 124%

Some of these key performance results include UHRC case disposal at 30% of the registered cases, the Uganda Prisons services has eliminated the bucket system in 76.1% of Prisons over and above the Sector target of 58%, established functional Human Rights Committees country wide in 200 prison units, the Police Human Rights Desks are present in 16 (61.5%) of the 26 Police regions and a functional complaints handling mechanism. Human rights inspection mechanisms in place have ensured a culture of human rights accountability especially and improved welfare in most places of detention.

These successes are a result of implementation of recommendations from UHRC, Sector inspection reports, Development Partners assessment reports, and astute planning on the part of JLOS MDAs.

Notwithstanding the positive gains over the year, there was a decline key human rights results areas such as increase in prisons congestion, increase in human rights complaints registered against the UPF and UPS, and a decline in the UHRC case disposal rate. These challenges are partially attributed on the one hand to the marked reduction of resources during the year arising from donor aid cuts. In addition, the increased prison population and sensitization of more Ugandans by the Sector has triggered more Ugandans step up to claim protection of their human rights. The Sector needs to find additional and more sustainable funding options to galvanize and secure past human rights gains that have triggered a steadily increasing proportion of the Uganda population to consciously seek the protection of their human rights. In addition, there is need to fill vacancies at the UHRC such by appointing Commissioners to preside over the UHRC tribunals.

The Sector's accountability mechanisms have reduced inefficiencies in service delivery and improved optimal resource utilization. Administrative and criminal justice mechanisms are deployed to ensure that public complaints are expeditiously handled, feedback provided and those found culpable sanctioned. For instance, under administrative mechanisms, the Judiciary's Disciplinary unit concluded 14 cases, the Police Disciplinary

Unit concluded 479 complaints, the Law Council concluded 191 complaints, and the Judicial Service Commission concluded 106 cases. The Anti-Corruption criminal justice mechanism registered an impressive case disposal at 124% from 80% in 2011/2012. Stringent institutional accountability mechanisms are critical for realization of the JLOS SIP III outcomes amidst and eliminate impunity. This improvement in the performance of Sector accountability mechanisms is a major assurance of the Sector’s commitment to fight corruption, abuse of office, and ensure efficiency and effectiveness in realizing set targets.

Strengthening financial management and accountability has moved a notch higher ensuring maximize utilization and efficient absorption of the limited financial and human resources. For instance, the JLOS Audit Committee was formed and is operational, and JLOS Secretariat financial system migrated to the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS). Similar efforts to strengthen procurement systems were boosted with the development of a JLOS Procurement and Contract Management Manual. Performance management and human resource appraisals are conducted annually to ensure optimal staff productive through efficient and more effective interventions. These reforms are responsible for the clean JLOS Audit for the funds received.

The combination of more effective accountability mechanisms, institutionalization of the Sector Anti-Corruption Strategy and information sharing to promote transparency, minimize opportunity for corruption and impunity.

4.1. Human Rights Observance in JLOS Institutions Enhanced

Human rights observance in the Sector has taken root with a sector wide human rights consciousness from the various JLOS actors. Human rights principles and standards guide the Sector’s planning and implementation of interventions. The Police and Prisons have a nationwide reach of human rights legal officers and human rights committees respectively that monitor and address issues of human rights. These mechanisms are complimented by human rights knowledge building interventions targeting key institutions such as the Police and the Prisons.

Table3.2 . Performance on observance of human rights indicators

Indicator	Responsibility	Baseline 2010/11	Target 2013/14	Performance 2013/14	Target 2014/15	Performance 2014/15
Proportion of Police regions with functional human rights desks	Inspectorate	00	10%	30.7%	15%	61.5%
Proportion of prisons units with functional human rights committees	UPS / UHRC	77.5%	79%	84.7%	85%	84.7%
Proportion of prison units that have eliminated the bucket system	UPS	44.8%	52%	62.7%	58%	76.1%
Annual count of estates of deceased persons managed by the Administrator General AG and wound up.	MoJCA	6	42	10	59	218% (129)
Increase in holding capacity of Prisons	UPS	14,421	3%	7.6%	3%	3%

Annual count of cases of human rights violations disposed by tribunals	UHRC	266	320	332	380	274
Proportion of cases of human rights violations disposed through mediation	UHRC	64%	68%	52%	71%	31%
Compliance with the 48 hour rule	UHRC, Inspectors Forum	85%	85%	Improving	85%	To be determined after MTR

There is a steady increase in the geographical coverage and number of complaints received by the UHRC from the public. Complaints received from the public increased by 17.4%, from 3,772 to 4,428. Similarly, the registered complaints disclosing merit increased by 17.8%, thus from 788 to 928. Complaints that are not registered do not reveal human rights violations and these are referred to relevant institutions that address the concerns in question. The proportion of cases registered against those disposed remained constant at 21% in the two periods. The increase in volumes of cases is a result of increased human rights consciousness in the public aroused by direct outreach activities to more than 30,000 people and mass media communications to over 22 million Uganda in the countryside.

This increase in received complaints is not commensurate to the UHRC institutional capacity growth. The UHRC is operating with a lean team of two out of the required seven Commissioners that are supposed to preside over the adjudication of these cases. As a result, the rate of case disposal has dropped from 45.2% (331) to 30% (274). The modality of disposal involves both ADR and trial before the tribunal. The cases handled under ADR reduced from 169 in the previous year to 84, while the cases concluded by the tribunal increased from 162 in the previous year to 190 in the year under review. Notwithstanding the human resource shortfall, the UHRC is stepping up its ADR competences for preferred use in settlement of human rights complaints. This is part of the Austrian Development Cooperation supported Roll out of the ADR Mechanisms Project that is also benefiting other JLOS MDAs with an adjudication mandate.

The UHRC is advocating for additional funding for an expanded institutional staffing structure that is in tandem with the increased demand for human rights services in the country. The population growth, increased human rights consciousness in the country and the steady increase in the number of complaints lodged by the public merit this adjustment. The 30% case disposal rate with an average incubation of 2 years to conclude registered complaints has to be reversed under an improved structural arrangement. Only 20% of the complaints at UHRC are concluded within 12 months period of filing.



Water born toilets in Kapchorwa and Mbarara Main prisons

In response to the Sectors’ commitment to observance of human rights of persons in detention facilities, the Uganda Prisons Service constructed water born toilets in 40 prisons which led to elimination of the ‘night soil’ bucket system in 76.1% of the Prisons stations, surpassing a target of 58% by 18.1%. This has had the impact of reducing the risk of disease outbreak while at same time improving living conditions in the Prisons.

As vanguards of human rights in Prisons, 30 Prisons Human Rights Committees were targeted for support out of the 200 Committees. These were facilitated with human rights reference materials and stationery to improve their function of monitoring and promoting human rights inn prisons. The Committees were set up to regularly monitor, promote and protect human rights among the prisoners community. The resources provided enabled the committees to monitor prisons conditions and provide periodic reports to the Commissioner in Charge of Human Rights on their findings for redress. Most of the issues raised related to welfare conditions and some of them were addressed. The limited financial resources available could not afford facilitation of all the 200 Human Rights Committees in the Prison Units. There is need for additional funding to cover all the Committees and ensure comprehensive coverage, since their contribution is very vital in improving prison conditions.



Visiting Justice after training

The UPS appointed and gazette 355 Visiting Justices who are responsible for providing oversight on welfare conditions in all Uganda prisons. The Visiting Justices are persons who are appointed by the Minister of Internal Affairs by statutory instrument that conduct regular inspections of all prison institutions at any time in consultation with the Commissioner General. This a critical feature of human rights monitoring and accountability in Uganda’s Prisons as required by law and international standards. Only 90 Visiting Justices in two regions; South Western and Southern regions, were oriented on their roles and mandate, and equipped with the necessary skills for their work. These will contribute towards reduction of cases of Human Rights violations and stir more reforms in Prisons. However, support to Visiting Justices to enable them work appropriately is still a challenge due to inadequate funding.

Table 3.3 Roles and Functions of Prisons Visiting Justices

1. They shall make recommendations and suggestions as they deem fit after visiting the prisons, this is per section 6. After their visits to the Prisons, the visiting justices shall enter remarks in the Visiting Justices’ register after discussing them with the officer in charge.
2. They shall inspect the several wards, cells, yard punishments and other apartments, and other divisions of the prison, as per section 72(2) of the prisons Act.
3. They shall also inspect and test the quality and quantity of the prisoner’s food, and hear their complaints if any.
4. They will question any of the prisoners or prison officers and ascertain so far as possible whether the Prisons Act and the rules made under it, and the Prisons Standing Orders are adhered to, and shall call the attention of the officer in charge to any irregularity that he/she may have observed in the prison or in the treatment of any prisoner confined it.

The combination of Prisons Human Rights Committees, the Visiting Justices and the UHRC give comfort for steady human rights promotion and accountability in the Uganda Prisons. The reports and recommendations from these actors will be used to corroborate priorities for support, reforms and policy direction.

One of the key features of the Sector’s human rights protection is inspection of detention centres for purposes of establishing living conditions and compliance with UHRC recommendations in previous reports. To ensure the observance of human rights standards, the UHRC conducted inspections and monitoring visits to JLOS institutions including other Government agencies. Areas of primary interest were places of detention in the Police, Prisons and Remand homes. Overall, 1,130 detention centres were inspected to establish conformity with human right standards. This was a 7% increase in the 1,060 detention facilities inspected in 2013. 221(92%) were Prison units, 228 (90%) Police stations, 610 (34%) Police posts, 23 military barracks and 8 (100%) remand homes.



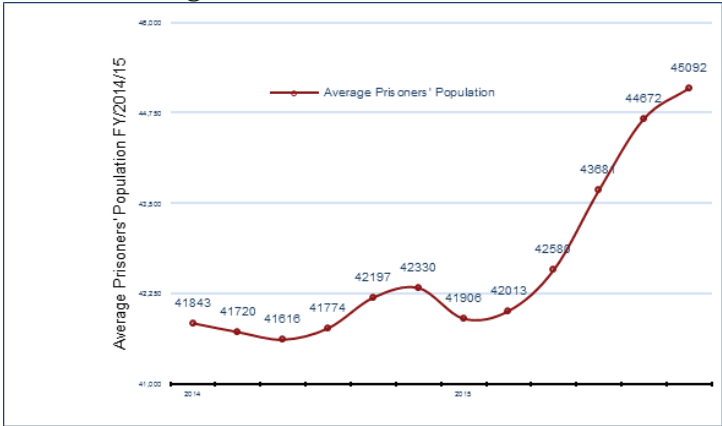
Some of the juveniles met during inspection

Findings from the inspections further corroborate the existence and functioning of Human Rights Committees in the Prisons visited. These are consistently developing a culture of human rights promotion and accountability within the Prisons and it is foreseeable that acts of human rights violations will be eliminated in the near future. Leading examples of inspected Prisons include Kijumba Prison Farm, Kaweeri Prison, Kigumba Prison and Kiryandongo Prison.

The findings also revealed varying and often inadequate knowledge levels about human rights among persons detained. There are limited human rights resource materials in detention places inspected and this vacuum exacerbates the human rights knowledge gap. Persons detained have difficulties distinguishing between personal obligations and responsibilities as opposed to human rights violations especially in regard to farm labour. In recognition of this



UHRC staff sensitising female inmates at Soroti Government Prison



challenge, the UHRC has conducted sensitisation in Prisons, and disseminated human rights IEC materials to Prisons, Police Stations, RDCs, among others.

Realization of adequate and decent accommodation for prison inmates and entitled staff is still a challenge for the Sector. This is a capital intensive intervention that serves to improve both the welfare conditions and human rights of the entitled persons. The UPS



Kabale District officials and the Uganda Prisons Officers at the commissioning of the new prisoner's ward at Ndorwa

completed construction a total of 166 staff housing units. However, a high number of 6,431 staffs remain not properly housed. The Sector is supporting low cost building schemes run by JLOS staff that complement Government funded contract construction projects.

The high occupancy rate of prisons has placed a strain on living conditions. However, with the completion of construction/ renovation of Ruimi, Kaabong, Amuru, Isingiro, Amita, Tororo and Mbarara prisons, the UPS was able to increase its holding capacity by 483 (3%) from 16,034 to 16,517. Despite this 3% expansion in line with the Sector performance target, the occupancy levels increased from 258.9% in June 2014 to 273.0% in June 2015. The daily prisoner population average rose from 41,616 (June, 2014) to 42,619 prisoners in June 2015. Amidst these challenges, the UPS spares no effort in ensuring that the rights of inmates to access justice are not compromised. The UPS also provided food, medical services and rehabilitation opportunities. Also 230 Children of women inmates were provided with basic welfare necessities, and some of them were resettled back into societies or with willing registered children's resettlement centres.

Complimentary welfare support is provided for the UPS and UPF personnel as a means of improving conditions of services and also meet nutritional requirements. For instance, The UPF is in collaboration with NAADS for the supply of farm inputs to officers, ensure access to essential materials from the established duty free shops, ensure increased access to credit.



Some of the UPF staff income generating projects

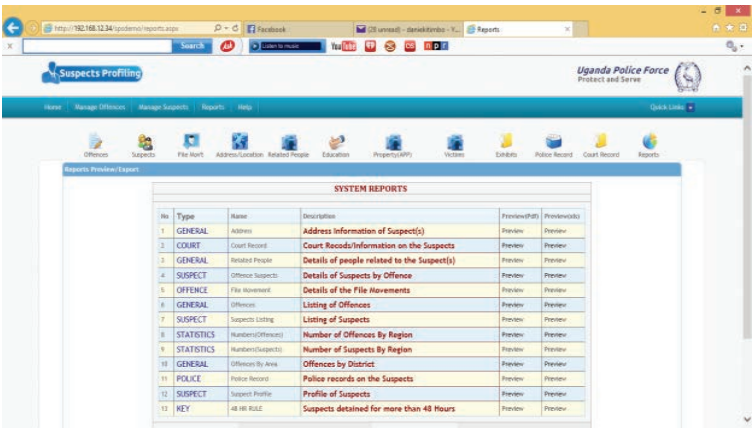
The Sector is addressing health rights and medical needs for entitled staff of UPS and UPF, and persons held in detention centres. UPS was able to reduce incidences of disease and mortality rates among inmates from 1/1000 to 0.75 per 1,000 held offenders and improving Health of staff. UPS is supporting 662 UPS staff living with HIV/AIDS, treating 2,885 in-patients and 339,661 out patients, and providing nutritional support to 5,826 inmates with low body mass index . In addition, 1,133 UPF personnel (639 females) living with HIV/AIDS (PHAs) are being supported with nutritious supplements and drugs for opportunistic infections.

In addition, UPS has continued to enhance the Prison Earning Scheme which started as a pilot in 2013/14 to enable inmates, especially those working in the farms and prisons industries to earn from their work. a total of 103 convicts benefited in 2014/15 compared to only 45 in 2013/14. This has enabled ex-offenders to learn new economically productive skills, learn a saving culture and startup businesses when they are discharged from Prison. However, the UPS faces challenges in terms of funding for setting up prison industries and workshops that would enable inmates to learn and earn.

Justice for persons with mental illness has been a matter for public concern and the Sector has made inroads in getting to a decisive remedy of this challenge. The UPS identified 847 prisoners with mental disorders on entry through screening processes. The persons with mental illness were isolated and most were admitted for medical treatment and those with mild conditions recovered. Names of 37 persons who presented serious mental illnesses were forwarded to the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs for appropriate Minister’s Orders. All four cases that were forwarded to the Hon. Minister with their corresponding court records were handled and appropriate Minister’s orders were given as required by the law. These were referred for treatment in hospitals for mental illness. However, a High Court decision made after the reporting period has vehemently challenged the practice of the Minister issuing orders in respect to cases before the Judiciary. This has been related to infringement of judicial independence and therefore called for legal reform to have final orders issued by the Judiciary in all such cases of persons with mental illness. The legal reform will ensure expeditious conclusion of cases for persons with mental illness by the Judiciary without reference to another JLOS institution for orders.

The observance of the Constitutional 48 hour rule has been difficult to monitor and ensure 100% compliance. The current manual suspects monitoring mechanisms make it hard to precisely track the level of observance of the 48 hour rule. Therefore, the UPF developed a suspects’ profiling information management system which is now functional in 10 police Station/ Divisions of Kampala Metropolitan region. The system records prompt suspect entry and eases monitoring by the Officers in charge investigations and supervisors to detect cases of overstay of suspects. The UPF, with support from the Sector, is now in the process of developing a training program for 100 officers in computer skills to operate and manage the system. This will enable a further roll out to many more stations and improve monitoring suspects’ detention periods. With such verifiable mechanisms, the violation of the 48 hour rule will be easily eliminated.

The Suspects profiling system, in addition to existing interventions in place such as the Human Rights and Legal Advisory Directorate, the professional Standards Unit, and the Compliance Unit, Human Rights training programs, regular monitoring and inspections and



improving the police working conditions, will go a long way in addressing adherence to the 48hr rule. This tracking mechanisms will also support redress of challenges expressed by the UHRC in their last three annual reports that pitted the police as the number one violator of human rights in the country. Reforms will ensure personal and institutional

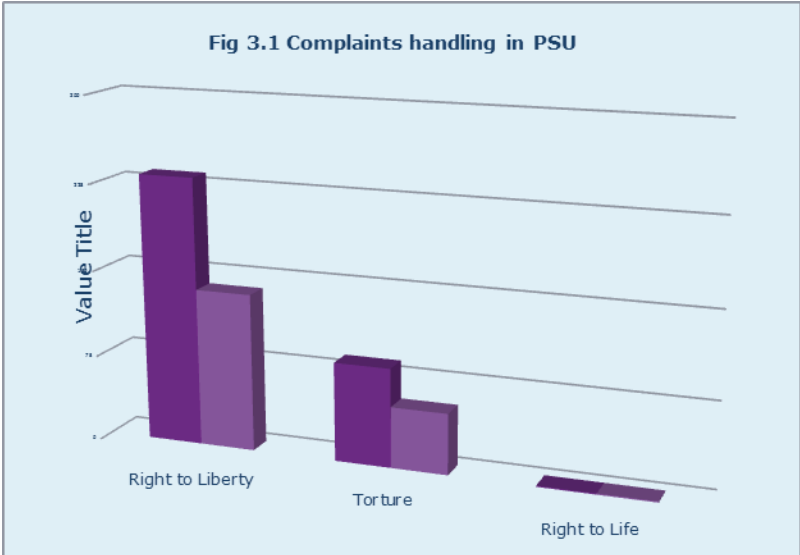
accountability for actions of Police officers and are therefore expected to increase public confidence and trust in the Police.

The UPF increased the number of Human Rights regional offices to 16 bringing the total coverage to 61.5%.⁷ The 61.5% regional coverage is above the 15% target under the JLOS performance indicators. This expansion has increased human rights monitoring and enforcement of standards through building human rights knowledge and practices in the UPF. The countrywide presence of the Police Human Rights Legal Officers has enabled the training and sensitization of 1,300 SPCs and former LAPs from the 26 Regions on the Anti torture Act, Human Rights and Democratic policing.

In addition, the Sector engaged in multiple human resource capacity building programs aimed at building a human rights responsive culture. Internal sector capacity building initiatives implemented included the Police internally training 592 officers in 7 regions⁸, and a total of 247 Police officers were trained on human rights. The human rights trainings focused on; rights of suspects, international and national human rights standards and legal frameworks, provisions of the Protection and Prohibition of Anti – Torture Act, Public Order Management Act (POMA), SGBV issues and the role of state agents in community policing. These trainings are part of fulfilment of the UHRC recommendations aimed at reducing incidences of human rights violation and abuses reported against the UPF.

In the same vein, the Sector has increased its capacity to deal with Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) cases that not only dent the country’s crime profile but are also a demonstration of gross human rights violations. SGBV training was conducted by the Police for 70 SGBV Desk officers under the CIID and the Children and Family Protection Unit (CFPU). Further, 51 CFPU officers on data collection and management and utilization of the CFPU reporting forms. So the Sector’s dual

approach in effectively dealing with reported SGBV cases is complimented with capacity building efforts for both JLOS staff and the public to minimize proliferation of SGBV.



The Professional Standards Unit, working closely with the Directorate of Human Rights and Legal Advisory services of the Police, handled 320 human rights complaints

against Police Officers during the calendar year 2014. A total of 191 cases were completed, 129 are pending in the system. During the period under review, 166 human rights cases were handled compared to 154 handled in the previous six months period. While there were lesser cases of unlawful arrests, there was a marked increase of complaints regarding torture, cruel and inhuman treatment of persons. The details of these cases are reported in depth under the subsequent section on *Internal Accountability*.

⁷ 7 Additional offices in G.Masaka, Rwenzori, Albertine, Savannah, West Nile, East Kyoga and Wamala.

Notwithstanding the positive human rights promotion efforts of the UPF, the UHRC recorded a 5.7% increase in registered complaints of human rights violations by the UPF compared to the previous year. This represents a numerical rise from 476 to 503. Similarly, the Uganda Prisons registered 31% increase in registered human rights violations from the previous year, with a numerical rise from 26 to 34 complaints registered by UHRC. These are as a result of increased consciousness and a more informed public that is increasingly stepping up to demand for the protection of their rights and accountability as a result of the various capacity building activities. However, this negative performance calls for increased enforcement of human rights standards, public sensitization and accountability for human rights violations within the UPF.

In Administration of justice and the property of the deceased, the Ministry of Justice under the office of the Administrator General, experienced drastic increase in demand for the services, which equally led to an increase in the number of files opened from the planned 4,000 to 4,949 representing an annual performance of 124%. The increase was a result of sensitization and awareness creation campaigns about succession laws and related procedures. A total of 1,561 succession related wrangles were resolved through family mediations and arbitrations which were far beyond the targeted 1,000 cases.

In addition, the Department reduced case backlog and complaints by renouncing most files that were administered by the Administrator General and taking on new files for administration only as a last resort. This has had the effect of reducing Government's potential liability that could arise from litigation of cases administered by the Administrator General. During the year, 200 applications were filed before courts of law for winding up as well as Renunciations of Letters of Administration and 129 were granted. This is 118% in excess of the performance target of 59 wound up estates set in the JLOS M&E performance framework. In the same vein, the Department inspected 145 estates, took on only 9 to be Administered by the Administrator General. This is a demonstration of increased capacity of members of the public to effectively managed their estates. This shift is a result of increased public awareness building initiatives.

As a Constitutional imperative, the UHRC disseminated laws, conducted targeted trainings for local leaders and sensitized the public about fundamental human rights. To this end, a dual approach is employed. Small group trainings are conducted targeting local leaders, key JLOS institutions and security agencies such as the UPF, LCs, UPS, UPDF, ISO, RDCs among others. These were also provide with copies of legislation such as the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act 2012, to enhance knowledge about rights and procedures. The second approach is a mass media and mass community approach. Customized human rights messages in both print and electronic media were disseminated on the various platforms with a purpose of informing, educating and responding to popular public concerns on human rights.

As part of the mass education approach, UHRC conducted 216 community Barazas with an attendance of 30,186 persons. The Barazas equally serve a tripartite function of communicating human rights information, assessing levels of public knowledge on human rights, and picking complaints on human rights violations and abuses. The level of discussion and issues presented revealed an increased level of knowledge and awareness of Human Rights, duties and responsibility among the public.

A draft National Action Plan on Human Rights was developed to guide human rights interventions and reforms in Uganda for both public and private actors. The Plan focuses on 6 priority areas, with a major leaning towards the realization of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The six thematic areas include; the economic, social and cultural rights; civil and political rights; collective rights, rights of specific groups; institutional, legal and administrative framework for promotion and protection of human rights and treaty reporting and implementation of regional and international bodies' recommendations.

The process of developing the NAP was led by Government with participation of state and non-stake based stakeholders, and drew support from Development Partners. A nationwide consultative approach was employed to reach out to all parts of the country and involved all sectors of the Ugandan society in setting priorities in the NAP. At the time of preparation of this report, the Draft National Action Plan on Human Rights had been presented and approved to various Government structures including the meeting of Permanent Secretaries. It is planned that the final NAP will be validated and approved for official launch before close of the calendar year.

4.2. External JLOS accountability promoted:

The Sector reforms and institutional strengthening are focused on ensuring institutional independence from undue external interference and ensure due process in the administration of JLOS services. The Sector reforms and institutional strengthening do not only target the supply side of JLOS services but also involve empowerment of the demand side. Ensuring that the users of JLOS services have adequate knowledge and information about access and making use of the various JLOS services. This also minimizes opportunity for external manipulation and undue influence. JLOS institutions have convened public open days, held inter-institutional meetings, service users' meetings, conducted public trainings and also operationalized platforms of communication with the public.

Table 3.4. Performance against JLOS external accountability targets

Indicator	Responsibility	Baseline 2010/2011	Target 2013/14	Performance 2013/14	Target 2014/15	Performance 2014/15
Mortality Rate in Places of detention (per 1000)	UPS	2.4	2	1	1.5	0.75
Reduction in complaints of human rights violation against Police	UPF	457	10%	0.5%	28%	11%
Reduction in human rights violation against Prisons	UPS	34 1	5% 2	3.5% 2	8% 3	2.3%

A key feature of external accountability is information sharing about JLOS processes and procedures through public awareness, training and targeted community outreaches. To ensure standardized engagement, the Sector completed the process of developing IEC program whose goal was to streamline the way JLOS institutions engages with the public and external stakeholders. This is positioned to strengthen external accountability



UHRC Awareness programme

mechanisms and sensitization of the public on JLOS services, procedures and performance results. The major output of the assignment was an IEC policy and regulatory framework aligned to JLOS operations that enhances access to information about JLOS services and programs. The policy provides guidance on how to initiate, generate, design, develop and disseminate IEC materials in the Sector. It further provides best practice processes for development and dissemination of IEC materials that resonate with the sector wide approach under SIPIII for each JLOS institution.

With lessons drawn from a benchmarking visit in South Africa, the Guidelines ensure development of clear and consistent messages, provide for brand consistence and at the same time to improve the effectiveness of the sector’s communications with its stakeholders and the general public. This intervention is a part of the implementation of the Sector Communication Strategy to enhance external accountability and build knowledge within the public about JLOS processes.

Notwithstanding the recently developed standardized guiding framework for IEC engagement, Sector institutions sustained engagement with stakeholders outside the sector on JLOS programs, procedures and performance reports. Information on budgetary allocations, Sector programs and reforms were made public through publications, dissemination of client charters, engagement in stakeholder meetings, holding periodic performance reviews, joint M&E excursions, toll free tele-communications and through mass media platforms at both institutional and sector wide levels. Elimination of monopoly of information is key in fighting abuse of public resources and non-accountability against set standards.

On this note, institutions such as the UHRC extended its frontier to many spheres outside the Sector to build capacity, provide knowledge and engage with various actors on human rights based. Cumulatively this approach is intended to build a critical mass of human rights

defenders in the different sectors of society. Building on the 216 community Barazzas that attracted 30,186 persons, the UHRC trained 71 practitioners of the media fraternity, 39 medical personnel, trained 852 students (males 366 and 483 females) and formed 85 Human Rights and Peace Clubs (HRPC) with a view of expanding knowledge on human rights and procedures of how to claim and protect these rights. For the private Sector, the UHRC, in partnership with the Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) are currently developing a Human Rights and Business web-based Country Guide for Uganda that aims to be a resource for businesses, Civil Society Organizations, Governments, multilateral institutions and all other relevant local and international actors.

To promote and ensure interactive engagement and real time response to public concerns, JLOS institutions are increasingly embracing the use of toll free lines to bridge the gap between the public and the service providers. This is cheaper for users of JLOS services who often follow up or seek clarification about their matters. For instance, the UHRC installed toll free telephone lines in all regional and field offices. The other JLOS institutions with functional toll free lines include; the Uganda Police (26 phone lines), the Judicial Service Commission, the Judiciary, the Uganda Prisons Service, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, among others. Through these mechanisms, the users of JLOS services have been able to learn about procedures in JLOS institutions, address complaints and also use the platform to promote external social accountability.

JLOS institutions participate in inter-agency meetings with a purpose of sharing information and dealing with service delivery issues at various levels from District Chain-linked Coordination to national coordination fora. For instance, the DPP participated in 3 open day events and the Director of Public Prosecutions made regional tours in which he interfaced with the public. These meetings drew participants ranging from DPP field officers, RDCs, to representatives of criminal justice agencies among others and were aimed at sharing information about the Directorate’s operations and obtaining feedback from the public. Sector institutions promote and participate in such fora as ways of accounting to the public and drawing feedback to enhance performance in service delivery.



URSB Public Open Day

Public open days and exhibitions of institutional outfits have become a main avenue of external accountability at institutional and sector wide levels. The Judiciary has held a series of Court open days that involve show casing to members of the public how the courts function, the general procedures, cases handled so far, challenges faced, and opportunities of expediting the administration of justice. For

instance, the Anti-Corruption Division (ACD) of the High Court organized and held its first open day of the anti-corruption court where members of the public and court users convened.

The public open day also involve the participation of institutional users within and outside the Sector such as the DPP, IG, Police, DEI, UPS, ULS, DCIC and CSOs among others. A myriad of information materials were exhibited and disseminated to members of the Public and court users. There was opportunity for discussion of critical issues affecting the functioning of the ACD and these fundamentally were associated with understanding the procedures of court, where to lodge complaints and the need for expedient delivery of justice. Similarly, URSB held public open days show casing its services offered and draw feedback from the public. To this end, various IEC materials including Client Charters were disseminated to members of the public.

In addition to the open days, URSB, Judiciary, Judicial Service Commission among others have put up suggestion boxes to as an extra channel of communication. Standard information inquiry emails are also in place to receive complaints and information about JLOS institutional services. The public relations officers in JLOS MDAs manage this function as part of the e-Government initiative to bridge the gap between the public and Government service delivery.

There was increased the use of mass media platforms by JLOS institutions for dissemination of information to the Public. This is in addition to existing Sector wide platforms such as JLOS Website, Print, Publicity Committee media outreach initiatives, implementation of the IEC Strategy, development and dissemination of Client Charters. The UPF is going an extra mile and is in the process of procuring electronic notice boards for Police Divisions of the Kampala Metropolitan (KMP) area to guide the public at 7 police stations⁹. The Tax Appeals Tribunal (TAT) held one radio talk show in Mbarara about its revised client charter that is also translated in Runyakitara. The essence of this engagement is to enable members of the public appreciate the working procedures and modalities of the TAT, and encourage use of the TAT. The UHRC conducted a total of 125 radio talk shows and 4,711 spot messages in different regions to disseminate human rights information to the Public. For instance, the UHRC estimates to have reached a total of 22.5 million people through its mass media platforms.

On the same platform, the Judicial Service Commission held 22 Radio talk shows. The talk shows are part of the dissemination and public information on Law and Administration of Justice that forms the starting point in the promotion of the rule of law. The Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP) held interactive talk shows, continued with the process of disseminating the DPP Client Charter, made press releases, published and disseminated brochures and posters articulating issues on the operations of the Directorate. These interventions were meant to empower people of their rights and obligations while dealing with officers of Directorate and for accessing prosecution services.

The National Community Service Program (NCSP) under the Ministry of Internal Affairs conducted countrywide awareness campaigns, trainings and dissemination of IEC materials on community service procedures as a way of empowering the public and JLOS officers. The campaigns involved 195 peer support persons trained, 16 radio talk show programs conducted, 16 community meetings held, 50 judicial officers trained, 500 police officers trained, 120 brochures and 320 posters disseminated to members of the public, and 18,788 prison inmates sensitized. The NCSP has been a major feature in promoting non-custodial sentences and thereby contributing to the decongestion of prisons population

⁹Katwe, CPS Kampala, Wandegaya, Kabalagala, Kajjansi, Kiira road & Jinja road



URSB Notice board displaying services and fees charged

pressure that currently stands at 273%. Increased support to this program is necessary relief to the prison congestion challenge.

Ensuring that the public is informed about JLOS process and procedures has a high financial burden notwithstanding its importance. Therefore, with the limited resource envelope, the use of cheaper options is inevitable. Information notice boards has emphasized and new ones have been put in place to inform, educate and guide the public about the services provided at JLOS institutions. For instance, during the reporting the period, URSB installed information panels strategically at the main entrance to its premises and on the entrance of each individual floor. The main entrance

information board indicates all forms of registration services offered and their respective fees. These initiatives are meant to protect the un-suspecting public /clients from con men who inflate charges of URSB services.

The literacy limitation with these written notices is addressed by having in place customer care desks that are present at the entrances of most JLOS institutions. For instance, with funding from JLOS, URSB upgraded client reception and customer care section. This involved improved customer care standards, procured the necessary furniture for clients and the main front desk. This initiative was geared towards serving URSB clients better, keep them informed about the processes within an organized environment and ensure client centred service provision. Efforts are underway to upgrade all front desks to corporate level to reflect URSB'S re-branded corporate image.

4.3. JLOS Internal Accountability

The integrity of JLOS staff and institutions is a precursor for realization of the JLOS undertaking of ensuring equal justice for all. Ensuring that internal accountability is achieved is hinged on having systems and mechanisms that track results, provide for performance assessments, detection and investigation of errant conduct, sanctioning abuses and rewarding those that excel in their mandates.

Through regular internal and sector wide inspections, the Sector has over the years progressively reduced irresponsible conduct and violation of service codes. Some of the past notorious practices included absenteeism from duty, failure to provide performance reports, and non-functional internal accountability mechanisms. In the past, these were common in upcountry JLOS stations. Currently, structured and informal appraisal mechanisms have tremendously contributed to a culture of accountability in most JLOS institutions. Periodic performance reporting and appraisal ensure that stations deliver results. In addition, impromptu monitoring and inspections by both internal and sector-wide mechanisms have countered gross unethical conduct and incidences of irresponsible execution of mandates.

At institutional level, mechanisms such as Inspectorate Units ensured that supervision of upcountry stations is increased, targeted results are realized and the working environment is improved. Inspections are routinely conducted by JLOS MDAs such as the JSC, the Judiciary, and the Prisons Services, the UPF, the DPP, among others. The Ministry of Internal Affairs through the National NGO Board operationalized District Monitoring Committees and NGO monitoring inspections were conducted to ensure compliance with the law, and terms and conditions of their permits. In addition, the National Community Service Program conducted monitoring and evaluation visits to all districts covering all community service placement areas.

The institutional inspection reports and issues recorded are addressed administratively and also discussed collectively at the JLOS Inspectors’ Forum that is chaired by the Judiciary. A compilation of key recommendations that inform both institutional and Sector planning and resource allocation is prepared and shared with the Stakeholders. Some of the key issues arising from inspections include the following;

Table 3.5 KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FROM JLOS INSPECTORS’ FORUM

1. JLOS should endeavor to provide adequate remuneration for their staff so as to encourage better service delivery.
2. All JLOS actors should be sensitized about key legislation such as the Domestic Violence Act for so as to promote its effective implementation.
3. The JLOS Secretariat should re-orient the DCC to appreciate the benefits of working together with or without funding. Heads of JLOS institutions and their inspectors should urge officers at district level to take up an active role in DCC meetings and in the implementation of DCCs decisions.
4. Customer care desks should be created where they don’t exist and be manned full time. JLOS institutions should strengthen their feedback mechanisms in order to increase public confidence in the Sector.
5. The complaints handling framework for JLOS should be published, launched and distributed to all institutions.
6. JLOS should address both real and perceived corruption through education and awareness and fast track implementation of the JLOS anti-corruption strategy and action plan.
7. JLOS should ensure that efforts are made to construct as well as renovate the current dilapidated structures for both offices and living premises to improve living and working conditions.
8. JLOS should prioritize adequate facilitation and training of its staff, furnish offices and improve welfare conditions.
9. The UPS and UPF should eradicate the ‘bucket system’ in all detention places.
10. The UPF should be adequately facilitated to ensure that suspects are brought to court within 48 hours.
11. JLOS should put in place facilities and services to cater for mentally and physically disabled persons and children incarcerated with their mothers.
12. JLOS should spearhead the computerization of the records management systems and ensure adequate information storage facilities in all institutions.
13. JLOS institutional inspectors should carry out routine inspections, strengthen follow up mechanisms after inspections and provide timely feedback to the inspected offices.

Sector-wide internal accountability mechanisms provided a platform for peer performance review and a cross-fertilization of ideas to yield solutions to internal challenges. The JLOS Integrity Committee, the JLOS Inspectors' Forum and the JLOS Audit Committee are flagships in this regard. These have not only conducted internal boardroom sessions to discuss performance issues, but also go on field visits to verify issues, engage with upcountry JLOS staff and directly participate in improving service delivery. Reports and recommendations from such accountability activities are recommended and followed up for implementation. These recommendations have also shaped budgeting and prioritizing resource allocation.

The JLOSIC set up a Committee that has followed up the implementation of recommendations of the 2013 JLOSIC Tour. In November 2014, eight (8) teams of JLOS representatives regional visited all parts of the country with the objective of establishing conditions of performance, service delivery challenges and also apprise performance of JLOS staff.

On a positive note, the JLOSIC Tour confirmed a number of achievements such as increased presence of JLOS service points country wide thereby reducing physical distances moved by users of JLOS services, a more functional DCC regime in most Districts visited, increased tooling and equipping of JLOS stations especially the Police, DPP and Judiciary, and an increased JLOS human resource particularly for DPP, Prisons and Police. Innovations such as small claim procedures were commended as good innovations to expedite the administration of justice. However, notwithstanding the gains, key challenges from the 2014 JLOSIC Tour included the following.

1. Compliance with JLOS service delivery standards in most institutions is low and performance standards are largely not implemented as required.
2. Delays in the delivery of services by JLOS institutions such as the Judiciary, the Police and DPP leading to increased transactional costs on the part of court users, erodes trust in the justice system, and provides opportunity for corruption.
3. Low staffing levels to serve very wide geographical areas especially in the Judiciary.
4. Incidences of corruption and abuse of office against the Police and Judiciary.
5. Lack of information about some innovations such as the plea bargain initiative.

Improved management of resources and reduction of incidences of wastage is key feature of internal accountability. This has been primarily realized through strengthening financial management systems and streamlining procurement. Sector efforts to strengthen internal financial management focused on improving systems, supporting internal audit functions and implementation of recommendations from both internal and external audit reports. The internal audit activity carried out financial and VFM audits at head office and at regional offices. For instance, the DPP implemented a comprehensive internal Audit program during the year where it produces quarterly accountability reports, quarterly compliance to procedure/regulations reports, 4 Inspection reports, 4 payroll verification report, 2 fixed Assets review reports and 4 Procurement audit reports. These activities are demonstration of internal accountability to minimize abuse, detect systemic weakness and reduce opportunity for corruption.

These institutional efforts are backed up by a vibrant JLOS Audit Committee that is responsible for strengthening internal audit functions, reviewing internal audit activity and support financial strengthening interventions. During the year, the JLOS Audit Committee was trained by officials from the Directorate of Internal Audit in the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development. In execution of its mandate, the Committee reviewed intern audit reports of the UHRC, UPS, UPF, MoJCA, and DCIC. Field verification inspections were conducted to some institutions in respect to critical concerns flagged up in the audit reports. Most of the inspections revealed compliance and implementation of internal audit recommendations. Recommendations for implementing outstanding issues are to be presented to the JLOS Budget Working Group for further follow up and action. Many of these have been addressed under the Sector budgeting and resource allocation for corrective interventions.

Overall, the JLOS Audit report for the financial year ended June 2014 was an unqualified report and this is a testimony of a strong financial management systems of the Sector. All Sector institutions are using the IFMS and it is only the Donor funded component that is still using BBS connect system. However, the JLOS Secretariat, together with the Ministry of Finance are working out modalities to conclude the migration of all Sector financial transactions to IMFS.

A procurement manual aimed at streamlining and professionalizing procurement in the Sector in line with the law was developed and launched. The Procurement and Contract Management Manual covers critical aspects of procurement such as procurement risk management, reporting, and asset maintenance as well recommendations for improving procurement and contract management in the sector. Mr. Hans Peter van der Woude, the Deputy Head of Mission at the Netherlands Embassy commended the initiative and emphasized that “public procurement and contract management require well qualified officers who adhere to the Code of Ethics as specified by the Authority”. This manual is a simplified guide for not only JLOS procurement units but also auditors who conduct compliance oversight and verifications.

The low human resources available to Uganda Prisons leave room for inmates to select local leaders (*Katikiros*) who manage particular wards. While in most detention centres such *katikiros* have played a commendable role in ensuring order and communication with Prisons warders, in a few instances, violations of human rights have been registered.

On a positive note, the challenge of congestion in Prisons is being progressively addressed by ongoing construction of new prison units and rehabilitation of old ones. The challenges identified by the Commission and recommendations made have been shared with heads of the respective JLOS institutions and guide reforms in the Sector.

All JLOS institutions have performance appraisal mechanisms established under the Public Service Standing Orders. However, some JLOS MDAs go an extra mile and set performance targets, evaluate results at the end of the period and assess performance at individual and departmental level. Institutions such as the Uganda Prisons Service conduct a full cycle of performance benchmarking and appraisal. Others include MoJCA, DPP, URSB, Administrator General and UHRC. The Judiciary has particularly developed an internal performance appraisal tool (the Performance Enhancements Tool) to augment accountability and performance of judicial officers. Once ready and dully functional, the

PET is expected to facilitate assessment of individual judicial officers, Divisions, Courts against set annual performance targets.

Beyond performance appraisal, JLOS internal accountability mechanisms are incrementally administered to check errant conduct and where appropriate reward excellent conduct. Results from institutional disciplinary units and staff oversight organs attest to the Sector's intolerance for misconduct and impunity.

The JSC, that is responsible for regulating judicial conduct and disciplining errant officers has greatly contributed to professionalizing of the judiciary. The JSC registered 137 complaints against judicial officers from within the Judiciary and the public. The JSC conducted investigations in 33 districts, held 18 disciplinary committee sessions to handle registered complaints, conducted 9 regional inspection visits to judicial stations, and concluded 106 case files. Overall, 2 Magistrates were dismissed, 2 Magistrates were severely reprimanded, 3 Magistrates were reprimanded and 1 Magistrate was warned. The other 98 cases did not demonstrate sufficient merit to warrant disciplinary action against respective judicial officers. The volume of cases that is still pending before the JSC Disciplinary Committee is 174.

In the same breath, the Judiciary's Inspectorate of Courts received 676 complaints from the public against judicial officers. Most of the complaints were resolved administratively and through advisory opinions. 14 cases were forwarded and considered by the Judiciary Disciplinary Unit during 12 sessions. A total of 14 cases were concluded and 3 are still pending for consideration.

During the year, the Disciplinary Committee of the Law Council handled 191 cases of errant lawyers in 64 sittings as discussed in outcome 2. The performance of the Law Council has demonstrably improved with a remarkable 416% increase in concluded cases from the 2013/14 performance. This increased performance is a demonstration of improved efficiency and effectiveness of the Law Council and not a reflection of increased errant conduct on the part of the lawyers. The commitment of the Law Council to deploy extra time to deal with registered cases is a success factor for such performance that should be emulated by other JLOS institutions with a judicial function. This has also had the effect of deterrence on the part of lawyers and building public confidence in the Law Council's regulatory and accountability function.

On a related note, the PSU that is responsible for receiving complaints in respect to professional misconduct of Police Officers received 1,958 complaints, and these were all attended to. These cases are screened and classified for appropriate action. Minor cases are referred to RPCs, criminal cases are channeled to the DPP and CID, while cases requiring administrative disciplinary action are forwarded to the Directorate of Human Rights and Legal Advisory Services. The Police Disciplinary Unit awarded fines against 200 Traffic Police Officers, 37 officers were recommended for discharge/dismissal but have appealed the decision to the regional disciplinary appellate court, 100 were acquitted, 142 sentenced to severe reprimand and 291 cases are still pending at the Unit. Complainants are equally advised and facilitated to follow up their cases at the respective Directorates. Feedback to complainants is provided at the PSU and thereafter by the Directorate handling the complaints to their logical conclusion.

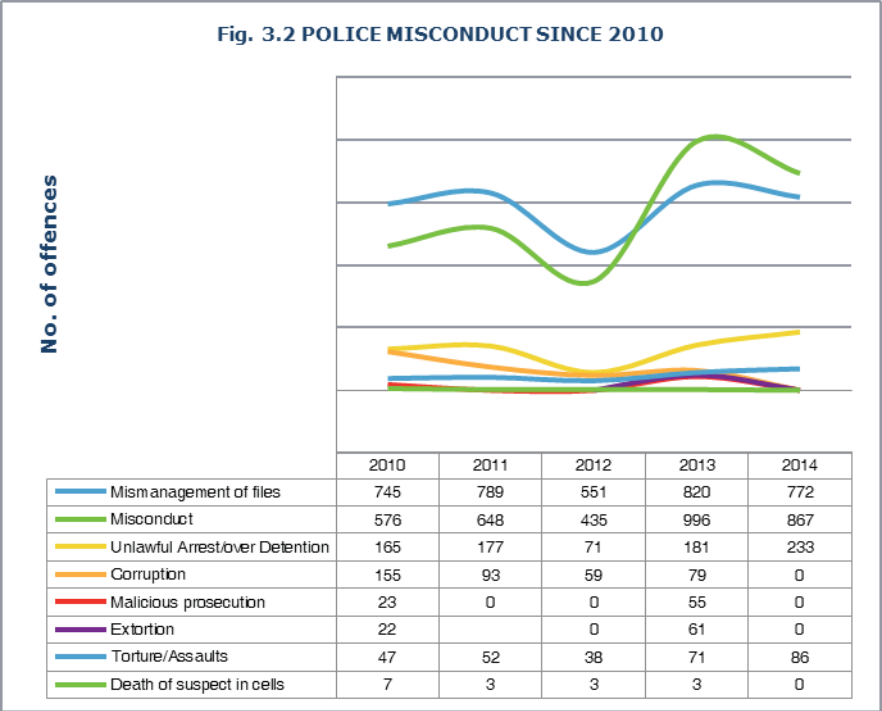
The complaints handled by PSU increased by 186% (4,952) in a period of two years from 2,657 received in 2013. This increased public confidence in the PSU is largely a testimony of increased public satisfaction in seeking redress from JLOS institutions. The increment is also attributed to the expanded presence of the PSU to now 14 regions out of the 26 Police regions in the country. This expansion and increased number of complaints calls for commensurate capacitation of the PSU to ensure that complaints are investigate in a short time, concluded, sanctions administered as required by law, and the complaints provided with timely feedback.

In bid to strengthen the performance of the Police, internal sanction system through capacity building and creation of complimentary disciplinary oversight mechanisms. The police trained 1,100 unit commanders on disciplinary court procedures as a measure to strengthen the disciplinary court mechanisms. This resulted in the trial and sentencing of 770 officers (52 females) throughout the 129 police districts. The punitive action taken ranged from payment of fines, discharge, reprimand and dismissal from the Police force.

The Police leadership has in addition to the PSU put in place a Compliance Unit which monitors

and closely inspects operations of CID and Traffic Police, both in the field and on their desk. This group has so far arrested 314 traffic officers suspected of engaging in corrupt practices and have appeared in disciplinary courts. Administrative sanctions are handed out to those found culpable and these include warnings, demotion in ranks, among others. However, for more serious offences, these are handed over to the CID to set in motion in criminal justice process and determined in courts of law.

These mechanisms of holding JLOS staff accountable promote professionalism within the Sector and also build public confidence in the Sector’s complaints management mechanisms. However, maintaining and improving the effectiveness of these accountability mechanisms requires more investment in both human resources and equipment so that detection, investigations and determination of registered complaints are expeditiously concluded.



4.4. Anti-Corruption Measures in JLOS adopted and implemented

The Sector implements anti-corruption measures stipulated under the codes of public service, and legislation focusing on prevention, detection and punishment of persons found culpable. A combination of administrative procedures and the criminal justice system comprise form the thrust of the Sector’s anti-corruption system. With the JLOS Anti-Corruption Strategy in place, the Sector’s Anti-Corruption interventions are implemented at two levels; at the Sector level, and also at the institutional level.

There is an increasing application of administrative sanctions by JLOS MDAs to stem corruption and address public complaints. The use of administrative mechanisms to minimize opportunity for corruption, detect any incidence of corruption, investigate and punish acts of corruption are effective deterrence measures against emergence of systemic corruption with impunity. In addition, streamlining of administrative reforms and improvement of service delivery processes have been implemented to reduce opportunity for corruption. A vivid illustration is the URSB reform to employ automation with a focus on transparency, reduction of human interaction with the public and have in place transactional accountability mechanisms.



The visible resolve and commitment of the Chief Justice Hon. Justice Bart Katureebe to fight corruption in the Judiciary is a highlight that has drawn support both within the Sector and the public sphere. Toll free telephone numbers specifically dedicated to receiving complaints against the judicial officers have recently been put in place and are closely monitored by the Chief Justice. “are determined more than ever before, to fight corruption and malpractices in the courts. We are tired of the Judiciary appearing on the

list of the most corrupt institutions in Uganda,” said the Hon. Justice, Bart Katureebe, while releasing the hotlines to the public.

Judiciary Toll Free Phone Lines:
+256 (0)776 709100;
+256 (0)703 707085;

At the macro level, the Sector is focusing on capacitation of JLOS MDAs to fight corruption and demonstrate results. Specific initiatives include having relevant anti-corruption frameworks in place, provide technical backstopping to JLOS MDAs, building institutional technical capacity to deal with corruption cases, and ensure coordinated implementation and monitoring of results. The Sector reproduced and disseminated 1,000 copies of the Sector Anti-corruption Strategy to the JLOS MDAs and the public, disseminated the National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2014-2019 to all JLOS MDAs, conducted Anti-Corruption capacity-building programs for PPU and members of the JLOS Accountability Working Group, and has ensured regular engagement through working group meetings.

The Sector Secretariat provided technical support to develop and implement context specific anti-corruption programs in 10 JLOS institutions. One of the critical performance features in this process is ensuring that institutional administrative sanction systems are functional and effective in all JLOS MDAs.

JLOS MDAs	ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGIES	ANTI-CORRUPTION INITIATIVES IN PLACE AND IMPLEMENTED
JUDICIARY	Final Action Plan in place.	Judicial Integrity Committee, Inspectorate of Courts, Judicial Code of Conduct/Ethics, Anti-corruption Action Plan, Public Service Standing Orders, Anti-Corruption Legislations. Judiciary Court Users' Forum, and Judiciary Court Open Days.
MoJCA	Draft in place.	Client Charter in place, Public Service Standing Orders and Anti-Corruption Legislation.
UPF	Draft in place.	Professional Standards Unit, Directorate of Human Rights and Legal Advisory Services, UPF-JLOS Anti-Corruption Strategy, Police Standing Orders (Revised), Public Service Standing Orders, Anti-Corruption Legislations, and Toll Free Lines.
UPS	Draft in place.	Inspections, Disciplinary Committee, Prisons Code of Conduct, Ministry of Local Government Anti-Corruption Action Plans inbuilt into projects, Citizens Score cards, UPS Client Charter in place, Public Service Standing Orders and Anti-Corruption Legislation.
MIA	Draft in place.	Use of complaints boxes, Adoption of quality systems management, Complaints Desks, Inspections, and Monitoring Committees.
URSB	Draft in place.	Reducing personal contacts between registrars and services seekers, Have an uploaded URA web based portal for assessments, In house banking facility, Public Service Standing Orders and Anti-Corruption Legislation
ULC	Draft in place.	Law council Disciplinary Unit, and MoJCA Client Charters
ULS	Draft in place.	Law council Disciplinary Unit, Internal Ethics Unit, and Anti-Corruption Legislation
MoLG	Draft in place.	Public Service Standing Orders, Codes of Conduct, Client Charter, and Anti-Corruption Legislation
JSC	Draft in place.	Disciplinary Committee, Complaints management system, Inspection and Investigations, Public Service Standing Orders, and Anti-Corruption Legislation.
LDC	Not in place.	Public Service Standing Orders, and Anti-Corruption Legislation.
ULRC	Not in place.	Public Service Standing Orders, and Anti-Corruption Legislation.
MoGLSD	Not in place.	Public Service Standing Orders, and Anti-Corruption Legislation.
UHRC	Not in place.	Complaints Handling Mechanisms, Client Charters, Toll Free phone lines, Public Service Standing Orders, and Anti-Corruption Legislation.
DGAL	Not in place.	Public Service Standing Orders, and Anti-Corruption Legislation.
TAT	Not in place.	Human Resource Manual with Chapter on Anti-Corruption, Public Service Standing Orders, and Anti-Corruption Legislation.
CADER	Not in place.	Public Service Standing Orders, and Anti-Corruption Legislation.
DPP	Not in place.	Inspections, Client Charter, Complaints Desks, Public Service Standing Orders, and Anti-Corruption Legislation
DCIC	Not in place.	Use of complaints boxes, Adoption of quality systems management, Complaints Desks, Inspections, Public Service Standing Orders, and Anti-

Overall, most JLOS MDAs have institutionalized the JLOS Anti-Corruption Strategy through in-house organic processes. Most of these frameworks are pending approval by internal leadership structures. Notwithstanding this partial success, all JLOS MDAs do implement

Government public service standing orders and standards in various institutional codes. JLOS institutional performance in fighting corruption is incremental and many of the cases that merit prosecution are forwarded to the criminal justice machinery. Some of the performance results from some JLOS MDAs are illustrated below.

JLOS MDA	Measures taken to reduce corruption
DPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purchased and disseminated copies of anti-corruption and cyber laws. - Addressed 71% of registered public complaints. The unresolved 29% were forwarded and are pending court decision. - Automation of case management systems
UPF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PSU received and registered 1,958 complaints from the public. - CID registered 458 complaints from the public related to corruption . - CID forwarded 67 corruption cases to the DPP for prosecution and 351 are still under inquiry.
Admin. Gen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dissemination of information on procedures, standards and rules. - Strict adherence to set procedures and rules. - Adoption of ICT facilities to reduce opportunity for corruption through personal exposure and interaction. - Automation of accounts systems.

Pending Accountability Legislation	Status	Responsible Agency
Anti-Corruption Amendment Bill	Passed by Parliament. Pending Presidential Assent	Private member/ULRC
Regulations to Whistle Blowers’ Act	Passed and Ready for Gazetting	DEI
Leadership Code Amendment Bill	Principles approved by Cabinet	DEI
Asset Recovery and Mutual Assistance Law	Study conducted and draft Bill and Principles are in place, due for Cabinet.	DEI
Proceeds of Crime Law	Study to commence	ULRC/JLOS
Witness Protection Law	Principles are before Cabinet	

Legislative reforms intended to support anti-corruption interventions are in place and enforced both under the criminal justice system and also as administrative sanctions. These frameworks are continuously adapted to respond to the challenges and gaps in the fight against corruption. During the year, Parliament passed into law the Anti-Corruption Amendment Bill that caters for confiscation and recovery of proceeds of corruption. The law is pending presidential assent before it is set to come into force. On the same note, the ULRC prepared and submitted the Witness Protection Bill to MoJCA for consideration and presentation before Cabinet. This is pending Cabinet consideration before it is presented to Parliament. Other anti-corruption and accountability legislations that the Sector is following closely include; Regulations for the Whistle Blowers’ Act, and the Amendment to Leadership Code Act.

The Sector has built strategic linkages and partnerships with the Accountability Sector as part of the efforts of strengthening the fight against corruption. A working partnership has been established with specifically the Inspectorate of Government (IG), the Directorate of Ethics and Integrity (DEI) and these now participate in the JLOS Working Group that is focused on accountability matters for the Sector. The collaboration is yielding dividends through cross fertilization of ideas and innovation on dealing with corruption. Common programs

and activities were held to mark the International Anti-Corruption Day. The activities jointly implemented included high level meetings, public dialogues, press conferences, and a public exhibition of the two Sectors’ anti-corruption materials and initiatives.

Premised on this collaboration, the Accountability Sector will support JLOS institutions in strengthening internal administrative mechanisms of detecting and addressing incidences of corruption. These collaborations strengthen public confidence in the Sector’s commitment to fight corruption through synergies.

Similarly, the JLOS Sector was identified as one of the stakeholders to benefit under the Strengthening Uganda’s Anti-Corruption Response (SUGAR) program that is funded by DFID. The five year program is focused on tackling corruption in the public sector, aiming to raise the risks for those engaged in corruption behavior. Through the Anti-Corruption Chain (ACC), the program will support accountability institutions to identify, investigate and prosecute the corrupt, ensure they are administratively and criminally sanction the corrupt and their confiscated assets. At an institutional level, the direct JLOS beneficiaries shall include; the DPP, Police (CID) and the Judiciary (ACD).

The UPF is the primary avenue for the public to report cases of corruption and during the year, 458 corruption cases were registered. This reflects a 10.8% increase from the previous year. Of these, 67 corruption case files were submitted to the DPP for sanctioning and 351 are still under investigations. The five most reported cases were misconduct of Police officers, mismanagement of case files, unlawful arrest/unlawful detention or over detention, torture/assault and neglect of duty. The increase indicates increased vigilance among the population in fighting corruption and increasing reporting to the Police for legal action. This surge is also encouraged by the implementation of the Whistle Blowers Act to protect those that report cases of corruption. It is expected that with the passing of the witness protection legislation, there will be increased reporting of more sophisticated and high profile cases of corruption within both the private and public sectors.

Table 3.6. Cases of Corruption registered by police

Offence	2012	2013	2014
Abuse of office	40	88	36
Embezzlement	59	212	254
Causing financial loss	90	84	77
Conflict of interest	01	3	0
Other corruption cases	24	26	91
Total	214	413	458

This increase is also a result of marked improvement in the ability of CID to detect and investigate cases of corruption, especially within the public sector. All cases that reveal evidence for prosecution are forwarded to the DPP that has a specialized team to prosecute such cases at the Anti-Corruption Court Division.

The disposal of cases by the Anti-Corruption Court Division of the High Court (ACD) during the year exceeded cases filed by 124%. This performance reveals an increase by 47.3%

(127) from the previous financial year when it registered a completion rate of 76.7% (182). As at 31st June 2015, there were 286 cases pending in the court, and 28 (9.7%) of these cases are against JLOS officers. As a major criminal justice anti-corruption adjudication mechanism, the ACD is increasingly handling more volumes of corruption cases at a faster rate. There is increased public confidence to report and have corruption cases prosecuted by the Sector’s criminal justice system. This denotes increased confidence in the JLOS Anti-Corruption mechanisms in respect to complaints arising from within and outside the Sector. The effectiveness and efficiency of the ACD is another demonstration of the Sector’s resolve and prioritization of the fight against corruption.

Table 3.7. Performance of the Anti-corruption Court

Category	B/Forward	Filed	Total	Disposed	Pending	JLOS Accused	% Disposal
ACD Cases	346	249	595	309	286	28	51.93%

Notwithstanding this impressive performance and demonstration of case backlog reduction, the ACD requires more capacity building support to effectively deal with dynamic manifestations of corruption. Judicial officers at the ACD need continuous training in especially new manifestations of cyber based corruption and technological advancements in modern financial management systems to match the complexity of cases of corruption. Such capacity development support should focus on the entire chain of anti-corruption actors. Increased capacity development support from the Judiciary, JLOS and partners such as the SUGAR program will go a long way to sustain this performance.

The overall Sector performance in fighting corruption continues to improve with a greater focus on strengthening institutional administrative sanction systems and complimented by the criminal justice system. The administrative reforms that are being institutionalized largely focus on prevention, detection and elimination of opportunity for corruption. The complimentary criminal justice mechanisms that involve a chain process of the IG, UPF, DPP and the Judiciary have demonstrated increasing performance and reduction of impunity both in the Sector and country at large. The ACD registered the best case disposal rate of 124% in the Judiciary and this is evident of the Sector’s commitment to the fight corruption in the Sector and the country at large.

4.5. Accountability in Transitional Justice Promoted

Reparations: The laws and frameworks o reparations are not yet in place. However, in the absence of these laws, sector still realizes the need for accountability for victims of war and international crimes.

In this regard, the Sentencing Guidelines recognizes the need for the award of reparation to victims of crime during sentencing of an accused person. Similarly, the Judiciary has made strides and awarded compensation to war claimants. These include, an award for compensation to the Lango war victims, where in Court ordered Government to pay the claimants in cash or in kind, considering that it was the responsibility of the Government to protect the residents and their properties during the conflict.

In addition, there is a petition by over one million victims under the umbrella of the Teso war claimants for the loss of lives during cattle rustling and the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) Conflict, wherein Government has agreed to settle the claimants out of Court.

An analysis of these claims however, seems to indicate that the interests of the real victims are not necessarily catered for through the representative action which has led to misrepresentation and misappropriation of victims entitlements where compensations have been made like in the case of the Acholi was debt claimants. Thus there is need for the implementation of a comprehensive Transitional Justice legal framework.

Therefore, in a bid to have structured and all-inclusive victim centered reparations process, the Sector concluded a nation-wide study on the establishment of a reparations programme for persons affected by conflict. The study examined in particular, the appropriateness, availability and accessibility of reparations for conflict-related crimes and offenses. The sole objective of the study was to inform the development of a reparations program for victims of gross human rights violations and abuses to promote healing, reconciliation, social reintegration and contribute to peace and security.

The report is still being compiled; however, indicative findings show overwhelming needs of the community for urgent reparations especially for those suffering from medical and psychosocial effects of the episodes of armed conflict especially in Northern Uganda.

Observance of human rights in the implementation of TJ; In order to ensure the observance of human rights in the implementation of TJ, a human Rights documentation project has commenced in order to support the future Transitional justice implementation process. The project is documenting and archiving information relating to the causes, effects and needs of victims of human rights violations. The Project is initially being piloted in Northern Uganda with an eventual focus on the other area in the country that has been affected by conflict.

Observance of the rights of victims and witnesses; In this regard, the Sector has finalized a Witness Protection Bill together with the ICD Rules of Procedure and Evidence. The Bill is before Cabinet for consideration and thereon, it shall be presented to Parliament for debate. These emphasize and protection of rights of witnesses and victims in the process of investigation, prosecution and trial. This is one of the big strides that have been made towards observance of and the protection of witnesses and victims rights

Complementarity in perspective; With the arrest of Dominic Ongwen, one of the Top LRA commanders who was referred to the ICC by the Government of Uganda in December 2003 and on whom an arrest warrant was issued since 2005, the concept of complementarity is finally being realized. This was brought to perspective with the ICC specifically requesting for information and cooperation with Ugandan prosecution and investigative authorities. This is in line with the Rome Statute and the ICC Act 2010.

Access to information by victims on their rights. The ICD conducted an outreach session in the victim communities in Acholi in preparation of the trial of the case of Thomas Kwoyello. The ICD and DPP however are challenged by the lack of logistical support to effectively realize this outcome. The Judges explained at length that according to the Supreme Court Judgement in Constitutional Appeal No. 1 of 2015, Uganda Vs. Thomas Kwoyelo, it is only political crimes which are eligible for grant of amnesty and not crimes or atrocities against humanity, against innocent civilians. However, the Communities were mainly interested in compensation/reparation and it was also explained that victims will be compensated for, especially through the Justice Transitional Policy which is in the offing.

CHAPTER 5. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

MONITORING AND EVALUATION COMPONENT



Members of the JLOS Leadership with staff recognized for dedicated service to the sector during the 19th Annual Review October 2014

19th Annual Review: The sector prepared and printed the 2013/14 annual report which was presented at the 19th held on 30th October 2014 at Speke Resort Munyonyo. During the review the development partners assessed the annual performance report as satisfactory. Also for the first time CSOs were given an opportunity to assess sector performance.

Joint M&E: The sector in addition to the routine internal M&E of sector constructions and activity implementation, conducted joint M&E exercises involving development partners to Nakasongola and Luwero districts.



Inside Luwero Police station



Nakasongola Prisons

The visit was aimed at understudying the conditions under which sector institutions work, tracking progress of implementation of sector projects as well as meeting DCCs in the area to establish and learn from innovations of the districts with regard to administration of justice and maintenance of law and order.



The Chief Justice Responding to questions from the Public at Jinja High Court during the Joint M&E

Also the sector together with the chair JLOS development partners Group undertook a joint monitoring of JLOS projects in Kalangala. The sector also conducted a joint M&E with Heads of Mission in March 2015. The exercise was conducted in Kampala specifically in Upper Prison Luzira, Naguru Remand Home and the URSB headquarters.

The sector also held JLOS Leadership/ Development Partners M&E in Jinja and held an open air question and answer session with the public and court users.

Training of JLOS staff in reporting and capacity building for M&E: As part of the continuous capacity building programme the sector secretariat trained staff of the policy and planning units in reporting emphasizing what JLOs reports should contain and the purpose for which they are prepared. The secretariat also facilitated training sessions in sector institutions such UPF, Judiciary, URSB, JSI among others in budgeting and preparation of work plans.

JLOS House: The secretariat also facilitated procurement process for the JLOS house under PPP modality. Currently the procurement is at contract negotiation stage with the named preferred bidder and it is expected that it will reach financial close within 6 months for the construction to start.

NDPII: To ensure that the sector plans are aligned to the NDPII the sector led the process of developing the JLOS NDPII issues papers that was central in articulating the sector position in the national development Plan II

DCC Coordination: There are 108 functional DCCs. The sector with support partly from UNICEF facilitated DCC activities including meetings, inspections, outreach as well as Radio Talk shows. The sector also allowed the establishment of DCCs in Nwoya, Buyende, Bugembe, KCCA court, Kira Court, LDC court, Bulambuli, Kalungu, Lamwo and Namayingo .



Justice Batema listens to the In-charge Fort portal Remand Home at the JLOS open Day in Fort Portal 2015

With the support provided it was established that all the supported DCCs held meetings but some were not regular calling for strengthening of supervision. In the period under review out of the 108 functional DCCs 34 held one meeting per quarter, 52 held meetings twice per quarter and 22 held meetings three times in a quarter. Only 22 DCCs undertook outreach programmes, 22 organized JLOS open days and 36 conducted Radio Talk shows.

Court open days were conducted in Kiruhura, Iganga, Ngora, Gulu, Masaka, Dokolo, Mengo, Luwero Rukungiri, Mukono, Kiryandongo, Dokolo, Jinja, Lira,

Soroti, Entebbe, Masindi, Kabaale, Mbarara, Nakawa, Mbale, and Fort Portal to explain to the public the various JLOS process and interventions.

It was established that some DCCs only hold meetings when funds are received and thereafter sit back to wait for the next release. To address this concern the sector secretariat has influenced sector institutions to demand for reports on DCC activities from action officers in the field and to consider such reports during staff appraisal. The Chief registrar has issued a circular to all judicial officers to that effect. Also the establishment of chain linked advisory board and the regional chain linked committees is expected to address some of the weaknesses identified in the DCC management.

The sector also re-established the chain linked advisory board to oversee the chain linked programme. The board is chaired by the Principal Judge with membership from the frontline JLOS agencies. Also established are regional chain linked committees chaired by the Resident Judges to among others supervise DCCs within the regions.

Justice for Children Programme: In the period under review the sector secretariat and the DCC taskforce with support from UNICEF and the GOU disseminated child friendly DCC guidelines through 4 regional workshops held in Kampala, Mbale, Gulu and Mbarara covering 98 DCC and 10 RCCs. During the workshops members were taken through the roles and responsibilities of RDCs/DCCs, including the management structures of JLOS were emphasized to the members.

UNICEF also provided support to JLOS to monitor SIPIII indicators in 5 districts with remand homes and supports juvenile justice data collection, this has strengthened monthly reporting by DCC on progress against targets on child related cases and identification of bottlenecks for action by JLOS. Implementation of activities provided added opportunity for JLOS to mentor and coach officers in the selected districts on data collection tools.

WORKING GROUPS

The Working Groups are one of the sector structures provided for under the Third Sector Strategic Plan (SIPIII). They are intended to be the starting point for the management of interventions in the each component area (Civil, criminal, Human rights) of the Sector. They are an extension of the Technical Committee mandated to offer in-depth consideration that will otherwise not be possible in the Technical Committee. They report to the TC on issues related to resource allocation and management.

Criminal Justice Working Group carried out the following activities;

- a) The Criminal Justice Working Group visited the Naguru Remand Home on 3/12/2013. A report was made and shared with the Ministry of Gender for action during the reporting period. The Working Group is happy to note that when the Joint M and E team of JLOS institution and Donors visited the Remand Home on 12th March 2015, the children reported a marked improvement in the conditions of the remand home and the rate of case disposal. Challenges however still remain in terms of case back log, staffing, tools, recreation facilities, and re-integration aspects.
- b) The WG supported and provided guidance for the Police Form 3 sensitisation process.
- c) The WG developed and discussed the Working Group budget that fed into the sector budget for financial year.
- d) The Working Group has been supporting and carrying out advocacy for the Plea Bargaining Pilot. The WG identified one of the causes of case back log as preference of wrong charges.

Three issues still pose major challenges in the administration of Criminal Justice;

- ✓ Slow pace of criminal justice processes and procedures. The CJWG plans to discuss and craft intervention to improve CJ processes which will ultimately lead times and facilitate efficiency and effectiveness. A situational analysis write up has been developed as a start up to this process. A matrix will be developed which will guide the planning, implementation and monitoring process. These include aspects concerning arrest before investigation, the 48 hour rules, human rights of detainees, perusal of case files, and time for adjudication.

- ✓ Delayed/slow pace of investigations
- ✓ Information management systems to enable the working group and institutions to work more efficiently and effectively.

Human Rights and Accountability Working Group

The Human Rights and Accountability Working Group and its Sub Committees held 8 meetings and 3 workshops to deliberate on number of issues that are vital to the Sector's human Rights and accountability performance. Focus was mainly on building institutional codes on eliminating corruption within the JLOS institutions and rebuilding public confidence in the JLOS Sector.

These included the Anti- Corruption Coalition Uganda (ACCU), Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (FHRI), Human Rights Network Uganda (HURINET), the Anti-Corruption Division of the High Court (ACD), and the Inspectorate of Government (IGG). The Directorate of Ethics and Integrity has also been invited. This collaboration avoids duplication of efforts, promotes peer learning and reaping from synergies.

The Group also set up two Sub-committees (Human Rights Sub-Committee and Accountability Sub-Committees). These are tasked to explore and deeply consider various assignments recommended for their action by the Working Group within the thematic area of focus.

During the reporting period, the Working Group held an interactive capacity-building workshop to enable a comprehensive understanding of the JLOS Anti-corruption Strategy, and this has re-energized its implementation. The Working Group also discussed remedial actions for concerns raised by Development Partners during the 2013/14 Annual review. Lessons to improve performance and complete reporting were appreciated.

10 JLOS MDAs developed Anti-Corruption Action Plans for their respective institutions and many of these pending internal institutional approval. However, a series administrative accountability and integrity standards are being implemented by all JLOS MDAs as stipulate under the law and the Public Service Standing Orders.

The Sector participated in a series of commemorative events co-organized with the Accountability Sector during the anti-corruption week to discuss and evaluate the fight against corruption in the Sector and the country at large. These included workshops, press conferences, exhibitions and boardroom meeting sessions.

Promoting observance of Human Rights in JLOS

Over the six months period, the Working Group has considered various human rights issues for policy reform and practice change. These included; expeditious handling of cases for persons pending Ministers Orders, follow up on UHRC recommendations to JLOS for human rights reforms, delayed justice in the judiciary, development of the National Action Plan on human rights for Uganda, the human rights documentation project, legislative reforms, conditions of living in detention places, and provided technical support to responsible actors.

Under the International Human Rights Day theme; Human Rights 365, the Working Group reflected on the human rights situation, progress and aspirations for Uganda. This

contextualized and further validated the Groups efforts to promote a culture of human rights in the Sector and countrywide.

A Steering Program Document was prepared to guide The Human Rights Documentation Project that will record events and transaction of gross human rights violations. The Group has provided technical support to this process. The documentation is in a phased manner, taking on one geographical region at a time.

A draft National Action Plan on Human Rights (NAPHR) has been prepared following nationwide consultations with both State and non-state actors. The comprehensive consultative process include minorities, local leaders, CSOs, Academia, Cultural leaders, Members of Parliament, JLOS, and the Private Sector. At the time of writing this report, the Draft NAPHR was presented and approved by the Permanent Secretaries, and will be considered by Cabinet before its official launch in October 2015. The NAPHR will be thereafter presented to the UN Human Rights Council in 2016.

Lack of clarity about laws was identified as a loop hole for human rights violation and commission of crime. The issue of the Public Order Management Act (POMA) is typical and the law has no interpretation section to guide users. The ULRC, JSC and UHRC were tasked to plug this gap in respect to the POMA and other legislations.

The matter of persons pending the Hon. Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs' Orders was considered as a priority and resulted in the Judiciary submitting four cases for the Minister's action. These were successfully handled by the Minister of Justice and Orders issued. However, at the time of preparing this report, the Courts of law ruled in a petition of Eric Bushoborozi¹⁰ to the effect that the legal requirement of submitting cases to the Executive (Ministry of Justice) for appropriate Orders undermines the independence of the Judiciary. The legal provision providing this procedure were declared unconstitutional and court ordered that all cases where accused persons are found guilty by reason of insanity should be concluded by the courts of law. This judicial pronouncement comes at the same time when the Working Group has called legal review of this procedure.

Access to Justice Civil- Working Group: During the period under review, Access to Justice Civil Working Group (AJCWG) held six meetings comprising of two Working Group meetings and four Subcommittee meetings. In the reporting period, two Subcommittees were established by the AJCWG: Family Justice Subcommittee and Land Justice Subcommittee. The Subcommittees were established to enable institutions collaboratively focus on land and family justice matters that were highlighted in the Integrated Study on Land and Family Justice. The AJCWG paid special attention to the implementation of ADR as a mechanism to reduce case backlog for civil justice related matters. The ADR Programme is supported by the Austrian Development Agency to rollout mediation from the Commercial Court to other courts and JLOS institutions dispensing civil justice and with a dispute resolution mandate.

The AJCWG continued to encourage and partner with Civil Society Organisations that sought participation to the working group including National Union of Disabled People of Uganda (NUDIPU). AJCWG also held meetings with Muslim Centre for Justice and Law on matters related to family justice; and Uganda Association of Women Lawyers (FIDA-Uganda) to discuss marriage and divorce matters.

¹⁰*Bushoborozi Eric v Uganda HC. MC 0011/2015, the High Court in Fort Portal.*

During the AJCWG capacity building meeting, a technical team from the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development sensitised the AJCWG members on the National Land Policy, 2013 and National Land Information Systems. This enhanced the AJCWG members' knowledge on reforms geared towards an efficient and effective land delivery system and assisted them in identifying priority aspects in the National Land Policy for consideration and implementation by the sector.

In the period under review, the AJCWG commenced development of Service Delivery Standards for Civil Justice. At the time of preparing this report, members of the AJCWG were in the process of preparing additional information required for the completion of the Standards.

The AJCWG members were actively involved in the implementation of the ADR Project and some institutions including the Judiciary; Office of the Administrator General; Law Council; Uganda Human Rights Commission; and Uganda Law Society participated. By the end of the reporting period, mediation registries were established in the Civil Division, Land Division, Family Division, Administrator General's Office, Law Council and some offices of the UHRC; procurement of the training manual consultancy was in advanced stages and the Gender Consultancy had been procured and consultations were ongoing.

The Family Justice Subcommittee (FJSC) provided reviewed and adopted terms of reference for the development of a Child Justice Committee. The terms of reference were developed by the FJSC and approved together with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development which has the mandate to handle children matters. MoGLSD procured a consultant to develop the Child Justice Strategy. The Consultant prepared an Inception Report and presented it to the FJSC for comments and approval. By the time of preparing the report, the Consultants were conducting consultations with various stakeholders involved in the dispensation of child justice. It is envisaged that the development of a Child Justice Strategy will align processes of handling children in contact or in conflict with the justice system and identify the existing gaps whilst presenting solutions for better management of child justice in Uganda.

The FJSC highlighted the following laws as long overdue including the Children (Amendment) Act; laws relating to marriage and divorce; and succession laws. By end of the reporting period, institutions mandated to handle the respective legislations were in the process of developing strategies to fast track processes.

In the reporting period, concerns were raised by the joint monitoring and evaluation committee on child trafficking and it was proposed by the FJSC that a visit is made to the children's home to study the situation. By the end of the reporting period, members of the FJS members visited Luwero and Nakasongola districts to follow up the matter. The findings and observations from the study revealed that: several JLOS actors were not aware of the Children (Approved Homes) Rules, 2013; some JLOS actors had limited information on provisions pertaining to Care Orders including the duration, and review of Care Orders after every three years; there are about 25 unapproved Children's Homes operating in Luwero district; several Children's Homes register as Companies Limited by Guarantee and or as Non-Governmental Organisations hence delay in obtaining approval from MoGLSD to operate children's homes; limited information left by some JLOS predecessors for their successors; there is one Probation Officer for each district – Nakasongola and Luwero

districts respectively; there was no information pertaining to reintegration of children for whom over 50 Care Orders had been issued by the Luwero Chief Magistrates Court in July 2014; courts are at risk of issuing Care Orders to unapproved Homes since there are no approved Homes; and there is a risk of several Children's Homes and individuals manipulating Care Orders as avenues for child trafficking and other actions that violate children's rights. By the time of preparing this report, Luwero and Nakasongola field visit report was submitted to the FJSC for consideration.

During the period under review, the Land Justice Subcommittee developed draft strategies for land justice case backlog which are intended to mitigate the land justice case backlog and enhance expeditious handling and disposal of land cases by the Judiciary. By the time of preparing this report plans were underway for members of the Land Justice Sub Committee to conduct consultative and monitoring visits to the specialized Land Courts with a view of ascertaining the progress in the roll out and strengthening of the specialized Courts; functionality and performance of the Land Courts; understanding the challenges, innovations and best practices characterizing the land courts; and obtaining feedback from the respective Land Courts. This initiative will inform reforms for strengthening Land Courts to expeditiously adjudicate land cases and for future roll out of the Land Courts.

During the period under review, an ad hoc committee on the Industrial Court was established to discuss issues pertaining to the Industrial Court. Specific consultations were made with MoGLSD (the institution mandated to manage the Industrial Court), ULRC and FPC to review the Labour Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Act and the Employment Act. Proposals were also made to train the new judges of the Court. These issues were presented to the MoGLSD for consideration and the AJCWG was notified that processes are ongoing to amend the legislation.

Transitional Justice Working Group: The JLOS transitional justice working group held a stakeholders meeting on the 28th January 2015 on complementarity and the adjudication on international crimes nationally. The sole objective was to discuss and agree on the way forward on the issues affecting the adjudication of international crimes nationally as well as foster cooperation amongst institutions with a stake in the administration of justice for international crimes.

A number of key challenges were cited as impediments to the successful operation of this Court. These include matters of complementarity and retrospective application of the law, amnesty, witness protection and institutional cooperation among others.

In a bid therefore to address those concerns, the TJWG was convened.

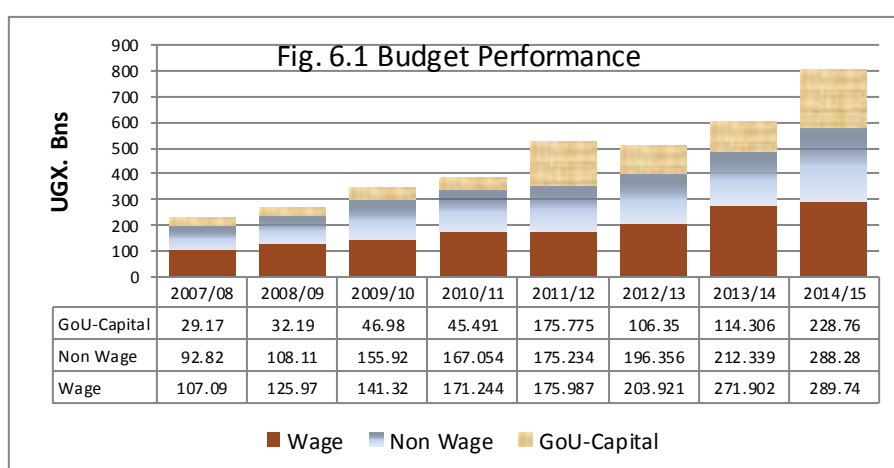
Issues discussed included the principle of complementarity, investigation and prosecution of international crimes, prospects and challenges of the International Crimes Division and the DPP in the adjudication of international crimes, the principle of legality, the amnesty amendment proposals, and witness protection in Uganda.

CHAPTER 6.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This financial report reflects the budget performance for all sector institutions for the period July 2014 to June 2015. The sector is supported by GOU through the MTEF and Development Partners including Sweden Austria, Denmark, Netherland, Ireland, UNICEF and UN Women through various funding modalities. However, the Netherland support was suspended and no release was received in FY 2014/15 also Sweden did not make releases in the reporting period while UN women was winding up the programme and therefore did provide limited funding in the year under review. This drastically reduced the sector anticipated resource flows.

The aggregate Medium Term Expenditure Framework ceiling for the sector increased from UGX. 598.547 billion in the last FY 2013/14 to UGX.806.8 billion in FY 2014/15. This reflects a significant increase of UGX.208.233bn (34.8%) in the overall sector budget. However the increase was mainly to the Police and Prisons to cater for the wages of newly recruited staff and DCIC for expenses under National Identity card project.



Although nominally the allocation to the sector increased by 34.8%, the sectors budget as a proportion of National budget, reduced by 19% from 6.7% to 5.4%. The reduction is even worse when compared to the SWAp fund which reduced from 0.40% to 0.22%.

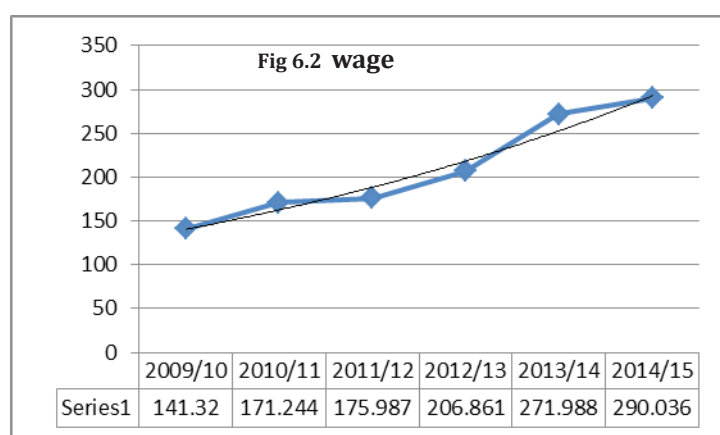
Wage

The sector wage budget increased from 271.9billion to 290 billion with major allocations to UPF on account of the 550 cadets and over 5000 PPCs recruited. The rest of the JLOS institution 33% of the wage allocations.

Table 6.1 JLOS MTEF Wage Ceiling (Billion.)

Institution	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
MoJCA	3.360	3.189	3.189	3.996	4.156	4.156
MIA	2.620	1.053	1.295	1.490	2.340	2.34
Judiciary	14.190	13.746	15.316	15.316	24.513	24.88
UPF						194.17

UPS	20.540	23.460	25.779	29.530	31.377	39.20
DPP	3.570	4.129	4.129	4.690	4.984	6.04
ULRC	0.560	0.649	0.649	0.75	2.399	2.40
JSC	0.570	0.492	0.652	0.750	0.780	1.47
UHRC	1.880	1.796	2.145	2.47	3.590	3.59
LDC	-	-	-	2.849	3.024	3.02
DCIC	-	-	1,857	2.140	2.362	2.80
URSB	-	-	-	1.944	5.974	5.97
Total	141.320	171.244	175.987	206.861	271.988	290.036



Non-Wage Recurrent

In terms of recurrent non-wage provision the sector provision increased from 212.3 billion to 288 billion with major allocations going to UPF whose allocation increased by 100% compared to 2013/14 to take care of its operational requirements as shown in table 6.2. It is important to note that even with this provision given the demand of services by the public critical operational needs such as fuel, stationery, are always in short supply.

Table 6.2 Non-Wage Recurrent (Billion)

Institution	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
MoJCA	4.610	2.032	65.127	20.375	11.942	11.97
MIA	11.590	7.800	7.201	7.78	7.505	7.53
Judiciary	34.380	40.259	40.139	40.139	49.768	52.63
UPF	59.250	68.248	101.42	73.34	67.195	137.22
UPS	22.440	29.686	29.116	31.45	44.116	44.94
DPP	5.610	5.625	7.590	7.591	9.961	9.96
ULRC	2.290	2.287	2.237	2.637	4.427	4.79
JSC	0.950	1.248	1.215	1.515	1.443	1.47
UHRC	2.710	2.982	2.968	5.949	5.968	5.97
LDC	1.180	1.170	1.170	0.0	1.500	1.50
DCIC	-	4.325	5.165	5.58	5.773	7.56
URSB	-	2.538	1.737	0.770	2.741	2.74
Total	155.920	165.662	265.085	197.126	212.339	288.28

GoU Development

The sector development budget provision increased from 114 billion to 2015 billion as showed in table 6.3 on account of the mass enrollment for the National ID project and procurement of equipment including helicopters for the Uganda police as well as the prison school feeding production project. This represents 1.3% of the national budget compared to 1.1% allocated in 2013/14.

Table 6.3. GoU Development Ceiling (Billion)

	B	C	D	E	F	G
Institution	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
MIA	2.460	2.460	89.763	88.0	1.033	1.03
Judiciary	1.340	1.340	7.911	9.37	8.79	5.95
UPF	14.140	14.140	50.491	48.53	61.664	71.66
UPS	3.040	3.040	10.502	12.440	10.187	10.19
DPP	0.300	0.300	0.698	0.200	1.975	5.98
ULRC	0.100	0.100	0.99	2.70	0.200	0.20
JSC	0.100	0.100	0.97	0.11	0.028	0.24
UHRC	0.200	0.200	2.007	2.468	0.143	0.14
LDC	-	-	1.737	0.619	0	0.87
DCIC					30.286	108.89
Total	46.980	45.491	165.069	164.437	114.306	205.15

Budget Outturn 2014/15

Table 6.4 below details the outturn of the budget with the Ministry of Justice recording 70% performance above the approved budget. This was on account of payments for court awards and compensation to persons who applied and received orders of mandamus against the secretary to treasury. The ministry also received a supplementary release of shillings 6 billion towards the JLOS SWAp work plan. Other institutions that performed over and above the approved budgets included the Immigration Directorate to support the mass issuance of the National IDs as well the Prison services to support the newly recruited warders as well as payment of ground rent for Kigo Prison and procurement of land for relocation of Kigo Prison. Outturns under non-wage recurrent and capital development are indicated in tables 6.5 and 6.6 below.

Table 6.4 The Budget Outturn for FY 2014/15

Institution	Approved	Releases	Spent	% Released	% Spent
Vote: 007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	39.74	67.90	67.72	170.9%	99.7%
Vote: 9 Ministry of Internal Affairs	10.90	11.01	10.71	101.0%	97.3%
Vote: 101 Judiciary	83.46	83.65	84.49	100.2%	101.0%

Vote: 105 Law Reform Commission	7.39	7.34	7.29	99.3%	99.3%
Vote: 106 Uganda Human Rights Commission	9.70	9.46	8.05	97.5%	85.1%
Vote: 109 Law Development Centre	5.40	5.40	5.40	100.0%	100.0%
Vote: 119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	8.72	10.86	10.23	124.5%	94.2%
Vote: 120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control	119.25	127.29	134.52	106.7%	105.7%
Vote: 133 Directorate of Public Prosecutions	21.98	21.59	21.43	98.2%	99.3%
Vote: 144 Uganda Police Force	403.06	409.07	406.35	101.5%	99.3%
Vote: 145 Uganda Prisons	94.33	108.59	105.56	115.1%	97.2%
Vote: 148 Judicial Service Commission	3.18	3.18	3.12	100.0%	98.1%
Grand Total	807.11	865.34	864.87	107.2%	99.9%

Table 6.5 Non-Wage Budget Outturn for FY 2014/15

Institutions	Approved	Releases	Spent	% Released	% Spent
Vote: 007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	11.97	33.63	34.49	281.0%	102.6%
Vote: 9 Ministry of Internal Affairs	7.53	7.60	7.58	100.9%	99.7%
Vote: 101 Judiciary	52.63	53.87	53.74	102.4%	99.8%
Vote: 105 Law Reform Commission	4.79	4.79	4.75	100.0%	99.2%
Vote: 106 Uganda Human Rights Commission	5.97	5.97	5.14	100.0%	86.1%
Vote: 109 Law Development Centre	1.50	1.50	1.50	100.0%	100.0%
Vote: 119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	2.74	5.33	4.81	194.5%	90.2%
Vote: 120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control	7.56	7.55	7.54	99.9%	99.9%
Vote: 133 Directorate of Public Prosecutions	9.96	9.96	9.95	100.0%	99.9%
Vote: 144 Uganda Police Force	137.22	143.23	140.83	104.4%	98.3%
Vote: 145 Uganda Prisons	44.94	56.08	56.09	124.8%	100.0%
Vote: 148 Judicial Service Commission	1.47	2.27	2.25	154.4%	99.1%
Grand Total	288.28	331.78	328.67	115.1%	99.1%

Table 6.6 The Development Budget Outturn for FY 2014/15

Institutions	Approved	Releases	Spent	% Released	% Spent
Vote: 007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	23.61	31.22	29.84	130.0%	97.2%
Vote: 9 Ministry of Internal Affairs	1.03	1.03	0.75	100.0%	72.8%
Vote: 101 Judiciary	5.95	5.11	5.94	85.9%	116.2%
Vote: 105 Law Reform Commission	0.20	0.20	0.20	100.0%	100.0%
Vote: 106 Uganda Human Rights Commission	0.14	0.14	0.14	100.0%	100.0%
Vote: 109 Law Development Centre	0.87	0.87	0.87	100.0%	100.0%
Vote: 119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
Vote: 120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control	108.89	117.01	124.28	107.5%	106.2%
Vote: 133 Directorate of Public Prosecutions	5.98	5.98	5.97	100.0%	99.8%
Vote: 144 Uganda Police Force	71.66	71.66	71.66	100.0%	100.0%
Vote: 145 Uganda Prisons	10.19	10.19	9.81	100.0%	96.3%
Vote: 148 Judicial Service Commission	0.24	0.18	0.14	75.0%	77.8%
Grand Total	228.76	243.06	249.60	106.3%	102.7%

JLOS SWAP development Fund

The approved SWAP work plan for the 2014/15 including activities rolled over from FY 2013/14 was year was 88.7 billion shillings. This included new activities with an approved budget of 57.4bln and rolled over activities of shs 31.31 billion shillings. The rolled over activities were mainly ongoing construction projects and the JLOS House project. Government of Uganda and the Austrian Development Agency provided 31.22 Billion shillings out of which Austria provided the equivalent of 2 million Euros as budget support. It was expected that other JLOS development partners would provide the balance to fully finance the work plan which never materialized.

The amount received in the year was utilized in accordance with work plan targeting activities that had a higher contribution to the attainment of the sector objectives. Funds were advanced to the institutions; however funds for sector wide construction were retained on the Secretariat account only for effecting payments after procurement by sector implementing institutions.

The SWAP fund was also partly supported by donors who provided direct project support as indicated in the table 6.7 below.

Table 6.7 Statement of Donor project/programme support

A	B	C	D
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
UNICEF	77,043,284	00	647,045,715
DANIDA ¹²	181,818,182	00	300,000,000
ADC ¹³ (MfDR and ADR project)	00	1,092,934,792	6,907,689
DGF ¹⁴	00	00	465,687,200
NETHERLAND	220,429,100	25,214,996,741	00
SWEDEN	00	11,726,141,440	00
UN Women			37,208,480
IRELAND DEVT CO	33,656,178		
Total	22,335,478,744	38,330,978,893	1,456,849,084.

Please note that Unicef supports the Justice for children programme. Under DANIDA only direct support to the SWAp Account under the JLOS Technical Assistance pool was captured. This excludes funding the Judiciary receives under the DANIDA support to the judiciary project. The ADC support captured relates to the ADR and MfDR projects supported by Austria and excludes the 2 million Euros that was provided as budget support, while under DGF only support to Law Council directly released to the SWAP account was captured. This excludes funding to the other JLOS sector institutions such as UHRC, Ministry of Local Government, Justice Centres Uganda, PAS among others.

in total shs 66.8 billion was available out of which 47.6 billion was spent as shown in table 6.8 below.

Table 6.8. Statement of income and expenditure

Financing	Amount (000)
Institutions balances from FY 2013/14	12,846,780
Secretariat balance from FY 2013/14	6,209,482
Receipt from GOU	24,556,205
Others DPGs	1,449,931
Receipts from Austria	6,669,071
JLOS House Project Account	12,221,547
Total Financing	66,882,457
Expenditure	47,684,283
Receipt Less Expenditure	19,198,203
Represented by	

¹²This only captures support to the sector under the support the Technical assistance pool and does not include funds directly released to the Judiciary under the DANIDA Judiciary project.

¹³The ADC support captured in this section excludes the 2million Euro released to the consolidated fund under the budget support arrangement.

¹⁴Under DGF only support to law council released directly to the SWAp Account of the sector is captured. This therefore excludes support the DGF provides to other JLOS institutions such as Justice Centres Uganda, UHRC, PAS, ULS, and Ministry of Local Government among others. Table 6.8. Statement of income and

Secretariat Closing SWAP bank account balances	1,888,099
JLOS house closing bank account balance	9,406,466
Institution Balances	7,903,638
Total Net Cash balance	19,198,203

Table 6.9 shows the disbursement to and expenditures by sector institutions out of the resources provided for implementation of the sector work plan. We take note of a 61% reduction in closing balances compared to 2013/14 with only shillings 19 billion remaining as balances on the various sector institutional SWAp Accounts. Most of the balances were committed to long term construction projects such the JLOs House, and ongoing construction of justice centres in in Nwoya , Mityana and Koboko, Kiruhura justice centers, DCIC boarder points, Amuru prison, Kabaale Police station, Kyenjojo Police station, Kyenjojo Justice centre as well as retention for constructions still under the defect liability period. Also some of the balances were for projects such as the three year ADC funded – ADR project.

Table 6.9. JLOS SWAp development Account Statement of Financial Position as at 30th

Institutions	Balance B/F 2013/14	Total Receipt 2014/15	Expenditure UGX 2014/15	Closing Bal. UGX 2014/15
Uganda Law Society	300,033,000	234,700,000	185,004,860	349,728,140
Uganda Law Reform Comm.	240,887,000	1,617,075,000	1,757,959,000	100,003,000
Local Government	97,941,000	348,789,000	446,554,040	175,960
Law Development Centre	184,922,587	1,136,137,000	1,156,918,167	164,141,420
Tax Appeals Tribunal	67,375,611	184,148,000	232,309,172	19,214,439
Directorate of Public Prosecution	452,500,690	1,733,720,000	2,185,873,099	347,591
Uganda Reg. Serv. Bureau	845,357,426	362,010,000	681,348,689	527,218,037
Ministry of Internal Affairs	53,215,067	2,076,838,000	2,128,091,397	1,961,670
Uganda Police Force	2,294,696,000	3,119,819,000	3,057,387,000	2,357,126,000
Uganda Prisons Services	2,025,427,764	3,030,900,000	5,056,323,374	4,390
Judicial Service Commission	175,225,000	766,701,400	891,734,000	50,192,400
Min. of Gender, Labour & Social Dev't	142,253,713	591,162,000	545,482,877	187,932,836
Judiciary	3,452,857,926	3,916,360,000	6,107,000,732	1,262,217,194
Administrator General Public Trustee	125,723,027	500,000,000	521,380,779	104,342,248

Institutions	Balance B/F 2013/14	Total Receipt 2014/15	Expenditure UGX 2014/15	Closing Bal. UGX 2014/15
Uganda Human Rights Commission	486,380,000	642,683,000	722,775,659	408,897,651
Min. of Justice & Const. Affairs(IFMS)	6,403,455	1,860,676,171	1,808,089,951	52,586,220
Sector wide activities	6,236,957,543	9,351,023,881	14,895,460,779	2,750,628,747
Nat Citizenship & Immigration Control	1,874,799,000	624,917,000	1,162,701,000	1,337,015,000
MOJCA (CBL)	27,187,719	347,559,422	353,088,700	21,658,441
JLOS House Acc	12,221,547,841	0	2,815,081,113	9,406,466,728
Taxes on Machinery, Furniture & Veh.	-	1,070,065,127	973,719,561	96,345,566
Grand Total	31,311,691,369	33,515,284,001	47,684,283,949	19,198,203,678

JLOS Financial Management Processes

Planning and Budgeting

The SIP III provides the basic planning framework for the sector institutions. All JLOs institutions prepare implementation and or operational plans focusing on broad sector reform areas. Every year the sector prepares and agree on a common work plan and budget based on the agreed priorities in the SIP III. The budgeting process follows the annual government budgeting cycle. The sector prepares as provided for by Government a sector budget framework paper for each financial year. JLOS Secretariat coordinates the sector budget process by collecting and merging the draft individual institutional proposals and present it through the preparation and approval process from the Budget working Group (BWG), the Technical Committee and Steering Committee. BWG is chaired by the Registrar of High Court and coordinated by the FMS. Four meetings were held in the period, one of which was to consider the draft audit report of Auditor General for FY 2013/14. The BWG reviews and monitors the implementation of the audit recommendations, reviews financial performance and recommends reallocation were necessary. Recommendations of the budget working group are considered by the technical committee, approved by the sector steering committee and ratified by the leadership committee.

Accounting

The government accounting procedures and regulations as set out in the Public Finance and Accountability Act 2015 as well as the Treasury Accounting Instructions which provide the basis for accounting. The instructions notwithstanding, is not like previous year where the sector was allowed in case of projects, to roll over finances from one financial year. Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning took all balances to the consolidated fund at the end of the FY. Activities and projects that cannot be completed within one financial year are to re planned in the following years. Accounts are prepared with acceptable standards International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) and International Public Sector Accounting (IPASB)

Funds Flow Modalities

METF which included Wage, none wage and capital expenditures are sent direct in line with the approved national budget to institutions IFMS by the Ministry of Finance and managed by the respective institutions on quarterly bases. Wage and recurrent budget provisions as well as capital expenditure budgets appropriated directly to sector institutions are disbursed directly to the sector institutions through the approved government Integrated Financial Management System (IFMIS). The funds are however directed towards operational expenditure that provides the basic comparative advantage to the realization of sector out come and output targets

The second category which is the SWAP support comes to sector from the ministry of finance to the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs IFMS. This fund composing of donor sector budget support and GOU contribution. The JLOS secretariat which is within the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs sent the money to institutions in line with approved sector work plan quarterly.

The third type of funding flow from the donor to SWAP development account in BOU of Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. These categories are mainly project support like ADC support for ADR, DGF support to Law Council, Human Right, Uganda Law Society and Legal Aid Project of LDC.

The Uses of Funds schedule is by disbursement category, with a breakdown of costs to especially show the details of activities management expenditures. Sector institutions are required to provide quarterly progress reports and accountabilities for previously disbursed funds before any subsequent releases are made.

Limited amount of fund retained at the secretariat to carter for programme management and other sector wide activities such as support for the DCCs, committee meetings, constructions of justice centres, annual and seminal reviews and many others

Audit

For the reporting period, internal audit activities were performed by the in-house internal auditors of the various institutions in line with the requirements of the Government of Uganda Charter for Internal Audit functions, the internal audit activity provides management with assurance that the internal controls are appropriate and effective. This is achieved by means of objective appraisal and evaluation of the risk management processes, internal control and governance processes, as well as identifying corrective action and suggested enhancements to the controls and processes.

The Internal Audit Activity operationally reports to the Accounting officer. The internal audit activity carried out financial and VFM audits at head office and at regional offices during the period to 30th June 2015.

The final audit of 2013/14 was completed and the final report and opinion of the auditor general was clean. Key recommendations of previous audit report were analyzed and an implementation plan developed and approved by sector management structures

Actions detailed in the table actions were taken as a follow up of the previous audit recommendations.

Table 6.10 Audit Action Plan FY 2014-15

Issues	Recommendation	Action taken
1. Absence of performance targets on the reduction of case backlogs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management should make meaningful target to achieved case backlog tracking performance 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. all case backlog activities in work plan have clear inputs and targets; 2. Developed MS Access tool to streamline preparation of work plan; 3. Streamlined institutional M&E framework with Sector M&E; 4. Build Capacity for PPU in Budgeting, reporting and M&E;
2. Delays in completion of construction projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management should ensure that spill over construction and other works in progress are catered for in the subsequent budget. It is advised that in future works should carried out in accordance with the work plan schedules 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build Capacity for PPU and implementers in Planning, Procurement and Management; 2. Conduct quarterly reviews of the implementation of work plan and progress on construction projects. 3. Conditional quarterly releases based on performance on construction performance on the capacity of institutions; 4. Institutions to commence procurements early; 5. Conduct meetings with institutions with slow construction to chart a way forward
3. Lack of progress reports on activities implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management should produce periodical report to quid decision making 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harmonies and standardize reporting - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avail relevant information to accounting officers and stakeholders; • Avail work plan and other information on the websites; • Financial and physical reporting; 2. Strengthen JLOS committees and identify Focal Persons in institutions. 3. Capacity building in MDFR for institutions. 4. Simplify reporting and revise deliverables at the beginning of every quarter. 5. Enhance coordination between thematic WGs and the BWG.
4. Non-implementation of planned activities in the financial year leading to poor budget performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management should plan adequately for cash flows to ensure that large sums of money are not tied up in projects not yet implemented 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of work plan 2. Reminding of responsible Officers to take note of pending activities 3. Budget performance report produced 4. Close monitoring

Issues	Recommendation	Action taken
5. Failure to reflect the correct funds balance from previous budget to the current FY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management should ensure that fund balance from previous FYs are correctly reflected in the new WP. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Unspent funds should be reflected in the new Work plan; Un finished activities must be shown in the new work plan; Completed activities must be closed.
6. Lack of updated contract ledgers leading to poor contract management by institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management should improve on contract management function to ensure achievement of value for money. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improve quality of contracts and detailed TORs for every project; Assign Project Manager to each project; Quarterly progress reports on ongoing projects; All contracts must have monitoring schedule; Build capacity for project managers and DLAS; Specific condition must be followed;
7. Non remittance of NSSF contribution to NSSF for the JLOS secretariat staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management should ensure that they follow the law endeavor to have the funds deducted from staff pay and remitted to NSSF in accordance with the regulations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Beef up financial management function and policy competence as well as operational competence Strengthen Internal Audit depts.; Improve internal control systems; Seek approval of SC if there is need for changes.
8. Poor Case backlog Management by responsible institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management should identify the bottlenecks in the administration of justice and ensure that they are addressed. Activities should be implemented in accordance with the work plan and budget to enable achievement of program objectives 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Funds should be released based on a cause-list; Need for a revised CB strategy Frequent review of case backlog performance; Improve communication between institutions; Improve records management. Additional budget support in the coming budget.
9. Poor Procurement management	Management should ensure all procurement follow the PPDA rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Build capacity of MoJCA-DLAS and contract committees; Build capacity of PDUs; Accounting Officer place competent officers to management procurement functions; Encourage use of framework contracts.

Issues	Recommendation	Action taken
10. Funds not accounted for by end of FY	Management is advised to ensure that project funds are accounted for within a specific period of time otherwise funds unaccounted for are recovered from the concerned persons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Withhold further releases until outstanding accountability is provided; 2. Strengthen monitoring and supervision functions; 3. Improve internal control systems.
11. Un-acknowledgement of WHT Deductions	Management should collect tax receipt for proved of payments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Open file for URA tax certificates; 2. Periodical checks by supervisors; 3. Account Assistants must collect receipts weekly from URA; 4. Accountant should check that the returns are filed weekly; 5. Internal audit report monthly to Accounting Officer;

Overtime the auditor general has noted with concern the continued cases of mischarge by accounting officers. This the sector is addressing by ensuring that proper planning and budgeting is undertaken. However due to limited resources, such beautiful plans only end on paper as the required resources are not always provided. Even when resources are allocated, release of funds in some cases does not match the allocations in the budget.

Procurement

Procurement capacity of the sector Procurement and Disposal Units has improved since the last report. Procurement staffs are now able to undertake procurement within the scheduled time. The new PPDA regulation is expected to further improve on the time taken to complete the normal procurement system.

However, there are still challenges that are still affecting the procurement performance such as unclear specification description by the end users, weaknesses in procurement planning, fund flow that in most cases is not line with procurement plan.

Funding Status of JLOS Development Partners:

Austria provided a three years support for ADR Project and full disbursement was made to the sector secretariat. Austria too provided Budget support and disbursed 2million Euro to the Government in the period under review. Denmark is continuing to provide, programme support targeting the Judiciary, and sector wide technical assistance. UNICEF has continued to provide support towards juvenile justice and is also supporting capacity building for subnational structures. UNICEF also provides support towards birth registration. Ireland is providing earmarked project support but suspended general budget support due to scandals in the office of the prime minister. However a new country strategy was developed and we expect that there will be positive development. Sweden

pledged support for implementation of the SIPIII and the JLOs work plan and also finalized a new country strategy which among others prioritizes human rights and the rule of law. But so far the modality for disbursement has not been agreed and we remain waiting.

The Netherlands' government communicated a suspension of support to JLOS and this translated into a shortfall of over 6.5m Euro for FY 2014/15 which is about 50% of the JLOS SWAP budget for the financial year.

The support of some JLOS development partners is unpredictable and this has affected long term planning. Efforts aimed at completing the chain of justice, prison decongestion, legal aid to the poor, community policing, staff training and skilling, case backlog reduction have all slowed down as a result and forced the sector to focus on only the traditional key areas of administration of justice.

ANNEX 1: PERFORMANCE AGAINST THE SECTOR WORK PLAN 2014/15

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
1.0. OUT COME 1: STRENGTHENED LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK									
Sec: 1.1.1.1	Developing the legal policy framework for corrections	Secretariat-2	Drafting the issues paper (retreat, conference)	45,220,000	45,220,000	0			
		Secretariat-2	Data analysis and report writing	4,000,000	4,000,000	0			
		Secretariat-2	Fuel(350 liters for 10 groups)	12,250,000	12,250,000	0			
		Secretariat-2	Per diem (10 officers for 10 days)	13,000,000	13,000,000	0			
		Secretariat-2	Stationery	2,000,000	2,000,000	0			
		Secretariat-2	Technical studies	236,000,000	0				
TAT: 1.1.1.1	Review of the Tax Appeals Tribunal Act and make proposals for amendment	TAT	Consultative meetings with key stake holders	15,000,000	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	66.7	On going
		TAT	procurement of assorted stationery	5,000,000	5,000,000		5,000,000	100.0	
ULRC: 1.1.1.1	Reform of the Evidence Act, cap. 6	ULRC	Preliminary consultations	12,500,000	12,500,000	0	12,500,000	100.0	Conducted field consultations.
		ULRC	Research assistants	28,750,000	28,750,000	0	28,750,000	100.0	Study report and draft bill produced for the Evidence Act.
		ULRC	Print media, Radio and TV broadcasting.	12,000,000	12,000,000	0	12,000,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Desk research			0			
		ULRC	Peer review	2,400,000	2,400,000	0	2,400,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Data entry, analysis and report writing. (retreat)	20,000,000	20,000,000	0	20,000,000	100.0	
		ULRC	validation workshop	40,000,000	40,000,000	0	40,000,000	100.0	
		ULRC	facilitation of working group meetings	960,000	960,000	0	960,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Finalisation of report and Bill	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	3,000,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Printing of the study report and draft bill	20,000,000	20,000,000	0	20,000,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Stationery	8,000,000	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Conduct interviews	46,200,000	46,200,000	0	46,200,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Fuel for consultations	4,200,000	4,200,000	0	4,200,000	100.0	

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
ULR: 1.1.1.2	Develop regulations on management of Proceeds of Crime Act	ULRC	Preliminary consultations	12,150,000	0	12,150,000	12,150,000	100.0	Developed issues paper. However, due to change in the sector priorities, this project was dropped during the course of the FY2014/15.
		ULRC	Research assistants	28,750,000	0	28,750,000	28,750,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Print media, Radio and TV broadcasting.	12,000,000	0	12,000,000	12,000,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Data entry, analysis and report writing. (retreat)	20,000,000	0	20,000,000	20,000,000	100.0	
		ULRC	validation workshop	40,000,000	0	40,000,000	40,000,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Desk research	1	0	1	1	100.0	
		ULRC	Peer review	2,400,000	0	2,400,000	2,400,000	100.0	
		ULRC	facilitation of working group meetings	960,000	0	960,000	960,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Finalisation of report and Bill	3,000,000	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Printing of the study report and draft bill	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Stationery	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Conduct interviews	46,200,000	0	46,200,000	46,200,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Fuel for consultations	4,200,000	0	4,200,000	4,200,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Preliminary consultations	12,150,000	0	12,150,000	12,150,000	100.0	
ULR: 1.1.1.3	Reform of Succession Laws (the administration of Estates (Small Estates)(Special Provisions) Act, Public Trustee Act, the Administration of Estates by Consular officers Act,...)	ULRC	Research assistants	28,750,000	0	28,750,000	28,750,000	100.0	The study on Succession laws (phase II) is ongoing. This is because funds were received in the 4th quarter of FY2014/15.
		ULRC	Print media, Radio and TV broadcasting.	12,000,000	0	12,000,000	12,000,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Data entry, analysis and report writing. (retreat)	18,000,000	0	18,000,000	18,000,000	100.0	
		ULRC	validation workshop	35,000,000	0	35,000,000	35,000,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Desk research	0	0	0	-	-	
		ULRC	Peer review	2,400,000	0	2,400,000	2,400,000	100.0	
		ULRC	facilitation of working group meetings	960,000	0	960,000	960,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Finalization of report and Bill	3,000,000	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Printing of the study report and draft bill	20,000,000	0	20,000,000	20,000,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Stationery	6,000,000	0	6,000,000	6,000,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Conduct interviews	36,960,000	0	36,960,000	36,960,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Fuel for consultations	4,200,000	0	4,200,000	-	-	

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
ULR: 1.1.1.4	Revision of subsidiary laws	ULRC	Research assistants	28,750,000	28,750,000		28,750,000	100.0	1) Legal Audit report (Statutory Instruments, 2000 Edition); 2) Revision reports (volumes 24 & 26), (Statutory Instruments, 2000 Edition).
		ULRC	taskforce meetings	40,000,000	40,000,000		40,000,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Editorial board meetings	50,000,000	50,000,000		50,000,000	100.0	
		ULRC	proof reading	3,500,000	3,500,000		3,500,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Typesetting	3,500,000	3,500,000		3,500,000	100.0	
ULR: 1.1.1.5	Access to upto date research materials	ULRC	Hands on automation of library catalogue	7,000,000	0	7,000,000	7,000,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Installation of KOHA library management software	7,000,000	0	7,000,000	7,000,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Networking of Library computers and internet connection	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Subscription to international online law library	40,000,000	0	40,000,000	40,000,000	100.0	
ULR: 1.1.1.6	Enhancement of research activities	ULRC	procurement of 2 station wagons	120,000,000	0	120,000,000	120,000,000	100.0	One Double cabin pickup procured
ULR: 1.1.1.7	Training of staff in relevant skills	ULRC	2 staff trained in legislative drafting	40,000,000	40,000,000		40,000,000	100.0	25 members of staff trained in report writing (Changing the law - successful law reform). Training of 2 members in legislative drafting was not done because the institute did not have the requisite number of students to run the course
		ULRC	4 persons attached to sister institutions	68,000,000	0		-	-	
		ULRC	Training in report writing skills	50,000,000	50,000,000		50,000,000	100.0	
UPS: 1.1.1.2	Printing 1500 copies of Prisons Standing Orders aligned to Prisons Rules and Regulations, 2012	UPS	1500 copies of the PSOs 1-3	112,500,000	0		-	-	Prisons Standing Orders were not Printed. Funds were not enough for the finalization of the development of the PSOs
MIA: 1.1.3.3	Undertake benchmarking visit to Ghana on NGO Policy and Legal framework.	MIA/NGO	Visa fees	810,000	0		-	-	No release to implement the activity
		MIA/NGO	Air ticket	8,100,000	0		-	-	
		MIA/NGO	Per diem for 5 days	14,936,400	0		-	-	

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
LDC: 1.1.4.1	Procure digitalizing machine to publish Law Reports for year 2012, 2013, 2001,2005 (1000 per year), start On-line publication of ULR's,	LDC	Digitalizing machine	70,000,000	65,000,000	5,000,000	70,000,000	100.0	Digitalizing machine has been procured
MoJ: 1.1.4.1	Procurement of Legal Reference Materials for the Hdqtr Library and 2 regional offices	MoJCA/DLAS	Training for 2 Library staff to manage information services of a Modern library.	48,000,000	0	-	-	-	No funds released
		MoJCA/DLAS	Acquisition of current, relevant reference Materials	100,000,000	0	25,000,000	25,000,000	25.0	Contract awarded
		MoJCA/DLAS	Binding of news papers monthly	3,600,000	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	83.3	
		MoJCA/DLAS	Repair and rebinding of vital worn out Library publication x 2 times a year	8,000,000	0	4,000,000	4,000,000	50.0	
		MoJCA/DLAS	Annual subscriptions for the Uganda Gazettes and Supplements (renewal)	8,400,000	0	4,000,000	4,000,000	47.6	
DPP: 1.2.1.2	Develop a national Criminal Prosecution Policy	DPP	Out of pocket allowances for participants	7,000,000	0	-	-	-	Draft TOT developed
		DPP	Per diem for resource persons	9,000,000	0	-	-	-	
		DPP	Venue for consultative work-shop	90,198,000	0	-	-	-	
		DPP	Airtime to facilitate coordination of consultative workshops	1,800,000	0	-	-	-	
		DPP	Consultants to spearhead policy development	30,000,000	0	-	-	-	
MIA: 1.2.1.1	Finalise establishment of Case Management System (Laboratory information management system-LIMS) at DGAL	MIA/DGAL	Pay final Contractual obligations for LIMS as part of the IJMIS	280,000,000	0	-	-	-	The Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) software was installed in all the eight (8) laboratories / division. The supplier is preparing to sign off the project and demands balance of payment
UHR: 1.2.1.1	Equipping the registry with shelves and mail registers	UHRC	cabinets	2,800,000	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	71.4	
		UHRC	metallic shelves	16,000,000	0	4,000,000	4,000,000	25.0	

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress	
ULS: 1.2.1.1	Conduct/hold 4 Bar-Bench regional for a	ULS	Per diem for staff-2 staff (in the 4 regions)	600,000	600,000		600,000	100.0	Three bar - bench meetings were conducted in Northern (Gulu), Western Uganda (Mbarara) and Eastern Uganda (Mbale).	
		ULS	Rapporteur	200,000	200,000		200,000	100.0		
		ULS	Accommodation for Law council and ULS council representatives in the 4 regions	1,040,000	1,040,000		1,040,000	100.0		
		ULS	Meals & refreshments-300 people	27,000,000	27,000,000		27,000,000	100.0		
		ULS	Stationery(papers, tonner/ cartridge)	800,000	800,000		800,000	100.0		
		ULS	Mobilization and coordination(sms, airtime, fuel etc)	5,300,000	5,300,000		5,300,000	100.0		
		ULS	Per diem - 4 people (in 4 regions plus Kampala, each region 5 days)	12,000,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	41.7		
		ULS	Report compilation	700,000	0		-	-		
		ULS	note books and pens	50,000	0		-	-		
ULS: 1.2.1.2	Spontaneous regional visits to law firms to reduce the problem of quack lawyers and working with Law Council to advertise practicing members	ULS	Fuel for the 4 regions	11,350,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	44.1	These visits were conducted in Western/Southern Uganda, Northern/West Nile Regions of the Country and it was recomm -ended that the ULS should work with the Judiciary to have the list of Advocates with valid Practicing Licenses for that year and Kitgum. Members recommended that ULS continues with spot visits.	
		MIA/FA	Rapporteur (2 per workshop)	1,600,000	0		-	-		
		MIA/FA	Per diem for staff (5 staff for 2 days per region at 130000)	2,600,000	0		-	-		
		MIA/FA	Meals and Refreshments (for 100 pax @ 4 regions)	16,000,000	0		-	-		
		MIA/FA	Print and distribute 1000 copies of MoIA Handbook	3,000,000	0		-	-		
		MIA/FA	Fuel for coordination in 4 regions	4,200,000	0		-	-		
		MIA/FA	Transport refund	20,000,000	0		-	-		
		MIA/FA	Venue hire	2,000,000	0		-	-		
MIA: 1.3.1.3	Regional dissemination of Ministry Client Charter	MIA/FA	Rapporteur (2 per workshop)	1,600,000	0		-	-	funds were not released	
		MIA/FA	Per diem for staff (5 staff for 2 days per region at 130000)	2,600,000	0		-	-		
		MIA/FA	Meals and Refreshments (for 100 pax @ 4 regions)	16,000,000	0		-	-		
		MIA/FA	Print and distribute 1000 copies of MoIA Handbook	3,000,000	0		-	-		
		MIA/FA	Fuel for coordination in 4 regions	4,200,000	0		-	-		
		MIA/FA	Transport refund	20,000,000	0		-	-		
		MIA/FA	Venue hire	2,000,000	0		-	-		

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
MoG: 1.3.1.2	Purchase of multipurpose wood machine for Kampiringisa NRC	MoGLSD	Purchase of a multipurpose wood machine for equipping the wood workshop in Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Centre	120,000,000	0		-	-	funds were not released
TAT: 1.3.1.1	Translate the revised client charter into five local languages Luo, Runyakitara, Lumasaba, Luganda, Swahili	TAT	Hold radio talk shows to popularize client charters	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	100.0	Translation completed
		TAT	Payment of subsistence allowances and fuel expenses to disseminate client charters	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	8,000,000	100.0	
UHR: 1.3.1.2	Printing of 1,000 copies of the client charter for dissemination to internal and external clients	UHRC	re-printing costs	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	100.0	Published
UPF: 1.3.1.1	Develop and print simplified standard operating procedures for Districts and Police Units	UPF	Develop a Simplified SOPs	10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	100.0	Draft was developed but not yet approved by Management
		UPF	Print SOPs pocket books	40,000,000	40,000,000		40,000,000	100.0	The SOP could not be printed since it was not yet approved
UPF: 1.3.1.2	Popularizing the Strategic Policing Plan	UPF	Transport refund	19,500,000	19,500,000		19,500,000	100.0	A validation retreat for Directors was carried out and the document was submitted to NPA for review and alignment with NDP II
		UPF	Subsistence allowances	6,720,000	6,720,000		6,720,000	100.0	
		UPF	Lunch and break tea	8,920,000	8,920,000		8,920,000	100.0	
		UPF	Note books	585,000	585,000		585,000	100.0	
DPP: 1.3.2.1	Strengthen the complaints registration and management in DPP offices	DPP	Water dispensers in the offices	6,000,000	0		-	-	
		DPP	Toll-free call-in lines	12,220,000	12,220,000		12,220,000	100.0	Toll free telephone lines and 3TV sets procured for complaints desk. Furniture procured and distributed
		DPP	TV sets for complaints lounge	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	4,000,000	100.0	
		DPP	Furniture for complaints desk clients	16,000,000	16,000,000		16,000,000	100.0	

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
MoJ: 1.3.2.1	Conclude 150 cases against errant advocates and a 4 day retreat to write rulings and judgments	MoJCA/LC	Transport refund for LC members	600,000	600,000		600,000	100.0	The disciplinary committee concluded 199 cases compare to 37 cases concluded against errant lawyers last FY. The experience of the Committee and improved prosecution skills contributed to swift conclusion of complaints. Additional staff (prosecutors) have helped to reduce the gap that had been left by the departure of four State Attorneys.
		MoJCA/LC	Special session - Out of pocket for staff (9 x 4 days)	936,000	936,000		936,000	100.0	
		MoJCA/LC	Special session - Process Service (5days)	750,000	750,000		750,000	100.0	
		MoJCA/LC	Special session - Allowances (9 prosecutors x 10 days)	8,100,000	8,100,000		8,100,000	100.0	
		MoJCA/LC	Regular sittings - Process Service (50 meetings)	12,500,000	12,500,000		12,500,000	100.0	
		MoJCA/LC	Regular sittings - Allowances (9 prosecutors x 50 sittings)	18,000,000	18,000,000		18,000,000	100.0	
		MoJCA/LC	Regular sittings - Allowances (6 LC members x 50 sittings)	35,000,000	35,000,000		35,000,000	100.0	
		MoJCA/LC	Special session - Allowances (6 LC members x 10 days)	8,400,000	8,400,000		8,400,000	100.0	
		MoJCA/LC	Stationery	6,000,000	6,000,000		6,000,000	100.0	
		UPS: 1.3.4.1	Development and production of life skills modules (Carpentry, metal fabrication, tailoring, hand craft and soap making)	UPS	Printing and distribution of 1,200 copies of each of the 5 modules	60,000,000	0		
Jud: 1.3.5.1	Strengthen the Bar-Bench Fora in all 13 High Court Circuits (per quarter) in conjunction with ULS	Judiciary	Consultative Meetings at CM level	65,000,000	65,000,000		65,000,000	100.0	The funds were released late and could not be spent and reported on in time
MIA: 1.3.5.1	Quarterly policy and coordination meetings for the MoIA allied institutions	MIA/FA	Meals and refreshments for 100pax	24,000,000	0		-	-	-
		MIA/FA	stationery	3,200,000	0		-	-	-
		MIA/FA	venue hire	2,800,000	0		-	-	-
		MIA/FA	Out of pocket (100 participants for 4 meetings)	10,000,000	0		-	-	-

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
MoG: 1.3.5.1	Review of the Probation Function / Probation Act	MoGLSD	Procure Consultancy services	20,000,000	20,000,000		20,000,000	100.0	1st Draft submitted by consultant. Validation workshop held for MGLSD. 2nd draft to be validated by JLOS working committees i.e. criminal, family/civil and technical committees
	Develop/ harmonize National standard guidelines for juvenile justice	MoGLSD							Documentation of guidelines completed and pretests done in 3 regions (Masaka, Busoga, mid-west in Kabarole district. 1st consensus building workshop for key institutions held. Presentation to joint JLOs working committees scheduled for September 2015
	Develop Child Justice Strategy	MoGLSD					-	-	Procured consultant services. Concept paper submitted to the Ministry.
MoJ: 1.3.5.2	Quarterly policy meetings for allied institutions chaired by Minister	MoJCA/FA	Out of pocket allowance (100 participants x 4 mtgs)	40,000,000	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	25.0	Two policy meetings held and MPS completed
		MoJCA/FA	Meals (100 pple x 4 mtgs)	12,000,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	41.7	
		MoJCA/FA	Hire of venue	4,000,000	0	200,000	200,000	5.0	
		MoJCA/FA	Stationery	800,000	0	800,000	800,000	100.0	
MoJ: 1.3.5.3	Inspection of 700 Law firms country wide.	MoJCA/LC	Allowances (10 members x 7days x 4 region)	39,200,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	12.8	A total of 922 Law Chambers were inspected. 760 in Central; 60 in Western; 58 in Eastern and 44 in Northern. Of these 817 were approved.
		MoJCA/LC	Stationery (reams of paper, tonners etc)	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	4,000,000	100.0	
		MoJCA/LC	Fuel (400 litres x 4 regions)	5,600,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	89.3	
MoJ: 1.3.5.4	Inspection of 13 Universities offering Law programs country wide	MoJCA/LC	Allowance (7 members x 5 days x 4 regions)	19,600,000	0		-	-	No funds released but 9 Universities inspected using GoU funding
		MoJCA/LC	Stationery	2,000,000	0		-	-	
		MoJCA/LC	Fuel (400litres x 4 regions)	6,400,000	0		-	-	

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
TAT: 1.3.5.1	Developing and disseminating online law reports	TAT	developing and reviewing the law reports online	60,000,000	0	15,000,000	15,000,000	25.0	On going
ULS: 1.3.5.1	Complete the review of the Taxation and Remuneration of costs Rules	ULS	Honoraria for facilitators (3 people per region)	6,000,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released
		ULS	Validation Meeting	7,900,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released
		ULS	Rapporteur	200,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released
		ULS	Rapporteur	200,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released
		ULS	Meals & refreshments (60 people per region)	14,400,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released
		ULS	Meals & refreshments-200 people (full conference package)	18,000,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released
		ULS	Stationery (papers, toner/cartridge)	1,000,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released
MoJ: 1.4.1.1	Train 1 Commissioner and 2 State Attorneys in Legislative drafting	ULS	Mobilization and coordination (sms, airtime, fuel etc)	1,000,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released
		MoJCA/FPC	Per diem for Commissioner partly sponsored (Top up is US\$6500)	16,250,000	0		-	-	No funds released
		MoJCA/FPC	Per diem(2 Attorneys x 14 days)	25,200,000	0		-	-	
		MoJCA/FPC	Fees (2 Attorneys)	25,000,000	0		-	-	
		MoJCA/FPC	Training fees (1 commissioner)	16,250,000	0		-	-	
		MoJCA/FPC	3 Air tickets	15,000,000	0		-	-	
		MoJCA/FPC	Fullboard Accomodation	6,000,000	0		-	-	No funds released
MoJ: 1.4.1.2	Conduct 3 consultative workshops and 10 stakeholder meetings on the reform of Electoral Laws and review of the Constitution.	MoJCA/FPC	Workshop Venue	6,000,000	0		-	-	
		MoJCA/FPC	Workshop Transport refund	5,000,000	0		-	-	
		MoJCA/FPC	Meeting Venue (10mtgs)	10,000,000	0		-	-	
		MoJCA/FPC	Meals	30,000,000	0		-	-	
		MoJCA/FPC	Print Constitutional Amendment Booklets(500 copies)	25,000,000	0		-	-	
MoJ: 1.4.1.3	Print JLOS priority 15 bills and laws	MoJCA/FPC	Print copies of each of 15 bills	45,000,000	45,000,000		45,000,000	100.0	Drafted and Published 10 Bills, 15 Acts, 42 Statutory Instruments, 3 Ordinances, 13 Legal Notices

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
MoJ: 1.4.1.4	Drafting Regulations for Geographical Indications Bill	MoJCA/FPC	Consultant	30,000,000	30,000,000		30,000,000	100.0	Regulations drafted. Consultation going on between FPC and URSB
MoJ: 1.4.1.5	Drafting Regulations for Chattels Security Bill	MoJCA/FPC	Consultant	30,000,000	30,000,000		30,000,000	100.0	Completed
MoJ: 1.4.1.7	Drafting Regulations for the Partnership Act.	MoJCA/FPC	Consultant	30,000,000	30,000,000		30,000,000	100.0	On going
URS: 1.4.1.1	Review of the Business Registration Fees Rules	URSB	Allowances for Consultative meetings for 10 staff, 5 meetings	2,500,000	0		-	-	funds were not released
		URSB	Printing of New Fees Rules	5,000,000	0		-	-	
		URSB	Consultant	25,000,000	0		-	-	
MoJ: 1.4.2.1	Drafting and Printing of National Legal Aid Bill	MoJCA/FPC	printing 1000 copies of the National Legal Aid Bill	10,000,000	0		-	-	funds were not released but the Bill is in Cabinet
MoJ: 1.4.3.1	Technical Assistance for Legislative Drafting	MoJCA/FPC	Professional fees for consultants	40,000,000	0		-	-	
		MoJCA/FPC	Wages and gratuity	340,000,000	340,000,000		340,000,000	100.0	Funds were not released
DCI: 1.5.1.1	Printing and disseminating amended Immigration Act and Immigration Policy	DCIC	Printing and binding (Immigration Act)	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	100.0	5th and final draft National Immigration Policy in place. Funding was utilised for costing the National Immigration Policy
		DCIC	Printing and binding (Immigration Policy)	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	100.0	Conducted workshops, identified and engaged stakeholders involved in policy implementation and costed interventions identified in the policy.

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress	
JSC: 1.5.1.1	Recruitment and filling of vacancies for Judicial Officers depending on declaration by the Judiciary (24 recruitment sessions will be held in the financial year)	JSC	Commissioners'/Panelists' subsistence allowances	28,800,000	28,800,000		28,800,000	100.0	12 recruitment short listing sessions for the posts of Chief Justice, Deputy Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court held. Submissions made to the appointing authority on appointment of Chief Justice and Deputy Chief Justices. 3 Judicial Officers confirmed in service.	
		JSC	Payment for meals for the panelists	7,200,000	7,200,000		7,200,000	100.0		
		JSC	Payment of adverts(costs of running adverts in 6 major newspapers	120,000,000	120,000,000		120,000,000	100.0		
		JSC	Payment of sitting allowance for the members of the Commission/Panelists	1,920,000	1,920,000		1,920,000	100.0		
		JSC	Payment of transport refund for Commissioners/Panelists	3,600,000	3,600,000		3,600,000	100.0		
		JSC	Printing and stationery for the recruitment sessions	30,000,000	30,000,000		30,000,000	100.0		
		LDC	Reference materials	50,000,000	40,000,000	6,000,000	46,000,000	92.0		Uganda Law reports for 2013,2012, 2001 and 2005 are to be published after staff have been trained on using the machine.
		LDC	Data base Law Africa, On-line Law library Lexis Nexus	60,000,000	55,000,000	5,000,000	60,000,000	100.0		
MIA: 1.5.1.2	Develop harmonised operational guidelines for investigations, protection of victims and prevention of Trafficking in Persons (TIP) to enhance Counter TIP enforcement.	MIA/FA	Facilitator fees	1,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	100.0	A draft of the harmonised operational guise line for investigation protection of victims enforced	
		MIA/FA	Refreshments, Lunch and Tea for 30 pax per session	8,700,000	8,700,000		8,700,000	100.0		
		MIA/FA	Assorted stationery	1,500,000	1,500,000		1,500,000	100.0		
		MIA/FA	Printing costs for developed guidelines	10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	100.0		
		MIA/FA	Venue for consultations	3,500,000	3,500,000		3,500,000	100.0		
		MIA/FA	Fuel for coordination (30 liters per session)	525,000	525,000		525,000	100.0		
		MIA/FA	Transport refund	7,500,000	7,500,000		7,500,000	100.0		

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
MIA: 1.5.1.3	Facilitate the development of regulations for the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons (PTIP) Act 2009 towards operationalizing the Act	MIA/FA	Technical Assistance (Consultant)	30,000,000	30,000,000		30,000,000	100.0	A draft of the harmonised operational guidelines for investigations, protection of victims and prevention of trafficking in Persons (TIP) to enhance counter TIP enforcement produced
		MIA/FA	Validation workshop for the draft regulations.	45,960,000	45,960,000		45,960,000	100.0	
Sec: 1.5.1.1	Support to the Sentencing committee and Secretariat	Secretariat-2	Salary for Secretariat support staff (1 staff)	7,200,000	0				
		Secretariat-2	Meeting with the Rules Committee (Sitting allowance and transport refund)	18,000,000	0				
		Secretariat-2	Sitting allowance to committee members	15,600,000	0				
		Secretariat-2	Sitting allowance for Chairperson	720,000	0				
		Secretariat-2	Development of Guidelines Vehicle maintenance	1,600,000	0				
		Secretariat-2	Salary for Head, Sentencing Secretariat (US\$ 3500)	105,000,000	0				
		Secretariat-2	Transport refund	16,200,000	0				
		Secretariat-2	Monthly office expenses	6,000,000	0				
		Secretariat-2	Statistician Fees	15,000,000	0				
		Secretariat-2	Meeting with the stakeholders to discuss the reports and bill for Judicial Parole	18,000,000	0	8,000,000		8,000,000	
		Secretariat-2	Hotel Package (breakfast, lunch, and evening teas)	24,000,000	0				
		Secretariat-2	Hotel Expenses	27,000,000	0				
Secretariat-2	Facilitators and presenters	3,600,000	0						
Secretariat-2	Development of Guidelines Field Allowances (3 pax x 5days x 8 times)	14,400,000	0						
Secretariat-2	Development of Guidelines - Fuel for fields	8,400,000							
Secretariat-2	Communication Airtime	6,000,000							

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
		Secretariat-2	Head Sentencing Per diem (1pax x 15 days)	14,580,000					
		Secretariat-2	Stationary	7,000,000					
		Secretariat-2	Purchase of books	2,700,000					
		Secretariat-2	Perdiem	46,170,000					
		Secretariat-2	Visa Fees (3 pax)	1,080,000					
		Secretariat-2	Warm clothing	5,032,800					
		Secretariat-2	Air ticket (Head of Sentencing)	9,450,000					
		Secretariat-2	Airticket (Judges)	35,100,000					
		Secretariat-2	Transport within Australia	1,620,000					
		Secretariat-2	Transport within Australia	270,000					
TAT: 1.5.1.1	Procure online legal reference materials	Secretariat-2	Procure vehicle	65,000,000					
UPF: 1.5.1.2	Conduct sensitization on the new laws of Anti Torture Act, Public Order Management Act, Anti Trafficking in persons Act	UPF	Subsistence for organising team	5,760,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released
		UPF	Subsistence for participants	72,000,000	0		-	-	
		UPF	facilitators allowances	6,240,000	0		-	-	
		UPF	Venue	3,600,000	0		-	-	
		UPF	lunch, water and break tea	17,400,000	0		-	-	
		UPF	Hand outs, writing pads and pens	1,800,000	0		-	-	
UPF: 1.5.1.3	Print copies of the Anti Torture Act, POM, Children Act, Domestic violence Act	UPF	Children Act	8,000,000	8,000,000		8,000,000	100.0	Copies not printed. The contract was awarded late
		UPF	Domestic violence Act	8,000,000	8,000,000		8,000,000	100.0	
		UPF	Print copies of Anti torture Act	8,000,000	8,000,000		8,000,000	100.0	
		UPF	Public Order Management	8,000,000	8,000,000		8,000,000	100.0	
URS: 1.5.1.1	Sensitization on Compliance to applicable Legal framework for Records and Registration officer	URSB	Meals and Refreshments	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	1,500,000	100.0	
		URSB	Compendium of Laws relating to applicable Laws and Civil Procedure	500,000	0	500,000	500,000	100.0	
URS: 1.5.2.1	Motor Vehicle for Regional Birth Registration	URSB	1 motor Vehicle	120,000,000	0		120,000,000	-	Procured

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
URS: 1.5.2.11	6 Staff trainings in Records Management, general Customer Care, and continuous Legal training in Business Law and procedure	URSB	Participants' allowances	8,000,000	0	4,000,000	4,000,000	50.0	
		URSB	Venue, Meals and Refreshments	21,000,000	0	20,000,000	20,000,000	95.2	
URS: 1.5.2.13	3 Business community and stakeholder trainings in Business formalization/Registration procedures for KACITA, UMA, and Women Entrepreneurs	URSB	4 Radio and 2 TV Talk Shows	20,000,000	20,000,000		20,000,000	100.0	
		URSB	Venue, Meals and Refreshments+ Venue	15,000,000	15,000,000		15,000,000	100.0	
URS: 1.5.2.14	4 Business Registration users' meetings	URSB	Refreshments, materials per quarter	8,000,000	8,000,000		8,000,000	100.0	
URS: 1.5.2.15	4 Intellectual Property users' meetings and 2 users for Civil registration	URSB					-	-	
		URSB	Refreshments	8,000,000	8,000,000		8,000,000	100.0	
URS: 1.5.2.17	Records re-organization and file Census Phase 2 - to cover Business names, documents and Chattels Securities	URSB	Records Management Consulting firm - design software, data entry, filing and shelving	120,000,000	120,000,000		120,000,000	100.0	
URS: 1.5.2.7	Conduct 12 Business Registration Clinics	URSB	Allowances for facilitators	4,800,000	4,800,000		4,800,000	100.0	
		URSB	Hire of Public Address system	4,200,000	4,200,000		4,200,000	100.0	
		URSB	1 Projector screen	4,000,000	4,000,000		4,000,000	100.0	
		URSB	2 Branded Executive Tents	20,000,000	20,000,000		20,000,000	100.0	
		URSB	Mobile furniture	9,000,000	9,000,000		9,000,000	100.0	
URS: 1.5.3.1	Sensitization workshop on Insolvency for Judges	URSB	Out of pocket for 50 Judges for 2 nights	15,600,000	0	15,000,000	15,000,000	96.2	
		URSB	Residential Workshop for sensitization of judges on Insolvency - 2 nights	15,600,000	0	15,000,000	15,000,000	96.2	
URS: 1.5.3.2	Sensitization workshop on Insolvency for Lawyers, Auditors, Accountants and other Insolvency practitioners	URSB	Printing of reading materials	2,600,000	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	76.9	
		URSB	Adverts	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	8,000,000	100.0	
		URSB	Venue	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	100.0	
		URSB	Printing Reading materials	4,500,000	0	4,000,000	4,000,000	88.9	

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
MIA: 1.5.4.1	Strengthen 40 existing offender rehabilitation projects	MIA/NCSP NCSP	Manure	10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	100.0	28 projects supported to purchase inputs (soil, shelter, fencing materials, technical support) ; Project follow up conducted and 67,387 seedlings were raised from the projects. Due to increase in prices of the inputs, the funds were not enough to cover all the 40 targeted projects.
		MIA/NCSP NCSP	Assortment of Seeds	20,000,000	20,000,000		20,000,000	100.0	
		MIA/NCSP NCSP	Shelter	6,000,000	6,000,000		6,000,000	100.0	
		MIA/NCSP NCSP	Technical support	24,000,000	24,000,000		24,000,000	100.0	
MIA: 1.5.4.3	Undertake offender social reintegration activities (Home visits, reconciliatory meetings, counseling) to enhance offender rehabilitation and reintegration in the community	MIA/NCSP NCSP	Field visits @150,000x 50 courts x 12 months	90,000,000	0		-	-	6,322 offenders were offered counselling and reintegrated to reduce recidivism; 594 were home visits; 267 reconciliatory meetings conducted; 252 offenders identified as Peer Support Persons. 1 535 were placed at rehabilitative projects. 436 victims offered support
MIA: 1.5.4.4	Support to peer support persons	MIA/NCSP NCSP	Field support allowance for their operations (50 Courts x 12 mths)	60,000,000	60,000,000		60,000,000	100.0	209 peer support persons were identified and trained in the districts of Lira, Kitgum, Koboko, Masaka, Ntungamo, Kabarole, Mukono, Busia, Tororo and Mbale. They are currently involved in following up offenders; providing guidance and counseling and sensitising the community about community service.
MoJ: 1.6.1.1	Conduct reparation programs in the war affected areas of Luwero Triangle	MoJCA/DLAS	Report writing	1,000,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released
		MoJCA/DLAS	Coordination and Communication	1,000,000	0		-	-	
		MoJCA/DLAS	Fuel (150 litres x 6 vehicles)	3,150,000	0		-	-	
		MoJCA/DLAS	Per diem (6 officers x 10 days)	6,600,000	0		-	-	
UPF: 1.6.1.3	Complete investigations of the remaining war crimes in Acholi, Lango, Teso and West Nile	UPF	Subsistence allowances to investigating officers	6,000,000	0	6,000,000	6,000,000	100.0	
		UPF	Protection of witnesses	84,000,000	0	25,000,000	25,000,000	29.8	
		UPF	reams of paper, pens, statement sheets	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	100.0	

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
Sec: 1.7.1.1	Operationalisation of Transitional Justice policy	Secretariat-2	Preparation of a cluster of TJ laws	100,000,000	0	70,000,000	70,000,000	70.0	
ULR: 1.8.2.2	Host ALRAESA Annual General meeting and Conference, 2014	ULRC	Publicity	30,000,000	0	30,000,000	30,000,000	100.0	Hosted the ALRAESA conference and AGM which proposed to have a model law on natural resources
ULR: 1.8.2.3	Participate in the development of international commercial laws	ULRC	Plenary meetings for UNCITRAL	25,000,000	0	25,000,000	25,000,000	100.0	Attended a plenary in New York and presented government position on model laws proposed by different working groups. Provided to the Attorney General legal position on Uganda ratifying/assenting to different conventions passed by the plenary in New York. Developed a position paper for Ugandan government on the proposed model law on online dispute resolution
ULRC		ULRC	Working group meetings for UNCITRAL	29,000,000	0	29,000,000	29,000,000	100.0	
MoJ: 1.8.3.1	Attend East African Court of Justice(E.A.J-C) to handle 15 cases	MoJCA/DCL DCL	Per diem (3days x 4 travels x 15 Cases X 2 Attorneys)	18,000,000	0	-	-	-	Won 5 of 5 cases concluded. A total of USD.250,000/= was saved
		MoJCA/DCL DCL	Commissioning of 2 affidavits per case X 15 cases	2,100,000	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	95.2	
		MoJCA/DCL DCL	Assorted Stationary	3,000,000	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	100.0	
		MoJCA/DCL DCL	Air Tickets (15 cases x 4 travels x 2 Attorneys)	105,000,000	0	30,000,000	30,000,000	28.6	
		MoJCA/DCL DCL	Service of documents in other EA countries	25,000,000	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	40.0	
MoJ: 1.8.3.2	Attendance of Attorney General, Solicitor General and team (3 from DCL,FPC,DLAS) in 10 EAC meetings to facilitate development of protocols, drafting legislation, MoJUs	MoJCA/FA	Per diem (5pax x 10 mtgs x 4days)	80,000,000	80,000,000		80,000,000	100.0	Attended EAC meetings in Arusha
		MoJCA/FA	Air tickets (5pax x 10mtgs)	30,000,000	30,000,000		30,000,000	100.0	

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
TAT: 1.8.3.1	Cooperate with EAC partners to enhance capacity to arbitrate over tax disputes in the region	TAT	Air tickets for 10 participants for 3 meetings for 5 days	13,500,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	37.0	
		TAT	per diem for 10 participants for 3 meetings for 5 days	50,000,000	0	30,000,000	30,000,000	60.0	
UHR: 1.8.3.1	Participating in EAC meetings	UHRC	Air tickets for 2 UHRC Officials (4 trips)	6,000,000	6,000,000		6,000,000	100.0	
		UHRC	Travel abroad- Allowances (Secretary)	10,800,000	10,800,000		10,800,000	100.0	
		UHRC	Travel- abroad allowances to Director M&I	15,040,000	15,040,000		15,040,000	100.0	
ULR: 1.8.3.1	Contribute to the legal and judicial affairs of EAC	ULRC	meetings in EAC member countries	30,000,000	30,000,000		30,000,000	100.0	i. Identified specific areas in intellectual property which require the development of legislation. A roadmap was developed for harmonization of Intellectual Property Laws for the period 2014/15;
ULR: 1.8.3.2	Approximation and harmonisation of laws in EAC	ULRC	Attend meetings in EAC member countries	30,000,000	30,000,000		30,000,000	100.0	ii. Undertook an audit of Country partner states status of harmonization of national laws; and iii. Provided platform for the National Coordination Committee to take stock on the EAC Common Market implementation in Uganda and jointly devised strategies to address gaps and challenges.
UPF: 1.8.3.2	Conducting joint monitoring, operations and participation in meetings and conferences	ULRC	Per diem	35,100,000	0	35,100,000	35,100,000	100.0	Advocacy on Financial Leasing and EFT was conducted
		ULRC	Air tickets	11,700,000	0	11,700,000	11,700,000	100.0	
URS: 1.8.3.1	Participation in East African Negotiations, prioritization and approximation of priority laws within the East African Region	URSB	Air tickets and Allowances	19,600,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
2.0. OUT COME 2: ACCESS TO LOS SERVICES									
DCI: 2.1.1.1	Furnish 5 newly opened border posts, regional and other immigration offices	DCIC	Furniture in 5 stations	30,000,000	30,000,000		30,000,000	100.0	Assorted furniture procured for Mbarara and Mbale regional offices.
DPP: 2.1.1.1	Carryout extension works on 1 office buildings to accommodate 1 regional offices in (Chosen from masaka, Lira or Mbarara)	DPP	advertisements	5,000,000	0	2,100,000	2,100,000	-	Renovation in Masaka, is ongoing
		DPP	Contractors to carryout design and construction of the archival centers	100,000,000	0	31,000,000	31,000,000	31.0	
		DPP	award of contracts	295,000,000	0	100,000,000	100,000,000	33.9	
DPP: 2.1.1.3	Retool offices with 25 computers	DPP	ICT equipment to streighen documents and records management	125,000,000	125,000,000		125,000,000	100.0	24 computers procured and distributed
DPP: 2.1.1.6	Procure transport facilities for 1 upcountry station (Moroto)	DPP	vehicles for undertaking prosecution activities	120,000,000	120,000,000		120,000,000	100.0	Vehicle procured
Jud: 2.1.1.1	Procure Laptops for all Chief Magistrates and 10 Motor cycles for process servers	Judiciary	Laptops for CMs	164,500,000	0		-	-	47 Laptops were procured and distributed to all the Chief Magistrates.
		Judiciary	Motor cycles	70,000,000	0	20,000,000	20,000,000	28.6	The motorcycles were not procured
LDC: 2.1.1.1	Complete Construction of Auditorium, construct women cell, DPP office and reception for juveniles	LDC	Contractor's fee	700,000,000	0		125,000,000	17.9	Report from Min. of works received, Contractor has resumed work
MIA: 2.1.1.1	Train and operationalise 60 District NGO Monitoring committees inline with NGO Policy 2010 in the regions of North Eastern, Eastern and Western (Albertine region)	MIA/NGO	Perdiem for staff (3 staff per region for 3 days)	1,560,000	0		-	-	
		MIA/NGO	Stationery (paper, pens, and other materials)	1,500,000	0		-	-	
		MIA/NGO	Perdiem for participants (420 pax for 2 days @ 130000/=)	50,400,000	0		-	-	
		MIA/NGO	Mobilization costs	1,500,000	0		-	-	
		MIA/NGO	Meals (break tea, lunch, other refreshments) for 07 pax per district for 60 districts per 2 days in 3 regions)	14,700,000	0		-	-	

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
MIA: 2.1.1.6	Purchase of 1 double cabin pick ups for Western region (27 districts) central region(25.districts)	MIA/AC	Tables, filing cabinets and chairs	15,000,000	15,000,000		15,000,000	100.0	
		MIA/NCSP					-	-	
		MIA/NCSP	Purchase of 1 vehicles	120,000,000	0	120,000,000	120,000,000	100.0	Vehicle procured
MIA: 2.1.1.8	Procure ICT equipment to improve planning and coordination	MIA/FA	E-pop software	15,000,000	0	15,000,000	15,000,000	100.0	
		MIA/FA	3 Desktop computers	15,000,000	0	15,000,000	15,000,000	100.0	
		MIA/FA	2 Laptops	6,000,000	0	6,000,000	6,000,000	100.0	completed
		MIA/FA	Filing cabinets	1,400,000	0	1,400,000	1,400,000	100.0	
TAT: 2.1.1.1	Equip and operationalise the Tribunal registry	TAT	Capacity building in customer care	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	100.0	completed
		TAT	Purchase of computer units	30,000,000	0	25,000,000	25,000,000	83.3	
		TAT	purchase of filing cabinets	7,000,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	71.4	
URS: 2.1.1.1	Opening of 2 Regional Offices in Mbale and Arua	URSB	10 Computers	16,000,000	16,000,000		16,000,000	100.0	Regional offices operationalized
		URSB	12 Office Chairs	9,360,000	9,360,000		9,360,000	100.0	
		URSB	6 Office Desks	4,800,000	4,800,000		4,800,000	100.0	
URS: 2.1.1.3	Accommodation of Clients at Head Quarters	URSB	Que management System	10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	100.0	Completed
		URSB	Corporate Front Desk furniture & Branding	27,000,000	27,000,000		27,000,000	100.0	
UPS: 2.1.2.2	Computerisation of Prisons (Phase 2 of the systems study report implemented)	UPS	Completion of phase 1	254,000,000	0		-	-	
UPS: 2.1.2.3	Security of Prisons enhanced	UPS	Procurement of hand-cuffs	96,000,000	0		-	-	
Jud: 2.1.3.2	Complete the construction of Ibanda, Kiboga, Wakiso, Lamwo and Isingiro	Judiciary	Contract Sum	1,000,000,000	0		-	-	Ibanda court is complete. Kiboga and Wakiso courts are nearing completion.
Jud: 2.1.3.3	Remodeling Anti Corruption court to accommodate additional departments	Judiciary	Contractor	90,000,000	0		-	-	No progress

Activity Code	Activity Description	institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
Jud: 2.1.3.4	Completion of ongoing constructions	Judiciary	Mini JLOS Court in Kotido	272,761,292	0		-	-	Court completed and handed over
		Judiciary	Mini JLOS Court at Ngora	17,926,073	0		-	-	Completed but awaiting payment of penultimate certification
		Judiciary	Judicial Studies Institute at Nakawa	440,156,753	0		-	-	Activity is almost complete pending installation of Electricity
		Judiciary	Amuria Magistrate Court	71,441,519	0		-	-	Almost complete awaiting more funding
		Judiciary	Bukuwa Magistrate Court	332,877,422	0		-	-	
		MIA/FA	Contractual obligation	300,000,000	0	50,000,000	50,000,000	16.7	Completed NGO site
Sec: 2.1.3.1	Renovation and partitioning of Ministry offices and structures	Secretariat-2	Bundibugyo Community Justice Centre	145,127,801	45,127,801		45,127,801	31.1	On going
		Secretariat-2	Commissioning of completed structures	350,000,000	0	50,000,000	50,000,000	14.3	
		Secretariat-2	Community Justice Centre at Ibanda	719,852,983	236,000,000	50,000,000	286,000,000	39.7	presented certificate paid
		Secretariat-2	Construction of reception centre Kabong	80,873,556	45,000,000		45,000,000	55.6	presented certificate paid
		Secretariat-2	Kenjojo Justice Centre	14,762,915	14,000,000		14,000,000	94.8	presented certificate paid
		UPF	Additional funding to complete the station	110,000,000	0		-	-	Station not yet completed. No fund was released
UPF: 2.1.3.2	Completion of ongoing construction	UPF	Staff residence at Amolatar	24,654,207	0		-	-	
		UPF	Kisoro Police Station	222,627,739	0	37,500,000	37,500,000	16.8	Ongoing projects still pending. No fund was released
		UPF	2 accommodation blocks (Police) at Katakwi, Amuria and Kaberamido	13,244,259	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	75.5	
		UPF	3 Accommodation blocks at Moroto	271,985,500	0		-	-	
		UPF	Kibuku Police Station	27,785,365	0		-	-	

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
DCI: 2.1.4.1	Construct Sebagolo model border post (with staff quarters), Kikagati mini border post and Ishasha mini border post	DCIC	Contract sum for Kikagati and Ishasha border posts	200,000,000	0	200,000,000	200,000,000	100.0	Clearance of land ownership delayed signing of contract for Ishasha and Kikagati border constructions. Funds utilised were returned
DCI: 2.1.4.4	Support estates management through repairs of existing infrastructure	DCIC	One vehicle	120,000,000	120,000,000		120,000,000	100.0	One double Cabin pick up UG 241G procured to facilitate passport processing and delivery.
		DCIC	Contract sum for Afogi latrine construction	12,000,000	12,000,000		12,000,000	100.0	Delayed construction of Afogi latrine
		DCIC	Contract sum for Bunagana pit latrine construction	12,000,000	12,000,000		12,000,000	100.0	Delayed construction of Bunagana latrine
		DCIC	Material cost for Afogi border post repair	5,000,000	5,000,000		5,000,000	100.0	Delayed repairs of Afogi border post
		DCIC	Material cost for Oraba border post repair	5,000,000	5,000,000		5,000,000	100.0	Delayed repairs of Oraba border post
Jud: 2.1.4.1	10 Courts modified to include ramps for Persons With Disabilities	Judiciary	Contract Sum	200,000,000	0	40,000,000	40,000,000	20.0	This was not carried out
Jud: 2.1.4.2	Renovate Mpigi Nebbi, Kitgum, Apac, Ntungamo, Bugiri, Busia, Kumi and Lira Courts	Judiciary	Contract Sum (Renovate only Mpigi)	40,000,000	0	40,000,000	40,000,000	100.0	The Contract was ready awaiting signing.
Jud: 2.1.4.3	Construct Justice centre at Kiruhura to house Court, DPP and Police.	Judiciary	Contract sum	1,400,000,000	800,000,000	400,000,000	1,200,000,000	85.7	Contract awarded. It is now at mobilisation stage
Moj: 2.1.4.3	Completion of Moroto Mini JLOS, Staff Quarters	Moj/CA/FA	Balance on Contractor's Fee (Mbale office)	491,040,579	0		-	-	Funds were not released
		Moj/CA/FA	Balance on Contractor's Fee (Mini JLOS)	226,595,627	0		-	-	
Moj: 2.1.4.4	Furnishing and re equipping Mo/CA boardroom	Moj/CA/FA	Furniture	65,000,000	65,000,000		65,000,000	100.0	procured

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
MoJ: 2.1.4.5	Furnishing and re-equipping Attorney General and Solicitor General's Chambers	MoJCA/FA	Equipment for AG and SG	120,000,000	0	45,000,000	45,000,000	37.5	completed
UHR: 2.1.4.1	Construction of Gulu Regional Office (land already acquired from the District Authority)- Phase I	UHRC	consultant for preparation of architectural designs, BoQs, and drawings	80,000,000	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	12.5	On going
		UHRC	newspaper advert for the architectural designs, preparation of BOQs, and drawings	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	100.0	undertaken
		UHRC	Building of substructure (crude Estimates)	150,000,000	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	6.7	
		UHRC	Building walls (crude estimates)	300,000,000	0	15,000,000	15,000,000	5.0	
		UHRC	preliminary building works (landscaping, clearing the ground, excavations etc)	20,000,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	25.0	Awaits review of designs
		UHRC	Roofing (crude estimates)	150,000,000	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	6.7	
ULS: 2.1.4.1	Contribution towards construction of CLE training rooms for lawyers	ULS	construction, furnishing and fittings	200,000,000	0	50,000,000	50,000,000	25.0	ULS has just acquired the services of the Consultant- work in progress
UPF: 2.1.4.1	Construct a police Station in Kabale	UPF	Advertising	3,000,000	3,000,000		3,000,000	100.0	Super structure, Slabbing first floor
		UPF	Cost of construction	697,000,000	500,000,000	210,000,000	710,000,000	101.9	
UPF: 2.1.4.3	Expansion of the canine units to 10 districts	UPF	Dog kennels	80,000,000	80,000,000		80,000,000	100.0	Completed 10 kennel, the remaining 6 is near completion
UPF: 2.1.4.4	Construction of 30 pit Latrines for police stations	UPF	Contractor	225,000,000	225,000,000		225,000,000	100.0	Only 14 latrines were constructed, using inhouse materials were mobilised for the remaining 16

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress		
UPS: 2.1.4.1	Completion of Ndorwa Prison	UPS	10 blocks low cost staff housing units, each block housing 2 staff	400,000,000	0		-	-	Procurement of a contractor for the work has been completed, work is to commence by the end of June 2015. Designs have been completed, project is at bidding stage.		
		UPS	Construction of a female wing	450,000,000	450,000,000		450,000,000	100.0			
		UPS	Construction of Administration block	450,000,000	450,000,000		450,000,000	100.0			
		UPS	Fencing	50,000,000	50,000,000		50,000,000	100.0			
		UPS	Fencing of the female wing	200,000,000	0		-	-			
		UPS	New Prisoners' ward	300,000,000	0	200,000,000	200,000,000	66.7			
UPS: 2.1.4.3	Completion of reception centers at Kabong, Isingiro and 4 wards at Tororo Prison	UPS	Balance on Kabong Reception Center	80,873,556	0		-	-	Funds were not released		
		UPS	New Government Prison at Pader	62,153,087	0		-	-	Funds were not released		
		UPS	Balance on Isingiro Reception Center	64,164,897	0		-	-	Funds were not released		
		UPS	Balance on 4 wards at Tororo Prison	197,800,907	0		-	-	Funds were not released		
		UPS	2 Blocks of staff houses at Soroti Prison	12,980,365	0		-	-	Funds were not released		
		UPS	Prisoners ward & fencing of Paidha Prison	61,924,087	0		-	-	Funds were not released		
		MoGLSD	1 Van for Naguru Remand Home	120,000,000	0		-	-	funds were not released		
		JSC: 2.3.1.1	Court inspection carried out, three court inspection trips per quarter:	JSC	photocopying and purchase of stationery for the production of court inspection reports	3,200,000	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	93.8	9 Court inspection carried out, three court inspection trips per quarter Court
				JSC	Procurement of fuel for court inspections	9,600,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	52.1	Inspections were done in Gulu, Amuru, Kole, Lalogi, Pabbo, Atiak, Anaka, Paicho, Bobi, Patiko, Koic, Opit, Awac Court, Pallisa, Budaka, Busessa, Namalamba, Kigandalo, Malongo, Kityerere, Namuganlwe, Mayuge, Ikuwe, Kaliro, Bugiri and Iganga

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
Jud: 2.3.1.3	Train 114 Judicial Officers in Gender, the Law and Practice in Uganda	Judiciary	Stationery (Bulk)	5,000,000	0		-	-	funds were not released
		Judiciary	Trainees Allowance (114days x 7 days)	95,760,000	0		-	-	
		Judiciary	Trainers' Allowance	1,000,000	0		-	-	
Jud: 2.3.1.4	Train 90 Judicial Officers (G1) in Land Justice	Judiciary	Stationery (Bulk)	3,000,000	3,000,000		3,000,000	100.0	
		Judiciary	Trainees' Facilitation (90pax x 7days)	75,600,000	75,600,000		75,600,000	100.0	No progres. There was a delay in preparation of activities by the JSI.
		Judiciary	Trainers' Facilitation	300,000	300,000		300,000	100.0	
MIA: 2.3.1.2	Procure a double cabin pickup to support monitoring and coordination of AC Activities in 6 Demobilisation and Resettlement Team offices (DRTs) of Gulu, Kitgum, Arua, Mbale, Kasese and Central.	MIA/AC	Double-cabin pickup to support monitoring and coordination of AC Activities	120,000,000	0		-	-	Double cabin pick up Vehicle procured
MIA: 2.3.1.3	Complete procurement of Liquid Chromatograph Tandem Mass Spectrometer (LC-MS/MS)	MIA/DGAL	Final payment for LC-MS/MS	1,450,000,000	500,000,000		500,000,000	34.5	Contract awarded but still awaiting for more funds to open a letter of credit as provided in the agreement.
MIA: 2.3.1.4	Procure transport facilities for forensic experts	MIA/DGAL					-	-	The procurement process was initiated; technical specifications and clearance from Ministry of Public Service were all secured but procurement could not go further since the funds released were not enough to have the contract signed.
		MIA/DGAL	2 saloon cars	130,000,000	130,000,000		130,000,000	100.0	
TAT: 2.3.1.2	Handle backlogged tax disputes	TAT	Case Backlog Clearance	40,000,000	40,000,000		40,000,000	100.0	
		TAT	Training of Tribunal members and staff in mediation and negotiation skills	0	0		-	-	
		TAT	Development of mediation rules	50,000,000	0	50,000,000	50,000,000	100.0	completed

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
DCI: 2.3.2.1	Procure secure immigration equipments	DCIC	Immigration security stamps	100,000,000	100,000,000	30,000,000	130,000,000	130.0	Completed
Jud: 2.3.2.1	Roll out of Alternative Dispute Mechanism to 5 Chief Magistrate Courts	Judiciary	Allowances for Participants	3,000,000	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	100	On going
		Judiciary	Assorted Stationary	1,500,000	0		-	-	
		Judiciary	Coordination Expenses	1,500,000	0		-	-	
		Judiciary	Litres of Fuel	21,000,000	0		-	-	
LDC: 2.3.2.2	Use of 50 Bar course students to reconcile 1200 criminal cases in courts per year	LDC	Allowances for Bar Course students	160,000,000	60,000,000	100,000,000	160,000,000	100.0	1156 cases registered for reconciliation, 775 handled and 421 referred back to Court of Nakawa Buganda Road, KCCA, Entebbe, Lira, Kajansi and Nabweru.
MIA: 2.3.2.1	Develop and print 1000 copies of guidelines for District NGO Monitoring Committees	MIA/NGO	Copies of guidelines for printing	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	100.0	1,000 District NGO monitoring committee guidelines were developed and printed.
MIA: 2.3.2.3	Training and certification of selected DGAL staff in Computer forensics	MIA/DGAL	Equipment hire from US Computer forensic consultants	30,000,000	0	30,000,000	30,000,000	100.0	
		MIA/DGAL	Venue Hire	28,000,000	0	28,000,000	28,000,000	100.0	
		MIA/DGAL	Transport refund	900,000	0	900,000	900,000	100.0	
		MIA/DGAL	Fuel for Travel inland for International consultants	700,000	0	700,000	700,000	100.0	
		MIA/DGAL	Certification and examination fees	36,000,000	0	36,000,000	36,000,000	100.0	Initiated procurement of the consultant but halted due to zero release of funds.
		MIA/DGAL	Meals and refreshments for 10 pax for 30 days	17,400,000	0	17,400,000	17,400,000	100.0	
		MIA/DGAL	Training costs for 1 Month Expert Certification of 6 DGAL staff in Computer Forensics	90,000,000	0	90,000,000	90,000,000	100.0	

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
MoG: 2.3.2.2	Hold a 2 Days Consensus Workshop for Presentation of the Draft National Standards on Children rehabilitation in Institutions	MoGLSD	(2 days Per Diem x 15 participants) for up country Officers	3,300,000	0		-	-	
		MoGLSD	Transport refund for 15 Participants and 5 Facilitators	2,000,000	0		-	-	
		MoGLSD	Hire a Venue for the 2 days workshop	600,000	0		-	-	
		MoGLSD	Meals and Drinks (15 participants and 5 Facilitators for 2 days)	1,200,000	0		-	-	
		MoGLSD	Airtime for coordination of activities	100,000	0		-	-	
UPF: 2.3.2.3	Procure 10 vehicles for enhancing investigations in the districts of Masaka, Kiira and Special Investigations Unit	UPF	Vehicles	650,000,000	325,000,000		325,000,000	50.0	Contract signed late and the funds were returned to back treasury
UPF: 2.3.2.5	Induct 1,018 PPCs into the Criminal Intelligence and Investigations to reduce case load per CID officer	UPF	Facilitators allowances	6,500,000	6,500,000		6,500,000	100.0	completed
		UPF	Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner	105,280,000	105,280,000		105,280,000	100.0	
		UPF	Counter books	24,432,000	24,432,000		24,432,000	100.0	
UPS: 2.3.2.1	Purchase of vehicles for delivery of Prisoners to courts	UPS	Bus for Upper prison	280,000,000	0		-	-	funds were not released
		UPS	Min-bus 30 seater for Nabweru, Wakiso and Matuga courts	280,000,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released
		UPS	Mini-bus 14 seater for production of Prisoners from districts to anti corruption court	130,000,000	130,000,000		130,000,000	100.0	Omni bus was procured and is in use.
		MoLG	Communication	5,550,000	5,550,000		5,550,000	100.0	On gong
MoL: 2.3.3.1	Monitoring of LCC 111 in 20 districts	MoLG	DSA (district guide)	6,660,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	75.1	
		MoLG	Fuel	44,400,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	11.3	
		MoLG	Perdiem (field teams)	122,100,000	0	30,000,000	30,000,000	24.6	
		MoLG	Stationary	1,110,000	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	90.1	

Activity Code	Activity Description	institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress	
MoL: 2.3.4.1	Training of local council 111 court officials in 25 districts	MoLG	Perdiem (Drivers)	2,750,000	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	72.7		
		MoLG	Venue (Hall Hire and Hire of chairs)	11,250,000	11,250,000		11,250,000	100.0		
		MoLG	Transport Refund (participants)	75,000,000	75,000,000		75,000,000	100.0		
		MoLG	Stationary (Notebooks, pens, flipcharts, masking tape, markers, filefolders)	7,800,000	0		-	-		
		MoLG	Perdiem (facilitators)	18,000,000	18,000,000		18,000,000	100.0		
		MoLG	Meals (Break Tea, Lunch and water)	75,000,000	0	22,000,000	22,000,000	29.3		
		MoLG	Fuel	10,000,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	50.0		
		MoLG	Secretariat (Communication, Photocopying and report writing)	2,500,000	2,500,000		2,500,000	100.0		
		Sec: 2.3.4.1	Consulting on LCC contribution to case backlog reduction in formal Courts	Secretariat-2	Consultant	100,000,000	0		-	funds were not released
		DPP: 2.3.5.7	Prosecution of cases at all Courts	DPP	Clearance of all cases	1,200,000,000	900,000,000	150,000,000	1,050,000,000	87.5

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
JSC: 2.3.5.1	Conduct 24 Disciplinary committee meetings (2 per months).	JSC	Disciplinary Committee Members sitting Allowances(each member at shs. 140,000) per sitting)	16,800,000	16,800,000		16,800,000	100.0	
		JSC	Food and refreshments for Disciplinary Committee meetings	12,000,000	12,000,000		12,000,000	100.0	
		JSC	Photocopying and stationery for producing reports (shs.450,000. will be spent per disciplinary committee meeting	10,800,000	10,800,000		10,800,000	100.0	
		JSC	Communication to the various parties involved in the DC Meetings	2,400,000	2,400,000		2,400,000	100.0	
		JSC	Transport refund to witnesses (shs. 750,000. will be as transport refund to the witnesses per each disciplinary committee meeting)	18,000,000	18,000,000		18,000,000	100.0	
		JSC	Transport refund to members of the disciplinary committee(5 members of the committee each at shs.160,000 twice every months)	19,200,000	19,200,000		19,200,000	100.0	
		JSC	Service of summons (shs. 850,000. per committee)	20,400,000	20,400,000		20,400,000	100.0	
									18 Disciplinary Committee meetings held; sets of minutes and recommendations produced at the JSC

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
JSC: 2.3.5.2	Investigation and collection of complaints.	JSC	Payment of staff allowances for investigation activities	54,600,000	0	20,000,000	20,000,000	36.6	4 Investigation and collection of complaints trips was made to the Districts of Jinja, Iganga, Tororo, Mbale, Nakawa, Wakiso, Nabweru, Nakaseke, Luwero, Mpigi, Masaka and Sembabule, Kalisizo, Namayingo, Kamuli, Kaliro, Mayuge, Jinja, Kampala, Mukono, Kanyanga, Bwikwe, Njeru, Kisoro, Kabale, Ntungamo, Sheema, Mitoma, Lira, Rukungiri, Apac, Gulu and Kiryadongo
		JSC	Photocopying and stationery for producing investigation reports	2,400,000	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	83.3	
		JSC	Communication and airtime	1,200,000	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	83.3	
		JSC	Fuel for the three investigative teams for the four quarters	9,600,000	0	4,000,000	4,000,000	41.7	
Jud: 2.3.5.1	Conduct out of station Court sessions to clear the case backlog	Judiciary	Chief Magistrate Civil Session Allowances (30 cases per session)	329,500,000	0		-	-	62 cases concluded and 4 cases referred to next session
		Judiciary	High Court Civil Session Allowances (40 cases per session)	358,560,000	358,560,000		358,560,000	100.0	Sessions were held and reports received from in Palisa, Anti-corruption, Jinja, Kiboga, Soroti, Mukono, Masaka, Kotido were 283 cases were completed.
		Judiciary	High Court Criminal Session Allowances (40 cases per session)	920,000,000	920,000,000		920,000,000	100.0	Returns from sessions held in 34 other stations are still being compiled by the chambers of the Registrar High Court.
		Judiciary	High Court mini session Allowances	160,000,000	160,000,000		160,000,000	100.0	
Jud: 2.3.5.2	Complete Re-Engineering of the Court Case Administration System to incorporate e-Filing	Judiciary	Magistrate Grade One Civil Session Allowances (30 cases per session)	284,500,000	0		-	-	Activity was unable to be implemented
		Judiciary	Contract Sum	300,000,000	0		-	-	
Jud: 2.3.5.4	Performance monitoring case backlog reduction in the CR's office of the Judiciary	Judiciary	Monitoring and Supervision	120,000,000	120,000,000		120,000,000	100.0	Various courts were inspected and creation of magistrerial areas was also facilitated

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
Jud: 2.3.5.7	Support to Justice Centres Uganda	Judiciary	Administrative expenses	240,000,000	0		-	-	Community outreaches, litigation, mediation were carried out in Lira, Kitgum, Kaberamaido, Amolatar, Tororo, Bududa, Manafwa, Busia, Hoima, Kiryandongo, Masindi, Kampala, Wakiso, Jinja, Iganga, Mayuge, Luuka, Masaka, Rakai, Kamwenge, Kabarole, Kyenjojo and Kamwenge
MIA: 2.3.5.4	Clear 2400 Forensic including DNA backlog cases	MIA/DGAL	Case backlog provision	400,000,000	250,000,000		250,000,000	62.5	1,273 new forensic cases were received and a total of 628 cases were analysed and reported (49.3% of the received cases)
MoG: 2.3.5.1	Support Juvenile High court session on Quarterly basis	MoGLSD	Staff allowances (3 Staff Member x3 Days x 4 Remand Homes x 4 Quarters)	12,960,000	0		-	-	
		MoGLSD	Feeding of Juveniles (20 Children x 4 Remand Homes x 4 Quarters x 3 Days)	11,520,000	0		-	-	
		MoGLSD	Mobilisation of parents and guardians (4 Remand Homes x 4 Quarters)	11,200,000	0		-	-	
		MoGLSD	Fuel for High court session (4 Remand Homes x 3 Days x 4 Quarters)	38,400,000	0		-	-	
MoJ: 2.3.5.10	Phases II of the partitioning of Administrator Generals office	MoJCA/Ad-minGen	Contractor	150,000,000	0	150,000,000	150,000,000	100.0	
MoJ: 2.3.5.11	Training 2 State Attorneys in Procurement, Negotiations and Contracts management	MoJCA/DLAS	Airtickets	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	100.0	Trained three State Attorneys
		MoJCA/DLAS	Allowances (5 state attorneys x 10 days)	20,000,000	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	50.0	
		MoJCA/DLAS	Training fees	20,000,000	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	50.0	

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
MoJ: 2.3.5.12	Procurement of equipment for the First Parliamentary Counsel.	MoJCA/FPC	Procurement of 5 Complete Desktop computers	25,000,000	25,000,000		25,000,000	100.0	Contract for supply of equipment awarded
		MoJCA/FPC	Procurement of 10 shelves for the FPC Registry	10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	100.0	
MoJ: 2.3.5.13	Development of Contract and MoU Tracking system	MoJCA/DLAS	Procure 3 computers	12,000,000	12,000,000		12,000,000	100.0	Consultant procured. Systems development ongoing
		MoJCA/DLAS	Consultant	50,000,000	50,000,000		50,000,000	100.0	
MoJ: 2.3.5.14	Handle 500 civil backlog cases in SC, CoA, HC, CM Courts and Human Rights Tribunals	MoJCA/DCL	Witness Allowance (500 cases x 4 witnesses x 4 attendances)	300,000,000	300,000,000		300,000,000	100.0	Government won 24 of 32 cases and saved a total of UGX.60,295bn and USD.1,603m. 8 cases were lost valued at UGX.64.3bn and USD13m lost
		MoJCA/DCL	Stationery per month	12,000,000	12,000,000		12,000,000	100.0	
		MoJCA/DCL	Fuel (500 cases x 10litresx7 times)	140,000,000	0		-	-	
MoJ: 2.3.5.16	Procure 2 vehicles to facilitate Court attendance, inspection and supervision of regional offices	MoJCA/DCL	2 vehicles	240,000,000	120,000,000		120,000,000	50.0	One vehicle procured for court attendance
MoJ: 2.3.5.17	Train 3 Staff of F & A in Procurement Audit, Strategic Human Resource Management, Customer Care, Records Management, Public Relations, Leadership and Development programme.	MoJCA/FA	Per diem (7 staff x 14 days)	42,000,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	11.9	
		MoJCA/FA	Airticket for 7 members	15,000,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	33.3	
		MoJCA/FA	Training fees for 7 staff members	18,000,000	0	8,000,000	8,000,000	44.4	
MoJ: 2.3.5.18	Train 5 process servers for the civil registry and Administrator-General	MoJCA/FA	Train 5 process servers	5,000,000	5,000,000		5,000,000	100.0	

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress	
MoJ: 2.3.5.2	Case clearance at regional offices for Administration of Estates, Legislation, Contracts, Civil cases of regional Offices.	MoJCA/FA	2 Computers per station	30,000,000	0		-	-		
		MoJCA/FA	Per diem for officers travelling to regional offices per day	18,000,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released	
		MoJCA/FA	Stationery (5 stations x 4 Qtrs)	10,000,000	0		-	-		
		MoJCA/FA	Fuel for travel within regional offices (1000 Litres x 5 regional office x 4 qtrs)	70,000,000	0		-	-		
MoJ: 2.3.5.24	Formulation of the HIV/AIDS policy for MoJCA	MoJCA/FA	facilitation for the coordination team	6,000,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released	
		MoJCA/FA	Payment of the consultants (facilitators)	10,000,000	0		-	-		
		MoJCA/FA	Transport refund to participants	15,000,000	0		-	-		
		MoJCA/FA	Hire of the venue and Projector for 10 consultative meetings.	7,000,000	0		-	-		
		MoJCA/FA	Lunch for the participants	5,400,000	0		-	-		
		MoJCA/FA	Assorted stationery, printing, photocopying and binding.	7,000,000	0		-	-		
		MoJCA/FA	Out of pocket allowance for participants	1,320,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released	
		MoJCA/FA	Transport refund for Directors and Heads of Department and facilitators	2,000,000	0		-	-		
		MoJCA/FA	Payment of facilitators and Heads of Department for presentations during induction for 3 days	4,000,000	0		-	-		
		MoJCA/FA	Venue hire for 3 days	1,650,000	0		-	-		
MoJ: 2.3.5.26	Induction training and reorientation of newly recruited staff	MoJCA/FA	Meals and accommodation for 15 participants	37,500,000	0		-	-		
		MoJCA/FA	Assorted stationery, printing of training materials.	5,000,000	0		-	-		
		MoJCA/FA	Fuel for the coordination team	1,050,000	0		-	-		
		MoJCA/FA	300 ltrs of Fuel for transporting participants	1,080,000	0		-	-		

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
Moj: 2.3.5.3	Procure 1 saloon car for inspection of Estates, winding up and Court attendance inspection of income generating assets for child beneficiaries.	MojCA/Ad-minGen	Saloon car	65,000,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released
Moj: 2.3.5.33	Support the office of Solicitor General in supervision and effective management of JLOS SWAp fund	MojCA/FA	Supervisory visits	120,000,000	80,000,000	35,000,000	115,000,000	95.8	Four supervisory visits done
Moj: 2.3.5.4	Estates planning and Management (winding up estates, court representation, Renunciation of letters of Administration)	MojCA/Ad-minGen	Fuel for court representation (1000 liters x 4 qtrs)	16,000,000	0		-	-	1561 Family Mediation and Arbitration were successfully handled far beyond the target; wound up and renounced 129 estates, inspected 145 estates and, 2779 certificates of No Objection were issued
		MojCA/Ad-minGen	Facilitation allowance per qtr	6,000,000	0		-	-	
		MojCA/Ad-minGen	Adverts (per qtr)	16,000,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	31.3	
		MojCA/Ad-minGen	Stationery(Court attendance per qtr)	20,000,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	25.0	
		MojCA/Ad-minGen	Court fees 200 estates	10,000,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	50.0	
		MojCA/Ad-minGen	Fuel for visiting locus (10 liters x 200 estates)	8,000,000	0		-	-	
		MojCA/Ad-minGen	field 40 estates per year before courts of law	20,000,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released
Moj: 2.3.5.5	Supervision and administration of estates	MojCA/Ad-minGen	computers	24,000,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	20.8	
Moj: 2.3.5.6	Computerisation of the accounts section, use of Bar coding to capture succession registers	MojCA/Ad-minGen	fees for Data entrants	16,000,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	31.3	
Moj: 2.3.5.9	Subscription to the Online law library	MojCA/Ad-minGen	annually	5,000,000	5,000,000		5,000,000	100.0	
Sec: 2.3.5.1	Leadership mentoring program for JLOS officers	Secretariat-2	Training programs	250,000,000	150,000,000	50,000,000	200,000,000	80.0	

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
Sec: 2.3.5.2	Strengthening institutional M&E frameworks	Secretariat-2	Capacity Building	200,000,000	200,000,000		200,000,000	100.0	
Sec: 2.3.5.3	Conduct prisoner census in all prisons	Secretariat-2	Census	100,000,000	100,000,000		100,000,000	100.0	
Sec: 2.3.5.4	Capacity building for judicial officers, prosecutors, and police officers in handling SGBV cases under the DVA and other penal laws (To be implemented by the national association of women judges)	Secretariat-2	Capacity Building	120,000,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released
UHR: 2.3.5.3	Typesetting and printing of the Investigators Hand book	UHRC	typesetting and printing	25,000,000	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	40.0	completed
UHR: 2.3.5.5	Production of brochures on the Complaint handling process	UHRC	sitting allowance	720,000	0	700,000	700,000	97.2	On going
		UHRC	meeting - for development of brochures	300,000	0	300,000	300,000	100.0	
		UHRC	break tea, lunch, mineral water, evening tea	790,000	0	600,000	600,000	75.9	
		UHRC	note pads	24,000	0		-	-	
		UHRC	pens	4,000	0		-	-	
		UHRC	reams of paper	17,500	0		-	-	
UHR: 2.3.5.6	Case backlog reduction and expedition of disposal of cases at the tribunals	UHRC	typesetting and printing	10,000,000	0		-	-	
		UHRC	transport refund	400,000	0	400,000	400,000	100.0	
		UHRC	Case backlog	300,000,000	200,000,000		200,000,000	66.7	

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
UPF: 2.3.5.10	Train 500 commanders on the disciplinary court procedures	UPF	Facilitators	1,600,000	1,600,000		1,600,000	100.0	1,100 Commanders were trained on disciplinary court process
		UPF	Assorted workshop materials	30,000,000	30,000,000		30,000,000	100.0	
		UPF	Venue hire	1,200,000	1,200,000		1,200,000	100.0	
		UPF	Meals	12,500,000	12,500,000		12,500,000	100.0	
UPF: 2.3.5.11	Weed out case backlog in Districts, Regions and CHD Headquarters and conclude investigations	UPF	Facilitating witnesses	100,000,000	0	100,000,000	100,000,000	100.0	2,400 cases were weeded out of the system
		UPF	Facilitation to investigating Officers	600,000,000	500,000,000	50,000,000	550,000,000	91.7	
UPS: 2.3.5.1	Case backlog reduction (Production of Prisoners to courts)	UPS	Allowances to escorts	300,000,000	50,000,000	150,000,000	200,000,000	66.7	Staff facilitated to escort inmates to courts 46 court sessions monitored.
		UPS	Facilitation of case backlog committee	50,000,000	50,000,000		50,000,000	100.0	
Jud: 2.3.6.1	Staff training for Judges and Prosecutors of the Anti Corruption Division	UPS	Fuel for delivery of Prisoners to courts	601,800,000	601,800,000		601,800,000	100.0	A daily average of 1220 inmates delivered to 213 courts country wide.
		Judiciary	Staff Training	200,000,000	0		-	-	
Jud: 2.3.6.2	Equip the ACD with Court recording equipment, 4 Laptops and Generator	Judiciary	Court Recording Equipment	80,000,000	0		-	-	No progress
		Judiciary	Generator	50,000,000	0		-	-	No progress
MoG: 2.3.6.1	Operationalisation of Arua Remand Home: (Completion of the Construction of the Kitchen /Dimming, Furniture and Fittings, Installation of Electricity and Running Water	Judiciary	4 Laptops	16,000,000	0		-	-	4No. Laptops were procured
		MoGLSD	Completion of Kitchen / Dimming (Balance Fund)	245,668,455	0	200,000,000	200,000,000	81.4	Operational now

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
UPF: 2.3.6.1	Enhance effectiveness in disposal of sexual violation through medical examination	UPF UPF	Payment for health workers in examination of sexual violent offence	200,000,000	200,000,000		200,000,000	100.0	Payment for 6,000 victims examined made, assessment for paying the balance of 2,000 victims have been completed
MoG: 2.3.7.1	Timely Juvenile court attendance and Integration in Communities after release from the (For 7 Remand Homes- Naguru, Mbale, Arua, Gulu, Fort Portal, Naguru Reception Center and Kampingisa NRC), Remand Homes	MoGLSD	Per Diem (Day Allowance) for Remand and Probation Officers (7 Homes x 4 Quarters x 3 Working Days)	7,560,000	7,560,000		7,560,000	100.0	A total number of 987 juveniles attended courts (daily special sessions), Arua(96) Fort Portal(110), Naguru(140), Mbale(176) Masindi(98), Gulu(107)
		MoGLSD	Feeding of Juveniles during the integration exercise (7 Homes x 4 Quarters x 3 Days x 15 Children)	12,600,000	12,600,000		12,600,000	100.0	
		MoGLSD	Quarterly Fuel for routine court attendance (7 Home x 4 Quarters x 1225 litres)	120,050,000	120,050,000		120,050,000	100.0	
CAD: 2.4.1.3	Administrative Expenses for Secretariat	CADER	Stationary per quarter	100,800,000	100,800,000				
		CADER	Telecommunication services	12,000,000					
CAD: 2.4.1.6	Training-of-trainers program, arbitration and mediation training modules finalized	CADER	Training	16,000,000					
CAD: 2.4.1.8	Sensitization workshop for the registered mediators and arbitrators on current CADER administrative setup and their role under the Court-CADER diversion program	CADER	Sensitization workshop	32,000,000					
JSC: 2.4.1.2	Purchase of 1 vehicle for investigations and inspections	JSC	Purchase of two vehicles for investigations and inspections	120,000,000	120,000,000		120,000,000	100.0	procured
DPP: 2.4.2.3	Conduct regional/public outreach programmes	DPP	Outreach programmes	70,000,000	0	40,000,000	40,000,000	57.1	Outreach programs done

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
JSC: 2.4.1.1	Sending of bulk SMSs using two networks targeting 10 million people at shs. 20 each	JSC					-	-	
		JSC	Payment for bulk SMSs on two networks targeting 10 million people at shs. 20 per sms	200,000,000	0	50,000,000	50,000,000	25.0	
JSC: 2.4.2.1	Holding of radio talk shows on law and administration of justice. Talk shows will be held in each of the 8 regions of the country.	JSC	Radio air time (shs. 1,500,000 per hour for 6 hrs for each radio station)	72,000,000	72,000,000		72,000,000	100.0	Held radio talk show in Tororo, Soroti, Moroto, Lira, Kabali, Kyenjojo
JSC: 2.4.2.3	Holding of Sub county Civic Education Workshops on the Law and Administration of Justice	JSC	Payment of subsistence allowance to JSC commissioners participating in the workshops	11,760,000	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	85.0	
		JSC	Payment for interpreters during the workshops	3,960,000	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	75.8	
		JSC	payment for previsit expenses	13,020,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	38.4	
		JSC	payment of subsistence allowance to drivers	5,940,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	84.2	
		JSC	Payment of subsistence allowances to staff (5) participating in the workshops	50,760,000	0	15,000,000	15,000,000	29.6	
		JSC	Payment of subsistence allowances to the leader of the team	15,120,000	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	66.1	Sub county civil education workshop conducted in Kayunga, Mukono, Tororo
		JSC	Procurement of refreshments for the workshop participants	13,200,000	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	75.8	
		JSC	Procurement of venue for the workshops	10,560,000	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	94.7	
		JSC	purchase of stationery(note books) for workshop participants	4,200,000	0	4,000,000	4,000,000	95.2	
		JSC	Report preparation	18,000,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	27.8	
		JSC	Communication and airtime	2,400,000	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	83.3	
		JSC	Procurement of fuel for the workshops	8,400,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	59.5	
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Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
JSC: 2.4.2.4	Conduct monitoring and evaluation of commission activities	JSC	Payment of subsistence allowance to staff involved in the M&E (5 Officers for 5 days per months)	11,000,000	0		-	-	
		JSC	Payment of one officer heading the monitoring and evaluation team	2,400,000	0		-	-	
		JSC	Payment of subsistence allowance to one driver	1,100,000	0		-	-	
		JSC	Payment of contingency for the monitoring and evaluation team	1,200,000	0		-	-	
		JSC	Procurement of fuel for the monitoring and evaluation team	4,800,000	0		-	-	
Jud: 2.4.2.1	Strengthen Court user committees in High Court Circuits	Judiciary	Allowances for facilitators	3,380,000	3,380,000		3,380,000	100.0	On going
		Judiciary	Assorted Stationary	2,600,000	2,600,000		2,600,000	100.0	
		Judiciary	Coordination	2,600,000	2,600,000		2,600,000	100.0	
		Judiciary	Fuel (Liters)	2,080,000	2,080,000		2,080,000	100.0	
Jud: 2.4.2.2	Anti Corruption open day	Judiciary	Workshop	20,000,000	0		-	-	No progress. There was a delay in release of funds and funds from Government of Uganda were utilized for the activity
Jud: 2.4.2.3	Remuneration for 3 Justice for Children coordinators	Judiciary					-	-	No progress. There was a delay in the release of the funds and they could not be utilised.
		Judiciary	Remuneration	108,000,000	0		-	-	No progress. There was a delay in the release of the funds and they could not be utilised.
LDC: 2.4.2.1	Salary and gratuity for Policy Analyst	LDC	Salary	54,000,000	34,000,000	15,000,000	49,000,000	90.7	
		LD	Gratuity	11,692,800	11,692,800		11,692,800	100.0	Salary and gratuity paid

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress	
MIA: 2.4.2.2	Dissemination of CEWERU operational guidelines in the 12 Districts.	MIA/NFP	Facilitation allowance	3,600,000	0		-	-	CEWERU operational guidelines were disseminated in the districts of Katakwi, Bukedea, Agago and Otuke and training of the district committee members was conducted in basic conflict prevention and management resolution.	
		MIA/NFP	Conference facilities	3,600,000	0		-	-		
		MIA/NFP	Refreshments and lunch	9,900,000	0		-	-		
		MIA/NFP	Assorted stationery	2,400,000	0		-	-		
		MIA/NFP	Fuel for coordination	6,300,000	0		-	-		
		MIA/NCSP					-	-		
		MIA/NCSP	Airing of radio jingles for 3 months	90,000,000	80,000,000		80,000,000	88.9		TV skits procured and run on UBC TV as series in English, Runyankole, Lunganda and Luo
	MIA/NCSP	Banners	5,000,000	0		-	-			
	MIA/NCSP	Development of skits/jingles in 6 languages	18,000,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released		
Moj: 2.4.2.1	Sensitisation Workshop targeting 100 govt officials in Western region (Fportal) to curb breach of contracts and violation of human rights	MojCA/DLAS	Facilitators	1,400,000	0		-		-	
		MojCA/DLAS	Out of Pocket refund	3,000,000	0		-		-	
		MojCA/DLAS	Rapporteurs Allowances	2,000,000	0		-		-	
		MojCA/DLAS	Publicity	2,161,500	0		-		-	
		MojCA/DLAS	Meals + Tea + snacks	3,000,000	0		-		-	
		MojCA/DLAS	Communication	100,000	0		-		-	
		MojCA/DLAS	Confrence facilities and Accommodation Perdiem	12,000,000	0		-		-	
		MojCA/DLAS	Print 1000 flyers and contacts handbook	10,000,000	0		-		-	
		MojCA/DLAS	Stationery(reams, printing etc)	1,975,320	0		-		-	
		MojCA/DLAS	Transport refund	12,500,000	0		-		-	
		MojCA/LC	Adverts in 2 Major daily News papers.	100,000,000	0		-		-	
		Moj: 2.4.2.2	Printing and publication of both approved and non approved Law chambers, Licensed Laywers and Universities in New Vision and Daily Monitor news papers.							

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
MoJ: 2.4.2.3	Awareness Creation programs to enhance knowledge and information on Laws rights, Obligations and duties by users of Admin General services	MojCA/Ad-minGen	posters	2,000,000	0		-	-	underatken
		MojCA/Ad-minGen	Radio Talk show	24,000,000	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	41.7	
		MojCA/Ad-minGen	TV talk shows	25,000,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	20.0	
		MojCA/Ad-minGen	user guides	10,000,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	50.0	
TAT: 2.4.2.1	Public education workshops	TAT	30,000,000	0	30,000,000	30,000,000	100.0		
TAT: 2.4.2.4	Strengthening customer care desks	TAT	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	100.0		
UHR: 2.4.2.3	Conduct Community human rights sensitization meetings/ baraza in all 10 regional offices (total baraza= 10 baraza per regional office i.e. 100 baraza) each with 200 community members	UHRC	per diem for RHRO during baraza (1 per baraza)	6,500,000	6,500,000		6,500,000	100.0	Completed details in the report
		UHRC	allowances for community mobilisers	5,000,000	5,000,000		5,000,000	100.0	
		UHRC	previsit- per diem for drivers	2,750,000	2,750,000		2,750,000	100.0	
		UHRC	publicity for baraza- announcements	5,000,000	5,000,000		5,000,000	100.0	
		UHRC	previsit - per diem for HROs	5,500,000	5,500,000		5,500,000	100.0	
		UHRC	per diem for driver (1 per baraza)	2,750,000	2,750,000		2,750,000	100.0	
		UHRC	per diem for 1 HRO- Education for 1 night per baraza	5,500,000	5,500,000		5,500,000	100.0	
		UHRC	per diem for Accounts Assistants- 1 per baraza	5,500,000	5,500,000		5,500,000	100.0	
		UHRC	per diem for external facilitator (2 nights per baraza)	65,000,000	0		-	-	
		UHRC	venues for baraza (tents, hall hire, chairs, etc)	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	2,500,000	100.0	
		UHRC	Community members (participants) welfare- refreshments	150,000,000	0		-	-	
		UHRC	Fuel for external	17,500,000	0	17,000,000	17,000,000	97.1	
UHRC	fuel for revisits and distribution of letters (110 liters per baraza)	17,500,000	17,500,000		17,500,000	100.0			
UHRC	Fuel for the activity- 80 liters per baraza	17,500,000	17,500,000		17,500,000	100.0			

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
ULR: 2.4.2.2	Conduct pre enactment advocacy for Financial Leasing Bill	ULRC	Workshop	40,000,000	0	30,000,000	30,000,000	75.0	On going
ULR: 2.4.2.4	Conduct pre enactment advocacy for Electronic Funds Transfer Bill	ULRC	radio programs and newspaper supplements	24,000,000	0	24,000,000	24,000,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Fuel	2,100,000	0	2,100,000	2,100,000	100.0	
		ULRC	Subsistence allowance	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	100.0	
UPF: 2.4.2.1	Design, procure and disseminate road safety sensitization materials to the public	UPF	Brochures	2,500,000	2,500,000		2,500,000	100.0	10,000 stickers and 5,000 brochures for Traffic were printed
		UPF	Stickers	10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	100.0	
UPF: 2.4.2.2	Select and train 100 officers on front desk management to improve customer care at police stations	UPF	Facilitators allowances	2,600,000	2,600,000		2,600,000	100.0	100 Officers of KMP trained
		UPF	Transport return	10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000	100.0	
		UPF	Lunch, break tea, dinner	6,600,000	6,600,000		6,600,000	100.0	
		UPF	Writing books	300,000	300,000		300,000	100.0	
		UPF	Cartridges	600,000	600,000		600,000	100.0	
		UPF	Flip charts	40,000	40,000		40,000	100.0	
		UPF	Photocopying paper	400,000	400,000		400,000	100.0	
LDC: 2.5.1.1	Procure 40 bicycles for fit persons	LDC	Bicycles	12,000,000	12,000,000		12,000,000	100.0	40 bicycles procured
LDC: 2.5.1.2	Identification and formation of fit persons committees to take safe custody of juveniles	LDC	For regular visits on children in homes	16,200,000	16,200,000		16,200,000	100.0	200 fit persons trained in the districts
		LDC	Facilitation for officers who will be identifying FIT persons through LCs	13,500,000	13,500,000		13,500,000	100.0	of Jinja,Gulu,Hoima,Mbarara, and Apach
UPF: 2.5.1.1	Procure a vehicle for investigation of SGBV and Children related offences	UPF	motor Vehicle	120,000,000	120,000,000		120,000,000	100.0	Contract awarded late and funds returned
Jud: 2.5.2.1	Train 60 Judicial Officers in Juvenile Justice	Judiciary	Stationery	6,000,000	0	6,000,000	6,000,000	100.0	
		Judiciary	Trainers' Allowance	6,000,000	0	6,000,000	6,000,000	100.0	

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
LDC: 2.5.2.1	Train 200 fit persons in Jinja, Gulu, Hoima, Mbarara, Apac	LDC	Facilitator fees	12,500,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	40.0	200 local government officials trained in Kibaale, Masindi, Fort-potal, Iganga, LDC, Makindye, and Nabweru
		LDC	Meals	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	4,000,000	100.0	
		LDC	Transport refund	10,000,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	50.0	
		LDC	Venue	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	2,500,000	100.0	
		LDC	fuel	2,625,000	0		-	-	
UPF: 2.5.2.1	Enhance sensitization on Sexual offences and drug prevention measures in schools radios and media houses	UPF	Allowances for Officers on Sensitization and refreshments	100,000,000	0		-	-	
DPP: 2.6.1.1	Facilitate accurate data collection, processing & management	DPP	Train in data collection	50,000,000	50,000,000		50,000,000	100.0	data collection and training done
MIA: 2.6.1.6	Monitor the importation, exportation, transportation, storage and use of explosives	MIA/FA	Per diem for 6 staff for 12 visits, 48 days @ 140000	40,320,000	40,320,000		40,320,000	100.0	Monitored the importation, exportation, transportation, use and storage of explosives in the Country
		MIA/FA	Assorted stationery	4,000,000	4,000,000		4,000,000	100.0	
		MIA/FA	Fuel	12,600,000	12,600,000		12,600,000	100.0	
MIA: 2.6.1.7	Conduct counter terrorism awareness program	MIA/FA	Meals and refreshments	16,000,000	0	16,000,000	16,000,000	100.0	conducted awareness in 4 regions
		MIA/FA	Radio talk shows	16,000,000	0	16,000,000	16,000,000	100.0	
		MIA/FA	Stationery	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	4,000,000	100.0	
		MIA/FA	Transport refund for 20pax for each workshop.	16,000,000	0	16,000,000	16,000,000	100.0	
		MIA/FA	TV talk shows	24,000,000	0	24,000,000	24,000,000	100.0	
		MIA/FA	venue for 8 workshops of two days each	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	8,000,000	100.0	
UPF: 2.6.1.13	Induction training for the newly recruited CFPOs to enhance their knowledge in handling child and domestic violence cases effectively	UPF	100 CFPOs inducted and deployed in stations, regions and outposts	8,500,000	8,500,000		8,500,000	100.0	Activity not done, the budget was too little as a result of typing era. The actual budget was 85million

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
UPF: 2.6.1.17	Carry out 3,000 post-mortem examinations to aid quick investigations	UPF	Facilitate the medical Doctors in conducting Postmortem	150,000,000	150,000,000		150,000,000	100.0	Paid 71 million for 1,420 postmortem, verification for the 1,559 had not been concluded
UPF: 2.6.1.19	Procure one vehicle for Police Surgeon of Arua	UPF	A vehicle to ease access to scenes of crime	120,000,000	0		-	-	This was changed and added to the 10 cars for CIID
UPF: 2.6.1.2	Construct 10 kennels upcountry	UPF	10 kennels	88,000,000	0		-	-	
UPF: 2.6.1.21	Procure SOCO kits to enhance professional identification and lifting of evidence from scenes of crime	UPF	Full SOCO kits	325,000,000	195,000,000		195,000,000	60.0	Contract awarded late due to change in suppliers
UPF: 2.6.1.23	Roll out the Muyenga community police model to five districts	UPF	Community halls	75,000,000	75,000,000		75,000,000	100.0	Activity not implemented due to land issues
		UPF	Bicycles	7,500,000	0		-	-	
		UPF	Benches, chairs and tables	13,000,000	13,000,000		13,000,000	100.0	
UPF: 2.6.1.24	Print 10,000 copies of PF 3 for victims of sexual violence	UPF	Printed Police form 3	30,000,000	30,000,000		30,000,000	100.0	10,000 form 3 were printed
UPF: 2.6.1.4	Procure a vehicle and 10 tricycles to enhance transportation of canine to scenes of crime	UPF	Tri cycles	180,000,000	0		90,000,000	50.0	Contract awarded late and funds returned
UPF: 2.6.1.5	Procure 6 sets of breeding of Springer Spaniel brand to enhance the quality of dogs in detection	UPF	Detection dogs	72,000,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released
UPF: 2.6.1.6	Induction of 20 new staff in dog handling techniques	UPF	Training tools- choke, collars, tracking lines, tracking harness	71,850,000	71,850,000		71,850,000	100.0	36 officers inducted in canine handling
UPF: 2.6.1.8	Procure veterinary surgical table and equipment for the clinic in Nagalama	UPF	surgical table, kits, animal treatment equipment	96,000,000	96,000,000		96,000,000	100.0	Equipment procured

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
MIA: 2.6.10.1	Marking of firearms in the UPDF Divisions of South Western.	MIA/NFP					-	-	Marked UPDF arms in Mbarara (second division including units and detachments from Western and South-Western region. With additional support from British government, we were able to conduct a mop-up arms marking in 4th Division-Gulu, 5th Division-Moroto and 258 police guns that were back loaded from Magamaga. At the helm of rampant armed incidents involving firearms misuse, institutions are now able to track guns used in commission of crime.
		MIA/NFP	DSA for field work	10,900,000	0	10,900,000	10,900,000	100.0	
		MIA/NFP	Fuel for field work	2,100,000	0	2,100,000	2,100,000	100.0	
MIA: 2.6.3.4	Develop Amnesty Commission reporter National Databank	MIA/AC	Finger print Scanners and webcam	12,000,000	0	12,000,000	12,000,000	100.0	
		MIA/AC	Laptop computer	3,500,000	0	3,500,000	3,500,000	100.0	
	Procurement of tools, equipment and materials for prisoners' rehabilitation through vocational training	UPS	Purchase of tools and materials (for carpentry, soap, metal fabrication, and tailoring) for 8 workshops	80,000,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released
MIA: 2.6.7.1	Prepare social inquiry reports and offender screening	MIA/NCSP NCSP	Fuel @ UGX 100,000/qtr x 50 stations	20,000,000	20,000,000		20,000,000	100.0	A total of 3656 Social inquiry reports have been prepared (Kampala Extra-400, Central- 1055, Western -423, Eastern- 352, Northern -1426) resulting into 2543 orders
		MIA/NCSP NCSP	Field travel allowances @ UGX 200,000 x 50 targeted courts x 12 months	60,000,000	60,000,000		60,000,000	100.0	
MIA: 2.6.7.3	Placement and Offender compliance checks by regional offices once a qtr	MIA/NCSP NCSP	Fuel for field visits	32,000,000	0	12,000,000	12,000,000	37.5	10,541 orders placed and supervised. 4 compliance checks were conducted to each of the districts. 470 re-arrests were made.
		MIA/NCSP NCSP	Field allowances for 8 regions once a qtr (Officer/Driver) - Average no. of districts for @ region is 21)	64,000,000	0	24,000,000	24,000,000	37.5	

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
MIA: 2.6.7.8	Support to district community service committees	MIA/NCSP NCSP	Allowances to DCSC (80 districts x 1m x 4Qtrs)	320,000,000	0	120,000,000	120,000,000	37.5	19 districts were supported, Myuge, Ngora, Sironko, Isingiro, Mitoma, Kalanga, Kibaale, Kiboga, Luwero, Dokolo, Oyam
UPS: 2.6.9.1	Recruitment and training of 1,000 staff	UPS	920 new recruit Warders and Wardresses trained for 9 months	1,000,000,000	700,000,000	30,000,000	730,000,000	73.0	69 Cadet Pos and 41 CASPS are undergoing training at PTS; 1,228 warders/war-dresses were passed out in March 2015.
MIA: 2.7.1.1	Train beneficiaries (victims and reporters) in Agricultural management and metal fabrication skills in 6 DRTs	MIA/AC MIA/AC	Agricultural tools (2 hoes, one pesticide per person, 30 kgs of seeds of maize or beans) Metal fabrication start-up tool kit	46,800,000 25,200,000	0 0	46,800,000 25,200,000	46,800,000 25,200,000	100.0 100.0	bought metal fabrication start up kits
MIA: 2.7.1.2	Conduct dialogue and reconciliation between reporters and host community members in the affected areas in 6 DRTs	MIA/AC MIA/AC MIA/AC	Fuel (350 litres per meeting) Stationery (Printing paper, pens and other materials) Perdiem for staff (5 staff for each meeting for 3 days in 6 DRTs)	7,350,000 1,800,000 5,400,000	0 0 0	7,350,000 1,800,000	7,350,000 1,800,000	100.0 100.0	6 dialogue and reconciliation meetings between reporters and host community members were conducted in the 6 DRTs
MoJ: 2.7.1.3	Maintenance of regional Buildings, equipment and office furniture	MoJCA/FA	For each regional office	15,000,000	0	15,000,000	15,000,000	100.0	
MoJ: 2.7.1.5	Strengthening the public trustee role by reviving TC's hence reducing Lead time and ensuring Quality services delivered	MoJCA/Ad-minGen MoJCA/Ad-minGen	Allowances (2officers x 100 estates) Fuel for inspection (100 estates x 10 Litre per estate)	24,000,000 4,000,000	0 0	5,000,000	5,000,000	20.8	
UHR: 2.7.1.6	Documentation of human rights violations/abuses- Field investigations/ research in 4 sub regions	UHRC UHRC UHRC UHRC	allowances for 8 research assistants Consultative meetings stationery, printing and photocopying fuel	40,000,000 50,000,000 20,000,000 19,999,000	0 0 0 0	5,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000	5,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000	12.5 10.0 25.0 25.0	

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
ULS: 2.7.1.2	10,000 indigent persons including children will receive legal aid	ULS	Filing fees for court cases in 10 branches	6,000,000	6,000,000		6,000,000	100.0	16,792 clients were represented by the clinics. 8,392 of these clients were old while 8,400 were new; 10,388 were male while 6,404 were female. Out of the total number of 16,792 cases, 1,565 were completed in office through AD
		ULS	Assorted Stationery for 10 branches	20,000,000	20,000,000		20,000,000	100.0	
		ULS	Legal Advisory Support-Transport to courts and locus in 10 branches	30,000,000	30,000,000		30,000,000	100.0	
		ULS	Contribution to monitoring and branch inspection	8,000,000	0		-	-	
LDC: 2.8.1.1	Provision of legal aid services to 600 walk in clients per year	LDC	Pens, books, paper	2,000,000	2,000,000		2,000,000	100.0	200 fit persons were identified and 5 Committees formed.
		LDC	fuel	7,200,000	7,200,000		7,200,000	100.0	
		LDC	per diem & facilitation for social workers for 12 months	28,800,000	23,800,000	5,000,000	28,800,000	100.0	
ULS: 2.8.1.3	Regional sensitization of stakeholders, University Students and LDC students on pro bono and legal aid services, Enrollment of Advocates in Probono scheme	ULS	Honoraria to facilitators (8people)	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	4,000,000	100.0	The ULS Pro Bono Project organized and held 2 successful interactive meetings with JLOS stakeholders in Gulu and Jinja on the 16 th and 19 th of June. These meetings were aimed at appreciating the ethos of the Pro Bono project of ULS, improving the provision of Pro Bono service, sharing best practices and experiences as well as creating, strengthening linkages and improving referral pathways. 63 participants attended.
		ULS	Venue hire for sensitisation meetings in the 4 regions	3,200,000	0		-	-	
		ULS	Meals & refreshments(400 people)	24,000,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	20.8	
		ULS	Fuel to travel and monitor activities in the 4 regions	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	100.0	

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
ULS: 2.8.1.4	Conduct weeklong Legal Aid Open Week in 3 districts	ULS	Radio programmes and announcements in the 3 districts	12,000,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released
		ULS	Chairs	1,500,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released
		ULS	Hiring of tents	6,000,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released
		ULS	Venue in the 3 districts	4,500,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released
		ULS	Meals and refreshments in the 3 districts	21,000,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released
		ULS	Stationery for the 3 districts	4,500,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released
		ULS	Security for the 3 districts	7,500,000	0		-	-	Funds were not released
		Judiciary	Additional Training Expenses	71,680,000	0		-	-	
Jud: 3.1.1.1	Support to one Grade One Magistrate in Masters of Law in Leadership and Advocacy for Women in Africa at Georgetown University							Funds were not released	
LDC: 3.1.1.1	Train 80 JLOS staff in human rights	LDC	Course fees	200,000,000	0	50,000,000	50,000,000	25.0	40 JLOS staff trained in Human Rights
MIA: 3.1.1.3	Purchase 500 offender protective gear	MIA/NCSP	Purchase of 500 gloves	5,000,000	0		-	-	250 offender jackets were procured and distributed to offenders and supervisors
		MIA/NCSP	Purchase of offender jackets	12,500,000	0		-	-	
MoG: 3.1.1.2	Purchase beddings for 550 juveniles in (Naguru, Arua, Masindi, Gulu, Fort Portal, Mbale and Kapingirisa) and Kapingirisa NRC	MoGLSD	Purchase of Mattresses for Remand Homes	72,000,000	72,000,000		72,000,000	100.0	Procured
Sec: 3.1.1.1	Activities for Human Rights Action Plan	Secretariat-2	Facilitation for the Steering Committee Preparing for the NAP	22,620,000	20,620,000		20,620,000	91.2	Several meetings were held by the Steering Committee
		Secretariat-2	Launching of NAP by H.E the President	20,000,000					
		Secretariat-2	Steering Committee and NAP Secretariat Workshops	81,436,980	81,436,980		81,436,980	100.0	

Activity Code	Activity Description	institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
UHR: 3.1.1.5	Support to the preparation of the National Action Plan (NAP)	UHRC	Meeting with stakeholders in popularising UPR outcomes & NAP process in Kla (90 participants)	295,000	0	295,000	295,000	100.0	On going
		UHRC	Support to NAP implementation	100,000,000	100,000,000		100,000,000	100.0	
		UHRC	stakeholders meeting- Lunch	2,700,000	2,700,000		2,700,000	100.0	
		UHRC	stakeholders meeting- writing pads	450,000	450,000		450,000	100.0	
		UHRC	stakeholders meeting- teas	1,440,000	1,440,000		1,440,000	100.0	
		UHRC	stakeholders meeting- facilitators allowance	1,200,000	1,200,000		1,200,000	100.0	
		UHRC	stakeholders meeting- hall hire	800,000	800,000		800,000	100.0	
		UHRC	printing and binding final report	2,000,000	2,000,000		2,000,000	100.0	
		UHRC	media coordination	500,000	500,000		500,000	100.0	
		UHRC	fuel refund for 90 participants	9,000,000	9,000,000		9,000,000	100.0	
		UHRC	banners	1,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	100.0	
		UHRC	rapporteur	500,000	500,000		500,000	100.0	
		ULS: 3.1.1.2	Know your Rights, Use your Rights Awareness	ULS	Radio spot messages "(10 branches)	40,000,000	40,000,000		40,000,000

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress	
ULS: 3.1.1.3	Annual Rule of Law commemoration week	ULS	Honoraria for radio presenters-12	3,600,000	0		-	-	1 were hosted on the Spectrum Radio One talk show from 7:00pm to 8:00pm. The team that was interviewed by talk show host Edmond Kizito discussed the status of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCRs) in Uganda. An assessment of Uganda's performance in observing, fostering and protecting these rights vis-à-vis the internationally recognized standards was done while pointing out the gaps and successes with practical examples as well as on the political economy of our human rights system. Listeners/members of the general public were sensitized on the policy and legal framework governing these rights and their enforcement in Uganda; as well as their rights as citizens and the obligations of the State to ensure observance, enjoyment and protection of these rights. The public was sensitized on the various aspects of these rights as well as the respective actors i.e. duty bearers and rights holders. Proposals were also proffered on ways to guarantee, observe and protect the ESCRs in Uganda.	
		ULS	Honorarium for guest speaker	3,000,000	0		-	-		
		ULS	News paper Advert	3,400,000	0		-	-		
		ULS	Venue for Conference- Kampala	5,000,000	0		-	-		
		ULS	6 regional radio talk shows	8,000,000	0		-	-		
		ULS	1 TV talkshow	7,000,000	0		-	-		
		ULS	High stakeholders meeting	5,000,000	0		-	-		
		ULS	meals and refreshments-500 people	25,000,000	0		-	-		
		UPF	Two roomed facility	250,000,000	0		-	-		Funds were not released
		UPF	Filing cabinet	12,000,000	0		-	-		
UPF	Chairs	9,000,000	0		-	-				
UPF	Desks	5,000,000	0		-	-				

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
UPF: 3.1.1.15	Conduct post course monitoring and evaluation of the performance of the SPCs and former LAPs on human rights observance	UPF					-	-	
		UPF	Tonner	1,700,000	0	1,700,000	1,700,000	100.0	
		UPF	Cartridge	600,000	0	600,000	600,000	100.0	
		UPF	Reams of paper	200,000	0	200,000	200,000	100.0	
		UPF	Facilitation for officers travel	7,800,000	0	7,800,000	7,800,000	100.0	
UPF: 3.1.1.9	Conduct a sensitisation Training for former Local Administration Police(LAP) and Special Police Constables (SPCs) in five policing Regions	UPF	Meals, stationery, consumables, facilitators, water, power, transport, medicare	88,200,000	0	30,500,000	30,500,000	34.6	100 spcs trained, with only 30 million released
UPS: 3.1.1.1	Induction of Visiting Justices on inspection and complaints handling	UPS	Safari day allowance for some Visiting Justices	990,000	0		-	-	35 Visiting Justices were sensitised in Southern region which covered 7 districts.
		UPS	Transport refund	16,800,000	0		-	-	
		UPS	Stationery (Tonner, cartridge, writing pads, photocopying papers, flip charts, markers, pens etc)	11,900,000	0		-	-	
		UPS	per diem for some of the visiting justices	40,320,000	0		-	-	
		UPS	Per diem for facilitators	720,000	0		-	-	
		UPS	Conference package	24,200,000	0		-	-	
		UPS	Fuel for facilitators	3,600,000	0		-	-	
		UPS	Prisoners' uniform	150,000,000	0		-	-	funds were not released
UPS: 3.1.1.3	Support to Purchase of 7,500 Prisoners uniform	UPS							
UPS: 3.1.1.4	Feeding of Prisoners at court	UPS	feed prisoners produced before Kampala, Masaka and Jinja courts	100,000,000	0		-		
UPS: 3.1.1.5	Reintegration of 1000 offenders into their communities	UPS	1000 inmates successfully reintegrated	50,000,000	0		-	Funds were not released	
UPS: 3.1.3.1	Support to Human Rights Committees	UPS	Human Rights Committees supported with materials, stationery etc	50,000,000	50,000,000		50,000,000	100.0	30 human rights committees were facilitated with materials and stationery

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
UPS: 3.1.5.1	Construction of water borne toilets in 40 Prisons to eliminate the bucket system	UPS	Contract sum for the construction of water borne toilets	800,000,000	500,000,000	100,000,000	600,000,000	75.0	Construction work commenced, work to be completed by August 2015
MoJ: 3.1.8.1	Handle 700 cases by the committee on the Presidential Prerogative of Mercy to reduce congestion in prisons	MoJCA/DLAS	Allowances for Quarterly Meetings	16,000,000	0		-	-	funds were not released
		MoJCA/DLAS	workshop to streamline the process from sentencing to signature & Dispatch of pardon instruments.	10,840,000	0		-	-	
		MoJCA/DLAS	Training in Basic Management skills attained by the secretary	5,000,000	0		-	-	
		MoJCA/DLAS	Field visits to regions and prisons to ascertain the extent of congestion	20,160,000	0		-	-	
		MoJCA/DLAS	To Benchmark Best practices in other common wealth Countries	25,000,000	0		-	-	
		MoJCA/DLAS	office furniture and other consumables procured	3,000,000	0		-	-	
UPF: 3.1.9.5	Expand the suspect profiling and monitoring system to 5 Municipalities	UPF	Cameras	3,000,000	3,000,000		3,000,000	100.0	
UPF: 3.1.9.6	Conduct monthly monitoring and inspections (with DPP, UHRC, Judiciary) to KMP, and stations within municipalities	UPF	Computers and accessories	20,000,000	20,000,000		20,000,000	100.0	
		UPF	Reams of paper	400,000	0		-	-	30 million released but activity not done since the system, Suspect profiling was not yet deployed
DCI: 3.2.1.1	Provide beddings and maintenance for immigration suspects in newly built immigration Holding Facility	DCIC	Facilitation to officers on monitoring visits	48,000,000	0		20,000,000	41.7	
		DCIC	Bed(double decker for suspects)	6,500,000	6,500,000		6,500,000	100.0	Custody center not yet complete
		DCIC	Blankets(for suspects)	600,000	600,000		600,000	100.0	Custody center not yet complete
		DCIC	Mattresses	2,000,000	2,000,000		2,000,000	100.0	Custody center not yet complete

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
JSC: 3.2.1.1	Holding of prison inmates workshops in Mbarara, Arua, Mbale and Karamoja Districts. Two workshops will be held in each of these districts	JSC	Payment of allowances for commissioner's drivers	1,320,000	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	75.8	4 Holding of prison inmates workshops in Mbarara, Arua, Mbale, Busia and Karamoja Districts. Two workshops will be held in each of these districts
		JSC	Payment of subsistence allowance for JSC support staff	1,320,000	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	75.8	
		JSC	Payment of presentation allowance for staff of JSC presenting papers during workshops	3,600,000	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	27.8	
		JSC	payment of presentation allowance to Staff of other JLOS institutions for presenting papers during workshops	2,880,000	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	34.7	
		JSC	Payment subsistence allowance to 4 staff of other JLOS institutions participating in the workshops	11,520,000	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	17.4	
		JSC	Payment of subsistence allowance and for 6 officers of JSC participating in the prisons workshops	12,960,000	0	-	-	-	
		JSC	Procurement of fuel for JSC commissioners travelling to the workshops	3,200,000	0	-	-	-	
		JSC	Procurement of fuel for JSC staff vehicles travelling to the workshops	6,400,000	0	-	-	-	
Jud: 3.2.1.1		Conduct the JLOS Integrity Committee Tour	Judiciary	Travel Allowances for teams	300,000,000	0	-	-	
UPF: 3.2.1.1	Pilot IT information system in 7 police Divisions of KMP to improve customer care for police services	UPF	Electronic Billboard	35,000,000	35,000,000	-	35,000,000	100.0	5 Electronic bill board delivered and installations already completed at CPS and Katwe
Jud: 3.3.2.2	Procure uniform for staff in courts	Judiciary	Procure staff uniforms	30,000,000	0	30,000,000	30,000,000	100.0	The procurement was not made

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
MIA: 3.3.2.3	Facilitate top management to undertake 4 monitoring visits.	MIA/FA	Stationery - lumpsum	1,200,000	0	1,200,000	1,200,000	100.0	M&E done by management
		MIA/FA	Fuel for field work	6,300,000	0	300,000	300,000	4.8	
		MIA/FA	Perdiem for 3 drivers and 1 body guard	4,400,000	0	2,400,000	2,400,000	54.5	
		MIA/FA	Perdiem for field activity (20 days a year @ UGX 160,000 for 20 pax)	64,000,000	0	14,000,000	14,000,000	21.9	
MoJ: 3.3.2.1	Monitoring and evaluation, data Gathering and production of Quarterly Reports, 1000 copies of Ministerial Policy Statement and Budget Framework Paper	MoJCA/PPU	print 1000 copies of MPS	90,000,000	80,000,000	10,000,000	90,000,000	100.0	Ministerial Policy Statement as well as Sector Budget Framework Paper generated and printed. Quarterly report generated and submitted to MoFPED
		MoJCA/PPU	print 1000 copies of BFP	90,000,000	80,000,000	10,000,000	90,000,000	100.0	
		MoJCA/PPU	Stationary	60,000,000	50,000,000	9,000,000	59,000,000	98.3	
		MoJCA/PPU	Fuel(4000 for data gathering)	16,000,000	0	-	-	-	
Sec: 3.3.2.2	Conduct JLOS SIP III Mid term evaluation	Secretariat-2	Consultancy	350,000,000	350,000,000		350,000,000	100.0	
UPF: 3.3.2.2	Training of Fraud Investigator to improve on investigation of fraud detection enhanced.	UPF	Fund for feeding and payment of training facilitators during training	50,000,000	0	50,000,000	50,000,000	100.0	97 Fraud investigators were trained
		UPF	Meetings	15,000,000	0		-	-	Assessment to identify the best performing station on Human Rights in 10 Divisions done
		UPF	Bull	1,200,000	0		-	-	
UPF: 3.3.2.4	Reward best performing unit in human rights observance and accountability	UPF	Trophies	4,500,000	0		-	-	
		DPP	out of pocket allowance for participants	6,000,000	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	33.3	DPP/CID meetings held
		DPP	transport refund for participants	4,000,000	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	25.0	
DPP: 3.4.1.1	Conduct DPP/CID Top Management regional coordination meetings and workshops	DPP	venue hire for the meetings and workshops	60,000,000	0	7,000,000	7,000,000	11.7	
		DPP	perdiem for prosecutors and investigative teams and witness facilitation	24,000,000	0	20,000,000	20,000,000	83.3	Investigation conducted in 10 serious crime cases
		DPP	witness facilitation	40,000,000	0	30,000,000	30,000,000	75.0	
DPP: 3.4.3.1	Conduct prosecution led investigations and prosecutions of serious crimes	DPP	fuel for travel inland	50,001,000	0		-	-	

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
DPP: 3.4.3.2	Produce and disseminate copies of anti-corruption & cyber laws	DPP	Purchase of legal reference materials	10,500,000	10,500,000		10,500,000	100.0	30 copies of anticorruption laws produced and distributed
DPP: 3.4.3.3	Conduct placement training and visits to other criminal justice agencies	DPP	per diem for officers going on placement	18,225,000	0	18,225,000	18,225,000	100.0	4 placement training conducted
		DPP	Air tickets and visa costs; out of pocket allowance for officers going on placement	21,000,000	0	21,000,000	21,000,000	100.0	
		DPP	warm clothing allowance for officer going on placement	153,000	0	153,000	153,000	100.0	
		UPF	Pay allowances for Detectives involved in investigation and processing Forensic Exhibits	24,000,000	24,000,000		24,000,000	100.0	
UPF: 3.4.3.1	Complete Investigation of reported corruption cases under investigations	UPF	Procure soft ware and computer forensic item	75,000,000	0		-	-	Investigated 418 cases and submitted 67 files to DPP for legal advise while 351 are under inquiry
		MIA/FA	Airing jingle for 6 months	135,000,000	0	0	0	0	
MIA: 3.6.2.1	Conduct public awareness on TIP prevention through radio and TV talk shows, jingles and adverts.	MIA/FA	Develop Radio jingles in 5 languages	15,000,000	0	15,000,000	15,000,000	100.0	
		Secretariat-2	study reports	200,000,000	200,000,000		200,000,000	100.0	JLOS SIC conducted
Sec: 3.6.2.1	Joint Sector inspections	Secretariat-2	2 Sector Inspection	50,000,000		50,000,000	50,000,000	100.0	
		Secretariat-2	Venues and public address	301,000,000	301,000,000		301,000,000	100.0	Facilitated
Sec: 3.6.2.2	Facilitate Working Groups , Technical Committee and Steering	Secretariat-2		301,000,000					
Sec: 3.6.2.3	Support to JLOS financial management function	Secretariat-2	Support to jlos financial management function	265,000,000	165,000,000		165,000,000	62.3	the finance function support to do filed visits and produce Semi and annual financial reports
		Secretariat-2	preparation and dissemination of SWAP Workplan	150,000,000	100,000,000		100,000,000	66.7	Work plan prepared and disseminated

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
Sec: 3.6.2.5	Print and electronic media outreach programmes including standardisation of IEC materials	Secretariat-2	Print and electronic media	250,000,000	250,000,000		250,000,000	100.0	Consultancy procured
Sec: 3.6.2.6	Internal audit compliance	Secretariat-2	Carry out periodical review audit	150,000,000	150,000,000		150,000,000	100.0	Internal auditor and audit committee was facilitated to collect data, do filed visits and produce reports
Sec: 4.1.1.1	Staff emoluments for Secretariat	Sector Wide -1	Monthly Wages	2,648,277,324	2,648,277,324		2,648,277,324	100.0	staff were paid salaries and gratuities
Sec: 4.1.2.1	Administrative Expenses	Sector Wide -1	Fuel	120,000,000	120,000,000		120,000,000	100.0	Utilized
		Sector Wide -1	Stationary, Photo copying and printing	240,000,000	240,000,000		240,000,000	100.0	Utilized
Sec: 4.1.3.1	Short courses, in house trainings, on line training	Sector Wide -1	Vehicle maintenance	50,000,000	50,000,000		50,000,000	100.0	Utilized
		Sector Wide -1	Communication (Telephone)	24,000,000	24,000,000		24,000,000	100.0	Utilized
Sec: 4.2.4.1	Publication of Annual reports, Semi Annual reports	Sector Wide -1	Training	200,000,000	200,000,000		200,000,000	100.0	Staff training was done
Sec: 4.2.5.1	Facilitation of JLOS Structures (112 DCCs, advisory board, RCCs)	Secretariat-2	Printing, binding	150,000,000	150,000,000		150,000,000	100.0	Utilized
		Secretariat-2	Support to 112 DCCs, advisory board, RCCs	1,002,000,000	950,000,000		950,000,000	94.8	DCCs facilitated
Sec: 4.2.5.11	Transport support to facilitate Internal Audit Compliance and strengthening Financial Management System.	Secretariat-2	Procure Vehicle	120,000,000	120,000,000		120,000,000	100.0	car purchased
Sec: 4.2.5.13	Hold Annual Justice Forum	Secretariat-2	Hold Annual Justice Forum	300,000,000	0		-	-	not release not done
Sec: 4.2.5.14	Hold Annual and Semi Annual JLOS Review	Secretariat-2	Hold Annual JLOS Review	100,000,000	100,000,000		100,000,000	100.0	Held
		Secretariat-2	Hold Semi Annual JLOS Review	30,000,000	30,000,000		30,000,000	100.0	Held
Sec: 4.2.5.15	Carry out M&E Activities (Reporting, Surveys)	Secretariat-2	Carry out M&E Activities (Reporting, Surveys)	200,000,000	200,000,000		200,000,000	100.0	Joint M&E undertaken details in thereport

Activity Code	Activity Description	Institutions	Input	Budget (A)	GoU (B)	DPGS (C)	Cum. Release (D)	Budget Performance	Performance Progress
Sec: 4.2.5.2	DCC, RCC, National Chain Link and workshop evaluations	Secretariat-2	DCC,RCC, National Chain Link and workshop evaluations	300,000,000	300,000,000		300,000,000	100.0	Done in Mbale, Gulu and Mbarara and Kampala
Sec: 4.2.5.3	Capacity Building and support to JLOS PPUs	Secretariat-2	3 Trainings	500,000,000	350,000,000		350,000,000	70.0	PPUs facilitated
Sec: 4.2.5.4	Facilitation of construction committee	Secretariat-2	Facilitation	100,000,000	100,000,000		100,000,000	100.0	Facilitated
Sec: 4.2.5.5	Supervision of construction of justice centres (Mini JLOS)	Secretariat-2	Contractors, contracts and Supervision works	250,000,000	200,000,000		200,000,000	80.0	
Sec: 4.2.5.7	Implement quickwins in the JLOS Anti-corruption strategy and support to institutions to develop anti corruption strategies	Secretariat-2	Implement quickwins activities	150,000,000	130,000,000		130,000,000	86.7	
Sec: 4.2.5.8	Support to Human Resource managers forum	Secretariat-2	Support to HR managers forum	100,000,000	100,000,000		100,000,000	100.0	HR managers meetings facilitated
Sec: 4.2.5.9	Support to staff appraisal systems	Secretariat-2	Support to staff appraisal systems	50,000,000	0		-	-	
Sec: 4.2.6.1	Deployment of the GIS and IJMIS and pilot to 3 sector institutions	Secretariat-2	Deployment of the GIS and IJMIS	150,000,000	0		-	-	ongoing
Sec: 4.2.6.2	Procure computers, printers and other office equipment for newly recruited staff in the secretariat	Secretariat-2	Computers, printers etc	100,000,000	80,000,000		80,000,000	80.0	printers and computer were bought for the new staff
Sub Total				52,722,849,069	24,556,205,705	6,669,710,000	31,225,276,000	58.8	

ANNEX 2: DISTRICTS OF UGANDA WITHOUT A COMPLETE CHAIN ON JLOS SERVICES

1. Abim
2. Alebtong
3. Amudat
4. Amuria
5. Amuru
6. Buhweju
7. Bukwo
8. Bulambuli
9. Buliisa
10. Butumbala
11. Buvuma
12. Buyende
13. Kaabong
14. Kalungu
15. Kamwenge
16. Kibuku
17. Kween
18. Lwengo
19. Luuka
20. Mitooma
21. Nakaseke
22. Namayingo
23. Namutumba
24. Napak
25. Ntoroko
26. Oyam
27. Rubirizi
28. Sheema

ANNEX 4 : STATUS OF JLOS CONSTRUCTION PROJETS

Project	Location	Description	Contractor	Start date	Contract Amount	Status
Ibanda Justice Center	Ibanda	Police station, Court building, holding cell, and a Directorate of Public Prosecutions' office	JP Construction Services Ltd	29 th July, 2014	1,877,290,832	Completed awaiting handover
Mityana Justice Center	Mityana	Police station, Court building, holding cell, and a Directorate of Public Prosecutions' office	BMK Uganda Ltd	08 th August, 2014	1,479,014,962	Completed awaiting handover
Kiboga Justice Center	Kiboga	Police station, Court building, holding cell, and a Directorate of Public Prosecutions' office	Ghali Technical Services	09 th July, 2014	1,510,876,089	Practical completion; pending hand over
Kiruhura Justice Center	Kiruhura	Police station, Court building, holding cell, and a Directorate of Public Prosecutions' office	Hotel Zawadi Ltd	29 th July, 2015	1,507,132,851	Contractor is mobilizing materials
Koboko Justice Center	Koboko	Police station, Court building, holding cell, and a Directorate of Public Prosecutions' office	Dolphins Consulting Ltd	17 th Sept, 2014	894,937,901	Completed awaiting handover
Nwoya Justice Center	Nwoya	Police station, Court building, holding cell, and a Directorate of Public Prosecutions' office	Nasal BK Limited	14 th July, 2014	1,516,916,983	Construction is on going
Wakiso Justice Center	Wakiso	Police station, Court building, holding cell, and a Directorate of Public Prosecutions' office	Deraru Construction Ltd	24 th June, 2014	1,413,973,704	Final stages of completion
Lamwo Justice Center	Lamwo	Police station, Court building, holding cell, and a Directorate of Public Prosecutions' office	Adams Engineering Services Ltd	21 st March, 2012	1,418,572,128	Finishing stage
Kayunga Justice Center	Kayunga	Police station, Court building, holding cell, and a Directorate of Public Prosecutions' office	3MS Investments Ltd	5 th July 2012	1,325,561,839	Completed and handed over

Project	Location	Description	Contractor	Start date	Contract Amount	Status
Judicial Studies Institute at Nakawa	Kampala	A training center for Judicial Officers	Home Builders Ltd	13 th April 2012	1,190,156,753	Completed and handed over on 22 nd April 2015
Kyenjojo Justice Center	Kyenjojo	Court building, holding cell, and a Directorate of Public Prosecutions' office	3MS Investments Ltd	3 rd March 2013	1,014,762,915	Finishing level
Bukwo Magistrate Court	Bukwo	A Magistrates Court	Otada Construction Ltd	19 th June 2013	832,877,422	Final finishing stage.
Amuria Mini JLOS	Amuria	A Magistrates Court	3MS Investment Ltd	10 th May 2012	421,441,519	Completion stage; finishing of the parking, drainage and fitting of doors on-going
Mini JLOS Court at Ngora	Ngora	A Magistrates Court	Alma Connexious	30 th July 2012	344,478,167	Completed and handed over
Staff residence at Amolatar	Amolatar	02 Units staff residence	Khazana Services Ltd	2012	174,654,207	Completed and handed over
Staff quarter Apala House	Alebtong	02 Units staff residence	Selkou (U) Ltd	18 th April 2012	208,705,200	Final stages of completion
Makindye Family and Children Court	Kampala	Family and Children's Court	Engineering Trade Links (U) Ltd	September, 2012	910,209,442	Finishing stage
Kabale Police Station	Kabale	Police Station	Police Construction Unit	2015	500,000,000	Completed the slab; moving to roofing stage.
Kyenjojo Police Station	Kyenjojo	Police Station	Police Construction Unit	2014	500,000,000	Construction on-going- finishing stage
Kabalye 4-storied classroom block	Masindi	Classroom blocks	Plan build Technical Services	March, 2011	4,324,964,501	Finishing stage

Project	Location	Description	Contractor	Start date	Contract Amount	Status
Dokolo DPP	Dokolo	01 Directorate of Public Prosecution's office	Hebron Investments Ltd	29 th June 2012	243,844,113	Completed and handed over. Project under defects liability period.
DPP Amuru offices & staff quarters	Amuru	01 Directorate of Public Prosecution's office and staff accommodation	Mayi kayegi Hotel Ltd	14 th September 2011	297,797,285	Completed and handed over
Paidha DPP Offices	Zombo	01 Directorate of Public Prosecution's office	Ishaka Muhereza Workshop	24 th February 2010	191,794,557	Completed and handed over. Construction of the VIP latrine is on-going
Kapchorwa DPP Offices	Kapchorwa	01 Directorate of Public Prosecution's office	Ghali Technical Services	27 th June 2014	384,173,992	Finishing level
Kalangala DPP Offices	Kalangala	01 Directorate of Public Prosecution's office	Alma Connexious	October, 2013	400,000,000	Practical completion stage
DPP offices at Amolatar	Amolatar	01 Directorate of Public Prosecution's office	Josiku Technical Services	24 th February 2010	184,917,753	Completed
DPP Office at Kabermaido	Kabermaido	01 Directorate of Public Prosecution's office	Muhekamu Enterprises Ltd	24 th February 2010	199,984,314	Completed and handed over
DPP offices in Abim	Abim	01 Directorate of Public Prosecution's office	Danomabar Technical Services	24 th February 2010	193,182,897	Completed
DPP staff quarter in Abim	Abim	01 Unit staff accommodation	Texas Solutions	25 th May 2011	95,520,920	Completed
DPP offices in Nakapiripirit	Nakapiripirit	01 Directorate of Public Prosecution's office	Muhekamu Enterprises Ltd	15 th December 2008	199,984,314	Finishing stage
DPP staff quarters at Nakapiripirit	Nakapiripirit	01 Unit staff accommodation	Ibhacom Services Ltd	25 th May 2011	96,290,290	Ring beam level
DPP offices in Adjumani	Adjumani	01 Directorate of Public Prosecution's office	Ishaka Muhereza Workshop	24 th February 2010	192,197,196	Completed

Project	Location	Description	Contractor	Start date	Contract Amount	Status
Construction of a Reception Centre at Lamwo Prison	Lamwo	Construction of a reception Centre	Grand Construction Company Ltd	2012	498,000,000	Completed
Construction of New Nebbi Prison	Nebbi	Phase I of the project involves construction of 01 administration block to accommodate about 8 offices, 02 blocks of Prisoners' Wards and a 5 stance VIP latrine, and 03 blocks of staff housing to accommodate 18 staff.	Enscon Limited	16-Sept-2012	1,359,194,005	Construction stalled due to lack of funds to complete project. Administration block and staff houses were at roofing stage, while the fencing had just started.
Re-Construction of Water and Sanitation System at Tororo	Tororo	Water and sanitation improvement				Practically completed awaiting plumbing works
Construction of a 02 classroom block at Masindi Prison	Masindi	02 classroom block at Masindi Prison for inmates	Grand Construction Company Ltd	02-June-2014	91,264,740	Completed
Construction of a Reception Centre at Amita Prison	Abim	Construction of a ward to accommodate 70 Prisoners, a toilet block and septic tank	Grand Construction Co Ltd	2014	473,476,804	Completed
Construction of a Reception Centre at Amuru Prison	Amuru	Specifications were changed to include 01 ward, external fencing and VIP latrine.	Pioneer construction Ltd	25-july-2014	467,270,080	Final finishes
Construction of a Reception Centre at Isingiro Prison	Isingiro	Specifications were changed to include 01 ward, external fencing and VIP latrine.	Widescope Group of Companies	29-May-2014	466,023,398	Completed and handed over
Construction of a Reception Centre at Kaabong Prison	Kaabong	Specifications were changed to include 01 ward, external fencing and VIP latrine.		25-july-2014	481,654,870	Completed and ready for occupation

Project	Location	Description	Contractor	Start date	Contract Amount	Status
Ndorwa Prison Re-Construction	Kabale	Re-construction, expansion and re-modification of Ndorwa Prison and prison barracks	Dorom Contractors	28-March-2014	472,407,531	Completed and handed over
Renovation of 3 Wards at Patiko Prison	Gulu	03 Prisoners wards to accommodate 150 Prisoners	Roja (U) Ltd	12-May-2014	494,878,725	Completed
Renovation of 3 Wards at Tororo Prison	Tororo	03 Prisoners wards to accommodate 150 Prisoners	Amugoli Enterprises Ltd	15-May-2014	517,800,907	Finishing stage; plumbing works on-going
Water Borne Toilets Construction in 40 Prison Stations	Kabonera, Kiseka, Kalungu, Butenga, Kyamulibwa, Kamwenge, Kanungu, Mparo, Kiburara, Ntengeru, Kangulumira, Buikwe, Nyenga, Kaiti, Busesa, Ikuwe, Bugembe, Kiyunga, Serere, Kabermaido, Ngora, Masafu, Bubulo, Mutufu, Mukuju, Budaka, Koboko, Paidha, Olia, Butuntumula, Buwama, Sentema, Mpigi, Butoolo, Alebtong, Maruzi, Mwera, Myanzi, Magala and Kyakasengura		Force Account of Prisons			Completed
Amudat Border Post	Amudat	Border post	Ora Enterprises Ltd		187,072,866	Completed
Lia Border Post	Arua	Border Post	Grand Engineering		74,425,443	Completed
Suam river Border Post	Bukwo	Border Post	Contra (U) Ltd		164,701,273	Completed
Busia	Busia	One Stop Border Post	Trade Mark East Africa			Practical completion
Elegu	Amuru	One Stop Border Post	Trade Mark East Africa			Construction due to start
Katuna	Kabale	One Stop Border Post	Trade Mark East Africa			Site preparation.
Malaba	Tororo	One Stop Border Post	Trade Mark East Africa			Completed and handed over
Mutukula	Rakai	One Stop Border Post	Trade Mark East Africa			Practical completion
Bumagana	Kisoro	Border Post	Sirafford (U) Ltd		188,845,241	Completed

Cyanika Model	Kisoro	Border Post	Azur Properties	446,353,808	Completed
Goli Border	Nebbi	Border Post	Grund Engineering Ltd	195,197,400	Practical completion
Kizinga	Rubirizi	Border Post	Contra (U) Ltd	185,108,429	Slab level but halted due to land conflict
Mpondwe staff House	Kasese	Staff Houses	Jentop Co. Ltd	99,420,000	Contract signed; awaiting site hand over
Ngomoromo Border Post	Lamwo	Border Post		235,470,486	Project has stalled due to land conflicts
Ntoroko Border Post	Ntoroko	Border Post	Rukara Investments	207,901,698	Final stages of completion
Oraba Staff House	Koboko	Staff houses		95,102,400	Contract signed; awaiting site hand over
Vurra (Madi opei)	Arua	Vurra Border instead of Madi opei		212,311,783	Structure roofed and plastered