



ACCESS TO JUSTICE SUB PROGRAM/JLOS



ANNUAL REPORT 2021/22

October 2022



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Foreword

The Access to Justice sub-programme (Justice Law and Order Sector) presents the Annual Performance Report for the Financial Year 2021/22, the first performance report under the Access to Justice sub programme strategic plan. This year, the report highlights efforts the JLOS made towards empowering the people, building trust and upholding rights which is the theme of the of the sub programme. As per the promise under the strategic plan, there is growing public trust, people centred service delivery and commitment to a human rights based approach.

The access to justice sub programme under the Governance and Security programme brings together 18 institutions responsible for enhancing access to justice, maintaining law and order and promoting the observance of human rights.

This report tracks the performance of the Access to Justice sub-programme in implementation of the strategic plan and the NDPIII. The report shows the performance against the Programme Implementation Action Plan (PIAP) result targets.

We acknowledge the contribution of Government, our development partners, other JLOS stakeholders and the staff of JLOS institutions who worked to make this change happen

As we continue the implementation of the strategic plan, there is need to safeguard the gains we have made, address the challenges we are facing and overcome our weaknesses.

On behalf of the JLOS leadership, management structures and institutions, we reaffirm our joint commitment to empowering the people, building trust and upholding rights as we fully transit to the programmatic approach under the third National Development Plan.



Hon. Norbert Mao
**MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS/
CHAIRPERSON ACCESS TO JUSTICE SUB PROGRAMME**

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ACRONYMS

ACD	Anti-Corruption Division
ACTV	African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims
ADC	Austrian Development Cooperation
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASTU	Anti-Stock Theft Unit
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
BDR	Birth and Death Registration
BFP	Budget Framework Paper
BWG	Budget Working Group
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CCAS	Court Case automation system
CB	Case Backlog
CDO	Community Development Officer
CFPU	Child and Family Protection Unit
CFPOs	Child and Family Protection Officers
CID	Criminal Investigations Directorate
CJ	Chief Justice
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CLOs	Community Liaison Officers
CMP	Common Markets Protocol
CR	Chief Registrar
CS	Community Service
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DFID	Department for International Development
DC	Disciplinary Committee
DCC	District Coordination Committees/District Chain Linked Committees
DCI	Directorate of Crime Intelligence
DCIC	Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control
DCSC	District Community Service Committee
DGAL	Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory
DGF	Democratic Governance Facility
DLAS	Directorate of Legal Advisory Services
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid

DPC	District Police Commander
DPG	Development Partners Group
EAC	East African Community
EDF	European Development Fund
EU	European Union
FAL	Functional Adult Literacy
FBOs	Faith Based Organisation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GIZ	German International Cooperation
GOU	Government of Uganda
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigations Training Assistance Programme
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDF	International Development Forum
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System
IGG	Inspectorate of Government
ILI-ACLE	International Law Institute – African Centre for Legal Excellence
ISO	Internal Security Organisation
JCU	Justice Centres Uganda
JIF	Justice, Law and Order Sector Inspectors Forum
JLOS	Justice Law and Order Sector
JLOSIC	Justice, Law and Order Sector Integrity Committee
JSC	Judicial Service Commission
J4C	Justice for Children
KCCA	Kampala City Council Authority
KMP	Kampala Metropolitan
KIDDP	Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme
LABF	Legal Aid Basket Fund
LAC	Legal Aid Clinic
LADASA	Labour Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Act
LASP	Legal Aid Service Provider
LASPNET	Legal Aid Service Providers Network
LEAP	Legal Aid Project
LCC	Local Council Court

LCCA	Local Council Courts Act
LCV	Local Council Five
LDC	Law Development Centre
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MCA	Magistrates Courts Act
MDAs	Ministries, Agencies and Departments
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
MoLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoPs	Ministerial Policy Statement
MRA	Mutual Recognition Agreement
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NAP	National Action Plan for Human Rights
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organisation
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
DCS	Directorate of Community Service
NFP	National Focal Point (For Light Arms and Small Weapons)
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIRA	National Identification and Registration Authority
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NUDIPU	National Union of Disabled Persons of Uganda
NURU	Network of Ugandan Research Users
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
NTR	Non Tax Revenue
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
OC-CID	Officer in Charge – Criminal Investigations Directorate
ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PDU	Procurement and Disposal Unit
PILAC	Public Interest Law Clinic
PISCES	Personal Identification Secure Comparison Evaluation System

PET	Performance Enhancement Tool
PLA	Platform for Labour Action
PLE	Primary Leaving Examinations
PPC	Probationary Police Constable
PPDA	Public Procurement and Disposal of Assets
PPTA	Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act
PPU	Policy and Planning Units
PRDP	Peace, Recovery and Development Plan
POMA	Public and Order management Act
PSO	Police Standing Order
PSU	Police Professional Standards Unit
PSSM	Physical Security and Stockpile Management
PSWO	Probation and Social Welfare Officer
PTS	Police Training School
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
QMS	Quality Management System
RBF	Result Based Funding
RCC	Regional Chain-linked Committee
RLP	Refugee Law Project
RSA	Resident State Attorney
RSP	Resident State Prosecutor
RIA	Regulatory Impact Assessment
RTRR	Reporting Tracking Referral and Response
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SB	Special Branch
SDP	Strategic Development Plan
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SIP	Strategic Investment Plan
SOC	Scene of Crime
SOCOs	Scene of Crime Officers
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SPCs	Special Police Constables
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
STA	Senior Technical Advisor
SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
TAs	Technical Advisors

TAT	Tax Appeals Tribunal
TIA	Trial on Indictments Act
TJ	Transitional Justice
ToT	Training of Trainers
TREP	Taxpayers' Registration Expansion Programme
TWG	Transitional Justice Working Group
UACE	Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education
UCE	Uganda Certificate of Education
UCLF	Uganda Christian Lawyers' Fraternity
UG	Uganda
UGX	Uganda Shillings
UHRC	Uganda Human Rights Commission
UIA	Uganda Investment Authority
ULA	Uganda Land Alliance
ULRC	Uganda Law Reform Commission
ULS	Uganda Law Society
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPDF	Uganda Peoples' Defence Force
UPF	Uganda Police Force
UPS	Uganda Prisons Service
UN	United Nations
UN OHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UPPC	Uganda Printing and Publishing Corporation
URSB	Uganda Registration Services Bureau
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
UWONET	Uganda Women's Network
UXOs	Un-exploded Ordinances
VAC	Violence Against Children
VHT	Village Health Teams
WHT	Withholding Tax

Executive Summary

This JLOS/Access to Justice Sub-programme Annual Report 2021/22 provides information on the performance of the sub-programme for the current FY 2021/22 and is the first such report under the Programme based approach of the NDPIII. It is based on the Access to Justice Sub-Programme Strategic Plan.

At impact level, public trust in the justice system remains high compared to the SDPIV end term evaluation and efforts to maintain it at higher levels are under implementation including addressing lead times for delivery of services, opening up of more service points, ensuring certainty in service delivery and making use of online services. The sub programme investments in rehabilitation of inmates too led to a reduction in the rate of re-offending to 14.3% and consequently to a reduction in crime rate from 502 to 457 in the year under review.

The sub-programme is continuing to invest in the construction of justice centers increasing the number of districts with one-stop frontline JLOS points from 87 to 90 out of the targeted 117 districts translating into 74% district coverage. Even where construction is awaited, the sub-programme institutions are opening service points with now 117 service points operational out of the targeted 120.

The Construction of the JLOS house was launched on 10th June 2022 and the first phase is expected to be completed in 2024.

The Sub-programme promoted poor people access to the legal system by strengthening and extending the *State Brief Scheme* to support Chief Magistrates and ensure that fewer cases are dismissed for lack of representation. It built the capacity of Legal Aid Service Providers to serve the population and is also aligning the Pro Bono scheme and the State Brief Scheme, while at the same time ensuring the availability of choice.

The proportion of magisterial areas accessing state-funded legal aid services is 45.1% implying that more than 50% of the courts do not have access to state-funded legal aid services. Except for the High Courts and the chief magistrates' courts which are prioritized, the case is not the same in the magistrates' courts.

The sub programme implemented measures to boost the rehabilitation of offenders including juveniles to reduce the levels of recidivism in the country. Also implemented were measures to enhance response crime and capacity building for crime fighting agencies and the use of scientific evidence. These among other interventions have resulted in an increase in rates of conviction to over 70% and a reduction in the rate of reoffending from 15.1% to 14.3%, while convicts sentenced to community service increased from to 70% in the reporting period. The crime rate reduced from 502 in FY 2020/21 to 457.94 in FY 2021/22 per 100,000 population. This level of performance is attributed to the use of CCTV cameras, deployment of motorized patrols and community policing.

Average satisfaction levels as measured by the SEMA applications at selected JLOS service points stand at 70% while disposal rate of cases increased from 49% to 55% over the reporting period partly because the increase in new service points and the recruitment of more judicial officers. While the number of districts with frontline one stop service points out of the targeted 117 now stands at 82.8% from 76.3% in the previous year.

The Sub-programme prioritized the use of Prosecution-Led-Investigations in criminal cases especially high-profile corruption and capital cases. As a result, conviction rates increased over time, and in corruption cases conviction is now at 82%. In addition, several

procedural laws were considered for review including the Trial on Indictments Act, the Magistrates Courts' Act, and the Civil Procedure Rules (CPR) among others to address inherent delays. However, the overall average length of stay on remand remained high at 10.9 months in the reporting period because of the effects of the lockdown due to covid.

The Judiciary promoted Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and other interventions like mediation and small claims procedure and Plea-bargain sessions. Under mediation 1,851 cases were completed through mediation across court levels out of which 1,051 cases registered successful outcomes thus a 56.8% success rate.

The Sub-programme registered a reduction in pretrial detainees from 53.3% at the start of the financial year to 50.8% at the end of the financial year and by the time of writing this report in September 2022, pre-trial detainees had reduced to 48.4%.

In the FY 2021/22, courts disposed of 205,967 cases out of a total caseload of 373,974. This accounted for 55% of all cases in the system. Cases disposed of increased compared to FY 2020/21 where 156,875 cases out of the caseload of 317,929 were disposed of.

Automation of Case management systems is ongoing in many institutions including the Judiciary, Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB), Directorate for Citizenship and Immigration Control (DCIC), National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA), Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) and Judiciary. Other key areas of focus are streamlining processes, strengthening records management and reforming civil and business registries.

The ODPP rolled out the Prosecution Case Management Information System (PROCAMIS) although it was slower than planned. The system has coverage of 42 (30%) out of 136 offices. The scope of automation covers headquarters, regional offices, and field stations.

To enhance its effectiveness, H.E. the President appointed the Chairperson and members of the UHRC to plug the leadership gaps. Overall, creating a culture of human rights observance remains a long term undertaking for the Sub-programme, building up on short term interventions.

A 20% (107) complaints clearance rate was achieved against registered 536 complaints. This was a 45.3% improvement from the previous year. This involved 57 mediations (14 Male, 43 female) with majority of the mediations on denial of child maintenance by fathers.

Challenges in the reporting period that need to be addressed included-

The low staff numbers across the sub-programme institutions. Failure to address staffing has far reaching implications and may reverse the gains made so far.

Increased Prisoners Population and Congestion in Prisons that exceeds carrying capacity by more than double. This may be addressed partly through expanding carrying capacity and crime prevention measures, in addition to focusing on alternative modes of punishment away from traditional incarceration. The increasing prisoners' population puts pressure on housing, sanitation, medicare, feeding, uniforms, staff numbers and delivery of prisoners to courts. In addressing congestion and Prison population, the Sector has made some infrastructural improvements and.

Inadequate facilitation of Attorneys and witness, that affects the ability of Government to be effectively represented in the courts of law for local and international cases

Background

This JLOS/Access to Justice Sub-programme Annual Report 2021/22 provides information on the performance of the sub-programme for the current FY 2021/22. The objective of the report is to highlight performance made against set targets and actions. In turn, this is intended to aid the sub-programme and its stakeholders to support the sub-programme in ensuring that agreed targets are met.

This report is supplementary to the Government Annual Performance Report produced by the Office of the Prime Minister. The outputs, their indicators and associated targets, and actions outlined in FY2021/22 sub-programme work plan and budget are used as the framework for the analysis.

The performance information in the report is generated from the analysis of the data from institutional submissions.

This strategic report, tracks progress and results information in the outcome areas of the access to Justice/JLOS business to enable the Subprogramme and Development Partners (DPs) as well as other key stakeholders to assess progress and target areas for reorganization or increased investment. The progress report is about the totality of the A2J/JLOS resource envelope which includes the SWAp basket funds, GoU recurrent and development expenditure as well as other multilateral and bilateral project support that the sub-programme institutions accessed during the FY 2021/22.

The report follows the Access to Justice strategic plan structure and tracks progress against targets set out in the 2021/22 work plan and the A2J Monitoring and evaluation framework.

It should be noted that the report largely tracks the implementation of the A2J strategic plan, the A2J work plan, and commitments in the Budget Framework Paper and Ministerial Policy Statement. Integrated in the report is an account of the A2J performance on each of the activities in the work plan



OUTCOME 1:

**PEOPLE CENTERED
SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM
STRENGTHENED**

1.0 Introduction:

Building on the chain-linked initiative, the sub-programme under this objective is implementing interventions to ensure the presence of effective and efficient JLOS service delivery systems that are integrated. Under this objective, the target is to reduce lead times in the delivery of JLOS services by 45% over 5 years, reduce crime rates by 30% and reduce distances to access frontline JLOS services by 25%.

Table 1 performance against outcome indicators

Indicator		2020/21	Target 2021/22	2021/22
Level of public trust in JLOS	JLOS Sec	59%	60%	69%
Crime rate	UPF	502	476	457
Index of Judicial independence	Judiciary	3.46	3.6	TBD
% of backlog cases in the system	Judiciary	18	15	30.1
Rate of recidivism	UPS	14.8	14.6	14.3%

Public trust in the justice systems remains high compared to the SDPIV end term evaluation and efforts to maintain it at higher levels are under implementation including addressing lead times for delivery of services, opening up of more service points, ensuring certainty in service delivery and making use of online services. The sub programme investments in rehabilitation of inmates too led to a reduction in the rate of re-offending to 14.3% and consequently to a reduction in crime rate from 502 to 457 in the year under review. The challenge of case backlog remains and efforts to address the same through a multiplicity of interventions including opening up more court stations and sue of virtual courts are now being implemented and the impact of these investments is to be seen in a few years. However the opening up of more court stations should be followed up with opening up of attendant services like prosecution, legal aid, correctional services and investigation.

1.1 Develop appropriate infrastructure to enhance access to justice

The geographical distribution of JLOS points is intended to provide access to all communities proportionately across institutions, services and physical locations. The sub-programme is continuing to invest in the construction of justice centers increasing the number of districts with one-stop frontline JLOS points from 87 to 90 out of the targeted 117 districts translating into 74% district coverage. Even where construction is awaited, the sub-programme institutions are opening service points with now 117 service points operational out of the targeted 120. The rate of implementation of the activities indicates a positive trajectory, however, due to poor releases in the first quarter as well as a long period of lock down at the start of the financial year the constructions were slightly behind schedule.

1.1.1 Service delivery (JLOS service points) Deconcentrated

Table 2 Performance against service delivery indicators

Performance Indicators	Baseline	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
	2016				Target	Actual
No. of JLOS frontline one-stop service points constructed	60	76	84	87	91	90
No of districts with all frontline JLOS service points opened	92	101	109	117	120	117

The Judiciary is increasing physical access to Judiciary services through the construction of courts notably, the GoU-funded construction project of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal buildings in Kampala which were at 70% completion. Other ongoing construction projects at various stages were Mukono High Court, Kole Justice Centre and Namayingo Justice Centre which were at the completion stage. Mayuge Chief Magistrates Court, Buyende Magistrates Court, Sembabule Justice Centre, Butambala mini Justice Centre and Kamwenge mini Justice Centre which are still under the defects liability period. Clearance was ongoing at the Magistrates Courts of Patongo, Alebtong and Karenga.

Table 3 summary of the stages of construction for the justice centers and other ongoing projects

Project Discription	District	FY funded	Progress
Justice centre	Buhweju	2019/20/21	Practical completion
Justice centre	Sheema	2019/20/21	Practical completion
Justice centre	Kole	2020/21	Practical completion
Justice centre	Maracha	2021/22	Finishing level
Justice centre	Kyegegwa	2019/20	Finishing level
Justice centre	Namayingo	2021/22	Finishing level
Justice centre	Mayuge	2019/20	Completed and handed over
Justice centre	Kibale	2019/20	Walling-Behind schedule
Justice centre	Kamwenge	2019/20	Completed and handed over
High Court	Mukono High Court	2019/20	Practical completion
Justice centre	Bunyangabo	2021/22	walling partial release of funds.
Justice Centre	Kyotera	2019/20/21	Practical completion
ODPP Office	Kibuku	2021/22	Roofing level
ODPP Office	Sironko	2021/22	Foundation -behind schedule
ODPP Office	Arua	2021/22	Walling
ODPP Office	Kisoro	2020/21	Finishing level
Regional Office MoJCA	Soroti	2021/22	Procurement at contract clearance stage
Butabiaka prisons mental ward	Kampala	2021/22	Procurement started late
Regional Passport office	Mbarara	2021/22	Procurement on going

The Construction of the JLOS house was launched on 10th June 2022 and the first phase is expected to be completed in 2024. The Contractor commenced the assignment and the construction is progressing as shown in the pictorial above and in the table 4 below-

PICTORIAL: PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE JLOS HOUSE PROJECT



Hon. Muruli Mukasa Ag. Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Archbishop Dr. Stephen Kaziimba Mugalo and JLOS development partners at the ground breaking ceremony for the JLOS House June 2022



Artistic impression of the JLOS House at completion



status of the construction as at 30th October 2022

Table 4 JLOS House implementation timelines

Particulars	Expected Period	Status
Concept development, Project Inception, and feasibility Reports.	Completed	Completed
Master Plan, Schematic and Preliminary Design Report.	Completed	Completed
National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) Terms of Reference (TORs) for Environmental Impact Study (EIS) and Environmental Impact Assessment Report developed.	Completed	Completed
Architectural and Engineering Design and Cost estimates Report.	Completed	Completed
Approvals from relevant authorities, e.g. KCCA, Fire Brigade for the Architectural and Engineering Design Report, Bills of Quantities, Bid documents and Engineers' estimates.	Completed	Completed
Procurement of contractor and Contract Signature	March 2022	Completed
Site hand over and groundbreaking	May 2022	Completed
Phase I Mobilization and preliminary set up.	May 2022	Completed
Construction:	September 2022	Completed
• Excavation and substructure up to ground level.		
• Superstructure up to roofing.	March 2023	Ongoing at 20%
• Roof structure and cradle installation.	July 2023	
• Monitoring and Evaluation works.	June 2023	
• External finishes.	February 2024	
• Internal finishes, installations & final fixes.	May 2024	
Testing, Commissioning and Hand-over.	May 2024	
Phase II		
Start of construction	May 2023	
Completion, commissioning of Phase II.	June 2025	
Phase III & IV		
Start of Phase III	May 2024	
Commissioning & Hand-over.	June 2026	

*Buliisa Justice centre*

Construction of the Justice Centre in Kyegegwa was also ongoing and the roofing was completed while the construction of ODPP Regional office in Arua, works were at the wall plate. The Arua project is funded under GOU.

Table 5 status of ODPP construction

District	Progress/Status
Bulambuli RSA office	Construction Works are in the final stages
Arua ODPP Office	At the ring beam
Kisoro RSA office	Construction Works are in the final stages
Sironko RSA office	Wall plate completed and now casting slab
Kibuku RSA office	Works at wall plate level, awaiting roofing.
Nsangi ODPP Officer	ODPP-owned offices renovated; Modification of the container. Works complete.

Construction progress is presented in the pictures below: -



Prison congestion levels increased from 323.1% to 350.8%% due to the high outturn of new admissions from courts of law regardless of opening up two (2) female stations of Patongo and Mityana. The carrying capacity of Prisons in Uganda is now 19,986 this is partly attributed to the expansion of Ntungamo Prison, opening up two new female stations of Patongo and Mityana.

To address the congestion challenge, various infrastructural projects are being undertaken at Rukungiri, Ntungamo, Lira, Arua and Mbale. Some of which were implemented through the force-on-account mechanism. The table below gives a summary of the progress:

Table 6 status of UPS constructions

Prison	Category	Progress/Status
Rukungiri	Expansion	currently roofing and perimeter fencing works.
Ntungamo	Expansion	The construction New prison at Ntungamo is ongoing with 1 ward of 60 prisoners completed and the three (3) prisoners' wards were at the foundation level.
Lira	Renovation	Painting, flooring and plastering of the perimeter wall.
Arua	Fencing	Fencing on-going including roofing of watch towers and walling of the prison's wards

Prison	Category	Progress/Status
Mbale	Fencing	Fencing chain links at the foundation level and watch towers at the superstructure
Luzira - Kaguta and U Quarters	Solar lighting	69 solar lighting systems were installed and working well to improve security
Nakasongola and Loro prisons	staff housing	Construction of 124 staff housing units is ongoing. (Roofing - 30 units, Ring beam - 60 units, Walling (Window level) - 10 units, and Foundation - 24 double units).
Mbarara, Moyo, Amita, Kiruhura, Lwemiyaga, Amuria	staff housing	200 staff housing units are also being constructed at other prisons using Force on Account.

UPS also completed the procurement and installation of assorted security equipment to enhance the security of prisons. Progress of the construction at the different stations is provided in the pictorial below.



Completed staff houses at UG. Prison Ntungamo



Staff houses on the finishing level at UG. Prison Nakasongola

Video Conferencing Systems/Virtual courts were installed in six prisons at Arua, Mbarara (M), Lira (M), Soroti (M), Fort Portal (M) prison, Ndorwa (M) raising the total number of prisons with virtual courts to sixteen (16) prisons hence increasing the ease of access to justice for inmates.

Uganda Police Force has over the years acquired specialized transport, machinery and equipment including aircraft and marine vessels. However, the optimal functionality of this equipment has been hampered by inadequate maintenance facilities. In the period under review, UPF undertook the construction of regional vehicle maintenance centers in Mbarara, Gulu and Arua as well as an aviation maintenance base in Kimaka-Jinja



Regional Vehicle maintenance Centre in Gulu



Aviation Maintenance Centre in Kimaka-Jinja

UPF also constructed police stations at various locations in the country to improve service delivery of policing services. The UPF completed and furnished Luwero Regional Headquarters, Mulanda, Kween, Kalaki, Nakasongola, Katwe Kabatoro, Rukungiri, Bukedea, Sironko, Budaka, Kwania and Kapelebyong. Other infrastructure constructed included Crime Intelligence headquarters at Kololo and a central lecture theatre at PTS Kabalye.



Luwero Regional Headquarters



Nakasongola Police Station



A Central lecture theatre at PTS Kabalye



The UPF processed Land Titles for 44 parcels of Land, surveyed & opened boundaries for 130 Parcels of Land and completed the fencing of Entebbe, Nateete, Busunju, Nagalama barracks & Bukasa police stations.

Completed Construction of storage facilities for equipment of Field Force unit (FFU), counter terrorism (CT) & Fire and Regional logistics stores in Fort Portal, Moroto & Masaka. Manufactured & distributed furniture to Police Stations including Mulanda, Kween, East Kyoga & Soroti as well as primary schools including Kalaki P/S, Rukungiri P/S, Kyenjojo P/S, Bukedea P/S, Nakasongola P/S, Katwe-Kabatoro P/S, Kapelebyong P/S & Kwania P/S. Other facilities furnished include Control room 999 headquarters at CPS, Construction division, FTO, Cantonment, Signal department, CID H/Qs-Director and the Garment Factory.

The DCIC rolled out e-passport enrolment and issuance system to all 3 regional immigration offices of Mbarara, Mbale, Gulu and Uganda Mission in London. This reduced the population of the public that gets the service at headquarters by 20% who end up being served at the decentralised offices.



Commissioning of Mbarara, Mbale and Gulu Regional Passport enrollment centers

Construction of the MoJCA Soroti Regional Office was kick-started with the procurement of a consultant who developed drawings. The actual construction is expected to Commence in FY 2022/23. The Ministry planned and executed survey of all its land at regional offices.

Construction of Bunyangabo Justice Center had challenges mainly emanating from delayed funding since 2020. This has sometimes led to halting of construction works. As a result of market price inflation, increased labour costs, remobilization works, meteorological conditions, earth works, embankment protection and the poor land terrain which is hilly making site maneuvering and mobility of materials difficult, there has been an increase in the project completion cost to 1.14Bn which should be provided otherwise completion of the project will be impossible.

1.1.2 Functional Presence Strengthened (Equipping, furnishing, transport)

To enhance functionality at the service points, UPF developed data collection tools for major statistics required and a centralized statistical database with its computer accessories installed to ensure quality and timely statistics for effective policing. The support received enabled UPF to initiate the establishment of the required infrastructure for the statistics unit.

To further enhance service delivery, the UPF established and equipped 7 additional fire stations of Entebbe, Jinja, Arua, Hoima, Masaka, Fort Portal and Fire brigade headquarters with new fire engines thus making a total of 45 operational fire stations¹ countrywide and trained 40 Fire Fighters) on the operation of new Fire Fighting truck as shown in the pictorial below.



¹Including Butabika, Kololo, Kabalagala, Bweyogere, Kawempe, Namanveh industrial park, Kajjansi, Natete, Nasana, Mukono, Lugazi, Kayunga, Isimba dam, Kamuli, Iganga, Tororo, Busia, Malaba, Mbale, Soroti, Moroto, Lira, Gulu, Kitgum, Elegu, Masindi, Kasese, Mubende, Mityana, Luwero, Buwama, Mbarara, Ntungamo, Ibanda, Kabale, Kisoro, Bushenyi and Rukungiri

In addition, a marine zone (L.Victoria North) and 04 marine station detachments were established (L.wamala, Katosi, Namugombe and Samba on L.Victoria) increasing the marine zones from 5 to 6 and the detachments from 27 to 31. This facilitated response to 54 maritime emergencies, rescue of 179 people, retrieval of 75 dead bodies and recovery of lost property. Also 3,520 people in the marine environment were sensitised on safety and security issues on waters. The unit also maintained Boat manifests on water bodies and recorded 134,111 passengers, registered 19,818 Motorcycles and 13,963 motor vehicles in the manifest.



Safety operation in Namugongo Martyrs' shrine



A team headed for an emergency rescue on L. Victoria



DIGP closes an induction and refresher training of Coxswins, divers and marine Crews at Kigo



Police airwing services conducted 279 flight Operations including 60 for VIPs, 07 for Training, 04 for Medical Evacuations, 127 Patrols and surveillance flights, especially in Karamoja to locate raiders and counter cattle rustling.

The accident fatality rate increased from 8.44 in FY 2020/21 to 9.4 in FY 2021/22 per 100,000 population, partly owing to a return to normalcy as the public resumed mobility from lockdown. To stem the fatality rates, the UPF impounded 1,058 vehicles with the help of CCTV for violating traffic laws and regulations, inspected 20 driving schools, procured and distributed 10-speed guns and breath analysers and inducted 63(10F) traffic personnel and 19 inspector of vehicles.

The LDC equipped its computer Laboratory with fifty (50) computers and 6 laptops for lecturers which are intended to improve the standards of research work and teaching conducted within the Centre. Furthermore, MoJCA procured 32 legislative drafting textbooks including laws, case books and public service standing orders. These greatly improved the availability of reference materials for the new Soroti regional office.

The UPS secured a daily average of 67,289 prisoners. All inmates in custody were provided with three meals per day and a daily average of 67,289 Prisoners were dressed with at

least a pair of uniforms. The escape rate stood at 4.5/1000 against an annual target of 5.0/1000 daily average population, this was due to enhanced training of staff, installation of physical infrastructures and CCTV cameras, training and maintaining 24 dogs under the Prisons canine unit.

The JSC conducted benchmarking for the establishment of a JSC academy for judicial education to enhance performance in the Judiciary. The benchmarking was conducted in various academic and training institutions. The JSC also supported capacity building by facilitating an officer to do a course in training needs assessment and evaluation. JSC procured assorted furniture for the Regional Offices of Masaka, Mbarara and Arua.

The progress under this strategic output fell below the plan because of poor budget performance. Some of the planned activities such as procurement of delivery horse pipes and sets of complete fire protective wear for firefighting stations, specialized training for fire prevention and rescue officers are yet to takeoff. Also, the planned provision of network infrastructure, and CCTV for LDC Lira Regional Campus, and the equipping of the URSB Innovation Hub and National Copyright Resource Centre under the Uganda Business Facilitation Centre (UBFC) were not implemented due to funding shortfalls.

1.1.3 Customer Care & Information desks strengthened at JLOS service points

Customer care is critical in enhancing service delivery and fostering confidence in justice delivery institutions.

With support from the Netherlands the JLOS established customer feed back mechanisms using the SEMA application stationed at selected service points in the country targeting front line institutions. SEMA is a justice customer feedback innovation mechanism aimed at increasing transparency and accountability of justice institutions by gathering real-time citizen feedback on services. Through SEMA citizens engage in an instant, direct, and interactive text (SMS) conversation about their experience shortly following their encounter with an office (service point). SEMA is aimed to provide citizens a voice in evaluating how JLOS operates and to identify areas of improvement in justice service delivery. During the reporting period, SEMA was leveraged to collect feedback on JLOS services from **94317** citizens, at **40** JLOS institutions² encompassing all the regions scheduled for roll-out (Central, Eastern, Western and Northern regions).

According to data collected via SEMA, overall satisfaction with JLOS services is at **70.7%**. The highest overall scoring JLOS institution was the Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control (DCIC). On the other hand, most concerns are raised with the Magistrates Courts. Waiting times are highest at the Magistrates Courts and lowest at the Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB) offices. However, it does not appear that waiting times always correlate with satisfaction levels of citizens - in many cases, other factors are just as significant to the citizen satisfaction rating, such as having a problem resolved, being informed about the next steps of the case, or being assisted in a respectful manner.

Overall ratings of the JLOS institutions based on previous trend reports registered an average citizen satisfaction rating of 79.0% with an average waiting time of 24 minutes. It was noted that the higher the waiting time the less the satisfaction.

To address the experience of persons who come into contact with the criminal justice

² During the reporting period, SEMA was able to measure customer satisfaction at 40 JLOS service points in the following four (4) regions: Central (Kampala, Entebbe, Mukono), Eastern (Jinja), Northern (Gulu), and Western (Mbarara) spanning 04 institutions – Uganda Registration Services Bureau, Judiciary, National Identification and Registration Authority and the Uganda Police.

system, the UPF trained 277 (55F) police officers on managing front counters, customer care, public relations and station management in North Kyoga and Busoga East regions and conducted Positive masculinity dialogues with 513(81F) participants. The progress is in line with the UPF plan to train 483 counter staff and PROs on public relations, customer care and station management;

For the DCIC a call centre was installed and the staff were trained to manage the center. A total of five (5) talk shows were also conducted to popularize the call centers.

In UPS, 40 staff were trained in Customer care in 30 Prisons while 26 prisons were equipped with customer care desks (13 in the Northern region and 13 in the North Western region). This greatly impacted service delivery by building the confidence of the public in the Service.

The ODPP complaints management office carried out a business process re-engineering



Training of staff in customer care in Mid-Central region

exercise that was aimed at eliminating delays in the movement of case files and complaints management process. The activity involved a mapping process of the “as is” process of movement of files and complaints management in ODPP. The mapping process brought about the need for field visits to discover the “as is” process in the fields and the challenges that are encountered during the process of complaints management and movement of files.

1.2 Promote equitable access to justice

The Sub-programme is implementing a Gender and Equity Strategy. The focus is on enhancing the capacity of institutions to mainstream gender and equity in planning and budgeting as well as monitoring progress in promoting gender equality; strengthening the collection, analysis, documentation and dissemination of information on gender issues and impact on access to justice and strengthening measures to address justice needs of refugees and host communities. The is progressively enhancing access to public education in the administration of justice through rolling out information desks, providing user guides; holding periodic service user dialogues, Open days and awareness weeks and undertaking civic education on access to justice and maintenance of law and order and among others. By the time of preparing this report the sector had procured a consultant to develop a gender main streaming action plan for UPF, UPS, MoJCA, ODPP and JSC

1.2.1 Functional legal aid services and pro bono schemes enhanced

The Subprogramme promoted poor people access to the legal system by strengthening and extending the *State Brief Scheme* to support Chief Magistrates and ensure that fewer cases are dismissed for lack of representation. It is building the capacity of Legal Aid Service Providers to serve the population and is also aligning the Pro Bono scheme and the State Brief Scheme, while at the same time ensuring the availability of choice.

The proportion of magisterial areas accessing state-funded legal aid services is 45.1% implying that more than 50% of the courts do not have access to state-funded legal aid services. Except for the High Courts and the chief magistrates' courts which are prioritized, the case is not the same in the magistrates' courts. These rely heavily on non-state legal aid service providers whose capacity to fund legal aid has been greatly affected by the suspension of the DGF programme. Currently, 26 legal aid service providers are approved to provide legal aid.

Currently 85% of the legal aid service providers meet the service standards.

Table 7 performance against legal aid indicators

Indicator	MDA	Baseline 2020/21	Target 2021/22	2021/22
Percentage of legal aid service providers meeting service standards		95%	95%	85%
MoJCA				

The MoJCA through the Law Council is responsible for the regulation of the legal profession in accordance with the Advocates Act Cap 267 as amended. In FY 2021/22, of the 1,451 law firms inspected by the Law Council, 1,235 (85%) were approved and issued with Certificates of approval of Chambers while 216 were not approved. Also a total 222 (65%) of the 341 applicants for eligibility, were cleared for enrollment.

Relatedly, 78 Legal Aid Service Providers (LASPs) were supervised and inspected. Out of the 95 Legal Aid service providers inspected in the reporting period, 74 (77.8%) were approved. One new Legal Aid Service Provider was registered because the registration of Legal Aid Service providers depends on the number of applications received and on whether applications considered meet requirements under the law. Ten (10) law teaching Universities were inspected.

Other notable achievements registered by Ministry registered include the conduct of various sittings i.e. Law Council (10); the Legal Education and Training Committee (10); and Pro Bono Board (1) sitting.

The Law Development Centre Legal Aid Clinic provided legal aid services through legal aid, counseling, court representation, coaching for self-representation, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and outreaches to 1,396 (356 female and 1,040 male) poor and vulnerable persons in Kampala, Mbarara, Lira, Kabarole, Adjumani and Masindi districts.

UHRC Conducted 11 mobile complaints handling clinics in Soroti, Masaka and Mbarara, Central were 861 (72 female) people were able to lodge complaints of human rights violations, get instant legal advice and referral to appropriate institutions, on-spot mediations where possible, and sensitized on the mandate of UHRC.

With the community awareness created through the outreaches, Information Education Communication material, radio talk shows and spot messages aired, 10,656 (4,946M, 5,710F) clients walked into JCU service points. As a result, 6,685 (3,156M, 3,529F) were provided with Legal Advice against a target of 13,440. Also 6,677 (3,120M, 3,557F) clients called in using the JCU toll-free lines during the reporting period. JCU provided 3,459 (1,725M, 1,734F) people with legal advice against a target of 9,280.

The JCU registered 2,041 (629M, 1,412F) cases for mediation against a target of 3,254 (44%) cases out of which 1,093 44 (321M, 772F) cases were successfully concluded during the reporting period. 281 (74M, 207F) MoUs were also implemented and as a result UGX 301,110,000 was recovered on behalf of the clients. The nature of cases that were registered under Other Civil and Criminal included breach of agreement, breach of contract, civil debt and debt recovery.

The LDC LAC implemented reconciliation and mediation in 14 courts³ and registered 557 new cases consisting of males (326), females (193) and companies (38) out of which 165 cases were successfully mediated and completed, while 117 cases failed and were referred back to court..

Table 8 performance for each of those ADR interventions

Intervention	Cases	Gender			Status			Total	
		Target	Male	Female	Company	Completed	On going		Failed
Reconciliation	New	630	431	141	1	305	169	100	573
	Old		155	55	0	247	22	84	343
Court annexed mediation	New	750	326	193	38	165	247	117	557
	Old	-	275	144	12	214	39	178	431

State Brief Scheme (SBS): JCU registered a total of 1,186 (1,148M, 38F) state brief cases across its Centres making 860 court appearances and concluded a total of 1,098 (1,054M, 44F). It should be noted that of the total concluded cases through the SBS scheme, plea bargaining accounted for 68%.

Self-Representation: Clients are supported to represent themselves in court through Self Representation. To add to the results that were attained through mediations and litigation, JCU has helped a total of 314 (171M, 143F) people were supported under this scheme from which 57 (32M, 25F) was successfully concluded.

Prison Decongestion Program (PDP): A total of 1,533 (1,343M, 190F) inmates were registered under the programme in 653 court appearances. As a result of this initiative, 1,052 (890M, 162F) were released from prison including 07 acquitted, 49 (46M, 3F) cautioned, 17 (11M, 6F) discharged, 31 (31M) dismissed for want of prosecution, 121 (40M, 82F) fined, 243 (236M, 7F) sentenced to community service; 76 (73M, 03F) granted mandatory bail, 108 (93M, 15F) were given ordinary bail, 9 (8M, 1F) were cautioned through plea bargaining, 80 (78M, 2F) were sentenced to community service after plea bargaining, 172 (153M, 19F) were sentenced, 5 (4M, 1F) had their matters withdrawn, and 31 (23M, 8F) were given other sentences.

³ Matugga, Wakiso, Nakawa, Nabweru, LDC, Nateete-Rubaga, Kasangati, Makindye, Iganga, Lira, Kajjansi, Kira and Jinja, Mbarara, Masindi, Adjumani, Kabarole and Mukono

The LDC Bar students with support from the subprogramme, provided legal representation to 3,140 (588F) people, through legal aid and counseling, coaching for self-representation, drafting documents and use of Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms.⁵ 124 (1,678F) Clients received Legal Aid services at 6 Clinics of Kampala, Masindi, Kabarole, Mbarara, Lira and Adjumani in the form of Legal Advice and Counseling, representation and coaching for self-representation. Fourteen (14) reconciliators/ mediators were facilitated to undertake court-annexed mediation and reconciliation in 14 courts⁴. A total of 1,356 cases (536F) were handled. The advocates in their respective stations were able to handle a total of 5,502 cases through legal aid, counseling, court representation, coaching for self-representation, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and outreaches. 1,044 were land matters, 106 labour disputes, 957 family disputes, 502 Succession matters, and 2,893 were criminal matters. The breakdown of the nature of interventions was as below.

Table 9 Nature of interventions

Intervention	Male	Female	Other	Total	Completed	Abandoned
Legal advice and counseling	572	299		871	395	
Legal Representation	1,280	289	2	1,571	676	4
Coaching for self-representation	343	166		509		
Drafting of pleadings	82	87		169		
ADR Mechanisms	1,183	234		1,408	1,163	64
Plea Bargaining	1,351	118		1,469	1,359	48
Mediation	160	143		269	130	25
Reconciliation	40	9		49	35	

Note: Other included companies.

1.2.2 Strengthen Justice for children

Access to justice for children is a key priority in ensuring equitable access to justice. The focus of the subprogramme is on strengthening the legal system to provide the means for children to obtain a quick, effective and fair response to protect their rights; the means to prevent and solve disputes involving children and mechanisms to control the abuse of power through a transparent, efficient, accountable and affordable process. Strategies adopted to strengthen justice for children included to; i) promoting child-friendly services; ii) build the capacity of child justice duty bearers and institutions; iii) fast track disposal of child-related cases at all levels of the justice chain and iv) paying special attention to children in post-conflict areas.

In the reporting period following the adoption of new diversion guidelines the number of juveniles diverted have remained high averaging 76% in 2021/22, while the number of JLOS service points offering Child friendly services too increased from 52%v in 2016 to 88% by June 2022. In terms of birth registration NIRA has strengthened collaboration with hospitals and other health facilities to notify births which is the first step in birth registration. Currently the rate of registration of births under one year is now 37%, while that of registration of births after a year is over 50%. This was possible given the concerted effort of duty bearers with support of development partners including UNICEF, Netherlands and the European Union.

⁴ LDC, Nateete-Rubaga, Wakiso, Nakawa, Kira, Kasangati, Lira, Iganga, Matugga, Jinja, Mukono, Kajjansi, Luzira, Makindye

Table 10 Justice for children indicators

Performance Indicators	Baseline 2016	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22 Target	2021/22
No. of children diverted from the formal criminal justice system (non-capital)	75%	75.1%	72%	75%	76%
The proportion of JLOS service points offering child-friendly services	52%	72%	86%	86%	88%
Birth registration rate	30%	TBD			
Birth registration rate (under one year)					37%

¹¹ Unicef Situation of Children Report 2016

The above performance was as a result of the following initiatives- District Probation Officers (80) were supported in the preparation of Social Inquiry Reports and 8 lawyers were facilitated to represent juveniles in courts of law.

Remand Home	No
Naguru Remand Home	409
Mbale Remand Home	278
Fort Portal	246
Ithungu	108
Arua	389
Gulu	270
Kabale	113
Total	1813

Table 11 Social Inquiry reports

In 2021/22 financial year, 1,053 juveniles attended both lower and higher courts while 1210 (1037M, 173F) juveniles were resettled to their homes upon processing of their cases or serving their orders.

Social workers and the legal assistants interfaced and handled 1,302 children offenders who were supported to be diverted from the formal justice system to the communities in 21 districts⁵ at the various police stations. Boys formed the biggest number of juveniles handled at 1,159 while girls were 43 in number.

Table 12 Juveniles resettled

Remand Home	Male	Female
Naguru Remand Home	194	37
Mbale Remand Home	89	12
Fort Portal	120	12
Ihungu	50	03
Arua	201	29

⁵ Kampala, Adjumani, Masindi, Kabarole, Mbarara, Iganga and Jinja

Remand Home	Male	Female
Gulu	179	31
Kabale	66	06
Naguru Reception Centre	43	18
KNRC	95	25
Total	1,037	173

The UPF undertook investigations of 1,260 juvenile-related cases against the annual target of 3000 cases. A total of 30 children were rescued from trafficking and provided with psycho-social support.

The UPF also sensitized unit commanders and regional supervisors on the children diversion guidelines in 4 policing regions; 81 Commanders in Greater Masaka and Albertine regions. More Commanders need capacity building on the children's diversion guidelines. Currently, only 18 Districts out of 157 Districts (11%) have had their unit commanders, probation officers and leaders sensitized about children diversion guidelines.

The ODPP in the review period completed the establishment of child-friendly spaces in Soroti and Mbale regional offices. Child witness kits were delivered to all regional offices to enable them to give evidence in court.

The LDC through concerted efforts of social workers and legal assistants was able to provide legal aid and social counseling services to 1,309 (134F) child offenders. 391 (66F) children in conflict with the law in Kampala, Jinja, Iganga, Masindi, Mbarara, Kabarole, Adjumani and Lira.

To provide guidance to the Children Act as well as elaborate on the processes for investigators, prosecutors and courts in the adjudication of Child related cases ULRC printed 109 copies of the Citizen's Guide to the Children Act, Cap 59. The guide seeks to provide a basic understanding of the law, procedure and terminology pertaining to children and their rights.

With support from UNICEF, the UPF Child and Family Protection Department in conjunction with CID conducted training to strengthen the capacity of police officers and key stakeholders (Health Practitioners and Probation and Social Welfare Officers (PSWOs) on the collection, and preservation of forensic evidence and apply a survivor centered/trauma-informed approach in investigating and managing children cases of sexual violence and abuse using a multi-disciplinary approach in the districts of Kampala, Kasese, Kamuli, Moroto, Arua and Gulu, October and December 2021. This was intended to improve the levels of success of cases in their investigation and prosecution of perpetrators as well as enhance support to victims of sexual violence and abuse thereby increasing access to justice.

With support from European Union under the Justice and Accountability Reform (JAR), a monitoring and evaluation review workshop was held on Children Diversion Guidelines training and proper use of diversion data collection tools and assessing the impact of the training conducted previously as well as making recommendations to UPF management for policy making. The training was conducted for 44(21M; 23F) participants (Child and Family Protection Officers, Criminal Investigators and Records Officers) drawn from Kampala Metropolitan Policing Area and the districts of Tororo,



Participants with the Chief Political Commissar, AIGP Asan Kasingye, (3rd left, front row), Mr. Anil Naidoo, the Team Leader at Protea Hotel, Entebbe,



Under the same program, 125 (88M;37F) police officers and key stakeholders were trained on diversion guidelines in the districts of Iganga, Kamuli, Tororo, Adjumani and Kasese.

Also trained were unit commanders, supervisors, investigators and first responders totaling 413 (100F) police officers were trained in the districts of Iganga, Kamuli, Tororo, Adjumani,

Kasese, Lira, Dokolo, Pallisa, Butaleja, Jinja, Buwenge, Mayuge, Masindi, Lyatonde Namutumba, Mpigi and Butambala.

The causes of juvenile offenders is still largely due to the failure of parents to shoulder their responsibilities. Cases of theft are the commonest offense committed by children. Findings reveal that the offenders were not getting enough food at home. Others were coming from broken homes. Mostly, the mothers were the breadwinners and the curfew restrictions made them close their small businesses thus the children from such families resorted to theft to find food and were also subjected to child labour

1.2.3 Promote Gender equality

Following the integration of the Pro bono and Duty Counsel scheme to provide effective legal aid 919(276 F) clients benefitted from legal assistance provided by duty counsel at the Courts and the Police. Out of the 919 clients that received legal support, 163 of them were represented in the courts of law while 756 were given legal advice on different criminal and civil cases.

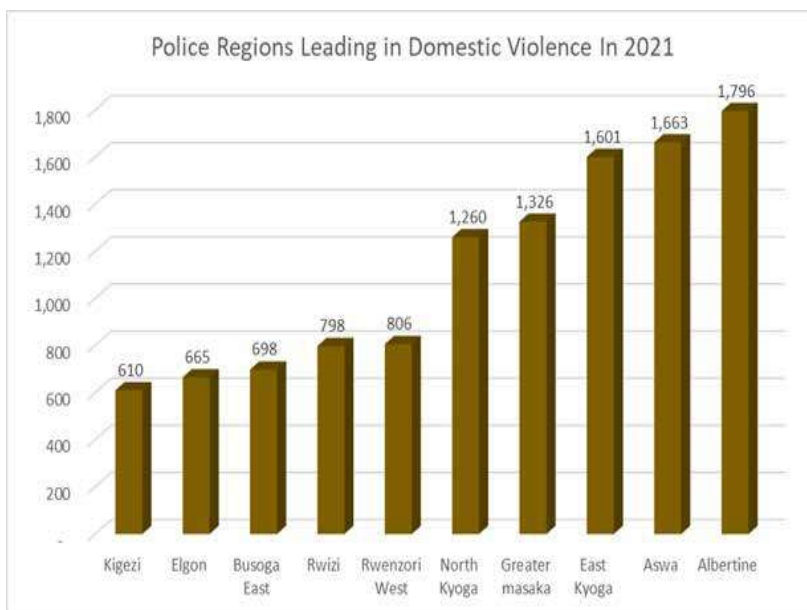
With support from UNFPA, the Fourth phase of SGBV Sessions was held in selected districts across the country. These sessions are conducted in compliance with Uganda's commitment to the Kampala declaration which requires member states not only to fight impunity and eliminate GBV but also to come up with special mechanisms intended to fast-track the handling of cases of GBV and sexual violence. A total of 14 sessions were held in 10 High Courts⁶ and 4 Chief Magistrates⁷ courts and 50 cases were cause listed in each session.

⁶ Kampala, Moroto, Kasese, Mbarara, Masaka, Iganga, Gulu, Otuke, Adjumani, Tororo

⁷Tororo, Nakapiripirit, Busia and Apac

SGBV has been on the increase, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic lockdown. According to the 2020 Annual Crime Report, domestic violence increased by 29% and defilement increased by 3.8% among others.

A total of 17,533 cases of domestic violence were reported to Police showing a 0.74% decrease from the 17,664 cases in 2020; of the reported cases, 1,640 cases were taken to court out of



which 464 cases secured convictions while 1,027 cases were still pending in Court and 6,177 cases were still under inquiry.

The reported causes of domestic violence were mainly; disputes over family property, Failure to provide for the family, drug and alcohol abuse, and cases of infidelity. Domestic violence was highest in the police regions of Albertine, Aswa, East Kyoga and Greater Masaka in that order.

Offence/Incident	Status						
	Cases/ Incidents reported at police	Cases referred to other stakeholders	Cases under investigation	Cases taken to court	Conviction secured	Cases put away at Police/ Cancelled	Cases concluded through mediation
Domestic Violence	20,591	3,075	4,351	2,622	1,005	3,796	5,742
Neglect to Provide Necessities	17,148	2,463	3,841	1,920	964	3,668	4,292
Child Desertion	16,242	2,631	3,725	1,711	829	3,240	4,106
Child Labour	3,972	872	1,286	571	48	201	994
Child Stealing (Forcibly taking away a child from lawful custody by any family member)	2,589	521	983	164	31	103	787
Missing/Abandoned Children	12,268	3,729	2,198	1,468	720	1,643	2,510
Sub-Total	72,810	13,291	16,384	8,456	3,597	12,651	18,431
Number of people counseled/mediate	31,722	Male	7,930	Female	23,792		

The UNDP together with other UN agencies is implementing the global joint EU/UN joint programme, Spotlight Initiative to eliminate violence against women and girls in 8 districts of Kampala, Kasese, Kyegegwa, Kitgum, Tororo, Arua, Terego and Amudat. The Spotlight Initiative focuses on four pillars of legislative and policy frameworks; Strengthening institutional capacities; prevention and social norm change focusing on livelihoods enhancement and supporting quality survivor services focusing on legal aid service provision and strengthening local council court system. The interventions have

been done through the partnership with MDAs, district local governments, civil society and private sector.

Under the legislative and policy frameworks, there has been increased advocacy for the passing of the National Legal Aid Bill that received the certification of financial implication from Ministry of Finance and made the 1st reading in the 11th Parliament by a private mover. LASPNET was further facilitated to secure stakeholder buy-in through several consensus building engagements. Under institutional strengthening and through a joint UNWomen/UNDP support, a curriculum and training manual was developed for Justice Law and Order institutions in effective investigations, prosecution & adjudication of GBV and VAC Cases in Uganda. Ministry of Public Service was also supported to operationalize an online course at Civil Service College of Uganda on mainstreaming GBV response in plans and budget.

Over 300 public officials were trained on integration of GBV response in plans and budgets using both physical and e- course trainings. 4 pre-service and in service training institutions were also facilitated and have integrated GBV modules in their training curriculum. These are Nsamizi Institution for Social Development, Uganda Management Institute, Law Development Centre and Civil Service College of Uganda. Under the Quality Survivor Service provision, a GBV reception centre was constructed and handed over to Terego District Local Government while a GBV shelter is under construction at Amudat District Local Government.

As a response to the prevalence of Domestic violence, the UPF conducted support investigations of 7,000 Sexual Gender-Based Violence crimes using funds provided through UNFPA to support investigations and conduct relevant training. The funds were used to support investigations and court sessions of 735 SGBV cases across the country.

Also, training of trainers for 250 (100 female) on gender-based violence and sexual reproductive health rights was conducted in four police barracks. The UPF further trained 60 (20 female) scene of crime officers in collecting and preservation of evidence in SGBV cases.

To improve the capacity of prosecutors and other justice actors in handling cases of SGBV, the ODPP carried out Cross-sectoral Training of Prosecutors, Police Officers, Judicial Officers, Probation and Social Welfare Officers and Medical Personnel on EAW and SRHR laws, gender-responsive and survivor-centered management and effective prosecution of GBV cases in Gulu and Lira Regions. The training provided a proper understanding of GBV, the key concepts, manifestations and how to use the knowledge to support victims of crime; understanding the role of medical evidence in cases of GBV, the handling of exhibits, crime scene management and how medical examinations are handled and the use of forensic evidence. The trained also sensitized justice actors about trauma is and how it affects victims of GBV; underscoring the importance of doing the work in a victim-friendly manner, and equipping prosecutors in handling SGBV cases in refugee settlement areas.

In the reporting period, the sub-programme undertook various activities aimed at further enhancing gender equality. These included-

- *A step-by-step Guide of the Domestic Violence Act:* With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, domestic violence cases spiked. Through partnerships and support from the Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention (CEDOVIP), ULRC developed a step-by-step user guide to the Act, The guide is intended to simplify key provisions in the Act and make it more user-friendly for all stakeholders.

- *Translation of the FGM Act into Kupsabiny and N'karamajong:* All the laws of Uganda are written in English as the official language which is not easily understood by the majority of the citizens including some of the local grassroots leaders. In the reporting period, the draft translated versions were produced, pre-test meetings were conducted in Kween and Moroto Districts, two validation meetings were held and the incorporation of comments from the validation meetings is ongoing.
- *Translation of the Constitution into Kupsabiny and Runyoro-Rutoro:* The ULRC translated the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda into Kupsabiny and Runyoro-Rutoro languages. The translation is intended to enable the respective speaking communities to better appreciate and understand the provisions of the Constitution. The translation was undertaken in accordance with Article 4 of the Constitution which imposes a duty on the State to translate the Constitution into local languages and disseminate it widely. In addition, ULRC printed 500 copies of Dhu Adhola, 250 copies of Ngakarimojong, 500 copies of Lugwere and 500 copies of Madi-ti versions of the Constitution.

To enhance awareness, the JCU conduct a total of 1,250 outreaches for various categories of their clients. As a result, a total of 31,926 persons were reached in the reporting period. A summary of the performance is presented in the table below.

Gender-based violence, domestic violence and all sorts of physical violence have been on the rise with the Covid-19 pandemic adversely contributing to the escalation of this vice. The sub-programme as planned, conducted 285 outreaches to 4,219 against a target of 3,080 women groups in 9 districts⁸ to address this vice. Findings from the outreaches established incidences of increased domestic violence due to adultery, neglected families by men, early marriages, mismanagement of family resources, marital rape, Infertility, alcoholism, high rate of parents dying intestate and children fighting for property



Table 13 Summary of persons reached through JCU outreaches

Outreach Category	Outreaches	Female	Male	Total
Women	521	4,897	2,734	7,631
Girls	88	1447	1097	2,544
PWD	9	63	89	152
Police	212	599	3,889	4,488
Prison	83	290	4,570	4,860
Vulnerable people	1	81	166	247
While you wait sessions	256	3052	3552	6,604
Barazas	4	506	378	884
Community outreaches	40	862	719	1,581
Schools	8	645	632	1,277
Mobile legal Aid Clinics	28	1058	600	1,658
Sub Total	1,250	13,500	18,426	31,926

⁸Bundibugyo, Hoima, Lira, Kasese, Kampala, Mbale, Mubende, Mukono and Tororo

In Uganda, the disability prevalence stands at 12.4% and the sex difference reveals that disability is higher among women as compared to men. To ensure inclusiveness in provision of services during the reporting period, JCU conducted 09PWD outreaches in Katwe at Makindye- Kibuye reaching out to 152.



Conducting PWDs outreach at Kibuye (left) and Katwe (right).

According to the Police Annual Crime Report of 2020⁹, there was an 8.9% decrease in the volume of crimes reported to police from 215,224 cases reported in 2019 to 195,931 cases reported in 2020 with reasons affiliated to the lockdown, government investment in anti-crime infrastructure like CCTV installations among others. The JCU intervened through its country’s widespread Centres conducting outreaches to the suspects to enlighten the suspects on their rights as well as identify suspects eligible for bond and ultimately empowering them to gain their temporary freedom. JCU conducted up to 212 police outreaches to police posts and stations reaching 4,488 suspects and established that 434 (343M, 91F) had overstayed past the 48 hours in the police.

Table 14 Human rights awareness and Legal advisory support by Kampala clinic

Communities	Number of clients
Kyangwali refugee settlement Hoima	82
Base camp Nakivale Isingiro	223
Mubende	149
Kalangala	178
Mbale	150
Total	782



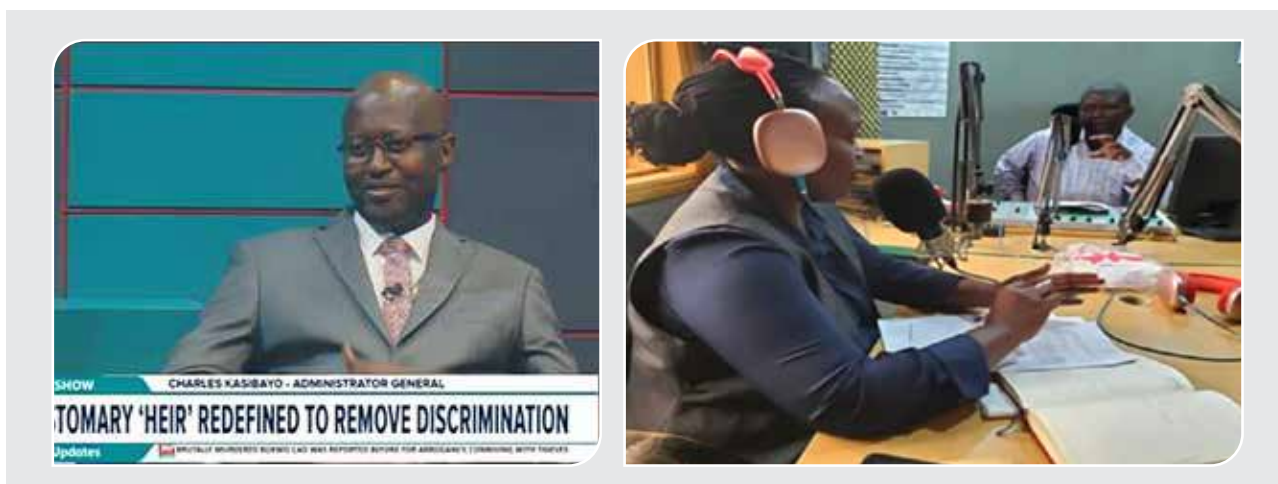
UJS team conducting sensitizations at Kyangwali Refugee settlement

⁹ <https://www.upf.go.ug/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/ANNUAL-CRIME-REPORT-2020-1.pdf?x74136>

The UPF also reviewed and engendered community policing materials closely with other key stakeholders including the department of community affairs, community liaison officers and an expert from the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. This was aimed at involving women in problem-solving methods to reduce crime, encouraging the participation of women in the implementation of community policing strategies, and ensuring that community policing has a gender lens and protection of women's rights. It was emphasized in the review process that community policing materials should have a female perspective and more female officers should be brought on board during community sensitizations.

1.2.4 Stakeholders' empowerment and enhanced access to legal information

During the period under review, JSC printed and disseminated 1,448 copies of the Citizens Handbook on law and administration of justice in Uganda. This was to the increasing public knowledge of law, Court processes, procedures and administration of justice. There is a need to increase the number of copies of the Citizens Handbook to target at least every Village Chairperson in the Country. The JSC further conducted radio talk shows on ADR and small claims procedures in five regions across the country.¹⁰ Other topics handled included; the mandate of JSC, anti-corruption, land justice and anti-money laundering. *Legal Officer JSC holding a talk show on Metro FM Kampala.*



Succession Amendment Act, 2021: During the period under review, MoJCA drafted and Parliament enacted the Succession (Amendment) Act. The Office of the Administrator General printed the Succession Bills during the Financial Year. An annual outreach was carried out through media campaign about the Succession Amendment Act thereby sensitizing the public about the implication of the Succession (Amendment) Act.



Participants contribute to proceedings at Mbarara Baraza

With support from International Development Law Organization (IDLO), training for police officers, Probation officers and medical officers on prevention and response to Gender Based Violence,

¹⁰ The districts reached include; Kayunga, Mpigi, Tororo, Mbale, Kampala, Bundibugyo, Masaka, Moroto, Arua, Mbarara, Bushenyi, Kalangala, Kisoro, Kabale, Rukungiri, Gulu, Kitgum, Kiboga, Hoima, Lira, Masindi, Kiryandongo, Fort Portal and Kamwenge.

Violence Against Children and Diversion guidelines was conducted in the regions of Albertine, Greater Masaka, North Kyoga and Mt. Elgon. This was aimed at building professional and institutional capacity in the collection, preservation, and management of cases to improve access to justice by victims/survivors by holding perpetrators accountable. In addition, the training facilitated effective domestication of children guidelines for police officers to promote the use of alternative means when dealing with children at police stations who have committed minor offenses than recourse to the formal justice system. A total number of 159 (99M; 60F) participants were trained.



A Scene of Crime Officer Demonstrating how to extract a DNA sample from a Suspect in one of the training sessions in Masaka

The UPS linked 42,379 inmates (4,151 female inmates) to their families and relatives through maintaining social relations between inmates and the outside world; legal sensitization of 11,899 Inmates (1055 females and 10844 males) on self-representation and knowledge of the operations of the Criminal Justice system was conducted in Kampala Extra region. UPS trained 50 staff in the management of refugees in 5 prisons which included; Arua, Gulu, Adjumani, Fort portal and Ndorwa prisons, this was to enable refugees to access justice.

As part of the prison decongestion programme JCU conducted 83 outreaches, reaching out to 1,183 inmates against a target of 5,445 inmates. From the conducted outreaches, 539 (494M, 45F) inmates were identified to be eligible for PDP whereas OIM was helped to secure bail.

In addition 4,988 cases were handled through outreaches to various prisons, police stations, remand homes and the community by LDC LAC. The inmates were educated about the various access to justice options like plea bargaining and reconciliation, while Forty (40) Bar Course Students interns were supported to provide legal aid services to indigent and accused persons. The students were able to provide legal representation to 1,990 people, 1,585 male and 405 female through legal aid and counseling, coaching for self-representation, drafting documents and use of Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms, namely mediation, reconciliation, and plea bargaining.

1.3 Measures to prevent and respond to crime Strengthened effectively and efficiently

Strengthening the capacity of crime-fighting agencies is essential in the prevention, detection, response, investigation and prosecution of crime. The sub programme implemented measures to boost the rehabilitation of offenders including juveniles to reduce the levels of recidivism in the country. Also implemented were measures to enhance response crime and capacity building for crime fighting agencies and the use of scientific evidence. These among other interventions have resulted in an increase in rates of conviction to over 70% and a reduction in the rate of reoffending from 15.1% to 14.3%, while convicts sentenced to community service increased from 70% in the reporting period. The crime rate reduced from 502 in FY 2020/21 to 457.94 in FY 2021/22 per 100,000 population. This level of performance is attributed to the use of CCTV cameras, deployment of motorized patrols and community policing. It is worth noting

that the crime rate has been on a steady reduction since 2018 despite challenges of insufficient budget, manpower, logistics and lack of an electronic case and crime record management system.

Table 15 Performance against indicators

Performance indicator	Baseline 2016	2018/19	2019/20	2021	2022
Reliability of policing services (index)	4.0	3.84	3.8	3.8	TBD
Conviction rates	60.1%	61.9%	62.6%	75%	73.7%
Rates of recidivism	21%	16.8%	15.1%	15.1%	14.3%
Proportion of convicts sentenced to community service	45%	45.4%	67.5%	68%	70%

1.3.1 Capacity of crime-fighting agencies built

The police procured 20 solar panels, telephone sets, maintenance batteries and charge controllers for 20 sub-county police stations in North West Nile region and Wamala region.



Telephone sets procured and delivered



Accurate Security Services Ltd after inspection of their facilities.



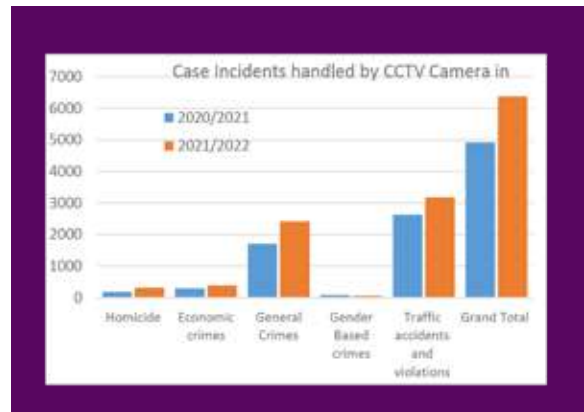
An unidentified person moving in the rain who drowned in a pool of running water near Nakawa traffic lights



To strengthen staff capacity, 32 officers completed leadership training at National Leadership Institute Kyankwanzi; equally, Management training of 9 officers is ongoing at UMI and 267 Non-Commissioned Officers completed the Non-Commissioned officers' course at the Prisons Academy and training School (PATS)

CCTV project: Using the British standard of 1 camera for every 14 people, Uganda with a population of 44,212,800 requires 3,158,057 camera capacity installation to aid in the management. The installed CCTV camera capacity aided in the reduction of crime, especially in the city center, municipalities, major towns and highways. In the period under review, 6,376 incidents () were investigated compared to 4,918 cases in the

previous period. It has further improved traffic management and increase in NTR as a result of the ANPR Cameras, improved investigation and supported evidence tendering in court, enhanced quick response to crime using the emergency call center 999/112, improved and motivated work force with new scientific measures and reduced social street crimes (prostitution, pickpocketing, littering, etc) hence creating smart and safer cities, homes and burgeoning industrial environment, monitor population movements detect and deter criminal activity both in the private and public spaces including terrorism, improve safety and security. It has also aided the introduction of virtual communication and video conferencing facilities, facilitated monitoring, and supervision of Personnel as well as virtual meetings.



A total of 743 cases of Aggravated Robberies in 2020 (30 Motor vehicles, 349 Motor cycles and 364 cash) compared to 729 in 2022 (35 Motor vehicles, 258 Motorcycles and 436 cash). CCTV footage alone helped to resolve 242 of the cases in these periods.

Table 16 Aggravated Robbery Category	Cases in 2020	Cases in 2021
Motor Vehicles	30	35
Motor Cycles	349	258
Cash	364	436
Total	743	729

A criminal gang moving on motor cycles surrounded and violently attacked an Eritrean diplomat at Prince Charles Drive. A mobile phone was snatched from an Indian Diplomat at Kyebando Northern bypass.

CCTV operators monitored an unidentified person moving in the rain who drowned in a pool of running water near Nakawa traffic lights and was taken away by the water into a drainage. The missing person was later identified as Namukasa Cissy aged 64 years, a nurse at Butabika hospital when reported missing by her people. When they contacted the multimedia office, they got to know the missing person drowned and the body later recovered from Lake Victoria shores.

CCTV played a great role in easing the investigation of URA cases. A total of 06 cases have been handled and recoveries of motor vehicles evading Taxes by disguising fuel as if it is for export but later the fuel is sold in the country. With the help of the CCTV, the said vehicles were tracked down and impounded and taxes of over UGX 2bn were recovered.

On 16th November 2021, two explosions occurred at CPS, Kampala along Buganda Road and another along Parliament Avenue at 10:03:32 hours and 10:06:00 hours respectively. The two incidents were monitored and captured on CCTV Surveillance System, and suspected criminals were identified and arrested with the aid of CCTV Surveillance.

The CCTV cameras played a great role in supporting intelligence-led operations during the election period. Several incidents and events were monitored during the nomination,

swearing-in, and post-election incidents such as the robbing and looting of people's properties, and malicious damage to government installations such as CCTV camera sites in Bwaise, Kiseka and other areas. CCTV played a great role in providing updates and directing the officers on the ground to the areas that needed quick intervention. The rioters were promptly dispersed, arrested and prosecuted.

Following the outbreak of covid-19 in March 2020, directives and guidelines for lockdown were issued and punishments were spelt out for violators. CCTV played a great role during the enforcement by monitoring the violators. 422 people were apprehended and taken to court.

The CCTV system helped resolve cases related to sexual offences within the Public domain that conflict with the provisions of the law. A case in point was a video that circulated on social media involving students traveling in a bus labeled Midland High School who were captured behaving indecently. With the help of CCTV cameras, it was established that the students belonged to Lubiri.

Secured Uganda Martyrs day celebrations with CCTV surveillance, the movement of pilgrims from various parts of the country were monitored and the Safety of both national and international pilgrims was secured at the shrine

Vital Installations i.e Entebbe International Airport, Border points (Katuna, Busia, Bunagana, Elegu, Mpondwe, Malaba, Mirama Hills) and bridges (Nile bridge, Kazinga channel, Katonga) made it possible to monitor and capture the movement of people and objects entering and exiting the country.



Pilgrims captured by CCTV at Wandegaya Traffic Lights

The Kabaka's birthday run was secured as thousands participated and their movements throughout the various routes were secured.

Visit of International dignitaries, State Events i.e. State of Nation address and National budget day are always monitored and well-manned by CCTV surveillance gadgets to ensure peace and security.



The fire outbreak at Old Kampala was caused by a speeding water canon motor vehicle that bumped into a taxi dragging it to a fuel station hence fire outbreak. Communication was immediately made to the police fire brigade which quickly responded and stopped the fire.

A total of 5,814 traffic incidents and cases were captured between the years 2020 and 2022. Using CCTV police cameras. Several traffic offenders were arrested, vehicles involved in hit-and-run accidents were impounded, and the number plates of vehicles involved in accidents were also identified through CCTV police cameras.

To strengthen Private security provision UPF inspected a total of 266 private security organizations for compliance in 25 police regions. The private security companies were inspected on the administration of security companies, management of security, records, fire arms management, disciplinary and crime involvement.

The MIA provided support in terms of temporary feeding, accommodation, medical and transport to 224 rescued victims of trafficking. The Ministry also supported investigations of 52 trafficking in-person cases. MIA also conducted 4 stakeholder trainings in the application of PTIP Act and PTIP regulations and implementation of the National Action Plan conducted, a training of stakeholders in the identification, protection and referral of victims of trafficking while applying the national referral guidelines conducted in Busoga sub-region and 2 trainings of stakeholders in victim identification and referral conducted in Soroti and Masaka.

In a bid to create awareness about the vice of trafficking in persons, the Ministry through the Coordination Office for Prevention of Trafficking in Persons conducted 5 national awareness campaigns conducted in Busia, Napak, Tororo, , Busoga North and Kiira and also held 19 national briefings at Police Headquarters.

Prosecutors' efforts to prevent trafficking in -Persons crimes were strengthened through capacity building of officers responsible in prosecuting these crimes. In the 2 quarter of FY 2021/2022, the capacity building played a key role as part of the preventive measure taken against Trafficking-in-Persons crimes.

The ODPP in collaboration with HTI conducted a series of trainings on investigations and prosecutions of TIP cases for the various ODPP regions; including training on pre-usage for key stakeholders for the operationalisation of the National TIP Database that can be accessed at www.tip.mia.ug; Training on post usage for key stakeholders for the operationalisation of the National TIP database; international seminar on trafficking in human beings and smuggling of immigrants on intelligence sources. This was a virtual seminar attended by participants in the gulf countries; global experts consortium on prosecuting human trafficking – Mc Caine Institute and Hope for Justice. The topic of discussion: adopting a multi-disciplinary approach to prosecuting human trafficking cases.

Other capacity-building programs conducted include; Launch of the TIP report which registered a tremendous increase in the number of TIP cases filed, investigated and prosecuted. There was also an increase in the referral pathways.

Following the DPP's set up of a Standards Operating Procedures (SOPs) task force for implementation of the Police-Prosecutor Cooperation, the first meeting of the task force and sensitisation on the Effective Application of the SOPs in Uganda was held. The members of the task force in ODPP included representation from the International Crimes Department, International Cooperation Department, Gender Children and Sexual Offences Department and the department of Training and Research. UNODC and Civipol facilitated the workshop.

The MIA through the National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons in collaboration with the UPDF, UPF, CSOs implemented a six (6) months project on the Voluntary surrender of illegally owned weapons by the civilian population. The Africa Amnesty Month project was funded by the Federal Republic of Germany and facilitated by the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA). The Africa Amnesty Month project aimed to promote the fight against the illicit flow of small arms and light weapons and contribute to the Africa Union's Initiative to "Silencing the Guns in Africa by 2030". The Project targeted urban and rural based populations in the selected regions of; Northern Uganda, districts of; Gulu & Amuru, Karamoja, districts; Moroto & Kotido, Rwenzori, districts of; Kasese & Bundibugyo and Kampala Metropolitan districts; Kampala and Wakiso. Local Sensitization missions and community-based workshops were conducted in the districts mentioned above to introduce the Amnesty Month Initiative and encourage the voluntary surrender of illegally owned weapons by the civilian population. National Launch of the Amnesty Project Month was launched and presided over by the Hon. Minister of Internal Affairs Maj. General KAHINDA Otafiire (RTD) at Silver Springs Bugolobi-Kampala; 378 weapons were collected from armed warriors in Karamoja region and were destroyed on 30th April 2022 at Panyangara sub-county in Kotido district. The Deputy Inspector General of Police Maj. Gen. Geoffrey Tumusiime Katsigazi presided over the symbolic destruction function.

In the period under review, UPF and UPDF in conjunction with other security agencies carried out disarmament exercises in Karamoja resulting in the recovery of both firearms and rustled animals.



With enhanced security in the Karamoja sub-region and the neighbouring districts to curtail cattle rustling and theft. Of the 14,592 incidents involving cattle thefts/rustling, UPF recovered 13,256 heads of cattle out of the 17,724 reported stolen, 4,425 Goats/Sheep out of the 5,891 reported stolen, arrested 7,893 suspects, recovered 303 firearms and 1,271 rounds of ammunition.



To prevent the proliferation of illicit SALWs, the Ministry of Internal Affairs through the National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons (NFP/SALW) carried out physical inspections and verifications of the Police Armories in the regions of Busoga North, Aswa, Sipi, and East Kyoga region. Inspections led to the recovery of firearms which were not marked and some ammunition which were found faulty and others were exhibits and obsolete ammunition. These recoveries are kept at Classified Stores of the Uganda Police Force at Naguru. In the same vein, the Ministry trained 82 Officers in Physical Security Stockpile management from Savana, Sipi and North Kyoga region a total of 82 officers benefited from the training 74 men, and 8 ladies. The training exposed the officers to the Best Practice Guidelines for effective management and control of small arms and light weapons as stipulated in the Nairobi Protocol. Areas covered include; marking, tracing, destruction of obsolete firearms and ammunition, record keeping and physical security of stockpiles both internal and external security. In addition, the training provided a forum for the officers to share their experiences at work, identifying the armory needs and priorities for effective management and control of small arms and light weapons (SALW)

1.3.2 Offender rehabilitation and reintegration strengthened

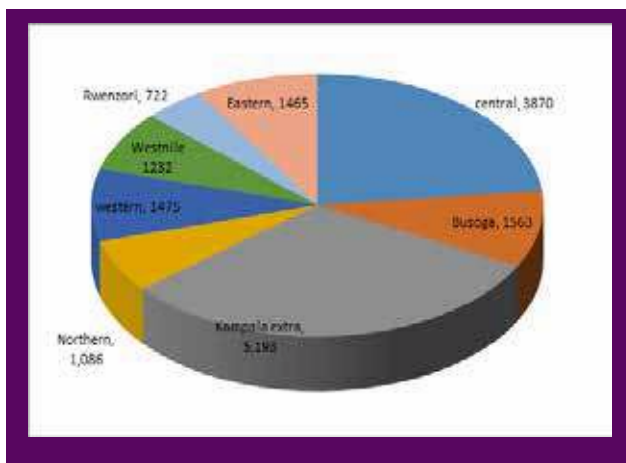
The MIA through the Directorate of Community Service (DCS) conducted sensitization of offenders mainly in prisons, police facilities and Court cells to enlighten them about Community Service processes and their obligation in executing the community service orders. This activity is conducted by Community Service Staff, and volunteers with support from other stakeholders like police officers and prison officers. In the reporting period, a total of 71,684 offenders were sensitized countrywide where 65,528 were males and 6,156 were females. Through the sensitization, 23290 offenders were identified as eligible for community service.



His Lordship Tadeo Asiimwe addressing inmates at Ndorwa Prison, Kabale.

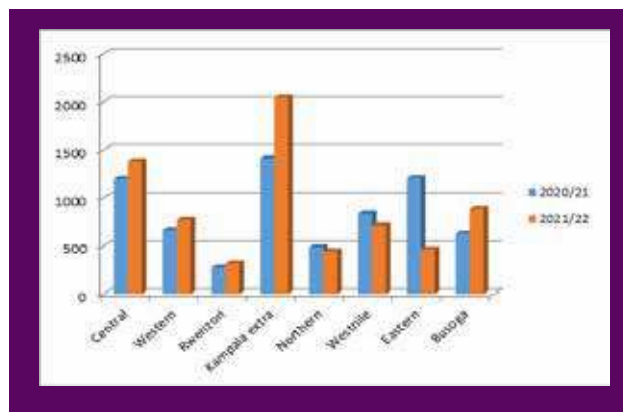
In the reporting period, a total of 13,993 (971 females) Social Inquiry reports were prepared against the Annual target of 11,200 reports for FY 2021/2022 representing 125% achievement. In the reporting period, the Ministry of Internal Affairs supervised 16,606 orders (15,025 males, 1,581 Females) against a target of 13,000 orders representing 128% achievement.

Pie chart .1 below presents orders registered for FY 2021/22



Source: Directorate of Community Service data base 2022

PerGraph 1 below presents the regional comparison of orders for FY 2020/21 and 2021/2022.



Source: Directorate of Community Service Data Base 2022

During the reporting period, the Directorate of Community Service trained placement supervisors to equip them with the necessary skills to effectively carry out their roles in the implementation of Community Service. A total of 574 (382 males, 192 females) supervisors were trained.



L-R, Deputy RDC Kibaale together with placement supervisors after a training. Training of placement supervisors in Lira

During the period under review, the Directorate also trained various stakeholders including local leaders, CDOs (Community Development Officers) and Prison warders in Mbarara and Fort portal cities through synergies and networking with Penal Reform International (PRI).



In addition, the Directorate managed to train Senior Officers from UPF and UPS at Police Senior Command and Staff College, Bwebaje and CID Officers at CID training Kibuli training schools using the same strategy.



A total of 165 peer support persons were trained during the reporting period in eleven districts¹¹. These are continuously engaged to share their Community Service experience with the serving offenders to motivate them to comply with the Community Service orders and positively change their attitude towards life.

In a bid to create awareness about community service, the DCS participated in 531 radio talk shows (see table below) at various FM local radio stations across the country and 5 TV talk shows. The talk shows were obtained through synergies and networking with entities including the OPM, UPF and the Office of the RDC.



L. During radio talk show on 92.2 BFM Radio Bushenyi, R. During radio talk show on Mityana FM.

¹¹Mbarara, Fort portal, Gulu, Arua, Jinja, Koboko, Ntungamo, Kamuli, Nebbi, Kitgum and Kampala Extra

The DCS sensitized the public about Community Service as a sentencing option to enhance public acceptance and participation in Community Service implementation. The public appeal was mainly to urge them to allow the offenders to serve their orders in their midst, identify placements that provide beneficial work, provide social inquiry information, support the offenders to comply with the orders and participate in offender rehabilitation. A total of 659 community sensitization meetings were conducted involving 6372 people (3,851 males and 2,521 females).



*Left: Sensitization of retired teachers on community service at Olio Division/Arua City.
Right: Community sensitisation in Kamuli District*

The Directorate also Participation in open days organized by the Judiciary and Ministry of Public Service to interface and sensitize the public about Community Service



Left open day at Kololo Stadium



Right: In Mityana district



In Rukungiri district



IIEC materials displayed during open day in Mityana

The Ministry of Internal Affairs has a target of keeping the default rate below 3%. 355 (06 female) defaults were reported out of the orders issued representing 0.1%. To ensure public confidence and compliance with the community service orders issued, 355 warrants of arrest were issued; out of whom 95 (4 females) representing 27% were re-arrested and sentenced to imprisonment. Plans are underway to track the other defaulters.

In the reporting period under Social Reintegration, the Directorate of Community Service continued to interact with offenders to prepare for their re-entry and settlement into their respective communities. Reintegration activities carried out in the reporting period included: offender counseling, home visits, victim support, reconciliatory meetings, identification of peer support persons, and case management. Below is a table indicating some of the social reintegration activities conducted.

Table 17 Social reintegration activities for F/Y 2021/2022

Region	Counselling		Home visit		Reconciliatory Meetings	
	Annual Target	Annual	Annual Target	Annual	Annual Target	Annual
Northern	2023	1131	480	212	231	101
Western	2124	1480	560	197	231	78
Kla Extra	3520	2667	180	137	180	32
Central	3340	2306	880	381	363	154
Eastern	2480	1640	434	403	330	106
West Nile	1428	1196	320	180	132	106
Rwenzori	1190	916	240	232	132	90
Busoga	1547	1377	400	259	132	89
Total		12,713		2001		756

Source: Directorate of Community Service Database FY 2021/2022

Offender Counseling-Counseling is a key component of social reintegration to enable offenders to develop their action plans and road maps to rehabilitation. A total of 12,713 Community Service Offenders were counseled during the period under review.



Group counseling in Gulu District



Offender counseling in Kamuli District

Home visits provide a platform for the programme to interact with offenders and their families within a home setting to address some of the issues that may affect the performance of community service and offender reintegration in particular. During the reporting period, a total of 2001 home visits were conducted.



Left: Home visit in Kapchorwa district.



Right: Home visit in Nansana

The DCS staff facilitated a total of 756 reconciliatory meetings to promote peaceful co-existence between the offenders, victims and communities. Local leaders and family members were involved as a way of facilitating the reconciliation process.



L-R: Reconciliatory meeting between Awori perusa and Achieng Juliana at Juliana's home in Potedo village, mulanda parish, mulanda s/c in Tororo district.



Right, A reconciliatory meeting held at Fort portal court between Abdul Karim Goodluck(offender) and Byoma Hamida Sadick (victim).

In the reporting period, the Directorate continued to utilize peer support persons in the offender rehabilitation process. A total of 417 (315males,102females) peer support persons were identified in different regions, sensitized about their roles and utilized to share their experiences to encourage community service offenders to comply with the orders and positively change their behaviors.

The Directorate continues to use offender skilling projects as a means of rehabilitation of offenders. During the reporting period, a total of 568 (491males, 77females) offenders were placed at the tree planting project sites. 137,053 seedlings were raised and 59,292 seedlings were distributed to different placement institutions across the country. Thirty nursery sites were cleared and replanted. The seeds were delivered by National Forestry Authority (NFA) to all project sites. The 30 projects were supported with agricultural inputs and facilitation for technical support.



L-R Community Service nursery project at Soroti Court. Distribution of seedlings in Kamuli

In addition, vegetable growing, briquette and soap-making projects took off in Jinja and Kamuli districts.



L-R Vegetable growing project at Jinja court. Middle Offenders making Briquettes at Kamuli court. The Briquettes are distributed to Health Centers for preparing patients' meals. And Left offenders making liquid soap at Kamuli court

The Briquettes were distributed to Health center III, Bugulumbya and Busota to enable caretakers, to prepare food for the patients. During the reporting period, 8,227 offenders were enrolled under case management. Under case management, individual treatment plans are developed with interventions aimed at positive behavioral change.

Social reintegration and aftercare

The interventions under social reintegration and aftercare included; conducting reintegration skill trainings, coordination of discharge board meetings and implementing relevant interventions including conducting physical pre-release visits to communities and providing reintegration packages among others. To enhance the acceptance of prisoners upon completion of their sentences and to offer them the necessary support to avoid reoffending, community dialogues were conducted with members of the communities and stakeholders. 2,610 offenders reintegrated back into their respective societies.

Currently, UPS is in the process of developing a re-entry guide, which will provide useful information to inmates on how they can access help and services when released. The guide will also be useful in enlisting support from other institutions and service providers. A total of 157 Admission and Discharge Board strengthened to engage inmates left with 3 months to complete their sentences. The engagements informed the interventions to be provided for individual inmates before their release.

Physical visits were conducted to 285 inmates' families and communities. The main aim of the visits was to prepare the offenders' families and communities for the return of their members and to discuss the necessary support that the inmate would need on return. Social actors are involved during the meetings and support the follow-up processes. It also purposed to promote mediation, healing and reconciliation. 303 Restorative Justice Interventions were successfully done. Successfully resettling inmates in communities is key to reducing recidivism.

Reconciliation Initiatives: the social reintegration of offenders focuses on repairing the harm caused by crime. It fosters the victim-offender relationships in a process which promotes reconciliation and prevention of further occurrence of crime through revenge. The offender takes responsibility for the crime committed and seeks forgiveness. This is necessary for harmony, peaceful co-existence and successful resettlement.

Social Workers in various stations conducted reintegration trainings for 4,799 inmates. These trainings are intended to equip inmates with skills and information relevant to their successful re-entry into the community. Among the skills imparted are communication, positive living, self-confidence, integrity, civic participation, seeking employment and livelihood/business start-up among others. The trainings also include awareness sessions on key aspects of re-entry in the communities and how inmates can access further assistance.

A total of 103 inmates received packages to empower them to start small businesses and to engage in livelihood activities. The selection of deserving inmates was based on the acquisition of skills while in prison and vulnerability. The beneficiaries were successfully reintegrated and are able to sustain themselves and their families.

A total of 250 inmate counselors were trained in basic counseling skills, emphasizing dealing with inmates on sex-related offences. A tailor-made training was designed to cater for handling sex offenders so that they can be supported to overcome their problems. The training that lasted for 14 days was conducted in Upper Prison, Masindi (M), Jinja (M), Masaka (M), and Mbarara (M)

Behavioural Change management: Behavioral change training was conducted in various stations which involved 453 inmates under the sex offenders' programme. These and many other interventions in offender rehabilitation have led to a reduction in the recidivism rate from 14.7% in FY2020/21 to 14.3% in FY2021/22.

To reduce recidivism in Prisons, 31,549 inmates (1,540 f) were facilitated with life skills – anger management, interpersonal skills, self-management & regulation, communication and parenting skills. Equally, 19,294 inmates (1,764 f) were facilitated with socializing activities -games and sports, music dance and drama/creative arts. 39,128 inmates (1,608 f) were offered spiritual and moral rehabilitation services; 1,120 inmates (88 females) reintegrated into their communities; 650 inmates were provided with sex offence treatment programs and entrepreneurial skills training; 2,891 inmates on Formal education and 3,516 on Functional Adult Literacy learners facilitated with scholastic materials 741 inmates were tested in various vocational trades and awarded certificates.

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To enhance the acceptance of prisoners upon completion of their sentences and to offer them the necessary support to avoid reoffending, community dialogues were conducted with members of the communities and stakeholders. 2,610 offenders reintegrated back into their respective societies. All these efforts led to a reduction in the recidivism rate from 14.7% in FY2020/21 to 14.3% in the reporting period

1.3.3 Community policing and Neighborhood watch programmes strengthened

To enhance crime prevention the Police planned to enhance community policing in 10 refugee settlements and host communities; conduct sensitization of motorcyclists in the trading centers of newly constructed roads and engage local leaders to incorporate road safety in their activities; procure motor vehicles to support community outreaches during community policing.

Due to inadequate funding, UPF only managed to conduct community policing in Panyadoli, Rwamanja, Kyaka, Oruchinga and Nakivale refugee settlements for 718 (263F) Refugee Welfare Councils (RWCs), Local Councils (LCs), settlement police officers and other local leaders on crime prevention; legal systems (refugee policy & other applicable legislation); duties and obligations of refugees; co-existence with local communities & the police and problem solving (dispute resolution).

The UPF conducted 4,896 active community engagement programs (709 schools and 2,476 community) outreaches Countrywide targeting vulnerable children in schools and communities against exploitation and abuse. The Community policing program was promoted through 2,786 Radio and 232 TV talk shows on crime prevention, and sensitization of the public on COVID-19 vaccination in Kigezi. A total of 05 sensitization programs were conducted on the management of Police Land. Crime prevention watch teams/Clubs were established amongst vulnerable youths in Rwenzori East and West police regions. Also, UPF documentaries were developed and aired on UBC and various social media platforms. Local leaders in Albertine and North Kyoga whose trading centers have newly constructed roads were engaged in sensitization activities about road safety.

1.3.4 Use of scientific evidence in crime management strengthened

For improved crime investigation the police sought to procure various equipment including 20 complete SOCO kits, 20 motorcycles to ensure mobility of SOCOs, 5

breeding dogs to support the capacity of provision of canine services countrywide and 5 canine carriers vehicles for transportation of sniffer dogs to crime scenes. Furthermore, the DGAL planned to acquire modern storage facilities for forensic exhibits and criminal records as well as analysis of 910 backlog cases in the system (455 DNA cases and 455 non-DNA cases).

In the reporting period, UPF equipped the Forensics Lab with anti-crime infrastructure which included; the Criminal Automated Biometric Identification System (CABIS), and IBIS-Integrated Ballistics Information System. As a result, 165,985 criminal records were digitized and deployed 18 pieces of electronic fingerprinting equipment in KMP. The IBIS has been instrumental in compiling an electric register of firearms.

UPF acquired 10 SOCO kits to enhance the use of scientific evidence in investigations. The acquisition of these SOCO kits reduced the number of units/regions/districts/divisions/stations without SOCO kits. However, the creation of new districts, divisions and cities coupled with increased demand for crime scene management officers has increased the need for more SOCO kits. In addition, UPF acquired motorcycles and modern storage facilities for the collection and storage of forensic exhibits and criminal records. To enhance and aid documentation of crime scenes, UPF provided cameras that enable Police officers to collect, analyze and present electronic evidence with authenticity.

Additionally, the UPF forensics services facilitated evidence collection vans that assisted in the transportation of exhibits from police stations in 10 districts. UPF further conducted training of 226 (65F) police officers on the collection, preservation of forensic evidence and management of Violence Against Women. Furthermore, 50 scene-of-crime officers (45M & 5F) were trained and equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills to process and manage crime scenes. Acquired one 40ft Container, fabricated and partitioned it for purposes of storing forensic exhibits, consumables and criminal records. Most procurement and capacity-building activities under this outcome area were not implemented or partially done due to inadequate funding.

Furthermore, the coverage and range of canine services were enhanced. The Canine (K9) unit expanded from 72 to 79 K9 units countrywide. Additional canine units were opened in Kakumiro, Karenga, Nabilatuk, Kotido, Abim, Amuria and Mulanda. The k9s tracked and arrested 5,654 suspects [4,676 adult males, 685 adult females, 293 juveniles (23F)] of whom 2,224 persons were taken to court. Procured 12 dogs for breeding purposes i.e. Five (05) Spaniels, Three (03) bloodhounds, Two (02) Malinois, and four (04) German Shepherds.





Trained 30 police constables in Initial Basic Dog handling and Care course



Consequently, a total of 21 suspected terror activities were neutralised involving 1,188 abandoned items and 1,167 suspicious cargo. 516 K-9 sweeps were performed. The Forensics directorate took part in the investigations of 17 Bomb blasts and arrested 02 suspects on illicit drug-related offences.

The UPF also maintained vibrant 999 patrol teams for rapid response and operations within KMP, Cities and municipalities where 6,013 suspects were arrested and taken to court; inspected 165 Private Security Organizations from 21 Police regions on standards and compliance and conducted validation of records of civilian /private firearms in 12 selected Police Regions.

1.3.5 Improved coordination in response to crime by crime-fighting agencies

The planned interventions were to strengthen case management processes through prosecution- Led investigations in complex cases (human trafficking, terrorism, homicide); ODPP-CID top managers national case management and service delivery coordination meetings; Facilitate 150 District Community Service Committees by procuring motorcycles for community service officers at courts; Expansion of LAN, WAN and VPN for selected Prisons regions and units;

As part of strengthening the response to crime, ODPP held three interagency coordination meetings to address witness protection issues and victims' rights. Several useful administrative actions were agreed upon and implemented including a working meeting with WILO International, a civil society organization offering services to victims of human trafficking. During this meeting, topical issues relating to the protection of

witnesses in trafficking cases were discussed. This meeting was a further buildup towards signing a memorandum of understanding between ODPP and WILO in the area of witness protection for victims of human trafficking.

The adoption of digital technologies improved performance in certain aspects such as inter-agency meetings. The ODPP was able to meet the annual target of 40 inter-agency engagements within the year. This astronomical improvement in performance was largely attributed to the adoption of digital technologies.

As part of improving response to crime, MIA facilitated 95 out of the planned 150 District Community Service Committee meetings in Central (16), Eastern (5), Northern (11), Rwenzori (7), West Nile (11), Western (12), Busoga (12), Kampala Extra (21)

Under its plan to expand LAN,WAN and VPN for selected Prisons regions and units, UPS procured 6 units that enabled the expansion of the network.

1.3.6 Comprehensive standards for investigation, prosecution, adjudication and correctional services developed and implemented

As part of strengthening the response to crime, the ODPP focused on the provision of knowledge tools to further support and build the capacity of prosecutors and other justice actors in the effective management of GBV cases. The ODPP developed a cross-sectoral Handbook on the Investigation, Prosecution and Adjudication of GBV cases to guide the investigation and prosecution of Gender-based Violence (GBV) crimes in Uganda from a victim-centered and trauma-informed perspective. This was intended to equip justice actors with comprehensive knowledge, skills and competencies to train district multi-disciplinary JLOS actors in the effective investigation, prosecution and adjudication of GBV and VAC cases, with gender-responsive, child-friendly, survivor-focused and coordinated approaches a Multi-Disciplinary Training Curriculum Manual. During the launch of the manual, several recommendations were made including;

- i) the need to develop rules and regulations on how to conduct a voir dire so that the evidence of an intelligent child witness is not dismissed just because the child witness does not fit into the court's description of what is deemed to be intelligence;
- ii) the need to be proactive as judicial officers to ensure that perpetrators do not get off the hook just because the victim does not seem to be intelligent enough in the eyes of the presiding judicial officer;
- iii) There is a need to have the victim protection law in place and make use of the Legal Aid legal provisions;
- iv) There is need to ensure that victims are treated with dignity and respect and not sidelining them and treating them as liars just because they are not in a position to answer questions put to them swiftly as a result of the torture they go through.
- v) The need to be accountable to the victims who report cases at the police to ensure that they receive justice. Need to collaborate and work with other justice actors to ensure justice for the victims. There is a need for an attitude change on how GBV cases are handled to ensure that the impunity against SGBV is fought; and
- vi) It is important to have specialised courts and personnel to handle cases of SGBV. Where a case is tried after so many years, the cases are usually nonstarters.

Victims do not want to relieve the trauma after having moved on with their lives. Specialised courts would ensure courts are heard expeditiously. Hence the need for specialised courts, prosecutors and police officers.

The ODPP collaborated, partnered, organized and held joint virtual meetings not only with the police investigators but also with other stakeholders through the JLOS Land Sub Committee. This was intended to strengthen the response to crime, as regards to handling and prosecution of the land matter. The ODPP also undertook a follow-up stakeholder indoor meeting to popularize Guidelines for the investigation and prosecution of land crimes. This intervention is expected to contribute to increased public awareness about land crimes cases in the country, improved investigations and prosecution of land crimes cases and reduced delays in investigations and prosecution of land cases.

As part of strengthening the response to crime, ODPP handled and prosecuted cases. During the period under review a total number of 5,255 land crimes cases were registered, 3,884 of which were sanctioned for court, others were pending further inquiries and others were closed for lack of evidence. There were 1,108 convictions and the rest are still pending in court. Regarding Gender, Sexual Offences and Children cases, the ODPP received a total of 11,460 files registered: 863 rape case files, 2,879 aggravated defilement, 5,729 defilement case files, 1,989 domestic violence cases and 17,757 cases were concluded in court resulting in a conviction rate of 72%.

More so, during the period under review, the ODPP complaints management office registered 3,586 complaints about the criminal justice process, and the complainants' management officers across all stations in ODPP handled and disposed of 94.5% (3,380) of the complaints. These complaints were handled both online / electronically and physically by interacting with the complainants.

Category	Target	Actual
Registered international criminal cases prosecuted	70%	75%
Registered international crime cases handled by prosecution-led	80%	83%
Inter-agency engagements on international crimes participated in	50	40

The ODPP prosecuted 92% of appeals and 100% of miscellaneous criminal causes applications handled. The following factors; having 28 cases before the Supreme Court still pending completion, understaffing, use of written submissions are now being accepted, Covid restrictions thus reducing time spent in court on oral submissions, proper supervision of action officers and coordination with other actors such as Court and Lawyers on State brief contributed to performance aforementioned here. Even so, the ODPP contributed to strengthening the response to crime by prosecuting International Crimes cases as follows:

Uganda Prisons Service conducted various rehabilitation programs including formal education, vocational education, functional adult literacy programs, community corrections, offender treatment programs, life skilling training among others in partnership with non-Governmental institutions and other civil society organizations.

Table 18 Rehabilitation and reintegration Activities	Inmates involved		
	Males	Females	Total
Formal education programs	2,957	196	3,153
Functional Adult Literacy programs in 131 prisons	3,298	161	3,459
Diploma and Degree courses at Makerere University Business School	49	5	54
Life skills training - anger management, interpersonal skills, self-management & regulation, communication and parenting skills	6,570	340	6,910
Socializing activities - games and sports, music dance and drama/creative arts	61,453	6,938	68,391
Spiritual and moral rehabilitation services	81,326	3,685	85,011
Counseling and guidance services	61,381	2,635	64,016
Offender treatment programmes			932
Vocational training enhanced through procurement of vocational training materials for different workshops in 131 prisons:	16,770	1,423	18,193

Under formal education, 3,153 inmates are in different classes. Fifty-four (54) inmates of whom 5 were females are undertaking Diploma and Degree courses at Makerere University Business School. Vocational training was enhanced through the procurement of vocational training materials for different workshops in 131 prisons and 1000 copies of Patriotism Training Manuals and 900 of Voter Education produced and distributed to trainers.

Further, 976 inmates were internally assessed in preparation for trade testing in various vocational trades by the Directorate for Industrial Training and East African Polytechnic College, Kyambogo. Nine hundred seventy-six (976) inmates were trade tested as compared to the annual target of 800 inmates. This was achieved with support from NGOs. This activity was performed internally due to the closure of educational institutions in the financial year.

1.4 Transitional justice and informal justice processes Strengthened

1.4.1 The capacity of LCC strengthened

Under strengthening the capacity of Local Council Courts, the MoLG conducted coordination meetings to share coordination experiences by desk officers. In this regard review meetings with 18 Local Council Courts desk officers were held for the districts and cities¹². The experiences shared included among others limited knowledge and skills; limited or no resources to facilitate the structure; the need to amend the fees schedule because the fees applicable do not meet to requirements of the current times; As coordinating offices, they find the structures to manage are big in number with limited resources to facilitate their offices

Local council courts registers were printed and distributed as follows; 56 local governments (Districts¹³), 2 cities (Soroti and Mbale) and 2 municipalities (Busia, and Iganga) with each receiving 66 for the Village courts. Given the size of the structures, copies that have been printed so far are too few to meet the structural needs yet this process is intended to strengthen information and records management.

¹² Masindi, Buliisa, Isingiro, Sheema, Jinja, Iganga, Amuru, Rakai, Nebi, Moyo, Kween, Bukedea, Kibaale, Kyankwanzi, Kiruhura, Lyantonde and the Cities of Gulu and Masaka.

¹³Adjumani, Amudat, Arua, Bugweri, Busia, Butaleja, Gomba, Butebo, Ibanda, Isingiro, Kabale, Kamuli, Kapchorwa, Kibuku, Kumi, Kween, Manafwa, Mayuge, Mbale, Mbarara, Mpigi, Mubende, Nakapiripirit, Ngora, Ntungamo, Pallisa, Sheema, Sironko, Soroti, Tororo, Kabarole, Kitagwenda, Kamwenge, Bushenyi, Mitooma, Rubirizi, Luweero, Nakasongola, Masindi, Kiryandongo, Nakaseke, Iganga, Bugiri, Mayuge, Kisoro, Rukungiri, Rukiga, Kyenjojo, Mityana, Kasese, Nebbi and Obongi

Training of Local Council I and II Court members

Local council courts for all intentions and purposes is a structure that is reliable and easily reachable by all members in the communities countrywide. The structure applies both ADR and court approaches to address conflicts in the communities. Therefore, the structure can reduce case backlog, especially for petty offences in most of the main courts.



The facilitator making his presentation at Dokolo sub-county



Ms. Mwima Rebecca the LCC Desk Officer and also facilitator made her presentation

At the time of reporting, training had been carried out in 7 local governments i.e. the districts of Ntungamo, Kyegegwa, Jinja, Pallisa, Dokolo, Adjumani and Napak targeting a total of 802 villages and 109 parishes. Out of the expected total of 10,021 participants, 7983 were trained. It should however be noted that at least there is a full composition of the executive committee members in the villages and parishes.

Table 19 Districts Trained The major strength of the structure is that they are trying to resolve conflicts in the communities even with the limited knowledge and skill to do it. Further, when invited to participate in these trainings which are only planned for a day due to constrained resources, they exhibit the will to learn.

Monitoring the performance of the Local Council Court desk officers

Monitoring was carried out in 10 local governments, targeting 30 local council courts with a bias in 5 courts in each local government i.e. districts/municipalities. However, findings on the ground present numerous issues both positive and negative pertaining the structure though with the negative overweighing the positives.

Positive: Despite the fact that the majority are not trained, the structures take it upon themselves to ensure that conflicts in their communities are resolved and they use the most appropriate methods they find fit to facilitate their processes.

Negatives: Poor record keeping due to lack of tools and facilities and in this case, registers as they use exercise books that may easily get lost, filing cabinets where proceedings are recorded could be kept. Due to inadequate/lack of knowledge and skill, the court members sometimes attempt to handle cases outside their jurisdiction hence the need for trainings. The lack of reference materials could to some extent be attributed to the high illiteracy levels of the court members. There is also still a challenge that though printing has been done, the copies printed have never been enough for distribution to the whole country. The shortage gap is very wide.

Most of the LCC members are not aware of the availability of the structure of the LCC desk office at their respective local governments. This is attributed to the fact that the

officers lack the capacity to reach out to the structures. Whereas the district may be able to perhaps provide a vehicle or motorcycle for the officer to reach out to the structure, the other challenge that will arise is a lack of fuel. A very small percentage of the community is aware of the existence of local council courts. There is need for intensified community awareness of the existence of the structure.

It should be noted that the Local Council Courts still face challenges in terms of the size of the structure with funding that is not commensurate to support the structure; there is still minimal supervision by the Office of the Chief Magistrate which impacts timely and effective disposal of matters. The Government has over time funded the printing and distribution of Local Council Court Registers but these are not enough due to the large number of LC Courts.

The Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Local Government procured and distributed standardized stamps for the Local Council 1 and 11 offices, further strengthening the role of the LC courts in exercising their judicial function.

1.4.2 Transitional justice policy implemented

In the planning period the sub-program planned activities aimed at implementing the Transitional Justice Policy. These included DNA Profiling of 5000 children from the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) as part of the Transitional Justice implementation; investigation and prosecution of war crimes cases; enhancing resettlement and reintegration activities through retooling of the Amnesty Commission; developing of the Traditional Justice Manual -Phase II; monitoring resettlement and reintegration activities in the DRTs; development, publishing and dissemination of guidelines on reparations;

Capacity-building activities included training of reporters and victims in agricultural management skills, environmental management, tree planting skills and metal fabrication skills; sensitisation and outreach programmes on the National Transitional Justice Policy.

Witness Protection: Key to criminal trials and more so war crimes and crimes against humanity is witness protection. Despite the absence of a witness protection law, the ODPP has put in place ad hoc and intermediate witness protection measures. The ODPP made 8 referrals for witnesses requiring protection from police including war crimes cases. With war crimes, ODPP offered 18 witnesses protection which included applications for protection related to cases of SGBV, at various stages of trials.

Protection measures involved the provision of security, shelter and support services before, during and after trial as well as the application of good investigative and prosecution techniques that would not expose prosecution witnesses to danger. Some of the protective techniques employed included the redaction of witnesses' particulars and the use of pseudonyms.

Tracing witnesses: the ODPP played a central role in tracing and transporting to Kampala all the key expert witnesses from the districts of Gulu, Amuru and Nwoya.

To strengthen these protection measures, interagency coordination meetings were undertaken.

- The ODPP also held two meetings with police officers from the Directorate of Crime intelligence on the management of witnesses referred to the police for protection.

Several useful administrative actions were agreed upon and implemented.

- The ODPP held a working meeting with WILO INTERNATIONAL, a civil society organization offering services to victims of Human trafficking. During this meeting, topical issues relating to the protection of witnesses in trafficking cases were discussed. This meeting was a further buildup towards signing a memorandum of understanding between ODPP and WILO in the area of witness protection for victims of human trafficking. Discussions are still ongoing.

Outreach: As required under international law and practice, the International Crimes Division organized outreach programs before beginning another round of court hearing sessions. These outreaches involve ODPP, Victims Counsel, and defense Counsel. The outreaches are aimed at informing the community on the progress of the trial, strengthening engagement with individuals, and local leaders in the affected communities, receiving feedback from the victims' communities and adopting workable solutions for expediting of the trial process.

Two outreach programs were carried out targeting witnesses under protection in the case of Uganda versus Thomas Kwoyelo before the International Crime Division of the High Court, in the Acholi sub-region and Amuru Districts. Victims and witnesses were briefed on the progress of the case and prepared for court proceedings. During these outreach programs, war crimes witnesses under protection were monitored. According to reports made following these programs, it was noted that ad hoc protective measures put in place were working effectively.

Trials: The sub-programme through ODDP undertook various interventions to contribute towards the strengthening of transitional justice mechanisms as shown below:

- a) In the Jamil Mukulu Eastern case, the hearing of the case began with a mention and is expected to be continued in the remaining quarters of FY 2020/21. This case requires substantive resources to be successfully prosecuted mostly witness protection as many witnesses are living under intense and constant threats;
- b) Jamil Mukulu western cases is being handled by prosecution-led investigations which are substantially concluded now with a few mop-up areas remaining to be covered;
- c) In terms of the Mumbere case, the Pre-trial started in Jinja and was adjourned. A total of 132 of the accused persons were released on bail and it is anticipated that this will affect the progress of the trial. This is because of the resources required to facilitate over 216 accused persons (subjects of the Rwenzuru kingdom) from the Rwenzori region to Jinja where the case is being heard;
- d) *The Masaka murders case:* The investigations in the case which was handled by way of prosecution-led investigations were largely concluded and the 7 accused persons including 2 members of parliament were committed to the high court on an indictment of terrorism and murder;
- e) *The Gen. Katumba Wamala attempted murder case:* The department handled the case by way of prosecution-led investigations. The investigations were concluded and the 8 accused persons were committed to the high court on an indictment of terrorism. The case awaits cause-listing for trial;

- f) Cases arising from *the twin suicide bombings in Kampala on 16th November 2021*. The department received four (4) cases arising from this incident. The cases are being handled by way of Prosecution Led Investigations and accused persons have already been charged;
- g) *The AIGP Andrew Kaweesi murder case*. No progress was made in this case in the year as the case has not been cause-listed by court. However, the case is still for pre-trial proceedings and the department is ready once the case is cause-listed.
- h) *Gen. Katumba Wamala attempted murder case*: This case was assigned to the department after investigations indicated it was linked to ADF operatives. The case is being handled by way of prosecution-led investigations and 8 suspects have been charged in court so far. Investigations are still ongoing but in very advanced stages now. They are expected to be completed soon and the case will then be reviewed for possible committal.

Worth noting is the continued lack of a witness protection law. The challenge that the ODPP is presently facing is reliance on private sector service providers to protect some of the key witnesses and victims of crime. For example, under the TIP unit, several witnesses in 10 of the cases under the unit are in protective custody with various NGOs. This is, however, dangerous as the ODPP has little control over these organizations and this poses a danger to the witnesses as well as case outcomes.

Implementation of the National Transitional Justice Policy (NTJP)

Manual for Traditional Leaders: To implement the NTJP, ULRC with the support of the Programme Secretariat, has developed a Manual for traditional leaders on transitional justice. The manual will provide operational guidelines for the use of Traditional Justice to ensure compliance with the law, human rights, gender sensitivity and case management as well as uniformity in the application of traditional justice for dispute resolution. The framework provides generic principles and guidelines within which the various Traditional Justice and Informal Justice Systems can operate flexibly within acceptable standards and ensure justice, peace and reconciliation; aid in the reduction of inconsistencies, unpredictability and discrimination which sometimes characterize Traditional Justice and Informal Justice Systems. In the reporting period, stakeholder engagements were carried out to bring them up to speed with the task at hand. *The manual awaits the enactment of the TJ Law to be operationalised.*

Informal Justice Guidelines: In the reporting period, ULRC with support from the Programme Secretariat developed the guidelines for the implementation of the informal justice system and built consensus on the content of the guideline. The guidelines are intended to define the informal justice framework, create linkages between the informal and the formal justice systems, define structures for coordination, and clarify on referral and appeals processes. These are intended to introduce, direct and strengthen the incorporation of the use of Informal Justice Systems in the administration of Justice in Uganda.

Fast Tracking the TJ Law: Following approval of the NTJP, the Ministry of Internal Affairs embarked on the dissemination of the Policy and legislation on the National Transitional Justice Policy. A Cabinet memorandum is being developed after the Regulatory Impact Assessment of the TJ Bill was completed. The MOJCA and MIA are fast-tracking the TJ Law process.

Amnesty: In the same vein, the Amnesty Commission facilitated the demobilisation of 155 reporters, and reinsertion of 183 reporters in Gulu, Kitgum, Kayunga, Mayuge

and Arua; conducted four (4) dialogues and reconciliatory meetings between reports and communities; and reintegrated 2701 reporters through training in life skills and peacebuilding including environmental management, tree planting and agriculture as well as provided with tools and inputs. The trained beneficiaries were also provided with improved tree seedlings, and fruit seedlings as a start-up from the training. All the demobilized reporters were documented and provided with Amnesty certificates.

In addition, the Amnesty commission made 2 contacts with ADF rebels in a bid to convince them to abandon insurgency activities and embrace amnesty as a way of promoting peace and contributing to the economic development of the country.

Lastly, findings of the monitoring exercise conducted on all reintegration activities implemented by the Amnesty Commission revealed that training reporters and victims has enabled them to settle peacefully in the communities. However, it was also noted that the beneficiaries needed more financial and physical support for the development and the need for beneficiaries to document success stories to ease the evaluation of the reintegration programs.



OUTCOME 2:

**JUSTICE LAW AND ORDER
BUSINESS PROCESSES
REFORMED AND STRENGTHENED**

2.0 Introduction

This objective envisages the delivery of effective and efficient Justice, Law and Order Service (JLOS) business processes, through increased efficiency in the disposal of cases, increased percentage of districts with one-stop frontline JLOS service points and conviction. All these are intended to reform and strengthen business processes to facilitate private sector development.

Development. Average satisfaction levels as measured by the SEMA applications at selected JLOS service points stand at 70% while disposal rate of cases increased from 49% to 55% over the reporting period partly because the increase in new service points and the recruitment of more judicial officers. While the number of districts with frontline one stop service points out of the targeted 117 now stands at 82.8% from 76.3% in the previous year. This followed the completion of the construction of justice centres as well as the establishment of some of the services that had not been earlier provided for in the previous constructions. Investments in use of scientific evidence, prosecution led investigation, increased geographical reach, enhanced skill levels of investigators, and prosecutors have also resulted in increased levels of conviction from 61% in 2017/18 to 73% in the reporting period.

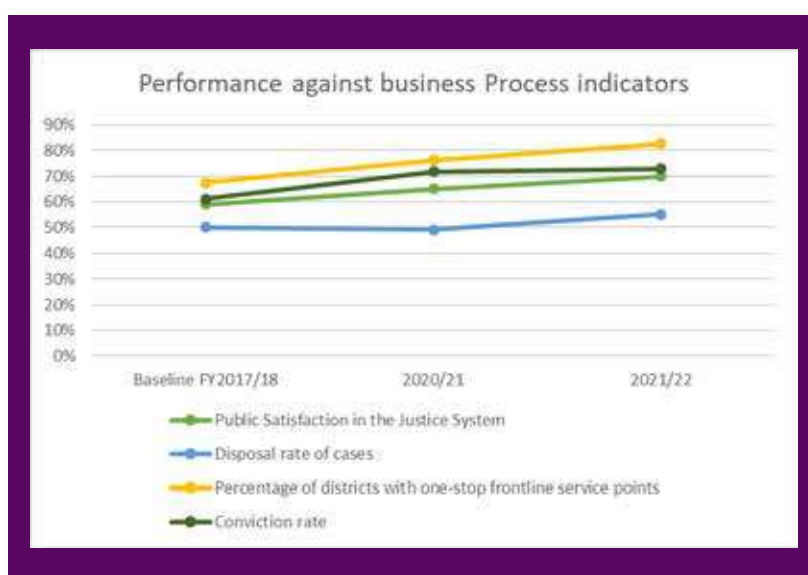


Table 20 performance against business process indicators

Indicators	Baseline FY2017/18	2020/21		2021/22	
		Actual	Targets	Actual	Actual
Public Satisfaction in the Justice System	59%	65%	70%	70%	70%
Disposal rate of cases	50%	49%	55	55%	55%
Percentage of districts with one-stop frontline service points	67.5%	76.3%	80	82.8%	82.8%
Conviction rate (%)	61%	71.9%	61	73%	73%

2.1 Strengthen case management systems

Investment in case management is critical in increasing the clearance rate of cases and reduction in the average time taken to dispose of cases. The Sub-programme prioritized the use of Prosecution-Led-Investigations in criminal cases especially high-profile corruption and capital cases. As a result, conviction rates increased over time, and in corruption cases conviction is now at 82%.

In addition, several procedural laws were considered for review including the Trial on Indictments Act, the Magistrates Courts' Act, and the Civil Procedure Rules (CPR) among

others to address inherent delays. However, the overall average length of stay on remand remained high at 10.9 months in the reporting period because of the effects of the lockdown due to covid.

Table 21 Outputs Indicators	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual
Case clearance rate	90%	95%	95%	90%
Average length of stay on remand overall	9.5	10.8		10.9
Average Time taken (days) to dispose of cases	933	867		

2.1.1 Increase efficiency in case disposal

As mentioned, the Subprogram is undertaking various measures to increase efficiency including the use of various initiatives like quick wins, community service project, and Prosecution-Led-Investigations and plea bargaining with an overall objective to enhance the efficiency of the criminal justice system.

In this regard, the Judiciary promoted Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and other interventions like mediation and small claims procedure and Plea-bargain sessions. Under mediation 1,851 cases were completed through mediation across court levels out which 1,051 cases registered successful outcomes thus a 56.8% success rate.

Similarly, the ODPP was able to conduct a series of plea bargain sessions in the Kitalya government prison which resulted in the conclusion of 217 cases at the level of the High Court (Mukono High Court (90 cases), Mubende (65), Kampala (52) and Mpigi (10)). The ODPP conducted a total of 80 High Court plea bargain sessions which led to the conclusion of 4,411 capital cases. At the Chief Magistrates Court level, 85 plea bargain sessions were held including sessions for children, gender sexual-based offences, thereby concluding 4,661 cases in the period. However, the operations of the ODPP were affected by

budget cuts which were instituted by the Government in response to the COVID-19 situation in the country, coupled with the late release of funds during Q1.

Forty-Five (45) normal sessions inclusive of SGBV sessions in the high court led to the conclusion of 1,964 cases (either in convictions or acquittals and withdrawals) while holding of 5 SGBV sessions in the lower court resulted into the conclusion of 204 cases. The ODPP consistently surpassed its quarterly targets of prosecutorial decisions made, with an overall performance of 78.3% against a target of 70%. This achievement was a result of improved collaboration with the UPF, the use of prosecution-led investigations and the increased use of plea bargain at both Chief Magistrate and High Court levels to minimize the effects of the COVID-19 lockdown. However, the ODPP didn't meet its target of sanctioning 80% of all files received within 2 business days for each quarter. The performance was affected by the restrictions of the lockdown including the workforce operating at 20% which put an extra strain on the already inadequate number of State Attorneys deployed in the Directorate.

Cases handled in Plea Bargain Sessions in Magistrates' Courts	
Station/Region	No of Cases
Arua	138
Busia	53
Kamwenge	60
Kiryandongo	88
Kitigum	30
Luwero	64
Manafwa	34
Masaka	67
Mbale	76
Mbarara	280
Mpigi	24
Mubende	78
Nakapilpit	50
Nakaseke	45
Nakasongola	118
Njeru	58
Pallisa	44
Patong	21
Tororo	58
Wakiso	17
Total	1403

The roll-out of the Small Claims Procedure (SCP) was programmed on a country-wide basis and so far it exists in 154 courts. During the FY 2021/22, SCP courts registered 14,648 cases and disposed of 11,675 cases at the demand notice level. Thus 71.3% of the civil-commercial disputes were resolved at the pre-trial stage of issuing a demand notice. Overall, the SCP caused the recovery of UGX 14,361,149,224 (UGX 2,287,924,604 from demand notes and UGX 12,073,224,620 unlocked from the litigation process).

To enhance court attendance of inmates, twenty-nine (29) vehicles were procured to facilitate the delivery of prisoners to 264 courts across the country. This was possible because of increased funding under the GoU. The Service delivered a daily average of 1,841 prisoners to attend court including special court sessions.

As a result of the interventions in case management and facilitation of duty bearers, a general upward trend in the percentage composition of convict prisoners and a general downward trend in the percentage composition of remand prisoners in the Financial Year 2021/2022 was recorded. The percentage composition of convict prisoners increased from 46.5% in July 2021 to 48.6% in June, 2022. On the other hand, that of remanded prisoners decreased from 53.3% in July 2021 to 50.9% in June 2022.



As shown in the graph below there was a general upward trend in the prisoners' population during the financial year 2021/22 from a monthly average of 64,555 prisoners in July 2021 to a monthly average of 70,119 prisoners in June 2022. The general monthly population growth rate was 0.7%.



Under JLOS strategic outcome 2, efforts have been concentrated on reducing the proportion of remands in custody to below half of the population of prisoners. It is worth noting that, for the first time after a very long time, the proportion of remands to the entire population dropped below 50% mark in FY 2018/19 and FY2019/20.

The proportion of convicts and remands to the total population(Trend)

To enhance case disposal at the Industrial Court, 04 Court User Committee meetings were held and 9 sub-registries in regional circuits in Jinja, Mbale, Soroti, Masaka, FortPortal Mubende, Mbarara, Gulu and Lira were equipped with assorted equipment.



2.1.2 Cases that are over 2 years disposed

Clearance of backlogged cases, i.e. those over two years, is an important aspect of ensuring access to justice. In this regard, the police planned to investigate and conclude 3,000 case backlog while the Judiciary planned to dispose of 12,580 backlog cases across all Court levels

In the FY 2021/22, courts disposed of 205,967 cases out of a total caseload of 373,974. This accounted for 55% of all cases in the system. Cases disposed of increased compared to FY 2020/21 where 156,875 cases out of the caseload of 317,929 were disposed of. The Magistrates Courts recorded the highest disposal rate of 71%.

Disposal of election petitions: Following the General Elections of 2021, the Judiciary registered and handled a total of 160 petitions at the Parliamentary and Local Council Chairpersons level broken down as follows: 102 Parliamentary Petitions, 49 Local Council Chairpersons Petitions, and 9 Miscellaneous Applications.

At the close of the FY 2021/22, the case backlog stood at 50,592 cases (30.11%) against 168,007 pending cases. This was a 2.23% (1,156 cases) reduction from the FY 2020/21 status of 51,748 backlog cases against 161,054 pending cases. The biggest backlog was at the High Court with a total of 31,657 backlog cases.

Table 22 cases processed in the Judiciary

Court Level	Registered		Completed		Pending		Disposal Rate (%)		Clearance Rate (%)	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
Supreme Court	209	212	102	92	614	686	12%	10%	49%	43%
Court Of Appeal/ Constitutional Court	1,853	1,506	1,504	793	7,591	8,250	16%	8%	81%	53%
High Courts	32,400	41,010	35,350	36,766	57,961	64,191	39%	35%	109%	90%
Chief Magistrates	93,260	124,964	85,304	112,488	68,457	71,159	53%	57%	91%	90%
Magistrates Grade I	35,651	59,420	32,574	52,142	25,846	22,569	53%	64%	91%	88%
Magistrates Grade II	1,974	2,263	2,041	1,686	585	1,152	80%	49%	103%	75%
Total	165,347	229,375	156,875	203,967	161,054	168,007	48%	51%	95%	89%

Source: Judiciary Annual Performance Report FY 2021/22.

The UPF investigated 2,685 backlog cases, submitted 2,036 to ODPP/RSA, 1,427 were taken to court out of which 434 convictions were secured, 281 were acquitted and 324 dismissed. In the period under review, the UPF underperformed against the annual target in clearing case backlog due to inadequate funding. There was a general increase in the cost of items such as fuel and consumables used in investigation processes. Consequently, this led to more funds being spent on fewer cases.

Table 23 Performance by region

Region	Investigated	Submitted To Dpp/Rsa	Taken To Court	With Conviction	With Acquittal	Dismissed
1 Albertine	85	53	45	15	9	14
2 Aswa	79	48	40	15	8	14
3 Bukedi	68	52	40	13	7	7
4 Busoga East	61	32	31	13	10	12

	Region	Investigated	Submitted To Dpp/Rsa	Taken To Court	With Conviction	With Acquittal	Dismissed
5	Busoga North	73	57	36	12	8	9
6	Cid Headquarters	311	207	129	46	27	32
7	East Kyoga	135	107	69	26	13	12
8	Elgon	89	66	48	14	8	10
9	Greater Bushenyi	87	69	54	17	11	10
10	Greater Masaka	113	86	62	16	11	12
11	Katonga	78	61	42	11	9	9
12	Kidepo	56	44	29	8	7	7
13	Kigezi	84	65	46	15	8	9
14	Kiira	60	47	36	10	9	10
15	Kmp East	117	99	76	22	11	11
16	Kmp North	133	115	74	20	16	16
17	Kmp South	189	150	100	28	22	17
18	Mt. Moroto	68	51	37	11	7	6
19	North Kyoga	84	67	45	12	6	10
20	North West Nile	77	59	41	16	10	12
21	Rwenzori East	90	68	50	13	9	15
22	Rwenzori West	102	83	57	13	10	11
23	Rwizi	88	68	52	13	11	10
24	Savanah	71	53	33	10	6	7
25	Sipi	62	48	33	10	6	9
26	Ssezibwa	70	55	41	11	8	13
27	Wamala	74	59	35	10	5	8
28	West Nile	81	67	46	14	9	12
Total		2,685	2,036	1,427	434	281	324

Table 24 Average period spent on remand (months)

Category 1	Male	Female	Overall
Capital	16.4	20.0	19.9
Petty	3.4	3.3	3.3
Overall	10.1	11.0	10.9

Table 25 Average period spent on remand (months)

Category 2	Male	Female	Overall
PMO	163.7	187.3	166.7
Committed to H/C	26.8	22.5	26.7
Military courts	15.6	7.8	15.6
Not Committed to H/C	5.8	5.6	5.8
Hearing in Lower court	3.3	3.6	3.3
Overall	11.0	10.1	10.9

In partnership with the Judiciary, the UPS attended 124 court sessions country-wide. These include 11 Supreme Court sessions, 16 Court of Appeal sessions, 47 High Court sessions and 50 plea bargaining sessions. The number of prisoners delivered to the court (209,318 prisoners) increased by 93,686 prisoners compared to a turnover of 115,632 inmates in FY2020/21 due to the expansion of the activities of the Criminal Justice system and Judiciary upon full opening of the economy after the countrywide lockdowns aimed at containing the spread of COVID-19. There was 100% adherence to production warrants through the production of prisoners to court. Inmates were produced to court in all the 264 courts spread countrywide. This performance was also reflected in the average length of stay of remand prisoners which stood at 10.9 months overall. The capital offenders stayed on average 19.9 months while petty offenders stayed 3.3 months in the reporting period as shown in the table 24.

The table 25 provides a breakdown of the average time spent on remand for the various categories

A total of 4,500 remand inmates were linked to criminal justice actors. Also, 11,899 Inmates (1,055 females) were sensitised about their legal rights.

Regarding clearance of civil cases, the Attorney General represented the Government in various courts of Judicature and Tribunals. During the period under review, the Attorney General registered a 92% court attendance of all scheduled court cases filed against the Government. MoJCA appeared and defended Government in 1,135 cases in National Courts, Tribunals, the East African Court of Justice, and regional and other international bodies making a total of 3,495 appearances. In FY 2021/22, the Attorney General won 171 cases saving Government UGX 423.577Bn. On the other hand, 67 cases were lost, worth UGX UGX201.53Bn. A total of 1,696 defenses, answers, affidavits and other relevant documents were filed on behalf of Ministries, Agencies and Local Governments (MALGs), 519 of MALGs were notified of notices of intention to sue, complaints, claims and pleadings, and 99 negotiations were held on behalf of MALGs.

Relatedly, the disciplinary committee of the Law Council held 27 sittings during which 87 disciplinary cases against lawyers were disposed of. The advert for approved and non-approved Law Chambers was published in the New Vision newspaper as part of accountability to the public.

Table 26 Complaints handled by JSC

Action taken	Number
Closed	54
Cautioned	03
Severely reprimanded	01
Reprimanded	01
Total	59

On the other hand, the Judicial Service Commission (JSC) held 15 Disciplinary Committee meetings/hearings where 85 cases were considered. Of these, 59 cases against Judicial Officers were disposed of, 10 cases were deferred for further investigations and 16 cases were recommended for plea-taking or hearing. Three (3) Judicial Officers were cautioned, one Judicial Officer was severely reprimanded and one was reprimanded. To

further enhance performance, six (6) Legal Officers of JSC were trained up to level 2 in Sign language.

The JSC received one hundred twenty-four (124) written complaints which were evaluated and response was made to complainants. Files were opened for Fifty-four (54) complaints against officers of the Judiciary, The complaints were against 28 Grade I Magistrates, 3 Judges, 5 Deputy Registrars, 11 Chief Magistrates, 2 Grade II Magistrates and 5 Court Clerks.

The Industrial Court was facilitated to handle regional case backlog sessions and a total of 163 cases were disposed of in the reporting period. Of these, 75 were cases disposed of in the Regional Circuits while 88 cases were disposed of centrally. Similarly, TAT planned to dispose of 100 case backlogged tax-related cases. In the reporting period, one hundred and seventy-four (174) tax disputes were pending from the previous years. Two hundred thirty-nine (239) new disputes were registered and one hundred sixty-six (166) tax disputes were resolved.

During FY2021/2022, ODPP received and handled a total of 1,560 land crime cases out of which 874 cases were sanctioned for court, representing 56% performance. A total of 39 cases out of 57 cases were handled through Prosecution-led investigations, representing 68% performance. The ODPP also prosecuted 692 gender, children and sexual-related cases. Returns from the field stations indicate that there were 12,225 newly registered cases related to GC&S offenses. Of these, 7,286 cases were sanctioned for court. The ODPP handled a total of 217 international crime cases. 97 of all the cases received were newly registered cases while the rest were resubmitted cases/files. The ODPP prosecuted a total of 73 cases in court out of the 97 new cases registered representing a 75% achievement above the annual performance target of 70%. This performance was a result of continued cooperation between the ODPP and other stakeholders such as police and courts during prosecution.

Statistics from the field stations indicate that there were 1,119 newly registered cases associated with trafficking in persons (818), trafficking arms (253), trafficking drugs (33) and treason (15) totaling to 1,119 cases in the country. Of these, 676 cases were sanctioned for prosecution (497- trafficking in persons, 151- trafficking arms, 25- trafficking drugs, and 3 cases on treason), with 148 convictions including 10 males convicted for treason charges, 2 males convicted for trafficking drugs charges, 51 males convicted for trafficking arms charges and 42 males and 43 females convicted for trafficking persons' charges), 48 cases were dismissed and 5 acquittals (trafficking persons).

As a result of the special sessions to fast track the disposal of SGBV cases supported by the UNFPA, the GSP Secretariat identified best practices that have been used by the Principal Judge to guide the ongoing and future sessions. It is planned that these best practices will be documented and codified to inform the future disposal of SGBV cases (The UNFPA is presently supporting a Consultant to undertake the work). Some of the best practices identified include the use of Anatomically Detailed Dolls, use of Victim Impact Statements to inform sentences, specialised spaces/waiting rooms, prioritising expert evidence and gender-sensitive language and procedure. 877 Appeals and 7 miscellaneous applications were handled. The office conducted 55 Special sessions to attend to appeals and miscellaneous applications.

2.2 Automate and Integrate Information Management Systems

Automation of Case management systems is ongoing in many institutions including the Judiciary, Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB), Directorate for Citizenship and Immigration Control (DCIC), National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA), Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) and Judiciary. Other key areas of focus are streamlining processes, strengthening records management and reforming civil and business registries.

2.2.1 Business processes Streamlined

In terms of strengthening business processes, the URSB coordinated training of the Stanbic Business Incubator Cohort in which 54 participants were equipped with knowledge of business, Intellectual Property & SIMPO services. Additionally, 18 participants from three lending institutions were empowered with knowledge of SIMPO. Further still, 6 Justices of the Supreme Court were trained in Insolvency.

The URSB also conducted an ISO mock audit on business processes for the Directorates of Intellectual Property, Compliance & Enforcement, HR&A, and Business and so far, 4 ISO 9001:2015 directorate manuals were approved and made accessible through the intranet.

To ease doing of business, URSB conducted the 16th Corporate Registers Forum (CRF) conference under the theme *“Ease of Doing Business: The role of Corporate Registries”* which attracted 329 virtual participants from member states of Africa, Asia, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and Europe. As a result, two stories about the Corporate Registrar’s Forum function and the establishment of a beneficial owner’s registry were published. Later, a media brief was conducted at the Uganda Media Center and a TV show on UBC to create awareness amongst the citizens about the Cooperate Registers Forum (CRF) conference. Further engagement of 134 local leaders (45 female) over the protection of their unique products to enhance understanding of intellectual property and the importance of GIs in the Acholi-Sub Region. With over 20 female entrepreneurs participated in a two-day women’s entrepreneurship organized by World Intellectual Property Organization.

To enhance civil registrations, 3 TV series on the civil registration mandate about customary marriages and the importance of registering customary marriages were conducted with Eighteen (18) churches trained and 16 National Marriage Registration System accounts opened. The Anglican Bishops in Northern Uganda and West Nile were engaged and equipped with knowledge of URSB’s mandate and civil services during an event hosted by Madi and West Nile Diocese.

URSB also carried out field visits to various marriage duty bearers at Lubaga Cathedral, the SDA Kabarole Field, Kabale, Kisoro, Kitgum, Lira, Kwanja, Gulu, Masaka, Mbale and Arua districts and engaged in deliberations on the importance of registering marriages, filing annual returns and the role the church plays in marriages.

2.2.2 Records management and storage strengthened

Different institutions planned to strengthen record-keeping through various activities. The DCIC planned to procure storage boxes for files after digitization; the ODPP planned to purchase safe storage equipment for custody of serious case files and bookshelves for safe storage of case files and administrative records. The UPF planned to provide five 40ft metallic containers complete with shelves for the establishment of CID records stores in Nakasongola, Kayunga, Iganga, Busia, Gulu, Moyo, Hoima, Apac, Masindi and

Njeru. Police planned to conduct an assessment of exhibit management to establish status and capacity needs.

The UNDP continued to support e-governance systems. Access and administration of justice has been improved including a reduction in case backlog, a reduction in the security risks that are associated with physical transfer of inmates from Prison to Court, timely court hearings, reduction in the lengthy period that prisoners have to wait at the Court and enhanced professionalism in court process. This has been possible due to the digitization of court processes through the video conferencing system.

During the reporting period, ODPP continued to roll out the Prosecution Case Management Information System (PROCAMIS) although it was slower than planned. The system has coverage of 42 (30%) out of 136 offices. The scope of automation covers headquarters, regional offices, and field stations. So far, 81 Staff were trained and oriented in the use of PROCAMIS, at Headquarters, Mpigi Region, Nakawa and Mukono Region. Additionally, in the reporting period, upgrades were made on PROCAMIS to include additional modules such as Wildlife and Environmental Crimes, Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance, Human Rights. The ODPP also acquired 9 Scanners and 16 computer workstations to facilitate digitizing of case files into PROCAMIS to reduce and minimize incidents of untraced files. The scanners were distributed to; Headquarters Registry, Anticorruption Office at Kololo, Buganda Road CSA, Mukono CSA, Mpigi CSA, Nakawa CSA, Makindye CSA, Mwanga II RSA and Entebbe CSA. The inadequacy of financial resources required to appropriately equip offices for the system's rollout has slowed down the schedule of implementation of the system.

The URSB enhanced information management through the partial establishment of a fully functional Central Registry. This was done to enhance both internal and external information and record management. Some functions like mail management and off-site storage of all records were successfully implemented. To have a fully functional Central Registry, the next financial year's focus will be on ensuring that all data conversion processes are handled by the Records unit.

Secondly, URSB maintains an offsite backup system for all records as part of its disaster recovery plan. The storage capacity of records at the offsite storage facility stands at 12,298 archival boxes secured in a well-managed location and handled using the best practices attached to records survival and maintenance.

The Sub Program through DCIC automated applications for the services offered to improve and ease the experience of the clients. procured 822 Acid-Free Boxes to enhance storage boxes for files after digitization. MoGLSD equipped 9 sub-registries of the Industrial Court with filing cabinets, customized documents, desks and computers to enhance records management.

2.2.3 Business Process Automated

In terms of business process automation, URSB launched an online e-based filing system platform for filing IP applications for trademarks which included the setup of European Union tools for online receipt of IP applications (Trademarks application). The system is intended to ease doing business, especially the registration of trademarks.

Relatedly, URSB developed and rolled out a new website to the public aimed at creating awareness through the provision of all necessary information about URSB operations

including, the Insolvency practitioners register to enhance public knowledge about insolvency services.

In its efforts to digitalise; and enhance the efficiency and collaboration regarding the tracking of compliant files, the UHRC reviewed and re-developed the Human Rights Integrated Information System (HURIS). It is an internal management information system that allows the Commission to capture and record complaints of human rights violations. It is functional in 10 regional offices.

Table 27 Performance Indicators	Baseline 2016	2018/19	2019/20	2021	2021/22	
					Target	Actual
Level of automation of case management systems	12%	41%	46%	60%	46%	52%
Proportion of JLOS Institutions with a functional M&E System	44%	83%	83%	100%	100%	100%

The MoJCA installed teleconferencing equipment in the Ministry boardroom and 2 regional offices (Arua and Moroto) which has facilitated online court sessions, meetings with regional offices and disposal of cases in the Law Council. This has improved efficiency and reduced the costs of travel by involved parties considerably reducing the cost of accessing justice.

The Law Council Management Information System was deployed facilitating the of automation and integration of its internal business processes to help them focus on effectiveness and simplified success. This will improve the effectiveness of the workflows by protecting critical business information through well-defined roles and security access; enabling users to plan workloads based on existing processes and forecasts and translating User data into decision-making information.

The IMS (Information Management System) for Law Council implemented system addresses functionalities based on the current demands. These include providing a database for all advocates and law firms that are registered with the secretariat. This helps in both storage and retrieval and easy management. Secondly, providing an online training platform for the staff of the Law Council where different training engagements can be carried out. Thirdly, the system can provide automated reports. Lastly, the system manages information on all registered universities that provide law courses.

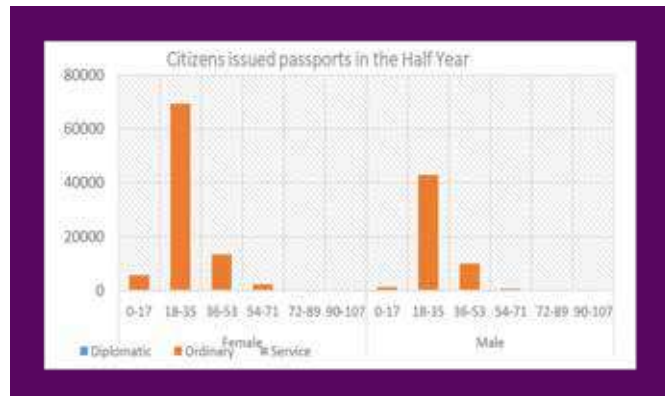
The implementation and roll-out of the system started with updating all Advocates, existing law firms and legal departments in Uganda. The process which is also online is ongoing with the team visiting the different chambers for compliance.

During the financial year, DCIC automated all its services that were rendered to the citizens such as the introduction of e-passport and e-visa systems. This simplified and eased the entire application process which can be done anywhere online and only shows up at the collection centers on appointment. As a result of automation, the time taken to issue these services has greatly reduced from 2 weeks to about 5 days and 7 days for processing a passport and work permit respectively. The integration of the e-immigration systems into the URA e-Tax system has also streamlined the collection of NTR.

A total of 149,225 passports and services issued during the financial year where 62.4% of the clients served were female and 37.6% male. It can also be noted that the dominant

age group served are between the ages of 18-35 years old while the least age group served are between 90-107 years old. It was also noted that ordinary passports were issued to about 99.54% of the clients, 0.22% diplomatic passports and 0.24% services or work permits issued as represented graphically.

2.2.4 Information Management Systems of institutions integrated



E-justice initiatives such as electronic case management systems in courts and registries and use of audio-visual links in courts assist in case backlog reduction. This minimizes procedural delays, increases cost efficiency for users and mitigates challenges posed by geographical inaccessibility to courts while simultaneously strengthening systemic transparency and accountability. These result in increased access to an effective and efficient administration of justice system, also reinforcing public trust in justice institutions.

Systems integration that ensures all digital platforms developed and utilized by different justice actors speak to one another is key to facilitate quick and easy information sharing for efficient justice sector operations. Development of integrated systems also requires mindful consideration of data security and information sharing protocols.

The Video Conferencing (VC) service, allows for testimony and hearings to be carried out at distance, without having to transfer prisoners and detainees to court. VC enables any person who has an interest in court proceedings to be involved in a hearing from a remote location. In its simplest form, a witness at a remote location may give his/her evidence via a video link to the court with audio-visual aides in the courtroom and in the remote location.

Video Conferencing has been identified as partly a solution to case backlog as it addresses factors that cause backlog such as; witnesses being separated by distance, lack of witness protection systems, the health conditions of witnesses, Security for the witness/suspect or parties involved and safety of witness/suspect. With the use of the Audio-Visual link (Video Conferencing System), a situation like this that violates human rights could be avoided together with the associated costs.

In its efforts to integrate with other criminal justice agencies, the ODPP engaged Judiciary, Police, Financial Intelligent Authority and NIRA in preparation for integration. An API for integration was developed with NITA-U integration Enterprise Service Bus and JLOS Integration Service Bus. A test run was done using ODPP Data stored in PROCAMIS.

Relatedly, the DCIC e-passport and e-visa systems were successfully integrated with the NIRA and URA systems which eased the verification process of payments and identification hence the reduction in the service process time.

2.3 Reform and update laws to promote competitiveness and regional integration

This intervention is intended to propose legislation in new and emerging areas of commercial justice; consolidate and make available all commercial laws; Simplify procedures and enforce existing commercial laws with the objective of promoting and strengthening the environment for competitiveness and facilitating regional integration. In the reporting period the following were undertaken-

- a) *Formulation of law on Traditional Knowledge to regulate Traditional knowledge and folklore.* Upon approval by the Attorney General to commence drafting of the *suis generis* legislation on Traditional Knowledge, a Memorandum on the principles for the National Traditional Knowledge Protection Bill, 2022 was forwarded to First Parliamentary Counsel. It awaits stakeholder validation and subsequent submission to Cabinet for approval. The principles demonstrate Government's commitment to promoting tradition-based creativity and innovation as ingredients of sustainable economic development.
- b) *Proposals to the Marriage Bill:* Proposals were made to Uganda Law Reform Commission for amendment of the existing framework on marriages. Proposals include; giving powers to the Registrar General to issue marriage licenses, having a foreign marriage register for Ugandan Citizens married abroad, certificate of No Impediment to Marriage for citizens marrying abroad, electronic notice mechanism to run the statutory notice, requirements and exceptional circumstances for cancellation of licenses for places of worship by the Minister.

2.3.1 Access to commercial laws and service delivery points enhanced

Amendment of the Insolvency Act, 2011; The Insolvency Bill, 2022 was presented to Cabinet and approved. The amendment seeks to among others; simplify the winding-up process for companies that have no assets, reduce the time for winding up of companies, provide for post-commencement financing of companies in insolvency to enable them to settle claims, and prioritizing secured creditors. In addition, URSB conducted a training of 6 Justices of the Supreme Court on Insolvency services.

Amendment of Companies Act, 2012: The bill was presented to Cabinet and approved. The reforms intend to close existing gaps in the law, introduce provisions to align with international obligations for example the requirement to register beneficial ownership and promote the ease of business by encouraging the use of ICT in company administration, among others.

Security Interest in Movable Property Act, 2019; Review of the Act was commenced and proposals for amendment have been prepared for discussion with stakeholders.

Amendment to the Copyright and Neighbouring Rights Act; Proposals for amendment to the Act aimed at ensuring maximum economic and social benefits for rights holders have been formulated. The proposal for reform includes;

- a) Domestication of the WIPO Copyright treaties which were ratified.
- b) Provision for a private copy levy in the law.
- c) Refining the process for registration of copyright in Uganda to make it more accessible and affordable for clients.
- d) Inclusion of transparency, accountability and good governance (TAG) principles for collective management organizations (CMO's).
- e) Anti-piracy proposals.

Review the Weights and Measures Act, Cap. 103. The review is aimed at updating the law by incorporating internationally accepted principles of metrology into the law. Weights and measures are a core element in trade. Standards in weights and measures ensure transparency in trade and build confidence that the business market is transparent and accountable. The ULRC reviewed the provisions of the Act, regulations and other laws that have a bearing on legal metrology, held technical working meetings with key stakeholders, carried out stakeholder consultations, and prepared legislative proposals for legal metrology and scientific & industrial metrology arising out of the need to broaden the scope to include scientific and industrial metrology. A final study report containing recommendations is being prepared for publication.

Review of legislation regulating the construction industry. The study reviewed the Architects Registration Act and the Engineers Registration Act. The aim was to address gaps, implementation challenges and inefficiency in regulating the construction industry. During the reporting period, a draft study report on the review of the Architects Registration Act was developed, validated with stakeholders and is currently being updated to produce a final report. In addition, a draft report for the review of the Engineers Registration Act was developed and validated.

In the year 2021, the ULRC commenced a study to review and reform legislation relating to the externalization of labour to explore the effectiveness of the current law and address any gaps and challenges in the implementation of the law. Uganda has in recent years witnessed an increase in the externalization of labour. Many people especially the youth continue to move to the Middle East in search of employment. Migrant workers from Uganda to the Middle East, as of 2020, were estimated at a total of 84,000 individuals who send home about 600 million US dollars, accounting for about 50 percent of total in-word remittances in Uganda. To facilitate the processes of externalization of labour, the Government has through the enactment of various legislation tried to control, manage and encourage temporary migration and institutionalize the externalization of labour. In the reporting period, a review of the laws relating to the externalization of labour and other literature was undertaken, technical working group meetings were held to consider the issues, and a Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) was prepared in consultation with the MoGLSD. By the end of the reporting period, a draft study report had been developed. A validation meeting was then held with stakeholders and the comments were incorporated.

Following the refusal by the President to assent to the Sexual offences Bill, during the reporting period, the Commission working with MoJCA, reviewed the recommendations made by the study on the review of the Penal Code Act in line with the Sexual Offences Bill. A Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for the reform of laws relating to the criminal justice system in Uganda was prepared and the provisions of the Sexual offences Bill were incorporated in the proposals to amend the Penal Code Act, Cap 120.

During the period under review, ULRC undertook the process to amend the Leadership Code Act and this came into force. The Leadership Code (Amendment) Act, 2021 seeks to strengthen the Leadership Code of Conduct in two ways: one; requiring all public officers to declare their income, assets and liabilities to the IGG. In the 2017 amendment, they had been required to submit declarations to their Accounting Officers. However, it was found that the Accounting Officers do not have the capacity to receive and verify the massive load of declarations from all public officers. With the Online Declaration System, the Inspectorate of Government can receive declarations from all public Officers, and verify them and secondly, the amendment was to prescribe penalties for breach of the Code.

Over the last several years Anti-Corruption Agencies, together with the MoJCA and ULRC have been developing a law on recovery of the proceeds of crime. The ULRC further undertook the development of Law to provide for the recovery of the proceeds of crime. recovery of the proceeds of crime is a measure aimed at depriving the perpetrators of crime from profiting from their criminal activities. Although some laws provide for asset recovery, this measure is aimed at strengthening the existing legislative and administrative mechanisms for the recovery of the proceeds of crime. The Principles of the Law were developed and subjected to stakeholder validation. By the time of preparing this report, Principles were submitted to Cabinet for approval. After approval of the Principles, drafting of the Proceeds of Crime Bill, 2022 will then commence.

The URSB conducted Intellectual Property Rights Clinics for the informal sector and the creative industry. 120 participants were facilitated in regional sensitization in Gulu and 10 participants for the National expert group meeting.

2.3.2 Strengthen business registries (URSB, DCIC, NIRA, NGO Bureau)

Activities planned for the financial year under this output include digitization of manual passports, legal and investigation files to facilitate an electronic document management system at DCIC; establishment and equipping of NGO Bureau Registry and Resource Centre; equipping and retooling the Law Council Civil Registry for effective records management; equipping and retooling the Civil Registry with a heavy-duty photocopier, printer, scanner, shredder, desktop computers, and bookshelves.

The National Identification and Registration Authority was able to register the following outputs

Table 28 Outcome Indicators	Baseline	2020/21	2021/22	
	FY2017/18	Performance	Target	Performance
% of citizens registered into the National Identification Register	56%	61.4%	63%	62.5%
% of eligible citizens issued with National ID cards	70%	74.9%	72.5%	75%
Proportion of Aliens registered	0	0	30	0
Turnaround time for production & Issuance of NID Cards (in days)	90	60	60	21
Turnaround time for issuance of Birth, Death and Adoption Orders certificates (in days)	14	14	7	7

Below are some of the initiatives that were undertaken by the National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA) to improve services and performance in the period under review-

- a. Decentralization of investigations and reports for matters requiring police intervention or expertise reports to District Police Stations. Where an investigation and a Police report are needed for effecting a change of particulars in parentage, or confirmation of a late death before issuing a death certificate, such cases, investigations and police reports can now be handled at District Police Stations rather than the referral of the same to NIRA Headquarters. These services were previously carried out exclusively

at the Police CID office at NIRA Head Office in Kololo. However, after engaging the Police leadership, NIRA was allowed by the Inspector General of Police to report such matters to District Police Stations for investigations.

- b. Roll out of system connectivity to 66 district offices by UTL to allow for seamless data flow between the NIRA Head Office and district offices pending completion of connectivity of NIRA to the National Backbone Infrastructure (NBI) by the National Information Technology Authority (NITA). To date, 113 district offices have system connectivity provided by both UTL and NITA. System connectivity between the district offices and Head office improved service turnaround time in the following ways:
 - i. Timely transmission of data of new applications from the district offices to the Central System for processing and timely and safe transmission of processed data to the outfield offices for NID card issuance.
 - ii. System Access for District Registration Officers (DROs) to the Information Client system to effectively handle registration matters. Access to the system allows the officer to carry out the following:
 - iii. Check the status of a client's application and provide immediate feedback on the status of their applications.
 - iv. Confirm client details in the central system, for clients who may have registered in another district and seek service in another. This connectivity has allowed NIRA officers to provide other services that would hitherto be accessed from the original district of registration.
 - v. Connectivity and Decentralization of services continue to eliminate the need for clients to travel to Kololo thus significantly reducing the crowds at the Head Office.
- c. Enhancement of the NIRA web portal to ease online access of some of the NIRA services by individuals NIRA has placed the following services online: Confirmation of information letters (this accounted for approximately 30% of clients who used to physically attend to and congest NIRA service centres), track status and printing of Child NIN slips. Placing these services online has improved performance, service turnaround time and citizen/client customer experience. It is hoped that online services will eventually lead to a reduction in corruption in the process as there will be limited human interface and the elimination of third parties.
- d. Implementation of the joint venture agreement with USPC; engaging key stakeholders to support and facilitate a faster transitional arrangement from the old system to the new system.
- e. Integration with various banks and mobile telecommunication companies to provide multiple payment platforms including agency banking and mobile banking to remove the need for clients to travel distances to banks to pay for NIRA services, especially in districts where there are no banks
- f. Beginning August 2021, corporate and business outreaches were started by NIRA to provide NIRA services to various corporate entities at their premises every Friday. These outreaches were dubbed "NIRA Corporate and Community Day". NIRA service desks for both ID and civil registration services are opened up at the premises of corporate entities and community spaces like markets to serve clients. NIRA provided services to 34 corporate entities within Kampala.
- g. In a bid to scale up birth registrations NIRA set up kits at health facilities to register 0 – 9 months old children and subsequently assign NINS. Before November 2021,

NIRA only carried out birth notifications at health centers. Such a setup is intended to identify babies at birth, reduce and ultimately eliminate applications for change of date of birth in the future.

- h. Special/Targeted registration interventions. Because of the mandatory requirement of a national identification card to access services, initiatives to register a targeted group of persons were undertaken with the following: -
 - i. Registration of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) of the oil refinery and pipeline project. NIRA provided support to the East African Crude Oil Pipeline Project and Total Energies EP, Ug. BV (Tilenga Project) to register PAPs for national ID cards to enable them open bank accounts to receive compensation.
 - ii. Registration of older persons (75 years and above) to benefit from the Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE) implemented by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development.
 - iii. Uganda Christian University Learners Project to provide successfully registered learners with NINs and register them for national ID cards. Child Care homes registration to register abandoned children so that they acquire birth certificates and national ID cards.

During the year under review, NIRA targeted to register 1,000,000 births. However, 1,758,162 fresh registrations were made and 1,836,400 certificates were issued. Of the total birth registrations, 89,533 were for the under one-year-old. Currently, the Authority is emphasizing the registration of children especially those under one-year-old to get NINs as well as birth certificates. Out of the targeted 7,577 death registrations, NIRA registered 85,908 and certified 12,725.

Table 29 National Id Registration and BDAR Statistics FY 2021/22

Quarterly/Months	Planned Targets	Applications received	NINs generated	Cards printed	Cards issued
Quarter One	149,292	82,932	191,127	64,264	41,295
Quarter Two	149,292	173,781	103,938	107,251	107,917
Quarter Three	149,292	201,574	125,119	69,467	72,555
Quarter Four	149,292	120,167	146,988	132,004	76,018
2021/22 Cumulative	597,16	578,353	567,477	366,410	300,400
Since Inception		30,103,003	25,848,023	19,312,119	16,418,334

Table 30 Summary of Birth, Death, and Adoption Order Registration (BDAR) Statistics FY 2021/22

Activity	Totals
Birth Notifications	502,450
Birth Registrations	1,758,162
Birth Certificates issued	1,836,400
Adoption Orders Registration	140
Adoption Orders Certificates	138
Death Notifications	85,908
Death Certificates	12,725
Birth Registration under 1 year	89,533
Birth Notification under 1 year	144,154

Under the coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, NIRA and Uganda Missions in Washington DC and Ottawa, Ugandans were registered and issued with National IDs in November 2021. A total of 471 Ugandans were registered and staff were trained in handling the machinery.

Additionally, the Uganda Mission in Juba has so far registered over 12,000 Ugandans, the Mission in Somalia has registered 1,478 Ugandans and the Mission in Pretoria registered 53 applicants for National IDs, among others.

In the reporting period, NIRA ensured the provision of network connectivity for all District offices to the NIRA H/Q. This resulted in real-time registrations as well as assigning of NINs to newborn babies in the NIR. The integration of the death notification tool with the HMIS 100 has lessened the workload of CRVS duty bearers and has increased death registrations by a mile. Efforts are underway to integrate birth notification tools. The linkage of the DHIS2 with NIR for death registration is almost complete. NIRA trained 1,573 BDR Duty bearers in 14 Districts and 448 Health Workers on death notification, MCCoD and ICD11 and also increased awareness of the role of NIRA in BDR through the use of BDR trucks and IEC materials.

NIRA further continued to enhance its web portal to ease online access to some of the services. NIRA kits were set up at health facilities to register infants of 0-9 months and issue NINs. MOUs with child care homes were entered into to ease registration and capturing of abandoned children.

To scale up death registrations, 448 health workers from 183 HCIVs were trained in death registration, ICD 11 coding and MCoD with support from Data for Health Initiative. Support supervision to all the 14 Regional Referral Hospitals was conducted in December 2021, with support from WHO to emphasize death registration, ICD11 and MCoD. Management is working closely with mortuaries in an attempt to register all deaths that take place within those facilities.

Other ongoing activities include the MoJCA which is in the process of retooling and equipping the Law Council and the Civil Registry for effective records management. The bidding was done and the documents are now before the procurement committee. Heavy-duty photocopiers, printers, scanners, shredders and desktop computers are among the items approved for procurement.

The contract for digitization of manual passport files as well as legal and investigation files to facilitate the electronic document management system in DCIC was cleared by Solicitor General and was awaiting delivery. Additionally, the establishment and equipping of NGO Bureau registry and resource center were on track. Furniture including Chairs, tables and trolleys as well as equipment including desk computers, printers, photocopiers and scanners had been delivered. In addition, records appraisal for scanned records for archival was completed.

DCIC, as a way of delivering services closer to people, operationalized three (3) Regional Immigration Offices of Gulu, Mbale, and Mbarara as well as four (4) Uganda Missions in Pretoria, Washington, Abu Dhabi and London. A total of 20% of e-passport applicants have been able to process their e-passports via the aforementioned Regional Offices and Uganda Missions.

2.3.3 Strengthen commercial and land dispute resolution processes and institutions

The office of the Administrator General planned to strengthen the Public Trustee Role by reviving the Trust Causes (TC's) for purposes of winding up hence reducing lead time and ensuring quality services delivered; operationalization of the working committee handling Succession Register and Certificates; and holding Land Colloquium in the 4 regions across the country; East, West, North and Central.

MoJCA Rolled out of alternative dispute resolution relating to succession register *The working committee handling Succession Register and Certificates* was operationalised consisting of 20 stakeholder members including representatives from the Administrator General, Judiciary, Land Office, Academia, Parliament and Police as envisaged in the Terms of Reference. As a result the lead time for winding up estates has been reduced from 1 year to 3 months. After the beneficiary has reached 18 years, the estate is immediately wound up and a certificate of compliance is obtained thereby discharging the Administrator General. Estates that are administered by the Administrator General are the only ones subjected to ending up under this provision.



Participants contribute to sensitization proceedings at Mbarara Baraza (Outreach)



Serena Joint Meeting

Also MoJCA inspected 192 estates to fast-track the conclusion of the 200 estates recorded in Vol III and Vol IV of the Succession Register.

Sensitisation programs on five new laws as a result of amendments to Succession Law in Uganda under the Succession (Amendment) Act 2022 were undertaken. The new laws include:

- i. The Administrator General's Act (Cap 157) as amended by the Administrator General's (Amendment) Act, Act No. 7 of 2022;

- ii. The Succession Act (Cap 162) as amended by the Succession (Amendment) Act, Act No. 3 of 2022;
- iii. The Administration of Estates (Small Estates) (Special Provisions) Act, (Cap. 156) as amended by the Administration of Estates (Small Estates) (Special Provisions) (Amendment) Act, Act No. 5 of 2022.
- iv. Administration of Estates of Persons of Unsound Mind Act Cap 155.
- v. Probate (Resealing) Act Cap 160.

Following the publication of the 5 succession laws, the Ministry embarked on sensitization of the General public. This was conducted through both electronic and print media. Several television and radio sensitization programmes were conducted across the Country. This was aimed at improving the knowledge and information on the law, rights, obligations and duties by users. Various television and radio stations hosted the talk shows in 8 districts. The Ministry also carried out outreach through workshops and meetings/group discussions in Mbarara and Kampala. MoJCA printed 1000 copies of the Will Writing Guide. The guide was disseminated to the beneficiaries.

The sub-programme conducted a technical working group meeting and peer review meeting on the user guide to the Employment Act. The simplified user guide is intended to communicate the users' basic information on the legal requirements for entering into an employer-employee relationship, to create awareness about the rights and duties of employees and employers and to popularize the redress mechanisms for complaints and disputes arising from the employer-employee relationship.

Given the amendment of the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2013, the ULRC carried out post-enactment advocacy of the Act. The advocacy was intended to create awareness about the provisions of the law, and enhance compliance with the law, especially for accountable persons. In the period under review, the Commission held workshops and meetings with practitioner legal professionals (Members of ULS), Judiciary, prosecutors (ODPP) Academia and the Financial Intelligence Authority. Following this, the Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment) Regulations, 2022 (to include Enhanced Due Diligence measures for domestic Politically Exposed Persons) were signed by the Minister of Finance and the Anti-Money Laundering (Administrative Sanctions) Regulations were submitted to the First Parliamentary Council (FPC) for consideration.

The ULRC commenced the preparation of a computer misuse guide in form of *Handbook for Investigators, Prosecutors, Advocates and Judicial Officers*. The purpose of this Guide is to provide guidance notes on the Computer Misuse Act, as well as elaborate on the processes involved in the investigation and prosecution of the offences under the Act, to those involved in the prosecution and adjudication of cybercrime. The guide seeks to provide a basic understanding of the law, procedure and terminology of cybercrime to ensure that the various practitioners have a common understanding of the legal requirements and procedures for its redress. During the reporting period, the Commission prepared the draft handbook and held stakeholder engagements in form of meetings, and workshops to validate the handbook. The Draft handbook is in the final stages of publication.

The URSB registered a total of 18,198 new companies, 27,591 business names, 56,224 legal documents, 918 debentures, 4,530 Security interest notices, 6,671 marriage returns from Faith Based Organizations and Districts, 867 Customary marriages, 286 Churches licensed, 1,593 Local Trademarks, 1,850 Foreign Trademarks, 2,088 Foreign and 293 Local Trademarks renewals, 106 Copyrights and 34 Industrial Designs.

URSB received and registered 69 complaints which led to the initiation and subsequent registration of 143 case files. The highest number of casefiles registered were in respect of Trademark counterfeiting. This was attributed to increased Enforcement operations, faster investigation of case files from the Unit, collaboration with other government agencies, and in-house prosecution for final disposal of the criminal matters. As part of investigations, 31 enforcement operations were conducted to seize trademark counterfeiting and pirated items.

The ODPP renewed the licenses of 6 URSB Public prosecutors for the year 2022. The Licenses authorize the Public Prosecutors to prosecute statutory offences of a technical nature which arise out of laws administered by the Bureau. A total of 19 matters were concluded resulting in 18 convictions and 1 reconciliation. The convicts were fine to the tune of Ug. Shs. 33,580,000/-. Court also ordered the destruction of infringing items worth Ug shs. 36,271,000/=. The judgments were applauded as the compensation is an incentive to brand protection by the rights' holders.

URSB also conducted 13 Compliance checks in accordance with the Annual Compliance Plan FY 2021/22 to ascertain levels of compliance with the established laws, Regulations, Policies, Manuals and Standard Operating Procedures. The checks included System Audits on all online services to verify the usability of the systems in respect to client needs. Some of the recommendations have since been implemented which has enhanced service delivery.

URSB maintained a Risk Management Manual to standardizing processes for identification, and assessment of the potential risks and prescribes the possible mitigation as well as continuous monitoring and management measures was approved and is in place. The Manual is aligned with the Sector Development Guidelines 2020 and ISO: 31000:2018. Five trainings for Risk Champions were conducted to deepen the risk champions' knowledge on risk and how to prepare their respective unit/directorate risk registers.

URSB engaged and trained Faith-based leaders in; Jinja, Mukono, Arua, Masaka, Gulu, Mbale, Masindi, Mityana, Diocese of North West Ankole, Rubaga Cathedral, West Lango Diocese, Our Lady of Mercy, the SDA Kabarole Field, Kabale, Kisoro, Kitgum, Lira, Kwanja, Ibanda Parish and Kiboga and Main Mosque Gulu on the status and progress of licensing their places of worship, sensitized them on the benefits of marriage registration and filing annual returns and the role they play. The cumulative number of National Marriage Registration System Accounts stood at 542 by the end of the Financial Year, FY2021/22. URSB participated in training to enhance the prosecutors' skills in plea bargaining, special considerations, qualifications, licensing procedures and terms of service of delegated prosecutors. URSB also conducted a training of Registrars in Mbarara regional office which aimed at mitigating potential litigation arising from irregular/illegal registrations and non-compliance with registration laws.

Under the Administration of estates, the Administrator General reduced case backlog and complaints by renouncing most files that were being administered by the Administrator General and taking on new files for administration only as a last resort. As a result, the liability of the Government and the Directorate arising from litigation of cases administered by the Administrator General has reduced.

Table 31 Performance of the Office of the Administrator General between FY 2017/18 and FY 2021/22

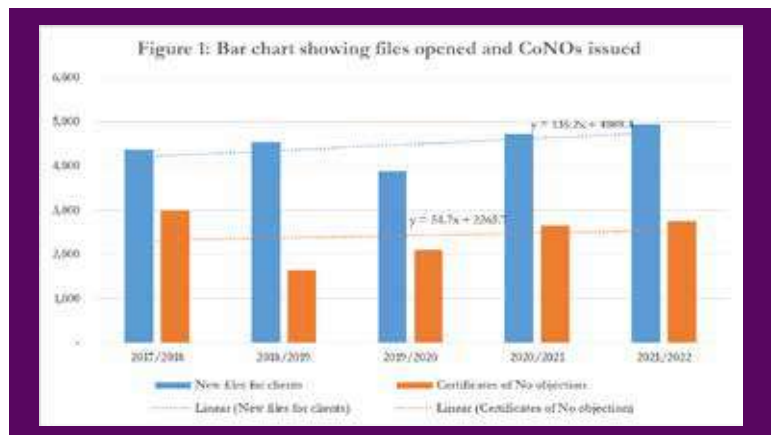
Activity	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
New files for clients	4,371	4,546	3,870	4,736	4,952
Certificates of no objection	2,993	1,646	2,096	2,649	2,765
Estates Inspected	99	99	370	477	398
Family Arbitrations and Mediations	1,385	511	719	733	494
Land transfers	119	113	79	52	46
Letters of Administration	10	22	9	13	14

Source: MoJCA, Administrator General Office

The Administrator General opened 4,952 (110%) of the target. This was mainly because of awareness creation campaigns which have resulted in more clients coming to open files with knowledge of the basic or essential requirements. Also, this activity depends on the client's turn-up and deaths. The number of new files opened increased by 5 percent compared to FY2020/21.

Issuance of Certificates of No Objection: The Administrator General issued 2,765 Certificates of No Objection (CoNOs) to eligible beneficiaries out of the planned 2,500, representing 111% performance. The number of CoNOs issued to eligible beneficiaries increased by about 4% compared to FY2020/2021.

The figure indicates a general reduction in the number of Certificates of No Objection issued between FY 2017/2018 and FY2021/2022 (by about 8%). A significant reduction was recorded between FY2017/2018 and FY 2018/2019 (by about 45%). On the other hand, there was general increase in the number of new files opened between FY2017/2018 and FY 2021/2022.

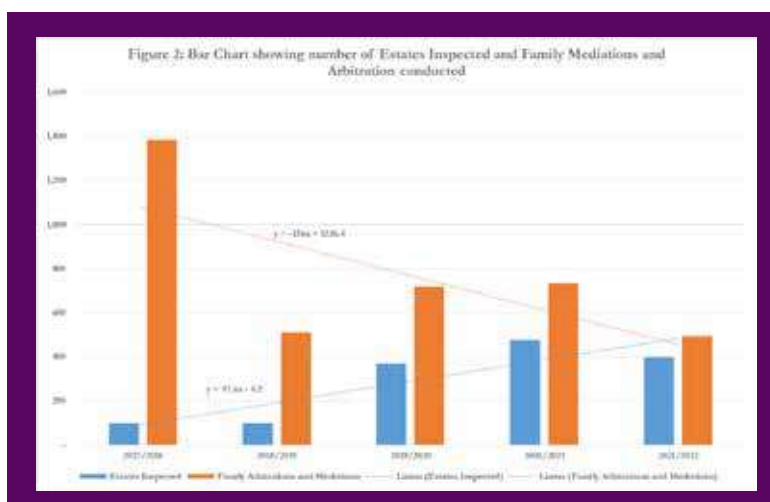


The number of new files opened dropped by about 11 percent during FY2019/2020 compared to FY2017/2018.

To ensure faster disposal of estate cases, the plan was to resolve 500 succession-related wrangles through family mediation and arbitrations. Instead, 494 Family Arbitrations and Mediations were handled. This represents more than 99 percent of performance. The number of cases resolved through family mediation and Arbitration was reduced by 33 percent compared to FY2020/2021.

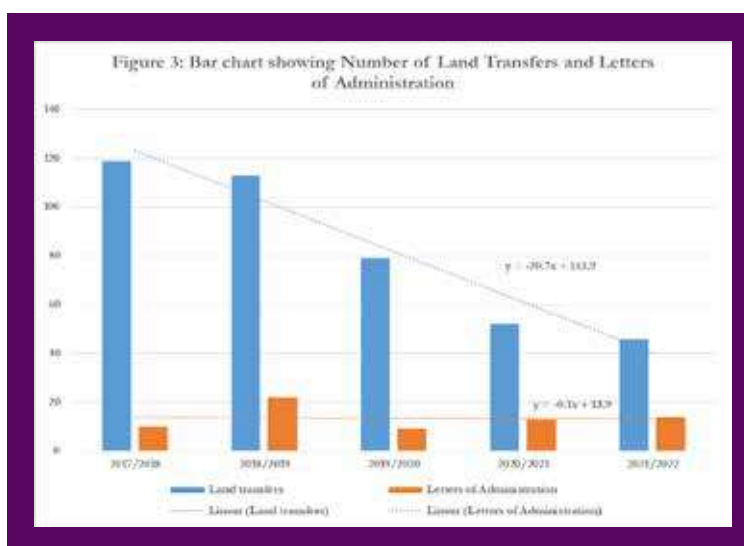
Also a total of 398 estates were inspected (99%) against a target of 400 estates. The estates earmarked for inspection included those under the administration of the office and those where intending administrators petitioned the office for a Certificate of No Objection. The number of estates inspected dropped by about 17 percent compared to FY2020/2021.

The number of estates inspected increased, generally, by over 300 percent i.e., between FY2017/2018 and FY 2020/2021. On the other hand, there was a significant reduction in the number of family Arbitration and Mediation conducted over the same period. The number of family Arbitration and Mediations conducted fell by over 64 percent over the same period (FY2017/2018 and FY2020/2021).



Letters of Administration: most beneficiaries preferred to manage their estates, resulting in the Directorate taking out Letters of Administration in respect of only 14 estates, representing 93 percent of performance.

The Administrator General issued 46 Land transfers to eligible beneficiaries out of the planned 40 Certificates of land transfers, giving 115 percent performance. Land transfers dropped by about 12 percent compared to the previous Financial Year.



From the figure above, there was a general reduction in both land transfers and letters of Administration. Land transfers were felt by about 61 percent while letters of administration were felt by 40 percent.

Applications for winding up of estates and Renunciation of Letters of Administration: The Directorate filed for winding up and renunciation of 49 Estates against the target of 40 Estates (123% performance).

2.4 Strengthen Institutional Capacity and decision making

2.4.1 Capacity of Staff enhanced

By the end of FY 2021/22, a total of 104 DCIC Staff members had been trained or were undergoing some form of training. Fifteen (15) of these were being sponsored for further studies in different fields, 8 staff were trained in the e-registry while some of the 81 remaining staff were trained on document inspection, others on COVID response from Moshi, Tanzania, and some were trained in MIDAS use while others were trained on counter-terrorism.

The UPS increased staff capacity by training and passing out 97 Cadet Assistant Superintendents of Prisons after completion of the basic training course in Prisons

Management. Equally, 2,031 recruit warders and wardresses (566 females) underwent training in basic prison management. Recruitment of 200 new Cadet Officers was completed.

Additionally, submissions were made by DCIC to the relevant entity for the recruitment of 4 Assistant Commissioners, 9 Principal Immigration Officers, 24 Senior Immigration Officers, and 56 Immigration Officers as a way of trying to enhance Staff capacity.

MoJCA conducted capacity building for MDAs to sensitize them on the development of policy and legislative processes in Uganda to enable them to build capacity in developing policy and legislation.



Picture of some Participants attending the Workshop on of sensitizing MDAs on the development of policy and legislative process in Uganda.

The ODPP strengthened prosecutors' efforts to prevent trafficking in persons crimes through capacity building of officers responsible in prosecuting these crimes. In the second quarter of FY 2021/2022, capacity building was undertaken as part of the preventive measure taken against Trafficking-in-Person's crimes.

ODPP in collaboration with HTI conducted a series of trainings on investigations and prosecutions of TIP cases for the various ODPP regions; including training on pre-usage for key stakeholders for the operationalization of the National TIP Database that can be accessed at www.tip.mia.ug. A virtual international seminar on Trafficking in Human beings and smuggling of immigrants on Intelligence Sources was attended by participants in the gulf countries; Global Experts Consortium on Prosecuting Human Trafficking – Mc Caine Institute and Hope for Justice. The topic of discussion was adopting a multi-disciplinary approach to prosecuting human trafficking cases.

Other capacity building programs conducted include launch of the TIP report which registered a tremendous increase in the number of TIP cases filed, investigated and prosecuted. There was also an increased use of the referral pathways.

A major awareness event of the Joan Kagezi Memorial Lecture was held on the theme "The Human Trafficking Challenge: Addressing Emerging Trends". His Excellency President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni was the Chief Guest. The event was conducted in partnership with Kyampisi Childcare Ministries, Human Trafficking Institute, Operation Underground Railway, Governance and Security Program among others and it registered 100% attendance.

In addition, the ODPP in collaboration with HTI conducted a series of trainings on investigations and prosecution of TIP cases for the various ODPP regions and also disseminated the ODPP TIP Prosecution Guidelines and the National Referral Guidelines for victims of trafficking in persons.

Following the ODPP's set up of a Standards Operating Procedures (SOPs) task force for implementation of the Police-Prosecutor Cooperation, the first meeting of the task force and sensitization on the Effective Application of the SOPs in Uganda was held. The members of the task force in ODPP included representation from the International

Crimes Department, International Cooperation Department, Gender Children and Sexual Offences Department and the department of Training and Research. UNODC and Civipol facilitated the workshop.

Other capacity-building trainings planned and undertaken were as follows:

MDA	Planned Capacity Building	Progress
DPP	Enhancement of skills of ODPD Prosecutors in Prosecution-led-investigations in homicide cases and trafficking in persons	A total of 214 Prosecutors were trained in prosecution-led investigations of homicide cases and trafficking in persons. This will enable prosecutors to expedite cases of homicides and human trafficking.
UPF	Capacity building on data management and report production for M&E focal point officers by UMI.	The 30 (8F) M&E officers were taken through Data collection, entry and analysis techniques, Bi-variate and Univariate analysis, Monitoring and evaluation methods and report writing good practices. It is envisaged that the trained M&E officers will add value in data management and reporting in their units. This will ultimately improve on the planning processes for effective policing.
	Train 368 (RPCs, DPCs and OC Stations) in planning, monitoring and reporting.	The training of RPCs, DPCs and OC stations covered a total of 327 officers from 19 regions. This represents 70% regional coverage. The knowledge disseminated to officers will enable the territorial commanders to effectively participate in the planning, monitoring and reporting processes and follow up the implementation of the force's strategic policing plan to achieve the desired objectives.
DCIC	Build capacity of IT staff to manage established E-Systems (systems Industrial training to reduce vendor dependence)	6 staff facilitated to undertaking I.T Diplomas at Victoria University. Additionally, 2 other staff for Diplomas at LDC, 5 staff facilitated for Post Graduate Programmes at UMI, and 2 staff facilitated at the Nairobi Immigration Academy. 233 staff trained in MIDAS, document inspection and fraud, training in Management of refugee immigrants, and management of border security in Uganda.
MIA	Train staff in gender and equity responsive policy development	A total of 50 (23F) staff were trained in G&E responsive policy development. This has gone a long way in enabling staff to capture issues of gender and equity in the policy formulation process.
UHRC	T.O.T in Human Rights-Based Approach for UHRC field office staff	The UHRC conducted training of trainers in the Human Rights-Based Approach (HBRA) which attracted 29 (17F & 12M) staff from the ten (10) UHRC field offices. The staff were equipped with knowledge of HRBA; planning, budgeting and analysis of current human rights issues in the country. The skills gained have helped staff improve their quality of work.
	Training in Effective Process serving for 40 staff involved in the disposal of Human Rights Complaints	The activity was not done since the chairperson and members of the commission were fully constituted in October and had to undergo training before tribunals could commence. This activity was then pushed to the next quarter for implementation. However, since funding for the activity was partially done UHRC was unable to implement the activity successfully.

MDA	Planned Capacity Building	Progress
MoJCA	Build capacity for MDAs on Policy and Legislative process in Uganda	The activity was undertaken with participants from various MDAs; Cabinet Secretariat, Office of the President, MoDVA, the ULRC, Ministry of Works and Transport, MIA, Ministry of Public Service, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives, Ministry of East African Community Affairs and MoJCA. Topics covered included Effective writing of submissions to Parliament, the concept of regulatory best practices/regulatory impact assessment, Introduction to legislative process covering the procedure for making legislation and drafting instruments
	Strategic Leadership Management for Directors and Heads of Department	This activity was undertaken in two phases. They all ended up in finalization of the Ministry Strategic Plan FY 2020/21-2024/25. The draft was cleared by the National Planning Authority; a final Strategic Plan was printed and disseminated.

2.4.2 Planning, Supervision and M&E systems enhanced

The MoJCA conducted a training designed to enhance the leadership capacities that enlist talent, shared vision and results-based performance culture. The training was intended to demonstrate an understanding of the national development aspirations in the context of MoJCA, and identify and commit to actions for results-based performance.

This training was attended by Directors, Heads of Departments and Regional Officers and carried out by the Civil Service College. There were 28 participants of which 18 were male (64%). These included staff from the head office and heads of regional offices. The training covered topics like transformational leadership, information and records management, performance management: communication in the public service managing employee diversity among other topics.

The major recommendations from the training were to conduct annual trainings and encourage targeted participants to attend in person. Secondly, measures should be put in place to facilitate the proactive involvement of the Top Management Team that is Hon. Ministers, Hon. Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, Permanent Secretary, Solicitor General and Deputy Solicitor General.



Participants attending the training



OUTCOME 3:

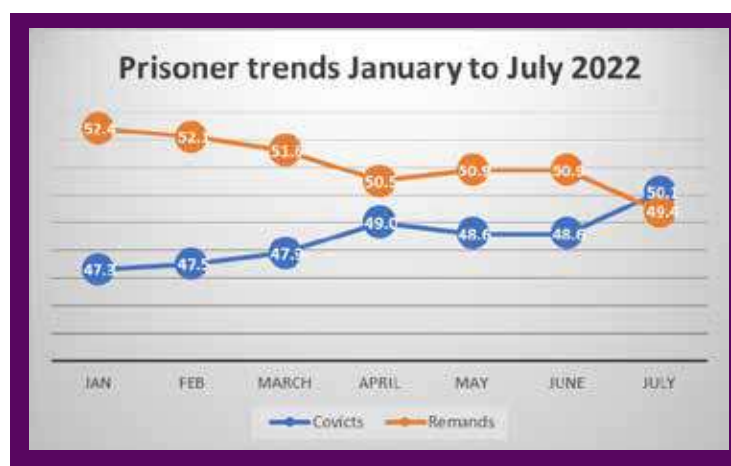
**COMPLIANCE WITH THE
UGANDA BILL OF RIGHTS
STRENGTHENED**

3.0. Introduction

Ensuring a culture of human rights observance in Uganda is the central focus for implementation of Uganda's Bill of Rights comprised in Chapter Four of the Constitution, 1995. Uganda continues to maintain an international 'A' status for the Uganda Human Rights Commission with progressive efforts to promote and protect human rights. To enhance its effectiveness, H.E. the President appointed the Chairperson and members of the commission to plug the leadership gaps. Overall, creating a culture of human rights observance remains a long term undertaking for the Sub-programme, building up on short term interventions.

Under this objective the target is to increase observance of Human Rights reduce pre-trial detainees from 47% to 40%, reduce human rights violations by JLOS institutions by 50% and contribute to the reduction of Uganda's corruption perception index. Despite financial and human resource limitations, coupled with the COVID-19 pandemic constraints, the Sub-programme registered a reduction in pretrial detainees from 53.3% at the start of the financial year to

50.8% at the end of the financial year and by the time of writing this report in September 2022, pre-trial detainees had reduced to 48.4%.



The Access to Justice Sub-programme enhanced the capacity of JLOS institutions to implement the bill of rights; monitored the implementation of standards and strengthened the efficiency and effectiveness of JLOS institutions to contribute to the national fight against corruption. Prosecution of corruption cases by the ODPP registered an 81% conviction rate and led to the recovery of UGX UGX8,594,488,622/=.

Under this objective, outcome indicators tracked include the proportion of human rights recommendations implemented, the disposal rate of human rights cases and proportion of remand prisoners. Resource limitations and effects of the COVID-19 pandemic continued to compromise efforts to meet set targets as illustrated in the table below.

Table 32 Key Performance Indicators for Human Rights and Accountability, FY2021/2022

Outcome Indicators	Baseline FY2017/18	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Targets	
Proportion of human rights recommendations implemented	19	25	30	19%
Disposal rate of Human Rights cases (Clearance)	30%	14.8%	20%	19.9%
Proportion of remand prisoners	48.0%	53.3.0%	48.9%	50.8%
Conviction rate of corruption cases (ODPP)	74%	80%	85%	81%

Outcome Indicators	Baseline	2020/21	2021/22	
	FY2017/18	Actual	Targets	
Proportion of citizens aware of the provisions of the bill of rights.	30	40	50	41%
Increase the capacity of policy makers and planners on HRBA	30	45	50	65

3.1 Finalise and Implement the Uganda National Action Plan on Human Rights and SDGs;

The Action Plans provide a planning and coordination framework for facilitating the effective implementation of the comprehensive policy and legal framework, SDGs, and accepted recommendations from the third Universal Period Review, with a goal of progressively entrenching a human rights culture in Uganda.

The Technical Advisory Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights considered the final draft of the National Action Plan on Human Rights and recommended its submission to the Cabinet secretariat for further consideration. The process of integrating into the NAP the recommendations arising from UPR-3 caused further delays. This has been accomplished and the approval processes commenced. Nonetheless, the implementation of various NAP undertakings and obligations from the domestic and international Government commitments is ongoing. For instance, a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (NAPBHR), 2021/22 to 2025/26 was developed and launched in October 2021 as a measure to strengthen the State duty to protect human rights, enhance the corporate responsibility to respect human rights, and ensure access to remedy for victims of human rights violations and abuses resulting from non-compliance by business entities in the Country. The goal of the NAPBHR is the elimination of human rights violations and abuses in business activities by any person or entity.

Effective implementation of the NAPBHR and realization of impact however, requires enhanced coordination and resources from Government and Development Partners. So far, the MoGLSD together with UHRC have disseminated the NAPBHR to Government MDAs, some district planners, and policy makers. Enhanced financial support from relevant stakeholders is therefore still required to complete dissemination and mainstream implementation of the NAPBHR.

3.1.1 Translate and disseminate human rights laws and policies in local languages

Citizen empowerment with human rights knowledge was enhanced. This is a progressive undertaking through the conduct of direct and indirect approaches to civic education, including the use human rights IEC materials.

To enhance compliance with the Uganda Constitution 1995, Chapter Four that focuses on human rights was extracted, reproduced and 12,188 booklets printed under a partnership between UHRC and ULRC. The Chapter was also translated in 10 local languages¹⁴ including a braille versions, and disseminated to different sections of the public.



¹⁴Maditii, Dho-adhola, Lufumbira, Kiswahili, Ateso, Runyakitara, Leb-lango, Nga[|karimojong, Lugwere, Lukhonzon

3.1.2 Enhanced access to portable water, and living conditions in detention facilities improved

Over the previous years, the sub-program has focused on ensuring the living conditions in detention facilities are prioritised to ensure compliance with human rights standards. Indeed, a significant improvement in welfare and living conditions have been registered in the Prisons as highlighted by UHRC reports which undertakes regular inspections of these facilities. This is also illustrated by the mortality rate that was registered at 4.1 per 1,000 better than the annual benchmark of 5.6 per 1,000 notwithstanding the COVID-19 pandemic effects and overcrowding in prisons. Currently, the focus is to improve the living conditions in the detention facilities of police. The Sub-programme continued to leverage the chain-linked approach in working with Stakeholders to resolve issues of concern in detention places. This is intended to maximise utility of the limited resources based on common priorities for access to justice.

Table 33 Performance Indicators on Measures to Reduce Human Rights Violations by JLOS Institutions

Performance Indicators	Baseline FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	FY2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2020/21	Target FY 2021/22	FY 2021/22
Mortality rate per 1000 inmates held	0.75	1	1.19	4.3	3.8	3.8	5.6	4.1

Congestion remains the most pronounced challenge with the current occupancy rate of 336.7%. The 19,986 holding capacity is filled by an average of 67,289 prison inmates, whose population growth is approximately 0.75%. The figure below illustrates vital statistics for UPS prison management during the reporting period, in respect to living conditions and access to justice.

Table 34 Vital Statistics for the UPS

FY2021/22	2021/22 Q1	Annual Average
Average population	64,973	67,289
Escape rate per 1,000	0.9	4.5
Mortality rate	1.2	4.1
Daily Average to court	378	841
Female prisoners	2,827	3,045
Children	264	246
Staff-to-prisoner ratio	01:07	01:07
Recidivism rate	14.8%	
Length of stay on remand	Capital	19.9 months
	Petty	3.3 months
Staffing Levels (Inc 202 Cadets)	Uniformed	12,301
	Civilians	496
Holding capacity		19,986
% of staff housed		46.9%
Total Produced court		209,318
Total released from court		62,167

UHRC carried out inspections in 587 detention facilities across 9 regional offices of Mbarara, Central, Fort portal, Gulu, Hoima, Lira, Soroti, Masaka and Moroto. The facilities included 326 Police stations, 104 Prisons, 153 Police posts and 4 remand homes.

The UHRC on a positive note observed that there were adequate uniforms and blankets for prisoners even at those facilities which used to have shortages i.e Mityana, Ntenjeru, Kangulumira, Kitalya and Sentema government prisons. Naguru Remand Home was equally found to have enough beddings for the juveniles as shown in the photograph below.



In addition, there was the timely release of staff salaries at all the facilities visited, there were functional human rights committees for both staff and prisoners at all the prisons visited, and all the isolation prisons visited i.e. Kasangati, Sentema and Mityana prisons were having their medical facilities within the prison. Some of the UPS officers had through their initiatives undertaken several developmental projects to improve the welfare, of their staff and the detainees through farming and improving their infrastructure¹⁵. Apart from the regular meals comprising mainly of beans and maize flour, these facilities were also growing their food such as bananas, cassava, sweet potatoes, cabbages and other types of vegetables to supplement their food.

However, some issues of concern were noted, including inadequate staffing at most police facilities inspected coupled with a limited number of female police officers deployed at various police stations. The UPF still faces challenges of office space and occupation of dilapidated and temporal structures. The team noted work space limitations in some facilities including Dzaipi Police Station in Adjumani, Kikonda Police Post in Kyankwanzi, Olia Government Prison Farm and Bukwo Prison.



Figure 1: Above: The O/C of Butolooto Police Post AIP Dhamusanga Zaina exchanging contacts with the Deputy RPC Szesibwa Region SP Kanyesigye Jamal as the UHRC team looks on during the inspection visit. Extreme left is a handwashing stand with water and soap.

Police stations were still found to detaining suspects beyond the 48-hour rule. This was attributed to the fact that most courts operate once or twice a week ever since the outbreak of COVID. It was also raised as an issue by the Police whereby after court, suspects first have to be taken to Isolation centres and the onus was on Police to transport the suspects to the different isolation centres of Ntungamo, Sheema and Nyabuhikye. The most challenge was inadequate or lack of fuel to transport the remanded suspects to isolation centres.

As part of the Sub-programmes chain-linked approach, the UHRC organized relevant stakeholder meetings to track progress and discuss areas for further improvement. The

¹⁵UPS facilities where such initiatives were undertaken were; Mityana, Sentema, Kitala, Kasangati, Ntenjeru, Bulaula Prison Farm, Naguru Remand Home among others.

meetings were attended Members of Parliament, UPF, UPS, the Chieftancy of Military Intelligence (CMI), the Internal Security Organisation (ISO), External Security Organisation (ESO), Human Rights Lawyers, ULRC, Equal Opportunities Commission, and Civil Society Organisations including the Public Interest Law Clinic (PILAC) and the Network of Public Interest Lawyers (NETPIL).

Institutional efforts to remedy structural gaps in human rights observance have been sustained albeit limited financial resources. UPF facilitated the elimination of the soil bucket system through remodeling 09 police stations of Kagadi, Kakumiro, Kitgum, Kololo, Old Kampala, Mityana, Nebbi, Katabi and Nkozi police stations with water-borne toilets. Conducted inspection of 109 detention facilities in 17 policing regions¹⁶.



Remodelling the police stations of kagadi and kakumiro with water borne toilets

In the UPS, staff welfare was improved through the establishment of staff spouses' empowerment project (grocery) at Jinja Remand Prison. Other social welfare programs that were conducted during the reporting period include the establishment of staff canteens, guidance and counseling and holiday training for staff children in all 17 regions. UPF Engaged 2,000 spouses of police officers in various Income Generating Activities (IGAs) (soap making, Poultry, rabbit, mushrooms, vegetable handcrafts, cottage industry) as a way of supplementing family incomes.

Further, 17,230 pairs of uniforms were provided to 17,000 (30%F) police personnel to improve their conditions of work, serve as a symbol of strength and power, represent professionalism and discipline, provide personnel protection and security as they are designed to withstand extreme conditions, wear and tear, keep police officers warm and dry, provide camouflage and protection from enemy fire, maintain police culture, represent the identity of the country and its values, help personnel stay focused, motivated, and confident.

A total of 1,489 housing units are due for completion and use for the UPF officers to improve their living conditions. The multimodal approach involves construction of new accommodation, improve existing houses, and also use temporary stop gap measures. 420 UPF staff apartments at Naguru are at the completion stage, with the construction of a perimeter fence and paving of walkways at 60%. 24 Apartments are also under Construction in Kira division. Additional 105 staff housing units



Naguru Staff Apartments

¹⁶Kiira, Busoga North, Busoga East, Bukedi North, Elgon, Rwizi, Greater Bushenyi, Aswa, Katonga, Savannah, Albertine, Kigezi, Katonga, Sezibwa, KMP North, KMP East and KMP South

in Kitagaata, Nakaseke, Kalangala, Rukungiri, Bulambuli, Kwania, Obongi, Namisindwa, Nabilatuk, Alebtong, Butebo, Bukwo, Amudat, Kalenga and Kumi are near completion.

In addition, 1,045 double occupancy Units have been installed in various Sub-counties in the implementation of the Sub-County Policing Model. These are a faster and temporary approach to reducing the housing deficit in the UPF, while the more costly and gradually permanent house developments take root. The UPF also renovated some of the dilapidated structures & replaced asbestos on



105 blocks in Tororo, Mbale, Busia, Soroti and Masindi to save personnel from the health risk of asbestos. The renovations primarily address the health risks associated with living under asbestos roofs that have now been in use for several decades.

Renovated barracks of Tororo (left) and Masindi(right) with asbestos roofs replaced



3.1.3 Fast track disposal of human rights complaints

The UHRC planned to handle 200 Human Rights Cases at the Human Rights Tribunal; conduct regional tribunal hearings for human rights violations against the youth, PWDs, children among others; and equip three regional offices (Soroti, Gulu and Central) with vehicles to conduct investigations of alleged human rights violations and reduce on the high backlog of cases at the investigation level.

Table 35 Performance Indicators on Measures to Reduce Human Rights Violations by JLOS Institutions

Performance Indicators	Baseline FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	FY2019/20	FY2020/21	Target FY 2021/22	FY 2021/22
Clearance rate by UHRC	21%	49.5%	21.7%	26%	14.8%	76%	20%
Proportion of decisions against JLOS institutions to total cases concluded by UHRC	46%	43.9%	68.9%	42.7%	0%	33%	-
Mortality rate per 1000 inmates held	0.75	1	1.19	4.3	3.8	5.6	4.1

A 20% (107) complaints clearance rate was achieved against registered 536 complaints. This was a 45.3% improvement from the previous year. This involved 57 mediations (14 Male, 43 female) with majority of the mediations on denial of child maintenance by fathers. At tribunal level, 44 matters were awarded and six dismissed for want of sufficient evidence. In addition, 115 complaints were fully investigated while 168 were partially handled across the regional offices. Also 26 (24M, 2F) victims of human rights violations were compensated with a combined sum of UGX496, 549,689 by the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs.

The leadership vacuum at the UHRC during part of the reporting period undermined determination of complaints and accounts for the decimal performance registered. However, following the appointment of the Chairperson and members of the commission during the reporting period, this gaps is now closed. The orientation of the chairperson and members of the commission was conducted and the scheduled Tribunals commenced.

The UHRC received 4,632(3,043 M, 1,589F) complaints but only 11.6% (**536** cases: 399M, 137F) met the admissibility criteria for registering at the UHRC. Complainants in **4,096** cases (2,644M, 1,452F) were provided with legal advice or referred to institutions that are best suited to handle them. These cases were received across the 11 UHRC regional offices through walk-in complainants and from outreaches.

To enhance access and uptake of UHRC service, the use of mobile complaints handling clinics and toll free lines was expanded. Nine mobile complaints handling clinics were conducted by 03 UHRC Regional offices¹⁷ where 861 (789M – 72F) members of the public were afforded an opportunity to lodge complaints of human rights violations, receive instant legal advice and some were referred to appropriate institutions for management. On spot mediations were conducted where possible, and participants sensitized on avenues of enforcement or protection of their human rights. UHRC received a total of 872 callers (680M and 192F) through the toll-free lines of which 235 callers reported complaints, 288 followed up on their complaints while 196 callers acquired knowledge on various human rights issues following the popularization of the toll-free lines. The table below shows the complaints received and managed by the UHRC during the reporting period.

Table 36 Cases received, registered and referred per regional offices

Region	Received			Registered			Referred		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Arua	199	103	302	18	12	30	181	91	272
Central	217	90	307	34	13	47	183	77	260
Fort Portal	204	104	308	18	3	21	186	101	287
Gulu	289	233	522	32	41	73	257	192	449
Hoima	221	81	302	52	6	58	169	75	244
Jinja	403	117	520	18	8	26	385	109	494
Lira	197	77	274	12	3	15	185	74	259
Masaka	161	159	320	12	3	15	149	156	305
Mbarara	658	384	1042	60	12	72	598	372	970
Moroto	88	46	134	26	10	36	62	36	98
Soroti	406	195	601	117	26	143	289	169	458
Total	3043	1589	4632	399	137	536	2644	1452	4096

¹⁷Soroti (7), Masaka (1) and Mbarara (2), Central (1)

The trends reveal a 73% increase in received complaints but with a much lower corresponding increase in registered complaints at 13.3%. The increased reporting is attributed to the heightened civic empowerment activities by both Government and civil society organisations during the 2021 national elections period. This also demonstrates public confidence in the UHRC as a vanguard for human rights protection. However, the fact that 88.4% of complaints reported failing to meet the human rights criteria calls for a deeper inquiry about the public comprehension of human rights issues as distinguished from other infractions. The 88.4% (4,096) complaints referred to other appropriate MDAs need to be traced to ensure that complaints or concerns by the public are duly addressed to avert despondence and mob action.



An examination of the gender patterns associated with reporting of human rights violations reveals a domination of reports by male complainants. Only 34.3% (1,589) of the complaints received were from female complainants. This proportion further reduces compared to the male counterparts to 25.6% (137) of the total registered complaints. This depicts with concern a lesser appreciation of admissible human rights violations by female complainants. This deduction that is further illustrated in the table below is consistent with the pattern in the baseline year, and therefore will be used to guide enhanced targeting of female populations.

Table 37 Complaints registered by UHRC

Action taken	2017/2018			2019/2020			2020/2021			2021/2022		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Com-plaints Received	2,223 (63.4%)	1,283 (36.6%)	3,506	1,567	971	2,538	1,781	896	2,677	3,043 (65.7%)	1,589 (34.3%)	4,632
Com-plaints Registered	404 (72.7%)	152 (27.3%)	556	294	156	450	358	115	473	399 (74.4%)	137 (25.6%)	536

The 536 registered complaints related to a total of 666 alleged human rights violations reported and recorded during the reporting period. Torture consistently remains the most reported human rights violation over the years, although with a declining numerical count compared to the baseline year 2016/17. Other human rights complaints that have consistently ranked among the top three categories include violations of the right to personal liberty and denial of child maintenance. During the reporting period, violation of the right to liberty complaints were 185 (28%) and denial of child maintenance totalled 72 (11%). A comparison with the baseline indicates 48% marked reduction in complaints with torture registering a 35.3% reduction compared to the baseline in 2016/17 also 56.4% reduction in complaints on personal liberty while other complaints reduced by 53.4%. This is attributed to the disincentives legislated against acts of torture¹⁸ such



¹⁸Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act, 2021, and Human Rights Enforcement Act, 2020.

as bestowing personal liability for perpetrators of torture, including public officials, and the voiding effect of proven acts of torture for any legal proceedings before court¹⁹. Several court cases²⁰ have been dismissed where investigating officers employ acts of torture in the procuring evidence. In addition, there is strong institutional leadership against torture and the Sub-programme has consistently held human rights training for especially security agencies on more effective methods of interrogation. However, a year to year comparison of Complaints registered in 2020/21 shows an increase of 40.8% overall caused partly by increased complaints on child maintenance and personal liberty. The table below provides a broad statistical illustration of trends of top human rights violations reported and registered at the UHRC since FY2016/17.



Table 38 trends of top human rights violations reported and registered at the UHRC since FY2016/17.

Human Right	2016/17	2017/18	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Variance from Base year
Torture	434	233	210	274	281	(35.3%)
Personal Liberty	422	252	103	106	185	(56.4%)
Child maintenance	149	113	88	40	72	(51.6%)
Others	275	277	49	53	128	(53.4%)
Total	1,280	875	450	473	666	(48%)

It must be observed that denial of child maintenance was mostly reported by female complainants. However, given the lack of resources or employment opportunities or loss of income for some of these women, the burden of taking care of the family is too much to bear as such the need to compel the men to take up their roles as heads of families hence reporting them to institutions for appropriate redress.

The UHRC further identified the respondents of the alleged human rights violations registered. The respondents were contacted, and investigations initiated. A total of 610 respondents of alleged human rights violations were reported during the reporting period. The top four respondents include (319) from UPF, followed by individuals (154), UPDF (91) and UPS (13 respondents).

The table below shows the trends of dominant JLOS respondents for human rights violations. These are illustrated in the table below.

Table 39 Table Illustrating the Respondents in all UHRC Registered Complaints FY2021/22

Respondents	MBR	CRO	ARO	FRT	GRO	HMA	JJA	LRA	MSK	SRT	MRT	Total
UPF	38	33	11	11	25	45	16	14	7	99	20	319
Individuals	25	10	15	7	39	16	6	2	7	22	5	154

¹⁹See section ... of the Human Rights Enforcement Act, 2020.

²⁰See; Paul Wanyoto Mugoya vs Sgt Oumo Joshua and Attorney General. C.A. No. 91 of 2021.

Respondents	MBR	CRO	ARO	FRT	GRO	HMA	JJA	LRA	MSK	SRT	MRT	Total
UPS	1	2	2	-	5	-	1	1	-	1	-	13
UPDF	7	10	5	4	7	-	-	5	4	12	37	91
CMI	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
LG	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	5
RDC	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Private companies	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	4
UWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	9
LDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
RDC	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ISO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Judiciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
URA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	71	64	33	23	79	63	23	25	18	147	64	610

At the Sub-programme level, complaints registered against justice institution continued to reduce, compared to the baseline with a 46.8% reduction. However, a year-to-year comparison revealed a 44.35% increase despite the sustained human rights trainings and mainstreaming of human rights standards in their work. This calls for stronger counter action in terms of adopting more effective approaches for human rights induction and mainstreaming in law enforcement processes, and accountability of for those found culpable. Conventional trainings and dissemination of IEC materials are not enough to cause a cultural re-orientation within the law enforcement agencies. The concerning trending is illustrated in the table below.

Table 40 JLOS Respondents for Human Rights Complaints Registered

	2016/17 (Baseline)	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Variance from Baseline
UPF	580	319	398	202	221	319	(45%)
UPS	31	14	37	20	09	13	(30.6%)
MOLG	12	17	0	12	0	0	
Judiciary	1	0	0	0	0	1	0%
JLOS Total	624	350	435	234	230	332	(46.8%)

As part of enhancing systems efficiency in the management of human rights complaints continues to improve following the roll out of the Human Rights Information System (HURIS). The HURIS is functional in 10 regional offices²¹. The systems monitoring and adhoc performance audit focused on verification whether the regional offices were

²¹ Arua, Jinja, Gulu, Soroti, Fort Portal, Hoima, Masaka, Mbarara and Moroto.

appropriately using HURIS in their complaints management processes which include the registration of complaints; update on actions taken on complaint files; uploading documentary evidence for specific complaint files onto the system and the generating of reports (monthly and quarterly) concerning complaints management in the respective regional offices. These checks ensure veracity of information generated on management of human rights complaints and enhance work efficiency.

3.1.4 Public awareness on human rights standards and citizens' responsibilities Increased

Building knowledge-based public consciousness of human rights standards and citizens' responsibilities is essential in ensuring voluntary and informed sustained compliance with human rights principle and standards. In this regard, the sub-programme planned to undertake extensive civic awareness building using multiple communication medium such electronic media, print media, physical community outreaches, and trainings. Overall, the Sub-programme through the UHRC disseminated human rights information by holding 34 civic education road-side shows, 107 community barazas, 70 radio talk shows, running 2,847 spot messages and disseminating 23,328 IEC materials.

Building human rights public consciousness has resulted in increased human rights reporting, and general decline human rights violations, and enriched public debate on matters of democratic governance and rule of law. This has contributed to increase in number of persons seeking to resolve conflict and enforce rights. For instance, complaints at the UHRC have increased by 82.5% from 2,538 in FY2019/20 to 4,632 in FY2021/22. The courts of law have also documented a 43.8% increase in cases registered from 159,543 in FY2019/20 to 229,375 in FY2021/22.

The mixed use of conventional and non-conventional methods for human rights education has been adopted to drive human rights messaging to various generations and segments of the Ugandan society. In this regard, the UHRC trained a total of 49 staff (22 male, 27 female) as ToTs on the new approach. The participants acquired knowledge on how to use the various social media platforms to create awareness about human rights. In the same spirit, UHRC developed four child friendly skits on human rights in English and translated them into 11 local languages²². The themes of the various skits developed and aired out included; early, child and forced marriages; child labour, non – discrimination and duties and responsibilities. In addition, the UHRC also developed a dedicated smart computer application (App) for Human rights and civic awareness known as “UHRC App”. The App is currently being tested on google play store pending official launch to the public.



The public, including duty bearers acquired knowledge that empowered them to protect the rights of vulnerable persons. This was through an e-dialogue on the rights of vulnerable persons that was organized by UHRC. A total number of 50,097 people were reached on Facebook while 59,797 people were reached on Twitter and 12,397 were reached through YouTube under the link <http://youtube.be/jUWF4zgKvtY>. The panelists included the Chairperson/UHRC, the MoGLSD Commissioner-Equity and Right, members of the UHRC, a Member of Parliament representing Persons with Disabilities, and the Chairperson, National Network for Older Persons. A sign language interpreter aided the conversation. The E-dialogue was also streamed live on YouTube, Facebook and Twitter.

²² Alur, Luganda, Acholi, Lugwere, Ateso, Nga'karimojong, Lugisu, Runyoro, Rutooro, Rukiga and Langi.

In addition, vulnerable persons were empowered with information and skills on how to advocate & defend their rights and to perform their obligations since the dialogue was open to the public. The general public was empowered to speak out and defend the rights of vulnerable persons so that they are able to effectively participate in the decision-making processes in the country.

Emerging issues noted during the e-dialogue for vulnerable persons included; the need to strategically target the youth who are so prone to vulnerable situations; older persons are deprived of some benefits from government programs because they can't acquire national identification from NIRA since their thumb prints can't be captured, the need to create an inclusive environment for learners with disabilities instead of creating special schools for persons with disabilities; Sexual gender-based violence is a common problem faced by PWDS especially women and children which was a trigger for early and forced marriages; Inconsiderate infrastructure development which does not cater for accessibility for PWDs in the country; corruption and diversion of Government plans and programs was one of the challenges that had worsened accessibility of services by vulnerable persons; delay in accessing justice for vulnerable persons due to failure to access responsible offices, limited knowledge on legal aid and affordability challenges; and noted the need to focus on new areas of exclusion and discrimination like limited technological advancement tailored towards easing access for vulnerable persons e.g. access to e-services/ online services and smart phones.

The 23,328 assorted IEC materials that carried different human rights sub-thematic information and areas of focus were disseminated. These IEC materials including T-shirts, Flyers, caps and brochures, were disseminated within the coverage of 8 regional offices²³. This enhanced civic knowledge of human rights including issues of early and forced marriage, the UHRC mandate and various aspects of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995. The table below illustrates the IEC materials developed and disseminated during the reporting period.



Table 41 IEC materials distributed

Regional office	IEC Materials disseminated	Nature of IEC material
Arua	2153	
Mbarara	1620	i. A simplified complaints procedures guide ii. Your Rights Magazine iii. Fliers on Early and forced marriages iv. The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda v. Runyakitara Version
Central	3360	vi. Posters on human rights implications of child forced marriages and domestic violence. vii. Abridged version of Chapter 4 of the Constitution of Uganda booklets in Luganda
Fort	6700	viii. Chapter 4 of the 1995 Constitution of Uganda. ix. Brochures and T-shirts on the rights of the vulnerable persons and children's rights

²³Arua, Mbarara, Central, Fortportal, Gulu, Hoima, Soroti and Moroto

Regional office	IEC Materials disseminated	Nature of IEC material
Gulu	955	x. T-shirts, Fliers and Posters, Constitutions hand books in Acholi.
Hoima	1680	xi. Posters on promotion and protection of land rights in English and Runyoro xii. Runyoro abridged versions of the Constitution
Soroti	4010	i. Abridged version of the constitution in Ateso. ii. Flyers on the rights of the vulnerable persons (women and Children)
Moroto	2700	iii. Chapter 4 of the 1995 Constitution of Uganda. iv. Brochures and T-shirts on the rights of the vulnerable persons and children's rights
Head office	150	v. Branded banners, t-shirts with international Human Rights Day themes like protect the rights of the vulnerable persons, youth and elderly.
Total	23,328	

A total of 180 community baraza were conducted within 11 regional offices of Arua, Central, Gulu, Jinja, Lira, Hoima, Moroto, Masaka, Mbarara, Fortportal and Soroti. The sensitization attracted 18,318 (10,659 Male, 7,659 Female) participants and 217 PWDs participated. A total of 1,587 children attended community meetings of which majority (513) were from Central Regional Office while 1,648 older persons participated with Fort portal having the highest number (326) followed by Gulu with 308 older persons. Kabale regional office did not conduct baraza because it had just been established. These interactive community engagements provided intimate learning and building of civic knowledge on the concept of Human Rights, rights of suspects, rights of children, domestic violence, mandate and functions of Uganda Human Rights Commission, the Prohibition and Prevention of Torture Act, 2012 and rights of women.



Figure 1 A community Baraza in Parabong sub-county in Gulu District

Table 42 Report on Attendance (Baraza and Kraal meetings)

Region	No of Baraza	Participants			Age group				PWDs
		Male	Female	Total	0-17	18 - 30	31 - 59	60+	
Arua	16	790	436	1226	66	431	639	90	32
Central	13	1350	1068	2418	513	731	1076	98	18
Gulu	26	1377	1276	2653	397	855	1195	206	10
Hoima	3	155	83	238	0	62	81	95	1
Jinja	8	724	342	1066	48	289	607	122	29
Lira	22	1139	976	2115	26	866	1104	119	65
Masaka	13	1200	865	2065	93	701	1147	124	5
Mbarara	4	242	166	408	20	148	216	24	3
Soroti	20	964	430	1394	33	453	772	136	21

Region	Participants				Age group				PWDs
	No of Baraza	Male	Female	Total	0-17	18 - 30	31 - 59	60+	
Fortportal	47	1447	763	2210	164	665	1055	326	27
Moroto	8	1271	1254	2525	227	825	1165	308	6
Total	180	10659	7659	18318	1587	6026	9057	1648	217

A total of 61 civic education road shows and village stop overs were conducted within Gulu, Fortportal, Hoima, Moroto, Masaka, Mbarara and Soroti regional offices attracting 5,571 (3,439 Male and 2,132 Female) registered participants. Majority of the participants (2,462) were between 18-30 years of age while the elderly were 448 and PWDs were 65. The road shows created a high level of awareness among the public on torture, women’s rights, children’s rights, and the mandate and functions of the Uganda Human Rights Commission.



UHRC Human Rights Officers addressing participants during a roadshow

Of the 150 planned radio talk shows during the period, UHRC implemented 86 which accounts for 57%. These radio talk shows provided an opportunity for the public to call-in and get immediate feedback regarding the themes being discussed or follow-up on their files. As a result of the radio talk shows, some complainants in Adjumani walked to the radio station and registered or lodged in complaints after the show. Monitoring and evaluation findings revealed that, continuous human rights awareness through radios had played a great role in harmonizing families hence reduction in domestic violence and child neglect. Radio talk shows covered topics including principles of democracy through observing the rule of law, the mandate of UHRC, concept of human rights, duties, responsibilities, and rights of workers.



Roadshow at Kayinja Landing Site, Bukurungu-Mahyoro in Kitagwenda District Roadshow

Table 43 Radio talk show/ TV talk shows From July-December, 2021

Region	No of shows	No. of callers			Radio stations
		Male	Female	Total	
Mbarara	2	11	3	14	UBC West
Buganda	16	73	19	92	Radio One, KFM, CBS, Galaxy, Next Radio, Senke FM, Namirembe FM, Sauti FM, Radio Buwama, Mboona FM
Arua	4	22	3	25	Pakwach 100.2 FM, Voice of the Nile 106.1 FM and Radio Pacis 90.9FM
Fortportal	7	25	6	31	UBC Voice of Bundibugyo, Development FM, Clouds FM
Gulu	10	50	20	70	Jambo Media Service Ltd, Luo FM, Radio Wa, Radio Rupiny, Aulongo

Region	No of shows	No. of callers			Radio stations
		Male	Female	Total	
Hoima	9	64	9	73	Liberty FM, Liberty FM, Kagadi Community Radio, Emambya FM
Jinja	1			0	Bugwere FM
Lira	6	26	2	28	RADIO WAA
Masaka	2	12	1	13	Mbabule FM
Soroti	9	23	0	23	Elgon FM Radio, Kyoga Veritas radio
Moroto	4	9	2	11	Voice of Karamoja F.M, Akica F.M, Karibu Fm, Heritage Fm
Total	70	315	65	380	

As opposed to interactive and longer mass media talk show programmes, spot messages have been used to run precise repeated messages on human rights. The essence and indeed realisation is creation of active and sub-conscious human rights norms and awareness. The UHRC also aired out a total 2,847 spot messages through various radio stations in the regional offices of, Mbarara, Central, Fort portal, Gulu, Hoima, Jinja and Lira. The spot messages aired included basic human rights within Communities including the rights of Children, Women's rights, personal liberty and the Anti-Torture Act 2012.

Table 44 The spot messages aired

Name of the radio	Spot messages/ drama skits	Themes/ Issues discussed
KRC FM Radio, Fort portal	23	Protect and promote Rights of Children and women amidst the prevention of the spread of the COVID 19".
Impact Media Consortium	200	
Busoga One FM and Bugwere FM	180	
Voice of Lango FM, Rupiny FM, Amani FM, Favour FM	283	Freedom from torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
Endigyito Radio, Kazo FM, Vision radio	173	
KFM, Namirembe FM, Sauti FM, Radio Buwama, Simba FM	725	
UBC Voice of Bundibugyo, Development FM, Clouds FM	283	Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities under the COVID-19 Pandemic in Uganda
Liberty FM, Liberty FM, Kagadi Community Radio	890	
Voice of Lango	90	
Total	2,847	

3.2 Integrate HRBA in policies, legislation, plans and programmes

3.2.1 Institutional and staff capacity on HRBA enhanced

In the reporting period, over 1,072 institutional staff were trained on HRBA in combination with other specific human rights disciplines. This directly contributes to conscious reduction in human rights violations across the justice chain. UPF trained 100 officers (26F) from the refugee settlements of Kyaka, Nakivale and Kyangwali in human rights and refugee protection laws. The officers were taken through human rights concepts, legal frameworks, protection of refugees and handling asylum seekers. LDC trained 159 JLOS staff in a diploma in human rights despite the partial release of funds.

UHRC trained 1,107(900Male, 207 Female) security agents and media practitioners in the regions of Mbarara, Arua, Fortportal, Hoima, Jinja, Soroti and Central. These trainings helped the officers understand the Anti-torture Act, and Human Rights Based Approach to development (HRBA). Some of the emerging issues arising out of the workshops with security agencies, were:

- i. It is necessary during the civic education of citizens in the District to include Law Enforcement Officers and security agencies.
- ii. More capacity building is needed in regards to the Human Rights Enforcement Act (HREA), especially for the top leadership in security agencies of the Government.
- iii. All stakeholders have a major role to play in ensuring that the HREA is effectively implemented.

Majority of the participants trained were male accounting for 82% while female were 18% in both categories of the security agents and media personnel. This imbalance positively correlates with the fewer human rights violations reported by women compared to their male counter parts. The table below provides a more granular presentation of targeted regions and staffs attending the trainings



Table 45 Participants by districts of training

District	Participants				Age group			
	Total	Male	Female	PWDs	18-30	31-59	60+	
Kasese	63	59	4	0	15	48	0	Security
Kabarole	220	192	28	0	73	147	0	Media
Kasese	30	24	6	0	18	11	1	
Arua	97	75	22	6	6	61	30	Security
Nebbi	29	23	6	0	0	2	27	
Lira	24	23	1		0	24	0	
Gulu	22	19	3		0	24	0	Media
Lira	22	18	4		0	5	17	
Gulu	22	15	7	1	0	7	14	
Kibaale	28	22	6					Security
Masindi	46	39	7					
Busia (Bukedi Sub region)	28	22	6	0	0	8	20	
Iganga (Busoga Sub region)	28	24	4	0	0	5	23	
Bukomansimbi	30	21	9	0	0	5	25	
Kyotera	29	20	9			3	26	
Kumi	47	46	1	0	0	2	44	
Kampala	282	205	77	0	84	198	0	
Mbarara	60	53	7	0	27	33	0	
Total	1107	900	207	7	223	583	227	

3.2.2 Functional human rights mechanisms established and strengthened in MDAs and LGs

Human rights desks, and committees in the various MDAs, including prison units and UPF regions remain functional and effective. According to the 24 UHRC Annual Report, it observes that due to the effectiveness of the UPS Human Rights Committees, human rights observance in prisons is improved. It was found that these Committees educate the inmates about their rights and bring to the attention of the officers in charge complaints on the quality and quantity of food, overstay on remand, and general welfare. However, the UHRC noted that some the Committees require strengthening and enhancing their functionality, while others have composition issues.

The Inter-Ministerial Advisory Technical Committee on Human Rights (IMC) that is co-chair by MoFA and MoJCA is functional. It has been at the fore front of regularly convening human rights focal persons from all MDAs to undertake joint development and review of human rights State reports to various treaty bodies, including the AU Commission on Human Rights and UN-Human Rights Council, follow up on selected human rights recommendations, and consider issues arising from thematic local and international human rights reports. The IMC has been strengthened with support from the EU/JAR through the IBF technical team.

At institutional level, the UPF conducted periodic and administrative audits to establish and enforce adherence to human rights observance at 59 police stations. The periodic audits are important to keep station management in check and therefore should be done routinely to ensure observance of human rights. The UPF inspected and conducted on-spot human rights awareness in 48 detention facilities in 11 policing regions of Kiira, Busoga north, Busoga east, Bukedi north, Elgon, Rwizi, Greater Bushenyi, Aswa, Katonga, Savannah and Albertine. It was noted that most stations do not comply with the 48hour rule and suspects are detained for more than 48 hours. Some officers were unaware of the general principles of Human Rights and the soil bucket system is still rampant. The situation prompted inspection officers to take action to rectify the wrongdoings.

Procurement of 15 motorcycles and computers to support regional human rights and legal officers for UPF was undertaken. The motorcycles will ease mobility and report production for the officers while conducting regular assessments at police stations to ensure observance of human rights.

The planned focus under this output was to review bills that are before Parliament to ensure that they comply with Human Rights standards; print quarterly state of Rule of Law reports; conduct 150 inspections and station periodic administrative audits to establish and enforce adherence to human rights observance. Procure 15 motorcycles and computers to support regional human rights and legal officers to conduct regular assessments in police stations to ensure observance of human rights; procurement of prisoners' blankets; Conduct a national meeting on the rights of PWDs in the country; procure a motor vehicle to support the observance of human rights activities. Set up human rights committees in all districts to strengthen the observance of human rights.

3.2.3 Citizens empowered on HRBA and avenues for public participation in JLO enhanced

The UHRC together with 35 (14f) key stakeholders²⁴ reviewed and updated the draft civic education Policy of 2015 with Policies and laws that have since been passed/enacted that have a bearing on civic education mandate holders, delivery and accountability; relevant court decisions/jurisprudence/precedents; relevant resolutions of Parliament; and the advancement in technology and the information explosion aided by the technology revolution among others.

The UHRC trained 1,153 (212 Female) security agents on the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act, 2012, and the Human Rights-Based Approach to Development (HRBA). UHRC conducted dialogues for vulnerable persons in 25 districts²⁵. A total of 1,795 participants (744 females) gained knowledge on the concept of human rights, duties and responsibilities of rights holders in the protection and promotion of human rights, rights of vulnerable persons and the mandate of the UHRC. Out of the 1,795 participants that attended the dialogues, 359 were persons with disability.



A group photograph of participants for a training workshop for security agencies at Ntungamo Resort Hotel in Ntungamo District

UHRC conducted a National e-dialogue geared at empowering vulnerable persons and the general populace to speak out and defend their rights at all levels so that they can effectively participate in decision-making processes in their country, empower duty bearers at all levels to fulfill their obligations towards observance of the rights of vulnerable persons



Figure 5: UHRC staff and Participants pose for a photo during a dialogue meeting with vulnerable persons at Kigarama Primary School, Kiko Town Council-Kabarole District on Tuesday 7th December, 2021.

and ensuring that justice and fairness are achieved for all in line with the global 2030 agenda of leaving no one behind. The Citizenry was empowered with information and skills on how to advocate & defend their rights and perform their obligations especially concerning defending the rights of vulnerable persons. In addition, stakeholders were enlightened on how to ensure respect and observance of the rights of vulnerable persons.

²⁴Ministry of Education & Sport (MoES), MoGLSD, MoLG, Office of the President, MoJCA, OPM, Electoral Commission, JSC, Inter-Religious Council of Uganda, Uganda Joint Christian Council, Uganda Journalists Association, Uganda National NGO Forum, Ministry of ICT and National Guidance, Police, UPDF, Prisons, ISO, Civic Education Coalition in Uganda (CECU), African Centre for Media Excellence, Uganda Editors Guild, Uganda Media Council

²⁵Nwoya, Pader, Gulu, Kamumoro, Kiryandongo, Kibale, Kiruhura, Ntungamo, Bushenyi, Sembabule, Lyantonde, Lwengo, Kaliro, Butaleja, Napak, Nabilatuk, Nakapiripirit, Soroti City, Bukedea, Terego, Yumbe, Koboko, Luwero, Buikwe and Mpigi

3.3 Strengthen the prevention, detection and elimination of corruption

Combating corruption through enforcement of laws, promotion of transparency and accountability in Government continued to be a critical focus for the Access to Justice Sub-programme. The Sub-programme continued to make a contribution to national efforts through administrative and criminal justice based efforts. The ODPP with investigative support from the UPF/CID prosecuted and, registered an 81% conviction rate. 23 convicted public officials were barred from holding public office for 10 years inline with section 46 of the Anti-Corruption Act, 2009. As a contribution to national anti-corruption effort, Uganda's corruption perception score under the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (CPI) remained at 27% above the baseline score of 26% of FY2017/28. However, this remains below the NDP-III target of 30.1% The table below illustrates some of the major milestone realized during the reporting period.

Table 46 major milestone realized during the reporting period

Indicators	Baseline FY2017/18	Actual 2020/21	2021/22		
			Target	Actual	Variance
Corruption Perception Index	26%	27%	30.1%	27%	-10.3%
ODDP conviction rate of Corruption cases	74%	80%	85%	81%	-4.7%
ACD conviction rate of Corruption cases	57%	46.6%	65%	58%	-10.8%

3.3.1 Corruption in JLOS institutions detected, investigated, and combated

In fulfillment of its mandate, ODPP handled and prosecuted criminal cases including corruption and related cases. The corruption offences handled are primarily those under the Anti-Corruption Act, Anti-Money Laundering Act, the various cybercrime laws and other related legislation.

The ODPP prosecuted a total of 185 corruption cases during the FY2021/2022 against a target of 220 case files, registering an 81% achievement. Furthermore, 84 cases out of the 185 cases prosecuted were concluded with an overall conviction rate of 81%, leaving 101 cases in Court, 90 of which were already under hearing and 11 still on mention. As a result of the ODPP prosecutions and through administrative sanctions, 23 convicted public officials of corruption offences and these have since been barred from holding public offices for 10 years from the dates of conviction. The ODPP Prosecution Led investigations (PLI) greatly contributed to the performance and the quality of evidence assembled under this approach continued to result in successful prosecution thereby contributing to the sustained high conviction rates.

The ODPP continued to receive offers for Plea Bargain from the accused persons being prosecuted with Corruption and Money Laundering cases. The offers are mainly attributed to the improvement in quality of investigations (especially through Prosecution Led Investigations) coupled with the prosecutors' increased capacity to guide investigations in corruption cases that routinely resulted into the assembling of credible and admissible evidence.

To make corruption risky, anti-corruption enforcement now involves recovery of proceeds of crime with a view of taking out the profit from the crime. The Sub-programme through the ODPP recovered UGX8,594,488,622/=. This includes UGX315,335,000/= that

was recovered in cases where the victims of corruption were from the private sector. The ODPP recoveries were 100% from adjudication proceedings. The recoveries made by the ODPP during the reporting period are illustrated in the table below.

Table 47 Recoveries From Corruption Cases Per Quarter During the FY 2021/2022

Period	Amount Recovered
Quarter 1	91,443,208
Quarter 2	147,715,000
Quarter 3	8,251,530,414
Quarter 4	103,800,000
TOTAL RECOVERIES	8,594,488,622

The number of corruption cases that had accumulated before courts of law during the COVID-19 lockdown has been greatly reduced during FY2021/22. This was partly due to the revisions in the process as outlined in the High Court (Anti-Corruption Division) (Case Management) Rules (2021) which came into force in November 2021. The Rules limit the number of mentions from the date of registering the case in Court to only 3, after which the prosecution must start leading its witnesses to avoid dismissal. In addition, the Rules limit adjournments and put stringent conditions for adjournments to be accepted. The said rules further provide a preliminary hearing in a bid to promote a fair and expeditious hearing. These changes among others have gone a long way in promoting speedy trials.

The Anti-Corruption Court Division (ACD) posited a corruption case clearance rate of 102.9% with a disposal rate of 51.0%, and a conviction rate of 88.4%. the disposal rate increased from 48.5% in FY2020/21 to now 51.0% in FY2021/22. Despite the complexity of corruption cases, the high performance of the ACD continues to rank above the average case clearance rate of 90% and the average disposal rate of 36% for High Court Divisions combined.

More cases were completed over and above those filed during the period, and the overall disposal rate leaves no room for nominal build-up of case backlog. Comparatively, there was an 11.7% increase in cases concluded during the reporting period compared to the previous year.

The 88.4% conviction rate during the reporting period points to improved investigations and prosecution of corruption cases. This corresponds with the 81% conviction rate by the ODPP and 35% by the IG. Quarterly ACD stakeholder engagements have enabled the various users of the ACD to deduce and apply lessons from their experiences with a focus on improving performance. The stakeholder engagements include officers from the Judiciary, IG, ODPP, UPF, URA, FIA, SHACU, GSP/JLOS, ULS, Anti-Corruption Development Partners, and CSOs. The details of the ACD performance is further illustrated in the table below, on a comparative basis.

Table 48 The ACD Detailed Comparative Performance for FY 2020/21 and FY2021/22

Case category	Case B/F		Registered		Case Load		Completed		Pending		Clearance Rate		Disposal
	20/21	21/22	20/21	21/22	20/21	21/22	20/21	21/22	20/21	21/22	20/21	21/22	2021/22
AC-Criminal Appeals	13	6	17	27	30	33	20	14	10	19	117.6%	51.9%	42.4%

Case category	Case B/F		Registered		Case Load		Completed		Pending		Clearance Rate		Disposal
AC – Criminal Misc. Applications	9	151	37	62	46	213	41	49	5	164	110.8%	79%	23%
AC – Criminal Offences	223	56	94	106	317	162	125	139	192	23	132.9%	131.1%	85.8%
AC-Criminal Revisions	1	14	7	0	8	14	7	0	1	14	100%	0	0
AC-Criminal Sessions	19	8	14	8	35	16	6	12	27	4	42.8%	150%	75%
A C - Misc. Causes	-	4	23	33	23	37	23	30	0	7	100%	90.9%	81.1%
Criminal confirmations	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Execution Misc. Applications	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	1	0	80%	80%
Total	265	245	192	241	459	486	222	248	235	238	115.6%	102.9	51.0%

Despite the complexity associated with corruption cases, the ACD on average completes annual more cases than those that are filed. For the past six years, the average case clearance is 101.9% and average case disposal of 46.9%. The excellent performance is matched with a high conviction rate of 88.4% in the year under review. The ACD performance trends lay out over the past six years are illustrated in the table below.

Table 49 ACD Comparative Case Clearance and Disposal 2016/17 to 2021/22

Annual Period	Cases Filed	Case Load	Cases Completed	Case Clearance	Case Disposal
FY21/22	241	486	248	102.9%	51%
FY20/21	192	457	222	115.6%	48.5%
FY 19/20	259	525	254	98%	48%
FY18/19	253	530	274	108%	52%
FY17/18	174	426	170	98%	40%
FY16/17	327	589	210	89%	42%

The Fourth 2019 National Integrity Survey conducted by UBOS and the IG corroborate the lead role of the anti-corruption criminal justice enforcement chain that dove-tails in the ACD. The NIS-IV found that the leading efforts in combating corruption in Uganda are mainly attributed to investigation and prosecution of corruption officials at 28.2%. This is closely followed by political will to fight corruption at 22.9%.

In terms of work efficiency in anti-corruption enforcement, the ODPP perused and registered a total of 46 new corruption-related cases in court against a target of 75 case files, placing the department at 61.3%. In addition, Prosecution Led Investigations (PLI) has significantly led to expeditious disposal of cases and recovery of stolen funds in corruption cases, thereby contributing to the reduction of existing backlog. For example, 27 (46%) out of 59 accused persons in cases prosecuted by ODPP offered to plead guilty, upon disclosure of prosecution evidence to them. Overall, the ODPP handled a total of 82 corruption-related cases under Prosecution Led Investigations against a target of 62 case files, resulting in 132% performance. It should be noted that 60 out of the 82 cases

handled were concluded within the targeted period of 132 days translating into 74% success rate against a performance target of 70% for the FY 2021/2022 as stipulated in the Policy Statement.

The ODPP perused and concluded 440 corruption-related cases against the target of 426 case files which translates into a performance of 103%. Out of the 440 case files concluded, 360 case files were concluded within the targeted period of 55 business days translating into an average performance of 82% against the internal target of 80% for the FY2021/22 as stipulated in the Policy Statement.

The prosecuted anti-corruption cases handled before the courts of law by the IG and ODPP arise from extensive investigative work on the IG, State House Anti-Corruption Unit, and the UPF. During the reporting period, 143 cases were received by the State House Anti-Corruption Unit. These cases reveal corruption-related offenses in both the public and private sector. 31 of the received cases were investigated and forwarded to the ODPP for onward management.

In a similar manner, the JSC posited a 58.9% (73) complaints clearance rate during the reporting period. It received 124 written complaints of which 54 complaints revealed merit against officers of the Judiciary. The complaints were against 28 Grade 1 Magistrates, three Judges, five Deputy Registrars, 11 Chief Magistrates, two Grade - 2 Magistrates and five Court Clerks. A total of 82 complaints were investigated. The JSC Disciplinary mechanism handled 73 complaints against Judicial Officers and as a result, 35 were closed for non-disclosure of sufficient proof of impropriety, five Judicial Officers were cautioned, one Judicial Officer was severely reprimanded, one was interdicted, one was reprimanded, and one Judicial officer was put under mentorship. 29 files were evaluated and referred to the Disciplinary Committee for further management. The performance is further illustrated in the table below.

Table 50 Complaints handled by the Judicial Service Commission for the period 2021/2022

Action taken	Number of complaints	Proportion %
Closed	35	47.9
Cautioned	5	6.8
Severely reprimanded	01	1.4
Reprimanded	01	1.4
Interdicted	01	1.4
Put under mentorship	01	1.4
Evaluated and referred to the Disciplinary Committee for further management	29	39.7
Total	73	100

UPF is implementing the Anti-corruption strategy and out of the 2,277 complaints registered at PSU, 736 complaints have been investigated to inform decision of management. A total of 600 officers were charged in disciplinary courts for various disciplinary offences and 86 were convicted.

Emphasis on prevention of corruption focused providing clear information about work procedures, automation, training on anti-corruption, and integrity promotion, undertaking pre-contract due diligence, and deterrent anti-corruption enforcement. Clarification of work roles and service delivery standards is fundamental. The UPF Top Management issued Circular instructions to all police units on policing and professional conduct. In addition, 600 compendium of laws and 470 handbooks on Police disciplinary court procedures and sentencing guidelines were distributed to various UPF officers to entrench a culture of compliance with standards and avoid acts of corruption. This is to be complemented by a Professional Standards Manual, whose development process has commenced..

Across Government, MoJCA provides the mainstream legal advisory services as part of facilitating compliance with the laws and regulations. During the reporting period, slightly over 95 percent of the Contracts, MoU and Legal Notices were responded to within two weeks. In addition, the number of requests for review of contracts and legal opinions has continued growing with 5,415 out of 5,700 contracts approval requests submitted were reviewed in FY 2021-22. On review of MoUs, 396 MOU requests for review were received and 379 (95%) were reviewed. 290 requests for agreement reviews were received out of which 279 (96%) were responded to. 737 requests for Legal Opinion were received out of which 688 (93%) legal opinions were rendered.

3.3.2 Capacity of JLOS anti-corruption agencies and accountability mechanisms enhanced

Strengthening capacity to combat corruption involved institutional strengthening, legislative reforms, skills enhancement for targeted staffs, and strengthening strategic partnerships for collaborative anti-corruption enforcement.

The Sub-programme institutions have designated Integrity Focal Persons to help in the implementation of the national Zero Tolerance to Corruption Policy, 2018. The DEI lead a process of designation of Integrity Focal Persons (IFPs) from all MDAs with a view of entrenching the implementation of the Zero Tolerance to Corruption Policy across Government. So far, 47 IFPs across Governemnt are in place – including from the Sub-programme institutions, and are undertaking the responsibility. In line with implementation of the Zero Tolerance to Corruption Policy (ZTCP), DEI, supported by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) with financial support from GIZ organized a training of Integrity Focal Persons from 47 MDAs on their role as ethical champions.



On the legislative front, the development of a law to provide for recovery of the proceeds of crime progressed to Cabinet Secretariat. Recovery of the Proceeds of Crime is a measure aimed at depriving the perpetrators of the crime of profiting from their criminal activities.

Although some existing laws provide for conviction based asset recovery, this measure is aimed at strengthening the existing legislative and administrative mechanisms for the recovery of the proceeds of crime with a focus on civil asset recovery.

The Principles of the Law were developed and subjected to stakeholder validation. By the time of preparing this report, Principles were submitted to Cabinet Secretariat for clearance before Cabinet approval. This progression was preceded by a stakeholders' validation meeting for the principles of the proposed Proceeds of Crime Law and a Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) that was undertaken and completed in the previous year. Arising from the validation of the principles by the Legal Task Force, these were finalised Cabinet. After approval of the principles, drafting of the Proceeds of Crime Bill, 2022 will commence. The target is to have the law enacted by 30th June 2023.

In addition, various laws bearing on fighting corruption and combating money laundering were amended under the leadership of MoJCA and these include;

- a) The Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment) Regulations, 2022 (to include Enhanced Due Diligence measures for domestic Politically Exposed Persons) were signed by the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development;
- b) Amendment of the Anti-Terrorism Act 2002 to provide for Proliferation Financing. The principles for amendment of this Act were considered and approved by Cabinet on June 13, 2022; and
- c) The Anti-Money Laundering (Administrative Sanctions) Regulations were submitted to the First Parliamentary Council (FPC) for consideration.

Institutional staff training and equipping was also enhanced to increase efficiency in anti-corruption prevention, detection and combating. The police undertook to conduct anti-corruption training for 50 PSU staff; sensitization of 3,000 police officers on professional standards; procurement of 16 motorcycles for 16 PSU regional offices; dissemination of anti-corruption strategy and the new police form 18; support the inspection function of UPF to ensure compliance to human rights, anti-corruption and professional policing set standards in 8 policing regions. Other planned interventions were training of the Compliance and Enforcement unit on corruption, integrity, risk, governance and accountability by URSB; and public engagements on anti-corruption mechanisms in the administration of justice (radio talk shows) by JSC.

To increase the ability of institutions to handle corruption cases, the Sub-programme continued to undertake capacity-building programs including mentorship and trainings. To ensure continued and focused capacity building for prosecutors and investigators, the ODPP created a Research, Training and Managing Unit, whose responsibility is to organize and coordinate trainings. In this regard, the ODPP conducted in-house trainings for ACD prosecutors and investigators. As a result, participants acquired knowledge and skills on Plea-Bargain procedures and applicability of the ODPP Plea-Bargain Guidelines to corruption cases; securing and compilation of decided cases in corruption and money laundering; handling corruption appeals and miscellaneous applications and procurement laws and processes in Uganda. In the same vein, ODPP conducted various training in corruption for several MDAs. These include CID Officers trained on the role of investigators in handling financial crimes; UNRA Prosecutors trained in Asset Recovery and Wildlife prosecutors and investigators trained on financial investigations and handling of PLI.

Strategic partnerships against corruption remain a vital approach to effective prevention of corruption and enforcement against perpetrators of corruption. The ODPP

maintained working relationships with key national, regional and international anti-corruption stakeholders, including the Inspectorate of Government (IG), Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED), Office of the Prime Minister, Directorate of Ethics and Integrity (DEI), FIA, ARINSA, OECD and GIZ through stakeholders' engagements. These included organizing 4 *National AML/CFT meetings*, attended the Second National Risk Assessment for ML/CFT in Uganda, attended 2 meetings on ICRG, participating in forum for *District Integrity Promotion Forum (DFPI)*, attended a training on the Implementation of UNCAC Review Mechanisms and participated in Anti-Corruption Day.

JSC conducted public engagements through radio talk shows on anti-corruption mechanisms in the administration of justice. Twelve against an annual target of 50 radio talk shows were conducted in the reporting period in Pakwach, Zombo, Lira, Pader, Busia, Tororo, Kibale, Kagadi, Kaberamaido, Soroti, Iganga, and Budaka. This was due to budgetary constraints.

Under this output, UPF trained a total of 20 officers drawn from PSU headquarters and specific policing regions. The officers were taken through the role of PSU in the fight against corruption in UPF, investigation of corruption-related cases, anti-corruption strategies, case file compilation of corruption-related cases and investigative report writing skills. It conducted inspection in fifteen districts to ensure compliance with human rights, anti-corruption and professional policing set standards. During the inspection process, it was revealed that stations have poor records management, maintenance and management of station assets are still below standard, human rights are often violated, and Ministry of Health guidelines and SOPs are not followed. Officers were cautioned, advised and lectured to ensure professionalism and observance of human rights as they conduct their duties.



OUTCOME 4:

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

The Joint annual review: The 26th Annual Joint Government of Uganda Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) Development Partners Review was held on 14th December 2021 at Speke Resort Hotel, Munyonyo under the theme *'Empowering the People. Building Trust. Upholding Rights'*. In observing the COVID 19 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), majority of the participants attended the Annual Review online through Zoom. The main objective of the review was to assess the overall performance of the JLOS over the financial year (FY) 2020/21 and the milestones reached at the end of the fourth Sector Development Plan (SDP IV).



Stakeholders attending the 26th JLOS annual review

Key stakeholders and development partners led by Ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Chairperson of the JLOS Development Partners' Group congratulated the JLOS Institutions and Leadership on the 26th Annual Review. Stakeholders appreciated the work done to achieve the satisfactory overall performance of the three outcome areas of the SDP IV and the results achieved during the five years of SDP IV. The increased level of public trust in the JLOS from 49% in 2016 to 62% in 2021 was commended. It was noted that public trust in the justice system is tested by several challenges. One important aspect is for people to know that the justice system is independent. That the letter of the law applies to all people in equal measure, irrespective of their income or wealth, their educational level, their gender identity, age, religion or ethnicity and their public status. It was emphasized there were also critical issues that needed to be addressed to strengthen public trust in the Sector. The Member States of the European



Her Excellency Karin Boven The Netherlands Ambassador in Kampala and Hon Justice Mike Chibita Launch the JLOS annual report 2020/21 at 26th JLOS annual review

Union, expressed concerns about the violence of November 2021, the shrinking civil space and on the media and the suspension of the DGF, during different political dialogues with the Government of Uganda. Stakeholders pointed out that corruption was still a serious and endemic problem at all levels of the justice chain.

The need to uphold human rights and provide accountability for human rights violations was voiced in addition to congestion in prison a result of a lack of service delivery standards in the justice chain, inmates pending Minister’s Orders as well as the need to fast track automation. The event was graced by the Chief Justice represented by Justice Mike Chibita, Hon Major Gen. Kahinda Otafiire Minister of Internal Affairs, the Minister of Justice and constitutional Affairs and a host of Sector stakeholders from all arms of government, civil society, private sector, and development partners.



Participants congratulated JLOS for being open to dialogue on all topics and noted that report was more detailed. They also appreciated and acknowledged the operating context of the reporting period but noted the need to rationalize the resources across the Sector especially the prosecution, prisons, investigation among others. DGPs were appreciated for the candid review of the performance of the Sector.

Stakeholders noted that over 50% of the population cannot afford legal services, access to justice for the vulnerable remained a challenge. This was exacerbated by the suspension of DGF which was funding most CSOs involved in providing Legal Aid Services including. Members appreciated the role of Civil society especially LASPNet which spear-heads efforts CSOs that provide legal aid services. Stakeholders called for a review of the criminal session system since it leads to delays in the disposal of cases yet all High Court Circuits have judicial officers who can handle cases daily. It was emphasized that the presence of criminal sessions should not negate the continuous and routine hearing of cases. They called on the Sector to commission a study to establish the pros and cons of criminal sessions.

The **overall assessment** of the annual performance was as follows:

Outcome	Assessment
1. Infrastructure and Access to JLOS Services Enhanced	Satisfactory Progress
2. Observance of Human Rights and Fight against Corruption Promoted	Unsatisfactory
3. Commercial Justice and the Environment for Competitiveness Strengthened	Satisfactory Progress

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Joint M&E: To enhance efficiency at all levels and political mobilization the Sector organized a joint M&E focusing on case management systems special attention was placed on the Video conferencing facility linking Courts to Luzira and Kitalya prisons as well as the operation of the Anti-corruption court. Also, the Sector conducted Monitoring of the implementation of the SGBV special sessions



The Attorney General after a meeting with the Netherlands Ambassador



Monitoring the construction of Mukono High Court

Other monitoring exercises by the secretariat focused on ongoing constructions in Kole, Kibuku, Kyegegwa Mukono, Kyotera, Mayuge etc as well as working visits to Sector institutions.

SDPIV End Term Evaluation: An end term evaluation of the SDPIV was undertaken during the by Ms. Reev Consult. The End Term Evaluation assessed the extent of performance against impact and outcome indicators and made recommendations for future programming. A final report was presented during the review and dissemination was undertaken to guide future programming. The presentation of the report of the End Term Review of SDP IV by REEV Consult International Limited highlighted the key recommendation of the evaluation for the Sector to improve service delivery.



JLOS development partners led by the EU head of delegation and secretariat undertaking M&E at the Anti corruption division of the High court

Under on enhancing infrastructure and access to JLOS services, the report recommended that staffing gaps across the JLOS institutions should immediately be addressed starting with recruitment of judicial officers to clear case backlog in the courts of judicature; Continuously build the capacity (human, financial, tooling) of the JLOS institutions especially those involved in investigation, prosecution and adjudication of cases including human rights violation; Strengthen and empower Local Council Courts to handle simple “civil” and other “petty cases” in order to reduce traffic at the courts of judicature. However, this would require training the local council leaders in basic legal principles and jurisprudence to understand case management processes; and Engage change agents to sensitize communities for information sharing and dissemination

about the roles of the respective institutions in the administration of justice including changing their service seeking behavior with a view to encouraging them (communities) to uptake available public services.

Recommendations on promoting observance of human rights and fight corruption included UHRC should step up civic awareness of human rights through intensive sensitization of the masses about rights and obligations of the citizen. The existing institutional framework should be activated to play this role; UHRC must extricate politics from observance and promotion of human rights. The reports most of the human rights violations reported to UHRC are committed by state security agents is evidence of the need for impartiality/objectivity if justice is to be served and public trust in the commission gained; persistently remind the appointing authority of the critical need for a substantive Chairman of the Commission to enable the commission to function effectively; and addressing the barriers in the law the ODPP's Anti-Corruption Division and Asset Recovery Department are facing in prosecuting cases of corruption. Furthermore, there is need for strong witness protection programme that witnesses in corruption cases can trust.

Regarding on strengthening commercial justice and the environment for competitiveness her recommended that the sector should fast-track automation and system integration of business processes across JLOS institutions. Integration will enable inter-agency communication which should further facilitate expeditious handling of business. The "Small Claims Procedure" initiative as a mechanism for addressing commercial disputes involving small amounts of money (below UGX 10 million) has worked well and should be scaled up.

Participants observed that JLOS should promote and mainstream customer care in all processes such as providing feedback as well as institute and enforce clear performance standards.

Managing the transition from sector to programme based planning. The Third National Development Plan (NDPIII) is premised on the programme approach to planning, budgeting, implementation and performance reporting and JLOS is now a sub programme under the Governance and security programme

The Governance and Security programme brings together 32 Government Agencies responsible for upholding the Rule of law, ensuring Security, maintaining Law and Order, Public Policy Governance, administration of Justice, promoting Human Rights, accountability and transparency. This program contributes to the NDPIII objective five which is; *to strengthen the role of the state in Development*. The programme goal is to *improve adherence to the rule of law and capacity to contain prevailing and emerging security threats*.

The key results to be achieved over the next five years are:

- (i) Peaceful and stable country.
- (ii) Corruption free, transparent and accountable system.
- (iii) Improved Legislative process and Policy Implementation.
- (iv) Increased access to justice
- (v) Free and Fair Democratic process.

Given the size of the programme, sub programmes were created to represent more disaggregated groupings of interventions within the programme. The sub programmes

brings together institutions with closely linked mandates that contribute to the achievement of particular results, and direct impacts. The sub programmes are defined according to the value chain of the programme and following the objectives of the programme. This was done to encourage synergies among stakeholders to work together to deliver the intermediate outcomes and subsequently the programme outcomes. The JLOS/Access to Justice strategic plan was launched during the 26th annual review.

The JLOS secretariat is also the Program Secretariat and in the reporting period has made the following achievements-

- Developed an annual Activity Calendar (including a planning and budgeting calendar) which was adopted by the programme
- Supported and supervised implementation of annual plans, budgeting and integration of institutional plans into Program plans
- Coordinated and resourced the programme technical working group in planning; implementation; monitoring; reporting; quality assurance and participation in processes;
- Supported the programme technical working group to supervise and monitor the performance of institutions towards set targets
- Facilitated communication, coordination and cooperation within Program institutions and between Program institutions and other stakeholders
- Engaged in change management advocacy within the Program institutions;

E-Justice and Digital Transformation

During the reporting period, systems integration activities were accelerated and implemented as a core component of the e-Justice strategy.

Review of core criminal justice business processes was conducted in the Police, ODPP, Judiciary and Prisons but this activity also spanned other areas with high potential for e-justice development that include additional institutions such as UHRC, DGAL, DCIC, JSC, DCIC, NIRA and URSB.

This activity further included an assessment of the current institutional environment affecting the digitization of business processes in civil and criminal justice, including strengths and weaknesses at the level of governance, organizational arrangements, judicial procedures, infrastructural and technological components; and a high-level mapping of the civil and criminal justice processes aimed at the identification of the most relevant data-flows among institutions, to be used as input for the development of the enterprise information architecture.

As a result of this business process mapping and development of a systems integration framework, successful data exchange “test beds” have been executed between the Electronic Court Case Management System (ECCMIS) in the Judiciary and the Prosecution Case Management Information System (PROCAMIS) in the ODPP. Though still work in progress, this is a significant milestone in the access to justice systems integration agenda.

Access to Justice Civil – Land Justice Sub-Committee

During the period under review, the Access to Land Justice Sub-Committee held engagements with the Judiciary, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Office of the Administrator General and Civil Society Organizations with a view of addressing outstanding challenges in the context of access to land justice, strengthening implementation of mediation in Courts and coordination, communication and

collaboration amongst MDA's and CSO's. The stakeholder engagements generated the following recommendations which are being addressed by the Judiciary and other institutions: training of judicial officers on case management, recent land law and policy reforms, and best practices in land dispute resolution; training of all officers who participate in executing Court orders; increasing facilitation for locus visits, regularly holding court user committee meetings, strengthening proactive mediation of land cases across all courts and addressing case backlog.

The Resource Person for Land Justice participated in reviewing the Draft Manual on Alternative Dispute Resolution which is under preparation by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). She also participated in a training on Conflict Sensitivity and Gender Responsiveness in Land Governance organized by IGAD which recommended that judicial officers need to be trained on conflict sensitivity and transformation, and gender and power dynamics in land governance which are pertinent in land conflict and dispute resolution.

During the reporting period, the Secretariat continued developing strategic frameworks for the Governance and Security Programme, the documentation developed include the Draft Strategic Plan for Democratic Processes Sub-Programme which is pending consultative discussions and approval by the Sub-Programme Leadership.

At the time of preparing this report, the Secretariat was participating in preparation of the National Land Monitoring Report for Uganda which will be submitted to IGAD. IGAD is currently working with member states on establishing a Regional Land Monitoring System intended to track progress in implementation of the African union Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges in the Seven (7) IGAD member states.

FAMILY JUSTICE SUB COMMITTEE

For the entire transition period from completion of the Fourth Sector Development Plan (SDPIV) implementation to adoption of the Third National Development Plan (NDPIII), constitution of the Family Justice Sub Committee meetings stalled to accommodate expeditious interventions necessary to kick start NDPIII implementation under the Governance and Security Programme. Nonetheless, implementation of family justice interventions relentlessly continued and in some aspects gained momentum.

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD) revived interventions relating to the Child Justice Strategy. The interventions aim at harmonising the latest CJS with current legislation and policies including the National Child Policy and the Succession Amendment Act. Once finalised, the CJS will be approved by MoGLSD's Senior Management before implementation commences.

During the period under review, the secretariat developed the Policy and Legislative Processes Sub Programme documentation. By the time of preparing this report, a meeting had been scheduled by the Office of the President with the broader Governance and Security Sub Programme Policy and legislative processes linked institutions to engage and develop the robust framework for implementation under NDPIII.

The secretariat, provided advisory services to the Justice for Children (J4C) programmes with regard to civil justice aspects for children. During the period of implementation of J4C interventions, limited attention was paid to civil justice processes for children and this created a gap in civil justice needs, perspectives and prescribed influence on policy in relation to children (including adoption, guardianship, custody, succession). There is need to enhance civil justice for children at the regional and district level through J4C Coordinators. Data collection tools for the J4C programme need to be revised to strengthen data capturing on civil justice for children.

During the course of implementation, COVID 19 (pandemic) heavily impacted on family lives. Employment was lost, studies stalled for some children and tensions were high in many families because of the economic aftermath of the pandemic. This escalated family justice concerns like divorce, domestic violence and related legal issues. There is need for increased sensitisation on rights awareness, strengthened inclusion of family and civil justice engagements at the district and regional level (as is the case for criminal justice) so that interventions can strengthen homes and society. Additionally, during the period under review, Hon Lady Justice Florence Nakachwa Dollo, Chairperson of the Civil Justice Working Group to which the Family Justice Sub Committee reports was promoted to the bench. This has created a gap in the leadership at the sector level

CRIMINAL JUSTICE REPORT FOR 2021/2022

The secretariat continued to provide leadership and guidance necessary for successful implementation of the criminal Justice Reform Programme through research, coordination of development of action plans and budgets, provision of technical advice, monitoring and evaluation, preparation of reports, identification of constraints to the achievement of criminal justice reforms.

Support was provided through provision of advisory services, development of concepts, support to institutions to develop and craft activities aligned to the sector strategic plan, coordination of activities and projects, resource mobilization and general intellectual value addition to the reform programme as a whole.

Activities supported interventions targeted at strengthening the delivery of justice and security is an important development intervention, for without justice and security other public goods and services cannot be provided or accessed and development will be affected. The secretariat worked with various institutions and structures to facilitate implementation and development of minimum standards, development of the correctional policy and support to development legal frameworks, supporting accountability mechanisms through monitoring of projects and activities, and establishing new and promoting existing networks and partnerships among justice service providers and non-state actors.

Technical support was given to criminal justice agencies in terms of:

- 1) Supporting training to capacity building of actors, forensics and scene of crime and judicial officers on investigating sexual and gender-based violence crime which constitute the bulk of criminal cases;
- 2) Support for strengthening professionalism and efficiency in investigation and prosecutions, including the use of forensic knowledge and skills in the process of criminal investigation. The secretariat mobilized resources through concept development and lobbying of non-state actors to equip and train actors in forensics. This translated into improved conviction rates for SGBV and child related cases.

Support for the creation of mechanisms to ensure an appropriate response by the criminal justice system towards vulnerable groups, especially juveniles and women. The Secretariat facilitated the process of developing a Concept for turning remand homes into courts. The process of gazetting them by the Judiciary is in advanced stages.

- 3) Supporting the strengthening scientific management of crime in the criminal justice chain;
- 4) Strengthening data management for decision making and more effective supervision through supporting management of the CID to develop a project document for the crime records management system with a view to eventual

- integration on the programme bus;
- 5) General resource mobilization for sector priorities through development of concept notes and lobbying funds for key sector priority activities that are not funded in the approved work plan.

Human Rights and Accountability

The Secretariat sustained coordination and technical support to both the Access to Justice Sub-Programme and also the new Governance and Security Programme (GSP). The focus was on thematic reforms and chain-linked coordination of key interventions, while at the same time supporting the transition from the Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) to the Programme Based Approach (PBA). Through a change management process, the Working Groups, Chain-linked Initiative (CLI), and other mechanisms are being adapted to the PBA. Some coordination mechanisms such as the Inspectors' Forum and for JLOS Integrity Committee are to be re-organised under the PBA arrangement. Many of these change management processes have been realised with support from the EU-Ibf technical assistance team.

An evaluation of the Chain-linked initiative focusing on the sub-national structures was undertaken with a view to strengthen its delivery and effectiveness, within the new PBA. An assessment report echoed the centrality of the chain-linked initiative in facilitating collective focus by A2J institutions in the delivery of justice. It was recommended that the Judiciary's overall leadership and management of the CLI at both national and sub-national levels should be maintained. In addition, inter-programme coordination between the Administration of Justice Programme and the GSP must be strengthened. An Action Plan to Integrate Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the A2J Sub-programme was developed and is due to be approved by the Sub-Programme Technical Committee. Various identified interventions are already being implemented to ensure inclusive service delivery. This has been a joint activity of the Human Rights and Accountability Working Group, including non-state actors such as the National Union of Disabled Persons of Uganda (NUDIPU).

Through technical advisory support, human rights desks, committees, and related mechanisms across Government MDAs have been strengthened. The MoJCA human rights desk is now more vibrant and playing a lead role in promoting coordination and compliance by Government with human rights undertakings. The Inter-Ministerial Technical Advisory Committee (IMC) has been strengthened with clear terms of reference and a process working manual, and additional human rights desks have been created under the Uganda Police Force. At the time of reporting, the Cabinet had directed for the establishment of a Cabinet-Sub-Committee on Human Rights, that will be chaired by the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs and will be deputised by the Minister for Internal Affairs. Ensuring full functionality of these mechanisms²⁶, will go along way in entrenching a human rights culture in Uganda while holding perpetrators accountable.

The Secretariat in partnership with the EU/ibf technical team supported clearance of the backlog of treaty reports that had dented Uganda's international reputation on human rights treaty reporting. Through collective effort under the IMC, all outstanding human rights State treaty reports have been prepared. Most were approved by Cabinet and submitted to the treaty bodies and three; International Covenant on Economic, Social

26 MoJCA, MoFA, UPS, UPF, ODPP, CMI, UPDF, LGs, and MoGLSD– including the oversight Human Rights Committee of Parliament.

and Cultural Rights, the UN International Convention on Elimination of All forms of Racial Discrimination, and the UN International Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)²⁷ are pending approval. In addition, the Secretariat directly supported Uganda's third Universal Periodic Review process, from reporting to review processes. These are important processes for human rights accountability especially at the international level.

In respect to promotion of accountability and the fight against corruption, the Secretariat continues to provide coordination and technical support at both Sub-programme and GSP level. The third JLOS Annual Anti-Corruption Forum was successfully held under the theme "Strengthening Systems, Enhancing Transparency and Accountability to Combat Corruption in Access to Justice Sub Programme". This adopted the recommendations of the 2020 JLOS Comprehensive Corruption Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Mapping Report by Deloitte. The report primarily recommends strengthening JLOS management and oversight systems and enforce existing frameworks more effectively.

The Secretariat supported MDAs including to implement many of these recommendations under the Deloitte report. The Judiciary and other A2J institutions were supported to finalise and also implement existing institutional anti-corruption strategic plans and plans of action. To enhance implementation of these frameworks, Integrity Focal Persons were designated by DEI and the Secretariat supports the process of coordination to entrench the implementation of the zero tolerance for corruption policy. Several trainings have so far been undertaken with support from partners such as Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) and the GIZ.

At the broad GSP level, various framework documents were developed during the reporting period including the Programme Implementation Action Plan (PIAP), a Strategic Plan for the Accountability and Anti-Corruption Sub-Programme and supporting the change management processes. In addition, the Secretariat supported legislative reforms on combating corruption, money laundering and terrorism financing. Development of the Proceeds of Crime law is on course, having completed a Regulatory Impact Assessment and Principle Developed for consideration by Cabinet Secretariat.

Managing development partnerships and strategic engagements is an on-going key feature for A2J and the GSP. Technical consultations and programme development engagements were held with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights – Kampala (UNOHCHR), GIZ, and the Strengthening Systems and Public Accountability Activity (SSPA). In addition, platforms for thematic dialogue on human rights and accountability with civil society organisations have been sustained. The Secretariat also held two technical meetings with over 30 CSOs on access to justice at sub-programme level and the rule of law at Programme level in the changing environment under the PBA.

Notwithstanding the positive developments highlights above, there are outstanding deliverables and challenges yet to be addressed. Uganda's National Action Plan for Human Rights (NAP) remains pending approval. The change process from SWAp to PBA and reconstitution of MDAs in new clusters negatively affected holding regular Human Rights and Accountability Working Group bi-monthly meetings. This has been exacerbated by limitation in financial resources to support several secretariat coordination activities, such as the working group meetings, regular M&E visits, and the CLI coordination meetings at national and sub-national level. Efforts to mobilise additional financial resources and the completion of the change management process point to an optimistic future.

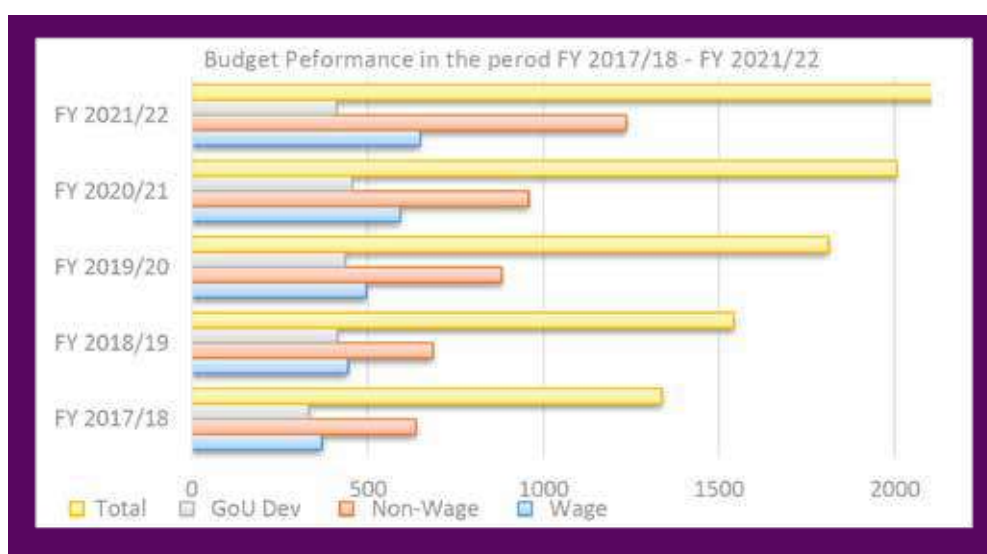
27 The State report for the CRPD became due in October 2022.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FY 2021/22

The total budget allocation for FY 2021/22 was UGX.2,297.02Bn, which was a 14.6% increase from UGX. 2,004.98Bn in FY2020/21. The wage allocation was UGX.649.71Bn compared to UGX.592.1Bn for FY2020. The non-wage provision was UGX. 1,236.67bn compared to UGX.958.47bn in the same period, while development dropped marginally from UGX. 454.43bn in FY2020/21 to UGX. 410.638bn in FY 2021/22. The JLOS Development Fund captured under the MoJCA Budget was UGX. 40.921bn. The budget performance over the last five years is presented in the table below.

Table 51 Trend of the Budget Allocations (Billions)

Financial Year	Wage	Non-Wage	GoU Dev	Total	% increase
FY 2021/22	649.71	1,236.67	410.638	2,297.02	14.6%
FY 2020/21	592.080	958.47	454.43	2,004.98	10.7%
FY 2019/20	495.235	881.31	435.46	1,812.00	17.5%
FY 2018/19	444.200	684.90	413.61	1,542.71	15.4%
FY 2017/18	369.240	636.78	331.26	1,337.28	



	Approved	Supple-mentary	Revised Budget	Released	Spent	% Out-turn	% Spent
Wage	650.57	11.14	649.71	646.73	594.98	99.5%	92.0%
Non Wage	1,078.50	144.77	1,236.67	1,213.72	1,205.29	98.1%	99.3%
Dev't	407.43	4.60	410.64	384.82	378.67	93.7%	98.4%
Total	2,136.50	160.52	2,297.02	2,245.27	2,178.94	97.7%	97.0%

Overall, Police was allocated 42.7% of the total Access to Justice budget while Judiciary, UPS, DCIC and MoJCA were allocated 16.6%, 13.8% and 7.9% respectively.

The detailed breakdown by the institution is as shown in the table below.

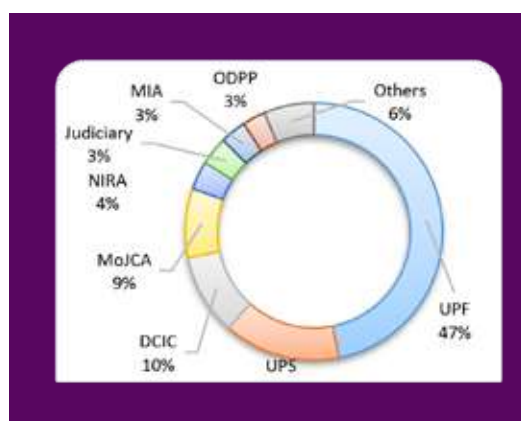


Table 52 Revised Budget allocation to JLOS for FY 2021/22

Vote	Description	Wage	Non Wage	Development	Total	% allocation
144	UPF	358.633	415.764	206.273	980.670	42.7%
101	Judiciary	108.767	213.948	58.010	380.724	16.6%
145	UPS	91.771	181.704	43.232	316.707	13.8%
007	MoJCA	8.865	132.130	40.921	181.916	7.9%
120	DCIC	5.244	86.832	9.227	101.304	4.4%
309	NIRA	20.335	47.323	7.367	75.024	3.3%
009	MIA	2.448	58.364	7.429	68.241	3.0%
133	ODPP	16.915	30.281	13.293	60.489	2.6%
109	LDC	8.443	17.689	9.513	35.644	1.6%
305	DGAL	2.664	10.671	12.944	26.279	1.1%
119	URSB	10.780	13.927	0.405	25.111	1.1%
106	UHRC	7.595	12.250	1.052	20.897	0.9%
148	JSC	3.179	8.178	0.773	12.129	0.5%
105	ULRC	4.073	7.606	0.200	11.880	0.5%
	Total	649.711	1,236.668	410.638	2,297.016	100.0%

In the reporting period, the subprogram received a total of UGX. **2,245.27bn** which is 97.7% of the UGX. **2,297.016bn** revised annual budget. The budget outturn included a total supplementary allocation of UGX. 160.52bn received by UPF (101.98bn), MoJCA (UGX.11.7bn), and MIA (UGX.12.4Bn), and UPS (UGX. 29.1bn). The overall absorption of the funds received was 97%.

Table 53 Access to Justice Annual Budget Performance FY 2021/22

Vote	Votes Description	Approved	Supple-mentary	Revised Budget	Released	Spent	% Out-turn	% Spent
007	MoJCA	170.212	11.705	181.916	164.826	160.688	90.6%	97.5%
009	MIA	55.845	12.396	68.241	67.553	67.090	99.0%	99.3%
101	Judiciary	376.957	3.768	380.724	378.244	337.068	99.3%	89.1%
105	ULRC	11.880	0.000	11.880	11.490	10.560	96.7%	91.9%

Vote	Votes Description	Approved	Supplementary	Revised Budget	Released	Spent	% Outturn	% Spent
106	UHRC	20.897	0.000	20.897	20.845	20.390	99.8%	97.8%
109	LDC	35.644	0.000	35.644	28.663	28.640	80.4%	99.9%
119	URSB	25.111	0.000	25.111	24.831	24.513	98.9%	98.7%
120	DCIC	100.439	0.864	101.304	101.304	100.074	100.0%	98.8%
133	ODPP	60.489	0.000	60.489	53.619	53.147	88.6%	99.1%
144	UPF	878.690	101.981	980.670	977.564	977.465	99.7%	100.0%
145	UPS	287.617	29.090	316.707	316.461	312.306	99.9%	98.7%
148	JSC	11.648	0.481	12.129	11.429	10.788	94.2%	94.4%
305	DGAL	26.048	0.231	26.279	25.826	18.943	98.3%	73.3%
309	NIRA	75.024	0.000	75.024	62.618	57.272	83.5%	91.5%
	Total	2,136.50	160.52	2,297.02	2,245.27	2,178.94	97.7%	97.0%

The overall wage performance was at 99.5% i.e. received UGX.646.7bn of the approved budget of UGX.649.71.329bn in the reporting period. The overall absorption of the wage release was at 92% of the released funds.

Table 54 Wage absorption rate for the Annual FY2021/22

Vote	Votes Description	Approved	Supplementary	Revised Budget	Released	Spent	% Outturn	% Spent
007	MoJCA	8.865	0.000	8.865	8.865	7.771	100.0%	87.7%
009	MIA	2.448	0.000	2.448	2.448	2.280	100.0%	93.1%
101	Judiciary	108.767	0.000	108.767	108.767	68.117	100.0%	62.6%
105	ULRC	4.073	0.000	4.073	4.073	3.385	100.0%	83.1%
106	UHRC	7.595	0.000	7.595	7.595	7.239	100.0%	95.3%
109	LDC	8.443	0.000	8.443	8.443	8.443	100.0%	100.0%
119	URSB	10.780	0.000	10.780	10.780	10.658	100.0%	98.9%
120	DCIC	5.244	0.000	5.244	5.244	4.112	100.0%	78.4%
133	ODPP	16.915	0.000	16.915	16.915	16.537	100.0%	97.8%
144	UPF	370.633	0.000	358.633	355.655	355.577	99.2%	100.0%
145	UPS	81.109	10.662	91.771	91.771	88.338	100.0%	96.3%
148	JSC	2.697	0.481	3.179	3.179	2.738	100.0%	86.1%
305	DGAL	2.664	0.000	2.664	2.664	1.146	100.0%	43.0%
309	NIRA	20.335	0.000	20.335	20.335	18.639	100.0%	91.7%
	Total	650.57	11.14	649.71	646.73	594.98	99.5%	92.0%

Under non-wage, the Access to Justice institutions received UGX.643.761bn of the revised budget of UGX. **1,236.67bn**. The revised budget includes the supplementary release of UGX. 144.77bn on top of the UGX.**1,078.50**bn that was approved for non-wage. This represents an outturn of 98.7% of the revised budget. The overall expenditure of the released funds stood at 99.3%.

Table 55 Non-Wage absorption rate for the Annual FY2021/22

Vote	Votes Description	Approved	Supplementary	Revised Budget	Released	Spent	% Out-turn	% Spent
007	MoJCA	120.425	11.705	132.130	122.758	120.401	92.9%	98.1%
009	MIA	45.968	12.396	58.364	58.321	58.028	99.9%	99.5%
101	Judiciary	210.180	3.768	213.948	213.497	213.013	99.8%	99.8%
105	ULRC	7.606	0.000	7.606	7.216	6.981	94.9%	96.7%
106	UHRC	12.250	0.000	12.250	12.250	12.204	100.0%	99.6%
109	LDC	17.689	0.000	17.689	16.086	16.063	90.9%	99.9%
119	URSB	13.927	0.000	13.927	13.748	13.551	98.7%	98.6%
120	DCIC	85.968	0.864	86.832	86.832	86.739	100.0%	99.9%
133	ODPP	30.281	0.000	30.281	27.787	27.700	91.8%	99.7%
144	UPF	301.784	101.981	415.764	415.636	415.616	100.0%	100.0%
145	UPS	166.481	13.824	181.704	181.459	180.890	99.9%	99.7%
148	JSC	8.178	0.000	8.178	8.109	7.909	99.2%	97.5%
305	DGAL	10.440	0.231	10.671	10.620	10.436	99.5%	98.3%
309	NIRA	47.323	0.000	47.323	39.400	35.761	83.3%	90.8%
	Total	1,078.50	144.77	1,236.67	1,213.72	1,205.29	98.1%	99.3%

The performance under the development budget was at 93.7% i.e. received UGX.195.382bn of the revised budget of UGX.410.638bn. Only UPS received a Supplementary release for development totaling UGX. 4.604 bn. The overall absorption of the wage release was 98.4%.

Table 56 development budget absorption rate

Vote	Votes Description	Approved	Supplementary	Revised Budget	Released	Spent	% Out-turn	% Spent
007	MoJCA	40.921	0.000	40.921	33.203	32.516	81.1%	97.9%
009	MIA	7.429	0.000	7.429	6.783	6.783	91.3%	100.0%
101	Judiciary	58.010	0.000	58.010	55.980	55.938	96.5%	99.9%
105	ULRC	0.200	0.000	0.200	0.200	0.195	100.0%	97.3%
106	UHRC	1.052	0.000	1.052	1.000	0.947	95.1%	94.7%
109	LDC	9.513	0.000	9.513	4.134	4.134	43.5%	100.0%
119	URSB	0.405	0.000	0.405	0.304	0.304	75.0%	100.0%
120	DCIC	9.227	0.000	9.227	9.227	9.224	100.0%	100.0%
133	ODPP	13.293	0.000	13.293	8.917	8.910	67.1%	99.9%
144	UPF	206.273	0.000	206.273	206.273	206.273	100.0%	100.0%
145	UPS	40.027	4.604	43.232	43.232	43.078	100.0%	99.6%
148	JSC	0.773	0.000	0.773	0.141	0.141	18.2%	100.0%
305	DGAL	12.944	0.000	12.944	12.543	7.361	96.9%	58.7%

Vote	Votes Description	Approved	Supple-mentary	Revised Budget	Released	Spent	% Out-turn	% Spent
309	NIRA	7.367	0.000	7.367	2.883	2.872	39.1%	99.6%
	Total	407.43	4.60	410.64	384.82	378.67	93.7%	98.4%

Under the SWAP a total of Ugx.57,657,999,981 was received from both Development Partners and Government which was 64% against budget of Ugx.89,947,602,557. Ugx.27,151,856,343 was contributed by the Development Partners including Ugx.9,985,556,525 by Netherlands, Ugx.483,657,000, by UNICEF Ugx.3,946,678,392, UNFPA Ugx.2,483,000,000 IDLO while EU contributed Ugx.10,260,964,425. GOU released Ugx.30,506,143,638 of the SWAP contribution in the year out of which was 2million Euro Austria budget support. However, there was a budget short fall of Ugx.31,944,576,000.

ANNEX-PERFORMANCE AGAINST THE ACCESS TO JUSTICE SUB PROGRAMME Workplan FY 2021/22

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
Outcome 1: Strengthen people centered delivery of justice, law and order services								
<i>Strategic Output 1.1.1 Service delivery (JLOS service points) Deconcentrated</i>								
DPP: 1.1.1.1	Construction of RSA offices	DPP	Outstanding contractual obligations in Kibuku	1	305,253,737	305,253,737	-	Construction of RSA office Kibuku; Works at wall plate level, awaiting roofing.
		DPP	Outstanding contractual obligations in Sironko	1	150,000,000	150,000,000	-	Construction of RSA office Sironko; Wall plate completed and now casting slab.
Jud: 1.1.1.1	Approved contractual obligations on constructions	Judiciary	Completion of Namayingo Justice Centre	1	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	400,000,000	
		Judiciary	Completion of Maracha Justice Centre	1	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	400,000,000	
Sec: 1.1.1.1	Construction of JLOS House	Sector-wide	Construction	1	15,000,000,000	15,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	construction of JLOS house commenced and construction of super structure at slab level 3
UPS: 1.1.1.1	Phase 2 Construction of Ntungamo Prison	UPS	Preliminary work	1	100,000,000	100,000,000	10,000,000	
		UPS	Male Prisoners' wards	3	320,000,000	960,000,000	300,000,000	Construction of new prison at Ntungamo is ongoing. Construction of 1 prisoner ward to accommodate 60 inmates completed. Phase 2 construction is ongoing (2 prisoner wards, fencing and waste disposal points). Procurement of materials completed.
MoG: 1.1.2.1	construction of remand home	MoGLSD	contractual obligation Gulu	1	500,000,000	500,000,000	400,000,000	
DCI: 1.1.1.12	Construction Of Regional Passport Offices in Mbarara	DCIC	Construction fees for Mbarara Regional Passport Center	1	500,000,000	500,000,000	100,000,000	Architectural designs, structural, electrical and mechanical drawings completed. Environmental impact assessment and geotechnical investigations also concluded
URS: 1.1.1.13	Opening New Service Centres at Posta (U) Offices	URSB	Refurbishing and equipping of 8 Posta (U) Offices into New URSB Service Centres	8	40,000,000	320,000,000	-	
MoJ: 1.1.1.2	Kick start construction of Soroti Regional Office	MoJCA/FA	Phase 1 construction of Soroti Regional Office substructure	1	813,000,000	813,000,000	564,875,000	The design and supervision consultant for construction of Soroti Regional Office prepared a schematic plan of the Regional Office. The Senior management (comprising of Directors and some Heads of Departments and Soroti Regional Officers) scrutinized the schematic plan and provided their inputs. Key among the recommendations was to use this as an adopted drawing for future Regional Office construction. It also encouraged growth in the Regional Offices. In future, the Offices will be headed by a Commissioner. The Consultant is to incorporate the comments and resubmit a fair draft to the management team.
Sec: 1.1.1.2	Supervision of construction of Justice centres (Mini JLOS)	Sector-wide	Conduct quarterly joint monitoring and inspection	4	25,000,000	100,000,000	60,000,000	supervision of ongoing constructions undertaken in Kyotera, Sembabule, Kole, Kyegegwa, Namayingo, Fortportal, Mukono High court, Sheema, Masindi

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
Jud: 1.1.1.5	Construction of Justice Centres (Court, DPP & Police)	Judiciary	Construction of Omoro Justice Centre	1	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000	20,000,000	
Jsc: 1.1.1.3	Establishment of offices in Arua and Mbarara	JSC	Furniture	2	25,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	
		JSC	motor vehicle	1	200,000,000	200,000,000	-	
UPF: 1.1.1.3	Construction of Justice Centres (Court, DPP & Police)	UPF	contractual obligation on Bunyangabo justice centre	1	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	620,408,662	The construction work is slow due to underfunding. During FY 2020/21 only UGX 300M was released and in FY 2021/22 only UGX 620.4M was released making a total of 920.4M out of the budget of UGX 1.7Bn. With the high cost of commodities and required civil works, the project cost has increased to an estimated UGX 2.06Bn. Therefore, the project completion phase requires 1.14Bn which should be provided in order to complete the project.
UPS: 1.1.2.1	Construction of a Prisons mental ward at Butabika (Small Prison unit)	UPS	Preliminary works	1	300,000,000	300,000,000	-	Therefore, the project completion phase requires 1.14Bn which should be provided, otherwise it will be impossible to complete the Bunyangabo Justice Center. Availability of these funds will ensure quick completion and commission this project for use by stakeholders.
		UPS	Male Prisoners wards	3	300,000,000	900,000,000	300,000,000	Procurement process ongoing.
		UPS	Female Prisoners wards	1	350,000,000	350,000,000	-	
UPF: 1.1.2.2	Procure 46 delivery horse pipes and sets of complete fire protective wear for fire fighting stations.	UPF	Delivery horse pipes	46	1,500,000	69,000,000	69,000,000	Contract was awarded for the delivery of the 46 horse pipes. Payment shall be made upon delivery.
		UPF	Fire protective wear	46	8,000,000	368,000,000		No procurement done. Funds were not released for procurement of fire protective wear.
Jud: 1.1.2.3	Set up information desks at 10 Courts	Judiciary	Set up information desks at 10 Courts	10	14,000,000	140,000,000	-	
LDC: 1.1.2.3	Provide network infrastructure, Computers and CCTV for Lira Regional Campus	LDC	Procure desktops for computer lab	70	3,500,000	245,000,000	164,500,000	Fourty seven (47) desktops procured
		LDC	Procure UPS	70	500,000	35,000,000	8,000,000	Sixteen (16) UPS procured
		LDC	Procure laptops	6	6,000,000	36,000,000	36,000,000	Six (6) laptops procured.
		LDC	Install server network infrastructure	1	80,000,000	80,000,000	50,000,000	Server network installed
		LDC	Procure network switches	2	20,000,000	40,000,000	20,000,000	One (1) network switch procured
		LDC	Procure wireless access points	3	15,000,000	45,000,000	20,000,000	One(1) access point procured
		LDC	outstanding payments to suppliers of projector screens, and computers etc	1	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	Ten (10) projectors and 10 projector screens procured

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
MIA: 1.1.2.3	Equip the NGO Bureau regional branch offices with furniture	MIA/NGO	Set up Branch LANs and WANS	5	31,828,000	159,140,000	56,328,000	The procurement process was halted. The allocated funds for this activity was realigned to clear the outstanding dues for the supply of the 10 motor bikes in the FY 2020/2021
		MIA/NGO	Computers and related accessories	15	2,850,000	42,750,000	34,500,000	15 Computers and 5 printers were procured
		MIA/NGO	Printers	5	2,500,000	12,500,000	-	
UPF: 1.1.2.3	Specialized training for fire prevention and rescue officers.	UPF	Certified fire investigations	5	27,935,000	139,675,000	-	No training was conducted.
URS: 1.1.2.3	Equipping the URSB Innovation Hub and National Copyright Resource Centre under the Uganda Business facilitation Centre(UBFC)	URSB				0	-	
		URSB	Work stations	5	4,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	By close of FY2021/22 Procurement of work stations was still on going evaluation report is before contracts committee for approval to select the service provider
		URSB	Projectors	2	5,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	The projectors were procured, delivered and payment made
		URSB	Book shelves	5	3,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	By close of FY2021/22 Procurement of work stations was still on going. Currently an evaluation report is before contracts committee for approval to select the service provider
		URSB	Computers	5	5,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	Computers were procured and delivered
LDC: 1.1.2.4	Construction and renovations works at Law Development Centre Kampala Campus	LDC				0	40,000,000	
		LDC	Construct second phase of multi-storied building	1	800,000,000	800,000,000	150,000,000	
		LDC	contractual obligation on perimeter wall and parking	1	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	The Perimeter wall and student parking were completed and contractor paid off.
UPF: 1.1.2.4	Support statistics unit to produce timely statistics for effective policing.	UPF	Desktop computers	10	4,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	The support given to the statistics unit has enabled; Development of data collection tools for major UPF statistics, Development of a statistics database and Provision of 5 desktops & 4 laptop computers and ICT accessories. The support received has enabled UPF to initiate the establishment of the required infrastructure for statistics
		UPF	data collection	12	15,000,000	180,000,000	180,000,000	
		UPF	Printers	5	3,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	
URS: 1.1.2.5	Notice board for Prices for URSB Services	URSB	Notice board for Prices for URSB Services	8	5,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	Procurement of Notice boards was completed

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
JSC: 1.1.2.6	Translation, printing and dissemination of the Citizens Handbook into Kiswahili and Luganda	JSC	Translation of the Citizens Handbook into Kiswahili and Luganda	2	20,000,000	40,000,000	6,700,000	
Moj: 1.1.2.9	Procurement of Legislative Drafting text books for Officers in Regional Offices	MoJCA/FA	Legal reference materials soroti regional office	1	34,807,200	34,807,200	74,807,200	Thirty two (32No) Legislative drafting books were procured and delivered for officers at Soroti Regional Office.
Strategic Output 1.1.3 Customer Care & Information desks strengthened at JLOS service points								
UPF: 1.1.3.1	Train 483 counter staff and PROs on public relations, customer care and station management.	UPF	Meals and refreshments	2,000	35,000	70,000,000	39,000,000	Trained a total number of 277 counter police officers (222 males and 55 females) drawn from all districts of North Kyoga and Busoga East regions. The officers were trained in public relations, customer care and station management.
		UPF	Assorted stationery	1	5,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	The skills acquired by officers are expected to improve on client handling at the various police stations and thereby improving the police image. However, these training sessions were not wide spread in other police regions due to inadequate funding.
		UPF	Facilitation for participants	483	90,000	43,470,000	7,000,000	
		UPF	Facilitation for facilitators	80	130,000	10,400,000	10,400,000	
UPS: 1.1.3.1	Promotion of customer care and visibility	UPS	Training of staff in customer care in 30 prisons	30	6,000,000	180,000,000	180,000,000	
		UPS	Establishing customer care desks in 30 Prisons	30	2,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	
URS: 1.1.3.3	Establish and set up a URSB TV used to engage clients and provide information to the public	URSB	Equipment for set up and airing of the online TV	1	180,000,000	180,000,000		
Sec: 1.1.3.4	Facilitate A2J chain linked advisory board bi-annual meetings	Sector-wide	Support A2J chainlinked advisory board	2	50,000,000	100,000,000	60,000,000	meetings
Sec: 1.1.3.6	Support to Sector customer relationship management (CRM) program	Sector-wide	Customer care needs assessment and development, documentation and publication of Sector-wide customer care standards, protocols and manuals	1	100,000,000	100,000,000	70,000,000	consultant procured and assessment report submitted
		Sector-wide	Training and capacity building for CRM duty bearers in JLOS institutions on CRM standards and protocols (virtual workshops)	18	2,500,000	45,000,000	40,000,000	
Strategic Intervention 1.2: Promote Equitable Access to Justice								
<i>Strategic Output 1.2.1 Functional/legal aid services and probono schemes</i>								

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
Jud: 1.2.1.1	Conduct Office and Court Annexed Mediations - JCU	Judiciary	Fuel to conduct locus visits for Court Annexed Mediation files. (10 centres x 95 litres x 12 months = 11,400 litres per annum)	11,400	4,500	51,300,000	50,000,000	
		Judiciary	Engage professional advocates and volunteers to mediate court annexed and locus mediation cases. Centre to mediate 25 cases per qtr	500	985,000	492,500,000	119,368,346	
		Judiciary	Toll free subscription for clients to seek free basic legal advice (10 toll free phones and 10 office disk phones to follow up on client cases at a monthly cost of ugx: 350,000 per centre)	11	1,050,000	11,550,000	-	
		Judiciary	Assorted stationery items for registering and handling client cases. (Each centre plus NCO to use assorted stationery worth ugx: 950,000 per quarter)	44	950,000	41,800,000	25,000,000	
		Judiciary	Administration related cost (Motorvehicle and motorcycle repair & servicing, sundries and project town running cost)	4	4,850,000	19,400,000	10,000,000	
LDC: 1.2.1.1	Provision of Legal Aid Services to 5000 poor and vulnerable persons in Kampala, Mbarara, Lira, Kabarole, Adjumani and Masindi	LDC	Practicing certificates to 12 in kampala, Mbarara, Lira,	12	550,000	6,600,000	6,600,000	LDC-LAC was able to pay membership to ULS and practicing certificates for twelve (12) advocates located at Kampala, Lira and Mbarara. Twelve advocates undertook CLE.
		LDC	Continuing Legal Education for 12 lawyers	12	500,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	The advocates in their respective stations were able to handle 5,463 cases , through legal advice, counseling, court representation, coaching for self-representation, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and outreaches. 967 were land matters, 106 labour disputes, 907 were family disputes, 457 Succession matters, and the bulk of 3,026 were criminal matters.
Jud: 1.2.1.2	Client Court Representation - JCU	Judiciary	Court filing, commissioning fees and gazetting of client cases. (30 cases file, commissioned or gazetted per quarter per JCU Centre)	120	35,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
		Judiciary	Prison Decongestion Campaigns and state brief schemes. Transport and allowances for advocates representing clients on PDP and state brief. 120 cases per centre per quarter thus 1200 cases per to be handled per annum)	1,200	180,000	216,000,000	-	
		Judiciary	Engage professional advocates and volunteers to litigate client cases and represent them in courts of law. (Each centre to litigate and represent 300 cases per quarter) Handling 12,000 cases annually	1,200	1,200,000	1,440,000,000	286,665,000	
		Judiciary	Litigation related transport costs to various courts and prisons where client cases are handled. (16500 litres of fuel consumed in litigation per annum)	16,500	4,500	74,250,000	240,000,000	
		Judiciary	Print customized JCU hanging file folders for cases registered and managing client cases. 350 file folders per centre per quarter thus (350 files folders * 10 centres * 4 quarter = 14,000 files per annum)	14,000	4,750	66,500,000	-	
LDC: 1.2.1.2	Operationalisation of the Legal Aid Clinic at LDC Lira campus	LDC	Computers for 4 Legal Officers	4	5,000,000	20,000,000	-	
		LDC	Computers for the Student practice office	10	4,500,000	45,000,000	-	
		LDC	Work tops for the students practice office	10	1,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	Ten (10) work tops were procured
		LDC	Filing cabinets	8	950,000	7,600,000	6,000,000	six (6) filing cabinets procured
		LDC	Book shelves	4	900,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	Four (4) book shelves procured
		LDC	Guest chairs	8	200,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	Eight (8) guest chairs procured
		LDC	Office chairs	4	350,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	Four (4) office chairs procured
		LDC	Office desks	4	600,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	Four (4) office desks procured
LDC: 1.2.1.3	Operationalisation of the Clients Interview Room	LDC	Video recording equipment	1	50,000,000	50,000,000	-	

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
MoJ: 1.2.1.3	To draft Standards for LASPS & Legal Education to enhance Legal practice in Uganda	MoJCA/ LC	Consultant	1	40,000,000	40,000,000	80,000,000	Inception Report of the Consultant (Profocus Limited) was forwarded to procurement for further management. This activity will be concluded in this Financial Year 2022/23
		MoJCA/ LC	Review Meetings	3	8,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	
		MoJCA/ LC	Validation Meeting	1	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	
		MoJCA/ LC	Print copies of the Standards	100	30,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	
LDC: 1.2.1.4	Court Representation for 500 indigents in Kampala, Mbarara, Lira, Adjumani, Masindi and Kabarle	LDC	Support to 20 Bar Course Interns for 12 months	240	1,000,000	240,000,000	130,000,000	During the reporting period, LAC planned to support twenty (20) Bar Course Students to support the provision of legal aid services at the LAC various stations of Kampala, Lira, Mbarara, Adjumani, Kabarle and Masindi and hard to reach districts of Serere, Agago, Amuru, Namayingo and Ibanda. It was further planned that the student could handle 125 cases. Twenty (20) Bar Course Students/ interns were supported to provide legal aid services to indigent and accused persons. The students handled 1940 cases in which they provided legal aid services 1990 people, 1667 male and 323 female through legal aid and counseling, coaching for self-representation, drafting documents and use of Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms, namely mediation, reconciliation and plea bargaining.
LDC: 1.2.1.7	Conduct mediation and reconciliation in 14 courts Lira, Iganga, Jinja, Nateete-Rubaga, Kira, Kasangati, Nakawa, Luzira, Matugga, Nabweru, Wakiso, Mukono, Makindye	LDC	Allowances for 10 Reconciliators/ mediators	120	1,000,000	120,000,000	68,900,000	14 reconciliators/ mediators were facilitated to undertake court annexed mediation and reconciliation in 14 courts of LDC, Nateete-Rubaga, Wakiso, Nakawa, Kira, Kasangati, Lira, Iganga, Matugga, Jinja, Mukono, Kajjansi, Luzira, Makindye.
		LDC	Facilitation to visit prisons and police	120	500,000	60,000,000	35,000,000	The reconciliators and mediators received and handled a total of 1,129 new cases and 641 old cases for both mediations and reconciliations. A total of 782 cases, consisting of 571 male, 210 female and 1 company were handled through reconciliation. On the other hand, 988 cases consisting of 601 male, 337 female and 50 companies were handled through mediation.
DPP: 1.2.2.1	Promote justice for children	DPP	Establishing child-friendly spaces in For Portal, Bushenyi, Mubende and Mpigi	4	60,000,000	240,000,000	20,000,000	
		DPP	Purchase of anatomical dolls	100	100,000	10,000,000	12,705,580	Anatomic dolls were procured and disseminated to all Regional Offices and Chief Magistrate Courts across the country
		DPP	Purchase of child witness kits to support prosecution of child-related cases	139	1,000,000	139,000,000	84,750,000	Procurement process was being completed and delivery was made on 19 July 2022
		DPP	Skills enhancement of prosecutors handling prosecution of SGBV and child related cases	2	100,000,000	200,000,000	90,000,000	The ODPP held a 4-day none residential training for Prosecutors drawn from the Masaka Region involving officers from Kalangala, Lwero, Masaka, Lyantonde, and involved 30 participants

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
		DPP	Prosecution-Led Investigations and prosecution in SGBV and child-related cases	20	15,000,000	300,000,000	-	41 Prosecution Led Investigation involving SGBV and children were undertaken
		DPP	Strengthening victim protection and coordination of services for victims of TIP	25	10,000,000	250,000,000	70,679,859	
Jud: 1.2.2.1	Special Court sessions for the child offenders to decongest remand home.	Judiciary	High Court sessions for child related cases. (Target 400)	400	500,000	200,000,000	-	
		Judiciary	Special sessions for child related cases-CM (Target 80 Cases)	80	500,000	40,000,000	-	
		Judiciary	Special sessions for child related cases-G1 (Target 120)	120	300,000	36,000,000	63,000,000	
UPF: 1.2.2.1	Support investigations of 3,000 juvenile related offences.	UPF	Investigation costs	3,000	50,000	150,000,000	87,000,000	A total of 3,000 cases including theft, criminal trespass, malicious damage and assault were investigated across 28 regions. The closure of schools during COVID led to a spike in the number of children committing crime and there is need to increase funding so as to clear backlog of cases
Sec: 1.2.2.1	Implement the JAC programme	Sector-wide	payment of 6 JAC coordinators and admin assistant	84	4,000,000	336,000,000	341,000,000	6 JAC coordinators and administrative assistant paid
LDC: 1.2.2.1	Provide holistic Legal Aid Service to 1500 children in conflict with the law using lawyers and social workers in the districts of Kampala, Wakiso, Masindi, Adjumani, Lira, Kabarole, Mbarara	LDC	Allowance for 10 social workers and legal assistants	120	1,000,000	120,000,000	76,750,000	During the reporting period, the clinic planned to provide legal aid and social counselling services to 1500 children in conflict with the law in the Districts of Kampala, Mbarara, Kabarole, Masindi, Adjumani and Lira and in eleven (11) various courts were LAC has presence.
		LDC	Transport to remand homes, police, court and community	120	500,000	60,000,000	67,254,000	LAC was able to engage eight (8) social workers and eight (8) legal assistants to provide child friendly legal aid in eight (8) districts were LAC has presence. LAC through concerted efforts of social workers and the legal assistants were able to provide legal aid and social counselling services to 1692 child offenders. 1483 were boys and 209 girls as illustrated below.
MoG: 1.2.2.2	Attendance of both lower and higher courts	MoGLSD	fuel	4,000	50,000	200,000,000	65,000,000	
		MoGLSD	Resettlement of children	3,000	100,000	300,000,000	144,175,000	
		MoGLSD	Social Inquiry Reports	4,000	100,000	400,000,000	104,000,000	

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
UPF: 1.2.2.2	Sensitize unit commanders and regional supervisors on the children diversion guidelines in 4 policing regions of Kigezi, Albertine, Greater masaka and Katonga.	UPF	Meals and Refreshments	400	25,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	A total of 280 (215M & 65F) unit commanders in the regions of Kigezi, Albertine, Greater masaka and Katonga were sensitized about children diversion guidelines highlighting how the juvenile justice system works including the roles of stakeholders in the diversion process. With these regions covered, this brings coverage of regions whose unit commanders have been sensitized over the years to 64%. There is need to cover the remaining 36%.
		UPF	Assorted stationery	1	27,000,000	27,000,000	20,250,000	
		UPF	Venue hire and equipment	8	300,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	
		UPF	Transport refund for participants	400	50,000	20,000,000	15,000,000	
		UPF	Facilitation for officers	260	130,000	33,800,000	25,350,000	
UPF: 1.2.2.3	Train 70 CFPU officers on conflict resolution to promote effective response to domestic violence and violence against children cases.	UPF	Cost per pax	70	500,000	35,000,000	-	No training was conducted.
UPF: 1.2.2.5	Support the maintenance of 26 UPF child reception centers.	UPF	Sanitary pads, Liquid soap, Blankets, Mattresses,	1	136,000,000	136,000,000	-	No items were procured for the reception centers.
UPF: 1.2.2.8	Procure 10 motorcycles for CFPU for the districts of Masindi, Pader, Buyende, Bududa, Mbale, Bushenyi, Kyotera, Lyantonde, Wakiso and Kasangati.	UPF	Motorcycle cost	10	10,000,000	100,000,000	-	Motorcycles were not procured
Strategic Output 1.2.3 Promote gender equality and equitable access to justice								
NIR: 1.2.3.1	Facilitate Child Protection through Birth Registration and subsequent Issuance of NIRA Birth Certificates to 200,000 children aged < 5 years across six refugee settlement and host communities of Bidi Bidi, Palabek, Imvepi, Mungula and Parlorinya	NIRA	Acquisition of Blank Birth Certificates to be issued to the applicants	200,000	1,000	200,000,000	82,000,000	
		NIRA	shooting of equipment and undertaking supervision during the outreaches to the respective refugee camps	20,000	4,000	80,000,000	30,000,000	
		ULRC	Transcription and printing	1	65,000,000	65,000,000	-	N/A
ULR: 1.2.3.1	Transcribing the Local Government Act into Braille.	ULRC	Pretesting transcribed version (fuel, perdiem, stationery)	1	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	
		ULRC	National validation workshop	1	40,000,000	40,000,000	-	

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
UPF: 1.2.3.1	Support investigations of 7,000 Sexual Gender Based Violence crimes.	ULRC	Proof reading by an Independent consultant	2	5,000,000	10,000,000	-	
		UPF	Investigation costs	7,000	50,000	350,000,000	323,217,432	The SGBV unit conducted a TOT for 250 officers (100F) on gender based violence and sexual reproductive health rights in four police barracks and supported court sessions for 735 SGBV cases across the country. Directorate of Forensic Services: Conducted training of 60 (40M & 20 F) SOCOs in collecting and preservation of evidence in SGBV cases. The funds provided by UNFPA were not specifically earmarked for investigation of SGBV crimes. Over 50% of the funds were used for training. There were almost no funds allocated to support investigation of SGBV crimes. Inadequate support for investigating SGBV crimes will consequently lead to increased SGBV case backlog..
URS: 1.2.3.1	Print IEC material for visually impaired persons	URSB	Guides covering URSB services printed in braille	5,000	10,000	50,000,000	-	
UPF: 1.2.3.10	Conduct trainer of trainer's (TOT) course for additional 100 trainers out of the 680 trainers on gender and equity main streaming.	UPF	Training cost	100	600,000	60,000,000	-	No training was conducted.
DPP: 1.2.3.2	Prosecution of cases involving refugees in settlements	DPP	Prosecution of cases involving refugees in settlements	160	3,000,000	480,000,000	51,200,000	223 cases were prosecuted under plea bargain in Terego Kiryandongo, Panyajili, Arua and Apac
MIA: 1.2.3.2	Training of Staff in managing gender and HIV/AIDS issues	MIA/FA	training workshop costs	2	50,000,000	100,000,000	51,000,000	Training of Drivers and Office Attendants on Gender equity and HIV/AIDS conducted.
MoJ: 1.2.3.2	Fast track conclusion of 500 estates recorded in the Vol III and Vol IV of the Succession Register	MoJCA/ AdminGen	Adverts in print and electronic media	10	10,000,000	100,000,000	20,050,000	The Ministry inspected 192 estates to fast track the conclusion of the 200 estates recorded in the Vol III and Vol 1V of the succession Register. The performance was at 96 percent.
		MoJCA/ AdminGen	Conduct 500 searches at the Land Office	500	50,000	25,000,000	21,975,000	
		MoJCA/ AdminGen	Hold 40 Stakeholder meetings	40	3,000,000	120,000,000	100,417,000	
		MoJCA/ AdminGen	Inspection of Succession Register Estates	500	400,000	200,000,000	87,000,000	
		MoJCA/ AdminGen	Rebinding 2 volumes x 20 copies of the Succession Register	40	400,000	16,000,000	20,845,000	
UPS: 1.2.3.3	Promote rehabilitation of Sex offenders	UPS	Training of 2000 inmate counselors in 40 Prisons	2,000	40,000	80,000,000	88,000,000	1000 inmates & 40 staff counselors trained in 40 stations
		UPS	training of 1000 behavioural change agents	1,000	40,000	40,000,000	60,000,000	1,000 sex offenders enrolled on sex rehabilitation programs, life skills training and behavioral change while 250 inmates provided with treatment programs.

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
UPS: 1.2.3.4	Implement access to Justice for refugees	UPS	Training inmates in sexuality, sex, gender and HIV/AIDS	4,000	40,000	160,000,000	122,049,632	4,000 inmates (997 females) provided with counselling and guidance services.
UPF: 1.2.3.5	Conduct research on status of access to police services in 80 rural districts	UPS	Training 100 staff in management of refugees in 10 stations	100	1,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100 staff trained in management of Refugees to access Justice in 10 stations.
		UPF	data collection tools	400	50,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	Data was collected from 50 districts selecting 2 sub counties from each. The respondents included Community members, Community leaders and Police officers within the locality. The findings reveal that:
		UPF	data collection	80	1,200,000	96,000,000	80,000,000	The level of coverage of police services in rural areas is not up to 100%, 535 sub-counties still have no police establishments. The quality of police services provided is still lacking. Access to police services is hindered by several factors including long distances, capacity of area police and corruption. 62% of the intended coverage was met and recommendations made from the study will guide management to improve accessibility to police services in rural areas.
		UPF	report writing	1	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	
UPS: 1.2.3.5	Training data staff on collection of gender disaggregated data on inmates' records	UPS		260	130,000	33,800,000	33,800,000	260 staff trained on collection of gender disaggregated data on inmates' records from 16 regions.
UPF: 1.2.3.8	Review and engender community policing materials to enhance gender responsive policing.	UPF	Consultancy services	10	500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	The materials were reviewed and require printing to support gender responsive policing.
		UPF	Validation technical meetings	4	1,000,000	4,000,000	8,000,000	
<i>Strategic Output 1.2.4 Stakeholders empowerment and enhanced access to legal information</i>								
DPP: 1.2.4.1	Information and Communication	DPP	Printing of Information, Education and Communication materials	1	105,000,000	105,000,000	-	
		DPP	Joan Kagezi Memorial Lecture	1	150,000,000	150,000,000	70,000,000	1 Annual Joan Kagezi Memorial Lecture held
Sec: 1.2.4.10	JLOS@20 commemoration [Publication of the JLOS@20 special edition souvenir /commemorative handbook, celebration and Recognition Awards event]	Sector-wide	Special edition souvenir handbook	1	50,000,000	50,000,000	40,000,000	200 trained in forensic evidence
		Sector-wide	printing	5,000	20,000	100,000,000	50,000,000	81 cases were handled through prosecution led investigations

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
URS: 1.2.4.11	Conduct Sensitization campaigns on marriage, business registration, intellectual property and SIMPO (Electronic Chhattels) online platforms in Central, Eastern, Western and Northern regions	URSB	Fliers	1,000	3,000	3,000,000	-	
URSB		Street Poles	300	250,000	75,000,000	-		
URSB		Billboards to exit routes(Masaka rd, Jinja rd,Ebb rd, Hoima rd, Bombo rd)	28	3,500,000	98,000,000	-		
URSB		Commuter taxis	160	500,000	80,000,000	-		
Sec: 1.2.4.11	Publication of 3 issues of the JLOS Magazine / Bulletin	Sector-wide	Content development, Design and layout (3 editions)	3	4,000,000	12,000,000	-	
Sector-wide		Printing (2000 copies x 3 editions)	6,000	8,000	48,000,000	38,000,000		
Sec: 1.2.4.13	Press and media supplements (print). Supplements for commemorative days.	Sector-wide	Media space to showcase JLOS' response to the COVID-19 pandemic (success stories)	5	9,000,000	45,000,000	-	
LDC: 1.2.4.2		LDC	Development and airing radio jingles	100	500,000	50,000,000	-	
	Conduct Community Outreaches/ Legal Awareness sessions and Radio Programs to reach 10,000 pax to create civic awareness and access to justice mechanisms and paths, create demand for justice services- Adjurmani, Masindi, Lira	LDC	Pull up banners	12	300,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	12 pull up banners, 12 tear drops were procured
		LDC	Tear drops	12	320,000	3,840,000	3,840,000	
		LDC	Radio programs	12	320,000	3,840,000	3,840,000	12 radio programmes aired
		LDC	signage for LAC	6	300,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	6 signage for LAC offices procured.
		LDC	Development of simplified materials on criminal, land and family justice	1	50,000,000	50,000,000	-	
		LDC	Printing of IEC materials	5,000	3,000	15,000,000	-	
	Development of podcast on child rights for children in schools and remand homes	LDC	Refreshments	5,000	2,000	10,000,000	-	
		LDC	fuel	3,840	4,000	15,360,000	-	
		LDC	Tents	24	200,000	4,800,000	-	
	Mobilization air time	LDC	Mobilization air time	24	100,000	2,400,000	-	
		LDC	Public address system	24	100,000	2,400,000	-	

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
Sec: 1.2.4.3	Hold quarterly virtual / digital citizen engagement symposiums	Sector-wide	Media, visibility and event promotion + Digital broadcasting (Live TV)	3	40,000,000	120,000,000	-	
ULR: 1.2.4.3	Advocacy and dissemination of published laws	ULRC	Radio talk show (4 shows per region *2,000,000 per show* 4 laws)	16	2,000,000	32,000,000	-	N/A
		ULRC	Audio-visual messages	5	8,000,000	40,000,000	-	
MoJ: 1.2.4.4	Conduct sensitisation programs to enhance knowledge and information on law rights obligation and duties by users of Administrator Generals services	MoJCA/ AdminGen	Conduct 12 radio talk shows	12	3,000,000	36,000,000	28,000,000	The Ministry (Administrator General) has five new laws as a result of amendments to Succession Law in Uganda under the Succession (Amendment) Act 2022. The new laws include:
		MoJCA/ AdminGen	Conduct 5 Tv talk shows	5	6,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	
		MoJCA/ AdminGen	Printing of sensitisation materials: User guide and Will Writing guides(1000 copies each X 2)	2,000	30,000	60,000,000	40,000,000	
Sec: 1.2.4.4	Hold quarterly television talk shows on access to justice, governance and security	Sector-wide	Television talk shows (prime time)	2	25,000,000	50,000,000	-	3 Talk shows held on NTV
MoJ: 1.2.4.5	Review and Amend the Advocates Act Cap. 267 and the regulations thereunder	MoJCA/ LC	Preparation of the Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA)	1	50,000,000	50,000,000	-	
		MoJCA/ LC	Preparation of the draft Bill and New regulations	1	20,000,000	20,000,000	-	
		MoJCA/ LC	Regional Consultations	4	10,000,000	40,000,000	-	
		MoJCA/ LC	Validation meeting	1	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	The Ministry also carried out outreach through workshops and meetings/group discussions. These activities took place at:
URS: 1.2.4.7	Conduct IP user meetings	URSB	Hotel services	4	5,000,000	20,000,000	-	
		URSB	Allowances	120	50,000	6,000,000	-	
LDC: 1.2.4.8	Capacity building of 90 LDC staff in Trial Advocacy	LDC	Meals and refreshments for 100 pax for 2days	200	45,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	The third activities which the Ministry carried out was printing of will writing guide. One thousand (1,000No) copies of will writing guide were printed by M/s Libra (U) Limited. The guide were/are being disseminated to the beneficiaries.
		LDC	Transport refund	180	100,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	
		LDC	Stationary	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Sec: 1.2.4.8	Hold quarterly engagement events (breakfast meetings) between the JPC and media executives and journalists	Sector-wide	Venue and refreshments	2	4,000,000	8,000,000	-	

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
URS: 1.2.4.10	Run publicity campaigns on media on ease of doing business	URSB	Newspaper strips	14	3,000,000	42,000,000	-	
		URSB	Radio Talk shows	10	3,000,000	30,000,000	-	
		URSB	Press Releases	3	6,000,000	18,000,000	-	
		URSB	TV talk shows	14	6,000,000	84,000,000	-	
Strategic Intervention 1.3: Strengthen Measures to Effectively Prevent and Respond to Crime.								
<i>Strategic Output 1.3.1 Capacity of crime fighting agencies built</i>								
UPF: 1.3.1.7	Establish 20 subcounty police station call response centres.	UPF	Telephone sets	20	200,000	4,000,000	-	20 solar panels, 20 telephone sets, maintenance batteries and charge controllers have been procured for 10 sub county police stations. This activity was not funded 100%. Thus the component of the solar panels was left out and the telephone sets could not be installed.
		UPF	Solar panels	20	3,000,000	60,000,000	30,000,000	
		UPF	Installation costs	30	130,000	3,900,000	-	
UPF: 1.3.1.10	Inspection of all private security organisations to ensure compliance to set standards.	UPF	Inspection costs	4	40,000,000	160,000,000	130,000,000	A total of 266 private security organizations were inspected for compliance in 25 out of the 28 policing regions. Findings revealed that due to constant monitoring, generally the private security companies were compliant to; proper administration of security companies, management of security, records and fire arms. Those found to be non-compliant were cautioned. It is important to constantly monitor the operations of PSOs to ensure that they comply to set standards of security management since there operations are aimed at ensuring safety of lives and property. Notably, PSOs are scattered in all parts of the country and hence the need to adequately fund and stretch monitoring and supervisory teams to all areas to ensure total compliance
<i>Strategic Output 1.3.2 Offender rehabilitation and reintegration strengthened</i>								
MIA: 1.3.2.2	Conduct social reintegration workflows across the country	MIA/ NCSP	Reconciliatory meetings	145	1,000,000	145,000,000	108,300,000	756 reconciliatory meetings held (Northern=101, Western=78, Kampala Extra=32, Central=154, Eastern=106, West Nile=106, Rwenzori=90, and Busoga=89
		MIA/ NCSP	Fuel/Allowances	145	1,500,000	217,500,000	134,350,000	
		MIA/ NCSP	Peer support persons	100	400,000	40,000,000	36,942,000	417 Peer Support Persons (Central=130, Kampala Extra=6, Western=95, West Nile=28, Busoga=38, Eastern=39, Northern=44, Rwenzori=37
		MIA/ NCSP	Offender jackets	1,000	50,000	50,000,000	28,880,000	400 Offender jackets procured
MIA: 1.3.2.4	Offender rehabilitation projects	MIA/ NCSP	Tools	20	5,000,000	100,000,000	65,620,000	procured Drums, Wire mesh, spray pumps, Gloves, Gumboots, watering cans, green nets, potting bags

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
<i>Strategic Output 1.3.3 Community policing and Neighbourhood watch programmes strengthened</i>								
UPF: 1.3.3.6	Procure motor vehicle to support community outreaches during community policing.	UPF	Double cabin pick-up	1	180,000,000	180,000,000	30,000,000	No motor vehicle was procured.
UPF: 1.3.3.7	Community policing in 10 refugee settlements and host communities of Panyadolli, Kyangwale, Mvepi, Rhino, Pagirinya, Kyaka, Nakivale, Rwamajja and Mlajji bidibidi.	UPF	Hire for public address system	20	250,000	5,000,000	10,840,000	Conducted community policing in 5 settlement camps of Panyadolli, Rwamajja, Kyaka, Oruchinga and Nakivale for 718 (455M & 263F) Refugee Welfare Councils (RWCs), Local Councils (LCs), settlement police officers and other local leaders on crime prevention; legal systems (refugee policy & other applicable legislation); duties and obligations of refugees; co-existence with local communities & the police and problem solving (dispute resolution).
		UPF	Assorted stationery	10	300,000	3,000,000	9,480,000	
		UPF	Facilitation for officers	360	130,000	46,800,000	27,456,000	
UPF: 1.3.3.9	Conduct sensitization of motorcyclists in the trading centers of newly constructed roads and engage local leaders to incorporate road safety in their activities.	UPF	Developing documentaries	1	20,000,000	20,000,000	23,240,000	Regional and District Traffic officers of Albertine and North Kyoga regions engaged the local leadership and public transport associations on safety on the new roads using the developed documentaries.
DGA: 1.3.4.2	Analysis of 910 backlog cases in the system (455 DNA cases and 455 non DNA cases)	DGAL	Acquire laboratory reagents for analysis of 910 DNA cases (23 test kits)	12	40,000,000	480,000,000	480,000,000	Laboratory Reagents for analysis of 910 DNA cases were acquired.
		DGAL	Acquire laboratory reagents for analysis of 450 non DNA cases	450	380,000	171,000,000	171,000,000	Laboratory Reagents for analysis of 450 non DNA cases were acquired and analysis done
		DGAL	Facilitation of experts traveling to courts of law to provide expert witness to 90 court summons	45	1,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000	Facilitation of experts traveling to courts of law to provide expert witness for 30 SGBV cases. Court attendance was affected by COVID -19 recess that courts took. Court attendance was affected by COVID -19 recess that courts took.
UPF: 1.3.4.2	Procure 5 breeding dogs to support capacity of provision of canine services country wide.	UPF	Cost of breeding dogs	5	27,000,000	135,000,000	84,000,000	Procurement is at evaluation stage, however, all funds are required to complete procurement of the breeding dogs.
UPF: 1.3.4.3	Provide support for medical examination (SGBV & Postmortem)	UPF	Medical examination of SGBV victims	10,000	25,000	250,000,000	193,900,000	A total of 7,756 GBV victims were examined and 2,278 post-mortem examinations were conducted.
UPF: 1.3.4.4	Train 100 CID at LDC	UPF	Post mortem costs	4,000	50,000	200,000,000	110,000,000	
UPF: 1.3.4.5	Train 100 CID at LDC	LDC	CID training costs	100	1,500,000	150,000,000	-	
UPF: 1.3.4.6	Train 100 CID and forensics officers on investigation of SGBV cases.	UPF	Training cost	100	600,000	60,000,000	-	No training was conducted.

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
UPF: 1.3.4.7	Procure complete SOCO kits for 20 SOCOs.	UPF	SOCO Kits	20	13,000,000	260,000,000	105,000,000	10 SOCO kits have been procured for the districts of Bududa, Hima division, Rukiga, Terigo, Madi-okolo, Napak, Kapelebyong, Kaberamaido, Obongi and Matuga police station. Only 10 SOCO kits were procured due to partial funding. There are still 07 Regional headquarters, 26 districts/divisions and 11 wide coverage area police stations all without SOCO kits.
UPF: 1.3.4.8	Specialized training for 1,000 CID officers.	UPF	Cyber crimes investigations	400	600,000	240,000,000	40,000,000	Training is on-going.
		UPF	Fraud investigations	300	600,000	180,000,000	-	No training was conducted.
		UPF	Narcotics investigations	100	600,000	60,000,000	-	No training was conducted.
UPF: 1.3.4.11	Procure 20 motorcycles to ensure mobility of SOCOs to crime scenes in the districts of Mpingi, Bwera, Sembabule, Isingiro, Iganga Rubanda, Kairo Kanungu, Sheema, Kamwenge, Kiboga, Koboko, Kiryandongo, Luwero, Agago, Adjumani, Njeru, Buwenge, Namutumba, and Kabale.	UPF	Motor cycle cost	20	10,000,000	200,000,000	80,000,000	Process is on-going to procure only 08 motorcycles. This will make coverage of police districts/divisions with SOCO motorcycles to 61% country wide. This leaves a gap of 73 districts/divisions without motorcycles for SOCOs. Funds were not enough to enable procurement of the planned number of motorcycles
UPF: 1.3.4.12	Train 50 Scene Of Crime Officers.	UPF	Training cost	50	500,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	50 officers (45M & 5F) were trained and equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills to process and manage crime scenes.
DGA: 1.3.4.3	Implementation of the DGAL Case backlog strategy	DGAL	Specialized training in case management	4	43,000,000	172,000,000	74,500,000	The specialized training in case management for all DGAL staff was carried out. Weeding out of cases was done to reduce the case backlog
UPF: 1.3.4.13	Procure 5 canine carrier vehicles for transportation of sniffer dogs to crime scenes.	UPF	Cost of canine carrier vehicles	5	94,000,000	470,000,000	-	No procurement was done.
DPP: 1.3.4.4	Professional training for prosecutors on scientific evidence management	DPP	Training 200 prosecutors and investigators in use of scientific evidence	4	75,000,000	300,000,000	75,000,000	200 trained in forensic evidence
UPF: 1.3.4.14	Enhance mobility of regional police surgeons of Albertine and Wamala regions to reach target areas and crime scenes.	UPF	Double cabin pick ups	2	180,000,000	360,000,000	-	No procurement was done.
UPF: 1.3.4.15	Support training for forensic experts.	UPF	Finger prints experts	2	50,000,000	100,000,000	-	No training was conducted.
UPF: 1.3.4.16	Acquisition of modern storage facilities for forensic exhibits and criminal records.	UPF	Cold storage (4 Bio-freezers) and Dry storage	20	1,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	One 40ft Container has been acquired and it is being fabricated and partitioned for purposes of storing forensic exhibits and criminal records.

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
UPF: 1.3.4.17	Induct 30 officers in basic dog handling and care course.	UPF	Training cost	30	900,000	27,000,000	4,500,000	Training has not been conducted.
		UPF	Training equipment	4	500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	
		UPF	Protective equipment	4	1,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	
		UPF	Assorted stationery	1	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	
<i>Strategic Output 1.3.5 Improved coordination in response to crime by crime fighting agencies</i>								
DPP: 1.3.5.1	Strengthen case management processes	DPP	Prosecution- Led investigations in complex cases (human trafficking, terrorism, homicide)	30	15,000,000	450,000,000	-	81 cases were handled through prosecution led investigations
		DPP	ODPP-CID top managers national case management and service delivery coordination meetings	4	30,000,000	120,000,000	-	2100 pieces of guidelines for coordination in criminal investigations and prosecutions were printed and delivered in September 2021
MIA: 1.3.5.2	Facilitate 150 District Community Service Committees	MIA/ NCSP	DCSC Meetings	150	2,000,000	300,000,000	144,798,000	95 DCSC meetings were held (Central=16, Eastern=5, North-ern=11, Rwenzori=7, West Nile=11, Western=12, Busoga=12, Kampala Extra=21
		MIA/ NCSP	procure motor cycles for community service officers at courts	30	10,000,000	300,000,000	170,000,000	motor cycles for community service officers at courts procured. pending delivery
		MIA/ NCSP	Stationery	150	500,000	75,000,000	51,680,000	Stationery procured
UPS: 1.3.5.4	Expansion of LAN, WAN and VPN for selected Prisons regions and units	UPS	Extension of LAN, WAN and VPN for Jinja complex, (Jinja main, Remand and women prisons); Masindi main and women prisons and Moroto Prisons	6	100,000,000	600,000,000	114,480,000	Procurement was completed however, funds released could not cover complete payment of the activity.
UPS: 1.3.6.2	Collection, management and verification of data	UPS	Procurement of computers for the remaining 6 regions	6	5,100,000	30,600,000	34,056,000	Procurement of 6 computers for various users at 16 regional prisons.
		UPS	Data collection tools (Prisons forms and books)	1	120,000,000	120,000,000	33,240,000	Data management ensured through production of 96,100copies of Prisons Forms.
		UPS	Develop UPS a UPS manual and guidelines on usage and production of data	1	30,000,000	30,000,000	15,000,000	Draft manual developed

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
UPS: 1.3.6.4	Promotion of rehabilitation and reintegration programs in Prisons	UPS	Fuel for social workers	14,000	3,800	53,200,000	11,400,000	Facilitation provided to 40 social workers for social reintegration
		UPS	Allowances for social workers	40	4,400,000	176,000,000	59,000,000	286 cases handled by 13 social workers
		UPS	Provision of offender Vocational education (scholastic materials)	3,000	50,000	150,000,000	35,000,000	1,189 (589 females) prisoners undergoing training in agricultural skills facilitated with scholastic materials. 741 inmates internally trade tested in various vocational trades.
		UPS	Offender vocational education programs (purchase of training materials)	4,000	30,000	120,000,000	30,000,000	1,000 inmates in Vocational training enhanced through procurement of vocational training materials for different vocational trades in 131 prisons.
		UPS	specialised rehabilitation of urban offenders	1,000	200,000	200,000,000	40,000,000	200 inmates imparted with life skills training in anger management skills and parenting skills, interpersonal skills, self regulation, communication and parenting skills.
MIA: 1.3.6.5	Prepare social inquiry reports	MIA/ NCSP	Allowances	180	400,000	72,000,000	40,960,000	13,993 social inquiry reports were prepared (Central=2884, East-ern=1573, Northern=1162, Rwenzori=1068, West Nile=790, West-ern=1959, Busoga=1514, Kampala Extra=3043
		MIA/ NCSP	Data assistants	96	400,000	38,400,000	31,512,000	
		MIA/ NCSP	Fuel	12	3,000,000	36,000,000	30,480,000	
UPS: 1.3.6.5	Conducting 3 applied/policy researches to inform strategic decisions and planning	UPS	Conduct a study on the analysis of the assessment of the psycho-social effects of overstay on remand on Prisoners	1	90,000,000	90,000,000	89,479,184	Draft report developed
		UPS	Conduct an assessment of the impact of customer care training on Service delivery in UPS	1	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	Draft report developed
		UPS	Analysis of the special needs of female prisoners in UPS	1	70,000,000	70,000,000	67,500,000	Draft report developed
		UPS	Printing 3 research reports	3	40,000,000	120,000,000	100,000,000	Draft reports printed
UPS: 1.3.6.6	Implementing Community Corrections in UPS	UPS	Printing and binding the Parole guidelines	1,000	20,000	20,000,000	-	Funds not released
		UPS	Disseminating Parole guidelines	1	40,000,000	40,000,000	-	Funds not released
		UPS	facilitation of Parole board meetings in 16 regions	4	10,000,000	40,000,000	-	Funds not released
		UPS	Community and civil society organisations engagements	4	20,000,000	80,000,000	-	Funds not released
Strategic Intervention 1.4: Strengthen Transitional Justice and Informal Justice Processes								

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
<i>Strategic Output 1.4.1 Capacity of LCC strengthened</i>								
Jud: 1.4.1.2	Supervision of LC I courts by Chief Magistrates	Judiciary	Field costs	49	1,000,000	49,000,000	-	
ULR: 1.4.1.2	Translation of the Local Council Courts Act into 5 languages as follows: Luganda, Lusoga, Lugbara-ti, Ateso, Runyankore-Rukiga)	ULRC	Consultants	5	10,000,000	50,000,000	-	N/A
		ULRC	Pre-visits to five districts to distribute draft translated versions of the LCCA	5	5,000,000	25,000,000	-	
		ULRC	Pretesting and validation workshops.	5	10,000,000	50,000,000	-	
		ULRC	Proof reading by independent consultants.	5	1,000,000	5,000,000	-	
		ULRC	Typesetting	5	1,000,000	5,000,000	-	
		ULRC	Printing	5,000	8,000	40,000,000	-	
		ULRC	Distribution of translated LCCA to relevant districts.	5	4,000,000	20,000,000	-	
Mol: 1.4.1.11	Review meetings with the local council courts desk officers	MoLG	Hall hire	8	400,000	3,200,000	2,100,000	Meetings were held with 18 Local Council Courts desk officers in the districts of Masindi, Buliisa, Isingiro, Sheema, Jinja, Iganga, Amuru, Rakai, Nebi, Moyo, Kween, Bukedea, Kibaale, Kyankwanzi, Kiruhura, Lyantonde and the Cities of Gulu and Masaka
		MoLG	Perdiem for participants	146	360,000	52,560,000	12,000,000	
		MoLG	Perdiem for MoLG officers	12	480,000	5,760,000	2,500,000	
		MoLG	Break tea, water, lunch and evening tea	146	45,000	6,570,000	3,000,000	
		MoLG	Fuel and lubricants	8	450,000	3,600,000	1,200,000	
		MoLG	Transport refund	146	150,000	21,900,000	5,000,000	
		MoLG	Notebooks, pens, markers, masking tape	146	300,000	43,800,000	7,500,000	
Mol: 1.4.1.3	Printing of the Local Council Courts Register	MoLG	Hire of printing services	5,000	50,000	250,000,000	100,000,000	1800 Local Council Courts registers printed
Mol: 1.4.1.4	Training of local council courts 1, 11 and 111 in 30 local government	MoLG	Transport refund	30,010	15,000	450,150,000	250,000,000	A total of 23,411 Local council court members trained in nineteen (19) local governments in 1,660 local council courts 1 and 11 in the districts of Ntungamo, Kyegegwa, Jinja, Pallisa, Dokolo, Adjumani, Napak, Ibanda, Amuru, Serere, Kapelebyong, Mbaale, Namutumba, Isingiro, Bundibugyo, Butaleja, Buyende, Terego and Madi-Okollo.
		MoLG	Break meal, water and lunch	30,010	15,000	450,150,000	154,266,667	
		MoLG	tents, Chairs and PAS	30	500,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	
		MoLG	Notebooks, Pens, Markers, masking tape, Filefolders	30,010	3,500	105,035,000	36,000,000	
		MoLG	Perdiem	90	600,000	54,000,000	24,000,000	

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
Mol.: 1.4.1.7	Monitoring the performance of local council courts	Mol.G	Fuel and lubricants	30	400,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	
		Mol.G	Perdiem for officers	10	900,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	Monitoring carried out in the 6 districts of Ntungamo, Isingiro, Kasese, Kikuube, Masindi and Bulisa covering 18 local council courts both 1 and 11
		Mol.G	Perdiem for Divers	10	330,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	
		Mol.G	Perdiem for body guards	4	450,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	
		Mol.G	Fuel and Lubricants	10	800,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	
DGA: 1.4.2.1	DNA Profiling of 5000 children from Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) as part of the Transitional justice implementation	DGAL	DNA Profiling of 5000 children from LRA	5	40,000,000	200,000,000	102,500,000	DNA profiling for 5,000 children of the Lord's Resistance Army was not done. Instead, the funds were used to carry out a study as well as sensitisation of individuals in Gulu and acquiring laboratory reagents, chemicals and consumables. There was underbudgeting for this activity given its scope is too big and there is need for revision of the inputs for effective implementation of the activities in subsequent financial years. The total amount of funds released was UGX 80,000,000
		DGAL	Travel inland for scientists to carry out the Sampling for DNA profiling	4	10,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	Sensitization of individuals in Gulu was done in relation to the DNA profiling exercise
DPP: 1.4.2.1	Investigation and Prosecution of war crimes cases	DPP	Prosecution-led-Investigations and prosecution of war crimes cases	15	25,000,000	375,000,000	50,000,000	81 Prosecution Led Investigations involving war crimes were undertaken
		DPP	Outreach programmes for victims of war crimes in Western, Eastern and Northern Uganda	2	100,000,000	200,000,000	-	1 outreaches done; 1 in Jinja, Mayuge and Namayingo
		DPP	Witness protection and victim support in war crimes cases	2	50,000,000	100,000,000	-	48 Witnesses and victims of crime referred for protection
		DPP	Undertake threat and risk assessment of witnesses in 2 war crimes cases in Western and Northern Uganda	1	75,000,000	75,000,000	-	
MIA: 1.4.2.1	Enhance resettlement and reintegration activities through retooling of the Amnesty Commission	MIA/AC	Purchase of desktop computers	4	4,500,000	18,000,000	17,000,000	Procured 4 Dell desk top computers and 2 Lap top computers.
		MIA/AC	Purchase of laptop computers	3	4,500,000	13,500,000	9,000,000	
ULR: 1.4.2.1	Development of the Traditional Justice Manual -Phase II	ULRC	Working group meetings	5	3,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	Draft Manual for Adjudication of Traditional Justice prepared Region validation meetings undertaken
		ULRC	Validation of the draft	4	15,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	
		ULRC	Printing	1,000	10,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	
		ULRC	Media Engagement and Launch	4	10,000,000	40,000,000	2,100,000	

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
MIA: 1.4.2.13	Monitoring resettlement and reintegration activities in the DRTs	MIA/PPAD	Fuel for supervision & coordination (1200 ltrs per DRT)	7,200	4,500	32,400,000	22,928,000	Resettlement and reintegration activities in the DRTs monitored
		MIA/PPAD	Field travel expenses(per diem)	1	80,000,000	80,000,000	44,160,000	
MIA: 1.4.2.14	Develop, publish and disseminate guidelines on reparations	MIA/FA	consultations and drafting of guidelines	1	100,000,000	100,000,000	87,000,000	Guidelines on reparations developed
		MIA/FA	printing of guidelines	3,000	50,000	150,000,000	61,000,000	
MIA: 1.4.2.4	Training of reporters and victims in agricultural management skills	MIA/AC	Procurement of training materials for 360 beneficiaries	4	1,500,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	360 reporters and victims were trained in agricultural skills. The trained beneficiaries were provided with the following items: 455 hand hoes, 58 spray pumps, 314 pesticide cans and 23,487 fruit seedlings (species: improved mangoes, guava, oranges). The procured items were distributed to the trained beneficiaries (reporters and victims) in the following sub counties and locations: Madi Okollo SC (Madi Okollo District), Aiiyu SC (Terego District), Oluffe SC , Oleba SC and Kijimoro SC (Maracha District), Obongji Town Council, Itura SC and Aliba SC (Obongi District).
		MIA/AC	Hiring of facilitators for training sessions	6	700,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	
		MIA/AC	Hiring of venues for the training sessions	6	500,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	
		MIA/AC	Fuel for supervision & coordination (1200 ltrs per DRT)	3,600	4,500	16,200,000	5,464,000	
		MIA/AC	Procurement of 36,000 fruit seedlings for the trained beneficiaries	36,000	6,000	216,000,000	35,204,000	
		MIA/AC	Procurement of 720 hand hoes for the trained beneficiaries	720	20,000	14,400,000	119,000,000	
		MIA/AC	Procurement of pesticides	360	25,000	9,000,000	7,720,000	
		MIA/AC	Procurement of spray pumps for the trained beneficiaries	100	200,000	20,000,000	10,160,000	
Jud: 1.4.2.5	Conclude 2 Transitional Justice cases	Judiciary	Facilitation for trial session	1	320,000,000	320,000,000	-	

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
MIA: 1.4.2.5	Training of reporters and victims in environmental management & tree planting skills	MIA/AC	Procurement of training materials for 360 beneficiaries	4	1,500,000	6,000,000	12,000,000	360 reporters and victims were trained in environmental management skills and tree planting. The trained beneficiaries were provided with the following items; 455 hand hoes, 58 spray pumps, 314 pesticide cans (species: improved mangoes, guava, oranges), and 35,000 tree seedlings (pine, eucalyptus, grevillea). The procured items were distributed to the trained beneficiaries (reporters and victims) in the following sub counties and locations: Lodonga SC, Drajeni SC, Lomogi SC and Apo SC (Yumbe District), Zeu SC and Atiak / Kango SC (Zombo District).
		MIA/AC	Hiring of facilitators for training sessions	6	700,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	
		MIA/AC	Hiring of venues for the training sessions	6	500,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	
		MIA/AC	Fuel for supervision & coordination (1200 ltrs per DRT)	3,600	4,500	16,200,000	14,464,000	
		MIA/AC	Procurement of 36,000 tree seedlings for the trained beneficiaries	36,000	3,000	108,000,000	103,800,000	
		MIA/AC	Procurement of 720 hand hoes for the trained beneficiaries	720	20,000	14,400,000	10,200,000	
		MIA/AC	Procurement of pesticides	360	20,000	7,200,000	7,200,000	
		MIA/AC	Procurement of spray pumps for the trained beneficiaries	50	220,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	
MIA: 1.4.2.6		Training of reporters and victims in metal fabrication skills	MIA/AC	Procurement of training materials for 60 beneficiaries	4	1,500,000	6,000,000	
	MIA/AC		Hiring of facilitators for training sessions	2	700,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	
	MIA/AC		Hiring of venues for the training sessions	2	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
MIA: 1.4.2.7	sensitisation and outreach programmes on the national transitional justice policy	MIA/PPAD	4 regional dissemination workshops	4	25,000,000	100,000,000	91,000,000	sensitisation and outreach programmes on the national transitional justice policy conducted
	Sub Total				51,930,560,937	24,476,688,900		
<i>Strategic Output 2.1 Increase efficiency in case disposal</i>								
DPP: 2.1.1.1	Prosecution of cases at various court sessions	DPP	Prosecution of cases in High Court Sessions	2,015	1,000,000	2,015,000,000	-	A total of 5,494 cases were prosecuted at High Court level across the country
		DPP	Prosecution of cases in Chief Magistrate Court Sessions	4,050	250,000	1,012,500,000	1,398,010,000	a total of 3,702 cases were prosecuted at Chief Magistrate Court level across the country
		DPP	Prosecution of cases in Plea-bargain Court Sessions	3,000	200,000	600,000,000	365,000,000	A total of 7,036 cases were concluded in Plea Bargain Court sessions ; 51 sessions at High Court and 59 court sessions at Magistrate Courts

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
		DPP	Case review and weed-out of non-starter appeals at all court levels	4	20,000,000	80,000,000	200,000,000	The Department undertook a weeding out exercise in the Mbarara and Isingiro region in with a backlog of 904 and of these, the exercise attended to 293 cases and of these 36 were dismissed, 82 dismissed pending warrants of arrest, 23 cases with criminal summons and 22 cases on warrant of arrest
		DPP	Annual case census at 139 ODPP stations	1	150,000,000	150,000,000	43,412,308	
		DPP	Pre-trial witness preparation	21,450	50,000	1,072,500,000	345,456,154	Witnesses are taken through aspects of courtroom decorum, including refreshing their memory of the statements they recorded. The funds also enabled prosecution to summon witnesses in time and prepare them for court in time including providing meals & refreshments so that at the time of hearing they were not strangers to the prosecutors.
		DPP	Prosecution of cases in Court of Appeal	350	1,500,000	525,000,000	100,000,000	A number of appeals were prosecuted by the different courts; 85 appeals in the Supreme Court, 256 appeals in the Court of Appeal, and 1,162 appeals in the High Court
JSC: 2.1.1.1	Strengthen complaints administration and equip the Directorate of CIDA to aid the Disciplinary Committee work and enhance service delivery	JSC	Motor cycle for process servers	1	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	A motorcycle was procured
		JSC	Laptops for prosecutors	2	4,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	Two laptops were procured
		JSC	Filing cabinets for sensitive complaints file storage	4	2,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	Four filing cabinets were procured
Jud: 2.1.1.1	Facilitate chain linked Committees	Judiciary	Quarterly Regional Court Committee meetings	28	3,100,000	86,800,000	43,000,000	
		Judiciary	Quarterly District Chain linked Review (DCC) for 121 Courts	496	1,000,000	496,000,000	-	
		Judiciary	Quarterly Court performance review meetings for Chief Magistrates	57	1,000,000	57,000,000	25,000,000	
MoG: 2.1.1.2	court holds regional circuits	MoGLSD/IC	Out of station court sessions	6	50,000,000	300,000,000	160,000,000	
		MoGLSD/IC	Perdiem, fuel, sitting allowances for panelists	6	50,000,000	300,000,000	160,000,000	
		MoGLSD/IC	Customised documents stationery and photocopies	6	10,000,000	60,000,000	10,000,000	

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
MoG: 2.1.1.3	Disposing of cases this is done quarterly	MoGLSD/IC	Per Diems	50	3,675,000	183,750,000	231,775,000	
		MoGLSD/IC	Sitting Allowances	15	1,890,000	28,350,000	28,350,000	
		MoGLSD/IC	Transport Refund	30	500,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	
		MoGLSD/IC	Stationery	5	9,000,000	45,000,000	-	
		MoGLSD/IC	Customised Documents	5	10,000,000	50,000,000	30,000,000	
MoG: 2.1.1.4	Setting up sub Registries in regional circuits	MoGLSD/IC	Filling Cabinets	25	2,000,000	50,000,000	68,645,473	
		MoGLSD/IC	Customised Documents	25	3,000,000	75,000,000	15,000,000	
		MoGLSD/IC	Desks	10	2,000,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	
		MoGLSD/IC	Computers	5	7,000,000	35,000,000	42,000,000	
MoG: 2.1.1.5		Court users committee held	MoGLSD/IC	quarterly meetings	4	2,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
UPS: 2.1.1.1	Procurement of Vehicles for delivery of inmates to Courts	UPS	Procurement of 10-ton trucks for Sheema and Buhweju	2	150,000,000	300,000,000	100,000,000	1 truck was procured but funds released could not cover complete payment of 1 truck
URS: 2.1.1.1		URSB	Consultancy services	1	25,000,000	25,000,000	-	
	Development & Printing of Manual on handling Oppositions(Designs & Trademarks)	URSB	Designing and printing	1,000	10,000	10,000,000	-	
JSC: 2.1.1.10		Establishment of a JSC academy for Judicial education to enhance performance of the Judiciary	JSC	Bench mark on the development of the JSC academy	1	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
	JSC		Development of the concept of the academy	1	50,000,000	50,000,000	40,000,000	Research was done and the concept on development of the academy was developed

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
JSC: 2.1.1.2	Clear complaints from the public against judicial officers and other staff of the Judiciary at the and increase efficiency in complaints disposal through 20 Disciplinary Committee meetings/hearings	JSC	Sitting allowance for members	10	5,000,000	50,000,000	28,600,000	
		JSC	Staff allowances	10	720,000	7,200,000	15,000,000	
		JSC	Witness allowances	10	1,500,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	
		JSC	Meals during the meeting	10	1,500,000	15,000,000	1,000,000	
		JSC	Stationary	10	100,000	1,000,000	15,103,580	
		JSC	Service of sermons	10	1,500,000	15,000,000	12,500,000	Sermons were served to the respondents to appear before the disciplinary committee
Jud: 2.1.1.2	Rollout Video Conferencing System in 3 Regions; Kabale HC-West, Gulu HC-North and Soroti High Court- North East	Judiciary	Roll out Video Conferencing System in 3 High Court Circuits	1	700,000,000	700,000,000	702,500,000	
URS: 2.1.1.2	Develop a case management system for URSB (Litigation)	URSB	Case management system	1	50,000,000	50,000,000	-	
TAT: 2.1.1.3	Setup E - registry system	TAT	Design, train and implement an automated records system	1	150,000,000	150,000,000	-	
JSC: 2.1.1.9	Training in Sign language for Legal Officers(level 2and 3)	JSC	Training fees	5	2,500,000	12,500,000	2,500,000	Training in sign Language for Legal Officers to effectively communicate to PWDs was conducted
		JSC	Stationery and transport	5	500,000	2,500,000	5,500,000	
<i>Strategic Output 2.1.2 Cases that are over 2 years disposed</i>								
Jud: 2.1.2.1	12,580 Backlog Cases disposed of across all Court levels.	Judiciary	Court of Appeal Backlog cases. (Target 200/4945)	200	2,500,000	500,000,000	50,000,000	
		Judiciary	Criminal Division Backlog cases (250/968)	250	1,000,000	250,000,000	75,000,000	
		Judiciary	Civil Division Backlog cases (Target 500/2358)	500	300,000	150,000,000	60,000,000	
		Judiciary	Family Division (Target 720/2733)	720	300,000	216,000,000	70,000,000	
		Judiciary	Criminal backlog cases at High Court circuits (1427/7005)	1,427	1,000,000	1,427,000,000	1,140,000,000	
		Judiciary	Civil Backlog cases at High Court circuits (Target 2215/12,667)	2,215	300,000	664,500,000	122,000,000	
		Judiciary	Criminal Chief Magistrate Backlog cases (Target 1700/1700)	1,700	450,000	765,000,000	541,430,000	
		Judiciary	Sessions for plea bargaining at High Court (Target 2500/5000)	2,500	300,000	750,000,000	-	

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
		Judiciary	Support to Case backlog elimination Monitoring committee	4	40,000,000	160,000,000	80,000,000	
		Judiciary	Family - Chief Magistrates (920/920)	920	150,000	138,000,000	-	
MoJ: 2.1.2.1	Defend 2500 backlog Civil Cases	MoJCA/FA	Civil Cases (1800 for HQtrs & 700 for Regional Offices)	2,500	300,000	750,000,000	246,152,800	Whereas the Budget was UGX 875M, only UGX 321.152M was provided. The Ministry appeared and defended Government in 1,135 cases in National and International Courts and Tribunals; and Commissions. Over all, The Ministry was able to win 171 cases saving Government UGX 423.577Bn. On the other hand, 67 cases were lost, worth UGX201.53Bn.
		MoJCA/FA	Witness facilitation	2,500	50,000	125,000,000	75,000,000	
TAT: 2.1.2.1	Dispose 100 case backlogged tax related cases	TAT	Cost per case	100	2,500,000	250,000,000	150,000,000	
UPF: 2.1.2.1	Investigation and conclusion of 3,000 case backlog.	UPF	Facilitation for investigators	3,000	150,000	450,000,000	268,000,000	A total of 2,685 cases were investigated, 2,036 were submitted to ODPP, 1,427 cases taken to court of which 435 secured convictions, 280 acquittals, 324 dismissals and 1,111 put away.
		UPF	Facilitation for witnesses	3,000	100,000	300,000,000	50,000,000	
UPS: 2.1.2.1	Case backlog reduction strategies in UPS	UPS	Procure fuel for delivery of inmates to Courts	4	100,000,000	400,000,000	336,351,184	14,238 inmates were produced to court with 100% adherence to production and remand warrants through production of prisoners to court.
		UPS	Conducting case backlog monitoring in 16 regions	4	20,000,000	80,000,000	70,000,000	Casebacklog monitoring conducted in 14 regions while offering implementation roles to contribute to casebacklog reduction.
		UPS	Linking remand Prisoners to actors in the criminal justice system	4	15,000,000	60,000,000	30,000,000	Paralegal advisory services and Pro bono activities coordinated and linked 1,899 (105 females) in the criminal justice system. Remand population reduced from 50.5% to 48.7%.
		UPS	Sensitisation of Prisoners on their legal rights in 16 regions	4	80,000,000	320,000,000	160,000,000	2,684 inmates (684 females) sensitized on self representation and their legal rights in access to justice.
		UPS	Tracking and records management of remand Prisoners	4	40,000,000	160,000,000	70,000,000	Trained 40 staff in tracking and records management of remand prisoners in 25 stations
MoJ: 2.1.2.2	Conduct 4 Backlog sessions to clear backlog cases in the Law Council Case Management System	MoJCA/ LC	Procure 50 Metallic waiting chairs for clients	50	1,000,000	50,000,000	20,000,000	
Strategic Intervention 2.2: Automate and Integrate Information Management Systems								
<i>Strategic Output 2.2.1 Business processes Streamlined</i>								
<i>Strategic Output 2.2.2 Records management and storage strengthened</i>								
DCI: 2.2.2.1	Procure Storage boxes for files after digitisation	DCIC	acid free storage boxes	5,000	35,000	175,000,000	37,774,315	822 Acid Free Boxes were supplied to provide storage for digitized files

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
DPP: 2.2.2.1	Case files storage facilities	DPP	Purchase Safe storage equipment for custody of serious case files	17	10,000,000	170,000,000	-	
		DPP	Purchase of book shelves for safe storage of case files and administrative records	25	1,200,000	30,000,000	-	
Jud: 2.2.2.1	Legal reference materials for 15 CM courts	Judiciary	legal reference materials	0	30,000,000	0	-	
UHR: 2.2.2.1	Data sorting and migration of UHRC online systems and services to government server(NITA-U).	UHRC	Data sorting and migration of UHRC online systems and services to government server(NITA-U).	1	30,000,000	30,000,000	-	No funds released for activity implementation
UPF: 2.2.2.2	Provide 5 40ft metallic containers complete with shelves for establishment of CID records stores in Nakasongola, Kayunga, Iganga, Busia, Gulu, Moyo, Hoima, Apac, Masindi and Njeru.	UPF	40ft containers	5	27,000,000	135,000,000	54,016,876	Procurement of metallic containers is at evaluation phase. Delays were due to late release of funds which were all necessary for procurement of containers, tables, chairs and shelves.
		UPF	Tables and chairs	5	1,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	
		UPF	Shelves	40	1,400,000	56,000,000	27,050,680	
URS: 2.2.2.3	Training of records officers about Scanning and storage of records	URSB	Digitization - Scanning & Indexing of documents contract	1	50,000,000	50,000,000	-	
UPF: 2.2.2.5	Conduct an assessment on exhibits management to establish status and capacity needs.	UPF	Assorted stationery	4	300,000	1,200,000	-	
		UPF	Assessment costs	410	130,000	53,300,000	-	
URS: 2.2.2.5	Continuous scanning of Civil Registration documents	URSB	Digitization - Scanning & Indexing of documents contract	1	50,000,000	50,000,000	-	
<i>Strategic Output 2.2.3 Business Process Automated</i>								
DPP: 2.2.3.1	Strengthening ICT Management Information Systems	DPP	procure computers	42	5,000,000	210,000,000	130,000,000	Contract had signed by the end of the year and the LPO had been issued, and ODPP was still awaiting for delivery of 16 computers and 16 UPSs in August 2022
		DPP	Per diem for 4 facilitators of PROCAMIS User capacity building	60	130,000	7,800,000	-	
MoJ: 2.2.3.1	Implement a Hybrid Storage, Retrieval and Access System	MoJ/CA/FA	Mobile Moving Shelves	6	7,000,000	42,000,000	-	
		MoJ/CA/FA	Metallic Shelves	30	600,000	18,000,000	10,000,000	The funds available were inadequate to implement the activity
		MoJ/CA/FA	Acid free Boxes	1,000	30,000	30,000,000	-	

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
ULR: 2.2.3.1	Development of the Electronic Document management system (Phase II)	ULRC	Online publication system software	1	74,000,000	74,000,000	69,982,800	1) 10-Gigabit Ethernet Smart Managed Switch procured for the EDMS project. 2) Redesign of Commission website contract awarded. 3) Development and implementation of an online publishing system contracted awarded
		ULRC	Imaging web viewer software	1	37,000,000	37,000,000	30,000,000	
		ULRC	Edge router and network switches "Netgear of fortinet"	1	37,000,000	37,000,000	30,000,000	
		ULRC	Database server	1	31,450,000	31,450,000	30,000,000	
		ULRC	Archive server	1	31,450,000	31,450,000	30,000,000	
		ULRC	Consultant	1	27,000,000	27,000,000	20,000,000	
URS: 2.2.3.1	Create a better business environment by integrating with other systems eg NIRA, Motor vehicle registry	URSB	SIMPO system	2	130,000,000	260,000,000	260,000,000	Procurement of a consultant for the project done
MIA: 2.2.3.2	NGO Bureau services automated	MIA/NGO	Systems design, testing and integration	1	195,000,000	195,000,000	100,000,000	
		MIA/NGO	Business Process Analysis	1	25,500,000	25,500,000	25,000,000	Process on going
UHR: 2.2.3.3	Integration of all UHRC internal systems: HURIS, DMS, Recommendation Database to enable them communicate with each other so as to easily facilitate integration with other external stakeholders systems.	UHRC	Hire of a consultant to integrate UHRC internal databases	1	50,000,000	50,000,000	-	
MoJ: 2.2.4.2	Installation of an Integrated Unified Communication System in the Office of the Administrator General, Law Council and the Regional Offices including LAN	MoJ/CA/FA	Needs Assessment Conducted	1	80,000,000	80,000,000	-	The Local Area Network was installed in the office of Administrator General, Law Council and Regional offices. This has improved communication within the Department and across the entire Ministry thereby reducing the time lag brought about by a lot of paper work.
		MoJ/CA/FA	Phase 1: Development of the Integrated Unified Communication System and LAN in Admin Gen, Law Council and Mbale Regional Office	3	60,000,000	180,000,000	179,000,000	
MoJ: 2.2.4.3	Procure and Install Tele-conferencing equipment in the Ministry's Boardroom and 2 Regional Offices (Arua & Mbale) to facilitate online Court sessions	MoJ/CA/FA	Tele-conferencing equipment	1	146,000,000	146,000,000	100,000,000	The Ministry installed Tele-conferencing equipment in the Ministry Board room and 2 Regional offices (Arua and Moroto) which has facilitated online court sessions, meetings with regional offices and disposal of cases in the Law Council. Improved on access to justice. This has improved efficiency and reduced the costs of travel by involved parties.
Sec: 2.2.4.3	Hold a 01 day multi-stakeholder conference on E-Justice / systems integration and launch of the E-Justice Strategy	Sector-wide	Venue and conference facilities	1	45,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000	stakeholder conference held and E-Justice strategy for integration presented
URS: 2.2.4.3	Integration of SIMPO with the Motor Vehicle Registry URA	URSB	Motor Vehicle Registry URA	1	288,750,000	288,750,000	370,000,000	The system developer was procured and is developing the system already.

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
MoJ: 2.2.4.4	Phase 3 of the Integrated MOJICA Webbased system with a Civil Case module, Bill Tracking module, Contract management module, Law Council Module and Estates management module developed	MoJICA/FA	Phase 3 development of the Webbased System	1	275,000,000	275,000,000	165,000,000	This activity was not fully funded (only UGX 165m was provided out of 275m) and hence rolled over to the current Financial Year (FY2022/2023).
DCI: 2.2.5.1	Digitization of manual files to facilitate electronic document management system	DCIC	Digitization of pasport files	400,000	2,500	1,000,000,000	660,000,000	Digitization of 300,000 passport files ongoing, with 205,000 files fully digitized, electronically and physically archived.
MIA: 2.2.5.1	Establish and equip NGO Bureau Registry and Resource Centre	DCIC	Digitization of legal and investigation files	80,000	2,500	200,000,000	155,000,000	Digitization of 10,000 legal and investigation files was completed.
		MIA/NGO	Book shelves	1	5,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	
		MIA/NGO	chairs	3	800,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	
		MIA/NGO	tables	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	
		MIA/NGO	Desk computers	8	4,000,000	32,000,000	52,000,000	
		MIA/NGO	trolley	1	850,000	850,000	8,500,000	
		MIA/NGO	Stationery	1	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	NGO Bureau Registry and Resource Centre established and equipped
		MIA/NGO	Records appraisal for scanned records for archival	1	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	Records Appraisal Completed and records archived
		MIA/NGO	Printer	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	
		MIA/NGO	Photocopier	1	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	
		MIA/NGO	scanner	1	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	1 printer, 1 photocopier and a scanner procured
MoJ: 2.2.5.5	Equip and retool the Law Council Civil Registry for effective records management	MoJICA/LC	Computers	8	5,000,000	40,000,000	35,000,000	
		MoJICA/LC	Printers	4	8,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	
		MoJICA/LC	Filling Cabinets	15	3,500,000	52,500,000	-	
		MoJICA/LC	Chairs	3	3,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	
		MoJICA/LC	Tables	3	2,000,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	
		MoJICA/LC	Bookshelves	8	3,000,000	24,000,000	-	

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
MoJ: 2.2.5.6	Equip and retool the Civil Registry	MoJCA/ DCL DCL	Heavy duty Photocopier	1	70,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	The Ministry procured one (1) heavy duty photocopier, (3)three printers, (1)one scanner,(1) one shredder,(3)three desktop computers and (5)five book shelves for the Civil Registry. Procurement of these items has greatly improved efficiency in communication and information sharing by the Ministry.
		MoJCA/ DCL	Printer	3	8,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	
		MoJCA/ DCL	Scanner	1	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	
		MoJCA/ DCL	Shredder	1	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	
		MoJCA/ DCL	Desktop Computers	3	5,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	
		MoJCA/ DCL	Book shelves	5	2,500,000	12,500,000	12,500,000	
Strategic Intervention 2.3: Commercial Laws Enforced								
<i>Strategic Output 2.3.1 Access to commercial laws enhanced</i>								
URS: 2.3.1.15	Conducting 8 business baraza around Kampala and Wakiso	URSB	Total Facilitation	8	3,000,000	24,000,000		
URS: 2.3.1.2	Printing compendiums of Intellectual Property Laws	URSB	Designing & Printing	1,000	25,000	25,000,000	370,000,000	The system developer was procured and is developing the system already.
URS: 2.3.1.3	Conduct Intellectual Property Rights Clinics for the informal sector & the creative industry	URSB	Fuel	4	750,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	This activity was completed and all funds fully utilised
		URSB	Staff Allowances	100	200,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	This activity was completed and all funds fully utilised
		URSB	Data bundles	4	300,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	This activity was completed and all funds fully utilised
		URSB	Venue hire	4	2,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	This activity was completed and all funds fully utilised

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance	
ULR: 2.3.1.4	Review of the weights and Measures Act, Cap. 103	ULRC	Assorted stationery	1	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	The Technical Working Group prepared legislative proposals for: a) Legal Metrology; and b) The Scientific and Industrial Metrology. Data analysis exercise was completed. Report writing exercise is ongoing.	
		ULRC	Bill drafting (Venue, transport, Facilitation for drafters, refreshments, fuel)	1	19,400,000	19,400,000	19,140,000		
		ULRC	Data entry and analysis	1	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000		
		ULRC	Purchase of research materials (Weights and Measures standards and Text books)	5	1,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000		
		ULRC	Report writing	1	17,400,000	17,400,000	17,400,000		
		ULRC	Research assistant	1	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000		
		ULRC	Validation meetings (5mtgs * 10pax)	5	3,500,000	17,500,000	17,500,000		
		ULRC	Study report launch (media coverage, refreshments)	1	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000		
URS: 2.3.1.4		Hold consultative engagements with indigenous communities and policy makers on Traditional Knowledge legislation	URSB	Hotel Services	4	7,500,000	30,000,000		-
			URSB	Fuel	4	750,000	3,000,000		-
	URSB		Participants Allowances	200	50,000	10,000,000	-		
	URSB		Staff Allowances	160	200,000	32,000,000	-		
ULR: 2.3.1.5	Review of the legislation relating to labour exploitation		ULRC	Consultant	1	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	Draft study report was developed
			ULRC	Consultations with stakeholders	1	30,000,000	30,000,000	-	
		ULRC	Bill drafting (Venue, transport, Facilitation for drafters, refreshments, fuel)	1	19,400,000	19,400,000	-		
		ULRC	Report writing	1	17,400,000	17,400,000	-		
		ULRC	Validation meetings (5mtgs * 10pax)	5	4,000,000	20,000,000	-		
		ULRC	Engagement with the line Minister, OPM, AG to officially submit the study report	1	6,800,000	6,800,000	-		
		ULRC	Study report launch (media coverage, refreshments)	1	8,200,000	8,200,000	-		
		ULRC							

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
ULR: 2.3.1.6	Revision of Subsidiary Laws as at 31st December 2020	ULRC	Working group meetings (proof reading sessions)	10	12,000,000	120,000,000	24,000,000	(I) Revised S.Is of 2016 (79 S. Is, 17 Ord, 3 LN), 2017 (23 S. Is and 6 Ord), 2018 (13 LN and Ord) and S. Is 2020 (except 36 of them). (II) Typeset (Vols. 27, 2011, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019) (III) 13/14 Volumes of S.Is were consolidated
		ULRC	Editorial committee review	5	10,000,000	50,000,000	-	
		ULRC	Research assistant	2	12,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	
<i>Strategic Output 2.3.2 Strengthen commercial dispute resolution institutions and processes</i>								
Jud 2.3.2.1	Fast track backlog cases in the commercial division to unlock tied up business funds	Judiciary	case disposal	500	500,000	250,000,000	160,000,000	
<i>Strategic Output 2.3.3 Strengthen land dispute resolution institutions and processes</i>								
Jud 2.3.3.1	Fast track mortgages and infrastructure cases to enhance competitiveness	Judiciary	disposal of land cases -land division	500	500,000	250,000,000	180,000,000	
		Judiciary	disposal of land cases -circuits	500	500,000	250,000,000	8,600,000	
MoJ: 2.3.3.1	Strengthen the Public Trustee Role by reviving the Trust Causes (TC's) for purposes of winding up hence reducing lead time and ensuring quality services delivered	MoJCA/ AdminGen	Allowances (3 officers x 100 Estates)	300	120,000	36,000,000	36,000,000	The lead time for winding up estates has been reduced from One year to 3 months. After the beneficiary has reached 18 years, the estate is immediately wound up and a certificate of compliance obtained there by discharging the Administrator General. We wind up estates that are administered by the Administrator General
		MoJCA/ AdminGen	Fuel for inspection (100 Estates x 20 litres per Estate)	2,000	4,300	8,600,000	8,600,000	
ULS: 2.3.3.1	Hold Land Colloquium in the 4 regions across the country: East, West, North and Central	ULS	Venue hire for eastern, western and northern regions	3	2,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	
		ULS	Venue hire for central region	1	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	
		ULS	refreshments for participants in eastern, western, and northern regions (50 participants per region)	150	20,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	
		ULS	refreshments for participants in central region	200	40,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	
		ULS	Fuel to eastern, western and northern regions to conduct the regional colloquium. Eastern 649km, Western 720km, North-eastern 692km	2,106	4,000	8,424,000	8,100,000	550 advocates who are members of Uganda Law Society were trained on Land Administration and conveyance practices between the months of May and June 2022.
		ULS	Per diem for 2 facilitators in each of the 3 regions (2*2*120,000)	12	120,000	1,440,000	1,400,000	The two facilitators were paid.
		ULS	Allowances for 3 facilitators for central region	3	200,000	600,000	600,000	Allowance for the 3 facilitators was paid.

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
MoJ: 2.3.3.2	Operationalize the working committee handling Succession Register and Certificates	MoJCA/ AdminGen	Hold 24 working committee meetings each at 500,000/= (Package Conference)	6	5,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	The Committee was operationalised consisting of 20 stakeholder members. These are from Administrator General, Judiciary, Land-Office, Academia, Parliament and Police as envisaged in the Terms of Reference.
		MoJCA/ AdminGen	Facilitation allowance for 16 members each at 90,000/= X 6 meetings	96	90,000	8,640,000	8,640,000	
		MoJCA/ AdminGen	Facilitation allowance for officers supporting the working committee 10 X 150,000/= X 6 meetings	60	90,000	5,400,000	5,400,000	
		MoJCA/ AdminGen	Transport refund for 20 persons Facilitation for data retrieval in institution 20 X 48 days	96	50,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	
Strategic Output 2.3.4 ADR, small claims procedure and land courts rolled out								
JSC: 2.3.4.1	Public sensitization on ADR and Small Claims Procedure 5 regions [Radio talk shows]	JSC	Radio airtime	5	1,100,000	5,500,000	-	Radio talk shows on ADR and small claims were procedure were conducted in Kayunga, Mpigi, Tororo, Mbale, Kampala and Lira
		JSC	Fuel	5	600,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	
		JSC	staff subsistence	5	1,380,000	6,900,000	6,900,000	
MoJ: 2.3.4.1	Conduct 2 Regional Sessions in Gulu and Mbarara to handle Complaints against Advocates so as to reduce on the cost of prosecution met by complainants	MoJCA/ LC	Venue Hire (2 days x 2 Regions)	4	4,000,000	16,000,000	-	The activity was not funded
		MoJCA/ LC	Allowances for Chairperson (2 days x 2 regions)	4	500,000	2,000,000	-	
		MoJCA/ LC	Allowances for Members (4 Members x 2 days x 2 regions)	16	400,000	6,400,000	-	
		MoJCA/ LC	Allowances for State Attorneys (10SA x 2 days x 2 regions)	40	120,000	4,800,000	-	
		MoJCA/ LC	Fuel (2000litrs x 2 regions)	4,000	4,300	17,200,000	-	
		MoJCA/ LC	Stationery	2	5,000,000	10,000,000	-	
Strategic Intervention 2.4: Strengthen Institutional Capacity and Decision Making								
Strategic Output 2.4.1 Capacity of Staff enhanced								
DPP: 2.4.1.1	Enhancement of skills of ODPP Prosecutors	DPP	Prosecution-led-investigations in homicide cases	1	150,000,000	150,000,000	-	

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
		DPP	Prosecution-led-investigations and prosecution on trafficking in persons investigations and prosecutions	25	5,000,000	125,000,000	65,000,000	38 registered Trafficking in Persons cases were handled through Prosecution-led investigations
NIR: 2.4.1.1	Enhance capacity of District Offices in Records Management	NIRA	Procurement of filling cabinets	121	1,200,000	145,200,000	30,000,000	
UPF: 2.4.1.1	Capacity building on data management and report production for 4 M&E focal point officers by UMI.	UPF	four officers trained	4	10,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	
URS: 2.4.1.1	Customer care training	URSB	Staff trained and equipped	600	100,000	60,000,000	-	
MoJ: 2.4.1.10	Train Officers about the newly developed Complaints Handling Mechanism/Procedure	MoJCA/FA	Meals and Refreshments (100 pax x 3 days)	300	75,000	22,500,000	22,500,000	
		MoJCA/FA	Assorted Stationery	1	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	
		MoJCA/FA	Transport Refund for participants	100	100,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	
URS: 2.4.1.10	Training of all Region Offices staff on the Use of URSB Online services and programs - 5 Officers, 3 days perdiem, 5 training in the 5 regional Offices & 1 for the branch Staff..	URSB				0	-	
		URSB	Fuel	500	4,500	2,250,000	-	
		URSB	Perdiem	150	200,000	30,000,000	-	
		URSB	SDA	150	40,000	6,000,000	-	
URS: 2.4.1.12	Training of registrars and records officers on ADR and electronic documents management	URSB				0	-	
		URSB	Hotel services to facilitate Training of records officers	80	150,000	12,000,000	-	
		URSB	Consultant to facilitate participants during the training of staff in records management	2	5,000,000	10,000,000	-	
		URSB	SDA for the participants	40	40,000	1,600,000	-	
		URSB	User training- EDMS/Onbase	8	7,000,000	56,000,000	-	
		URSB	Hotel services to facilitate participants in EDMS/Onbase training	150	150,000	22,500,000	-	
		URSB	Transport Refund	150	40,000	6,000,000	-	

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
DCI: 2.4.1.2	Build capacity of IT staff to manage established e-systems(systems/vendor dependence)	DCIC				0	-	
		DCIC	Course fees	7	7,500,000	52,500,000	52,500,000	
MIA: 2.4.1.2	Train staff in gender and equity responsive policy development	MIA/PPAD				0	-	
		MIA/PPAD	transport refund for participants x 2days	100	100,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	
		MIA/PPAD	meals for 50 participants x 2days	100	60,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	
		MIA/PPAD	facilitation allowances	12	100,000	1,200,000	2,000,000	
		MIA/PPAD	venue hire	2	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	
		MIA/PPAD	Assorted stationery	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Staff trained in gender and equity responsive policy development
UHR: 2.4.1.3	T.O.T in Human Rights Based Approach for UHRC field office staff	UHRC	Stationary and issuance of certificates to participants	1	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	
		UHRC	Full board accommodation for 30 field office staff for 3 days	90	520,000	46,800,000	16,200,000	
		UHRC	Transport refund for 30 participants	30	100,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	UHRC conducted a training of Trainers (TOT) on Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) for Human Rights Officers from Field offices. A total of 35 (11M, 24F) staff acquired skills and knowledge on HRBA and developed new creative ideas on how to address challenges in managing daily work in the office
		UHRC	Honoraria for facilitators	8	1,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	
UPF: 2.4.1.3	Train 368 (RPCs, DPCs and OC Stations) in planning, monitoring and reporting.	UPF				0	16,600,000	327 (64F) officers were trained in planning, monitoring and reporting from 19 policing regions. More training need to be undertaken for RPCs, DPCs and OC stations to enable them to effectively participate in the planning, monitoring and reporting processes as we implement the UPF's strategic policing plan and NDP/III.
		UPF	training of 368 officers	368	460,000	169,280,000	158,000,000	
		UPF	Facilitation for facilitators	196	130,000	25,480,000	28,000,000	
DCI: 2.4.1.4	Training on e-Passport processes for staff at decentralised regional passport offices(at the Immigration Training Academy Nakasongola)	DCIC				0	-	
		DCIC	meals and refreshments	400	60,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	50 immigration staff drawn from Gulu, Mbarara and Mbale regional offices were trained on the e-passport system with focus on quality assurance in biometric enrollment, payment systems and technical aspects of the NIRA database
		DCIC	out of pocket facilitation	400	22,000	8,800,000	6,000,000	

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
Jud: 2.4.1.4	Train 80 Staff in customer care management to enhance the Judiciary Call Centre and Information desks	Judiciary				0	-	
		Judiciary	Conference Package (80*2*160,000)	160	160,000	25,600,000	10,000,000	
		Judiciary	Night per diem (80*2*140,000)	160	140,000	22,400,000	10,000,000	
		Judiciary	transport refund (80*2*80,000)	160	100,000	16,000,000	10,000,000	
MoJ: 2.4.1.5	Build capacity for MDAs on Policy and Legislative process in Uganda	MoJCA/ FPC				0	-	The Capacity Building Workshop was organized by the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Directorate of First Parliamentary Counsel (DJFPC). The Directorate is responsible for drafting all Government legislation including Bills for debate and passing into law by Parliament, and statutory instruments. The overall objective of the Workshop was to sensitise Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) on the development of policy and the legislative process in Uganda to enable them build capacity in developing policy and understand the legislative process in Uganda.
		MoJCA/ FPC	Allowance for facilitators (8 facilitators x 2 days)	8	500,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	This workshop took place at Imperial Golf View Hotel Entebbe from 24 th to 25 th November 2022. The participants were from various MDAs namely representatives from the Cabinet Secretariat Office of the President, Ministry of Defence, the Uganda Law Reform Commission, Ministry of Works and Transport, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Public Service, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives, Ministry of East African Community Affairs and Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs.
		MoJCA/ FPC	Full board accommodation for 100 pax X 2 days)	200	550,000	110,000,000	45,000,000	By the end of the workshop, participants had understood the work of The Ministry of Justice and constitutional affairs and the role of FPC in particular.
		MoJCA/ FPC	Transport refund (100 pax x 100,000)	100	100,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	
		MoJCA/ FPC	Venue Hire for 2 days	2	5,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	
		MoJCA/ FPC	Stationery	1	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	
UHR: 2.4.1.5	Training in Effective Process serving for 40 staff involved in the disposal of Human Rights Complaints	UHRC					-	
		UHRC	Full board accommodation for 40 staff for 3 days	120	520,000	62,400,000	20,600,000	UHRC Conducted a training in effective process serving which attracted 40 (19M, 20F) participants involved in the disposal of human rights complaints
		UHRC	Stationery and issuing of certificates	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	
		UHRC	Transport refund	40	100,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	
		UHRC	Honoraria for facilitators	8	1,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
DCI: 2.4.1.6	Capacity building of 80 Immigration staff at headquarters on client relations/ Customer care and Public Relations(at Immigration Training Academy Nakasongola)	DCIC	Facilitation for trainers	4	1,500,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	
		DCIC	out of pocket facilitation-participants	320	22,000	7,040,000	-	
		DCIC	meals and refreshments	320	50,000	16,000,000	14,000,000	
		DCIC	communication system	4	200,000	800,000	-	
MoJ: 2.4.1.8	Strategic Leadership Management for Directors and Heads of Department	MoJCA/FA	Venue Hire (3 days)	3	5,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	The training was designed to enhance the leadership capacities that enlist talent, shared vision and results based performance culture. The major objectives of the training were:
		MoJCA/FA	Full Board Accomodation (20pax x 3 days)	60	900,000	54,000,000	54,000,000	To demonstrate understanding of the National Development Aspirations in the context of Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs; and
		MoJCA/FA	Meals and refreshments(3 days x 20 pax)	60	75,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	Identify and commit to actions for results based performance.
		MoJCA/FA	Facilitators Allowances (4pax x 3 days)	12	500,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	This training was attended by Directors, Heads of Departments and Regional Officers. It was carried out from 6 th to 7 th December 2021 by the civil service college in Mukono.
		MoJCA/FA	Stationery	1	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	There were 28 participants of which 10 were male (36%) and 18 were female (64%). These included Staff from the Head office, (Directors, Department Heads and other officers) and Heads of Regional offices.
		MoJCA/FA	Fuel	2,000	4,300	8,600,000	8,600,000	The training covered topics like Transformational Leadership, Information and Records Management, Performance Management Communication in the Public Service Managing Employee Diversity among other topics.
<i>Strategic Output 2.4.2 Planning, Supervision and M&E systems enhanced</i>								
DGA: 2.4.2.1	Strategic Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	DGAL	Quality Assurance, Monitoring and evaluation of DGAL activities	4	21,750,000	87,000,000	87,000,000	The major recommendations from the training were: Monitoring and Evaluation trips to Regional Forensic Laboratories were undertaken to Gulu, Mbarara and Mbale Regional Forensic Laboratories to assess the needs, performance and any quality management gaps that needed to be addressed.
MoJ: 2.4.2.1	Monitoring implementation of JLOS funded activities by the Hon ministers	MoJCA/FA	6 vehicles x 70liters x10 days x 4 quarters	16,800	4,300	72,240,000	40,000,000	The Hon. Deputy Attorney General visited the 07 Regional offices to monitor implementation of JLOS funded activities and also provide political support supervision and social mobilization in the regions.
		MoJCA/FA	Driver 8pple x10 days x 4quarters	320	55,000	17,600,000	14,200,000	The key activities finance with JLOS resources that the Deputy Attorney General visited include:

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
		MoJCA/FA	Bodyguard 6pple x 90,000 x10 days x 4qtr	240	90,000	21,600,000	15,000,000	Uganda Human Rights building in Gulu;
		MoJCA/FA	Staff 6pple x120,000x 10days x 4 quarters	240	120,000	28,800,000	28,800,000	MoJCA Headquarters in Fort Portal; and
		MoJCA/FA	Hon Ministers 3x475,000x10days x 4 quarters	120	475,000	57,000,000	43,000,000	The Land that was provided for the construction of Soroti Regional Office and Staff Quarters, Design and Supervision Consultant for Soroti Regional Office (on site assessment).
Sec. 2.4.2.1	26th JLOS Annual Review (2021) and launch of 1st Access to Justice Strategic Plan	Sector-wide	Live Television Broadcast (3 hrs) (Live Television) and live stream online platforms – Zoom, Facebook, YouTube)	3	15,000,000	45,000,000	117,250,000	In relation to Mobilization and Political Support, the Deputy Attorney General convened and chaired three Inter Ministerial Committee (on verification and compensation of War debt Claimants) Meetings in Acholi, Lango and TesoSub-regions.
		Sector-wide	Live production and signal distribution	3	5,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	Annual review held both physical and with an on line segment broadcast live on NTV.
		Sector-wide	Production of promos and event profiles	10	1,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	
		Sector-wide	Pre and Post conference prime talk shows	4	15,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	
		Sector-wide	News story (live@9 segment) - special edition on the 26th annual JLOS Review	1	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	
		Sector-wide	Social media information dissemination	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	
		Sector-wide	Print / digital Media (print and digital content) –	4	20,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	
		Sector-wide	Media Coverage	20	50,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
		Sector-wide	Preparation and Printing of Annual Report	1,000	80,000	80,000,000	74,222,000	1000 copies of the annual report printed and disseminated
		Sector-wide	Venue / facility for JLOS Leadership/Steering Committee and Development Partners (staging location for LIVE Broadcast) – Estimated count: 60 Persons	1	50,000,000	50,000,000	150,000,000	
		Sector-wide	Branding and set up of staging location/venue + multimedia equipment (audio visual equipment LED Screens and Public Address System)	1	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	Annual review held at Speke Resort Munonyo as well as joint leadership steering committee preparatory meetings

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
MoJ: 2.4.2.2	Preparation and Production of the MPS and Budget Framework Paper	MoJCA/ PPU	Production of the Ministerial Policy Statement	850	85,000	72,250,000	72,250,000	This activity involves compilation of data from the different Directorates, Departments and Regional Offices, Analysis and production of Ministerial Policy Statement (MoJCA) and the Budget Framework Paper. The Budget Framework Paper (BFP) and Ministerial Policy Statement were prepared and submitted to Parliament. Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development etc. and copies were printed and distributed to affiliated MDAs Directorates, Departments, and Regional Offices.
Sec: 2.4.2.2	PPU support to M&E, data collection and report writing	Sector-wide	Production of the Budget Framework Paper	850	85,000	72,250,000	72,250,000	
		Sector-wide	Data collection, M&E [UPF, MoJCA, Judiciary, ODP, MIA, UPS, NIRA] (4qtrs x 7 MDAs x 15m)	28	20,000,000	560,000,000	74,945,000	
		Sector-wide	Data collection, M&E [DGAL, LDC, UHRC, ULRC, DCIC, JSC] (4qtrs x 6 MDAs x 10m)	24	15,000,000	360,000,000	70,000,000	
		Sector-wide	Data collection, M&E [TAT, MoL-G, UL, ULRC, MoGLSD] (4qtrs x 5 MDAs x 5m)	20	10,000,000	200,000,000	80,000,000	all institutions of the sector facilitated to collect data and submit reports that were used in the production of the annual and semi annual reports
MoJ: 2.4.2.3	Quarterly policy and coordination meetings for MoJCA and allied institutions	MoJCA/ PPU	workshop costs	4	40,000,000	160,000,000	52,500,000	Following the update of the Governance and Security Programme Implementation Action Plan (PIAP), the Ministry arranged a meeting with the allied institutions to validate the Access to Justice Sub-programme indicators. The indicators were aligned to the revised Government and Security PIAP.
		MoJCA/ PPU	workshop costs	4	40,000,000	160,000,000	40,000,000	
MIA: 2.4.2.3	Quarterly policy and coordination meetings for MIA and allied institutions	MIA/PPAD	workshop costs	4	40,000,000	160,000,000	79,400,000	Quarterly policy and coordination meetings for MIA and allied institutions conducted
Sec: 2.4.2.3	Preparation and dissemination of SWAP Workplan	Sector-wide	Preparation (TC, SC)	3	10,000,000	30,000,000	40,200,000	
		Sector-wide	Printing	1,000	30,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	2021/22 Workplan prepared, printed and disseminated
ULR: 2.4.2.3	Clearance of outstanding M&E obligations	ULRC	outstanding obligations	1	35,000,000	35,000,000	70,000,000	1. Validated the Commission Strategic Plan. 2. Developed the M&E plan
MIA: 2.4.2.4	Preparation and production of the Ministerial Policy Statement	MIA/PPAD	Production of Ministerial Policy Statement	850	100,000	85,000,000	35,200,000	The Ministerial Policy Statement prepared and produced
Sec: 2.4.2.4	Quarterly Joint Monitoring	Sector-wide	Conduct quarterly joint monitoring and inspection	4	75,000,000	300,000,000	229,982,800	5 joint monitoring undertaken with development partners

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
UPF: 2.4.2.4	Develop M&E plan for the strategic policing plan 2. (2020/21 - 2024/25)	UPF	Meals and refreshments	400	25,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	The M&E plan for the strategic policing plan 2 has been developed with consultations from key stakeholders.
		UPF	Consultancy services	1	27,000,000	27,000,000	26,000,000	
		UPF	Assorted stationery	8	300,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	
		UPF	Facilitation for officers	400	50,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	
UPF: 2.4.2.6	Production of crime traffic and fire reports.	UPF	Production of Annual crime report (CID)	1	52,000,000	52,000,000	52,000,000	
MIA: 2.4.2.7	Enhance supervision and monitoring of MIA aligned and allied institutions by Top management	MIA/FA	Field travel expenses for 5 drivers x 4 trips X 5 days	100	90,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	
		MIA/FA	Field travel expenses for 20 top managers x 4 trips	80	475,000	38,000,000	20,960,000	
		MIA/FA	field travel fuels expenses(1000 x 4)	4,000	4,500	18,000,000	12,740,000	
MoJ: 2.4.2.9	Preparation of policy briefs or position papers on key Access to Justice policy issues within the Ministry	MoJ/CA/FA	Allowances (10pax x 16 days x 2 briefs/papers)	320	110,000	35,200,000	-	Supervision and monitoring of MIA aligned and allied institutions by Top management conducted
		MoJ/CA/FA	Fuel to facilitate data collection	2	7,400,000	14,800,000	-	
	Sub Total					27,225,594,000	14,439,290,970	
Outcome 3: Strengthen compliance with the Uganda Bill of Rights								
Strategic Intervention 3.1: Finalise and Implement the Uganda National Action Plan on Human Rights and SDGs;								
<i>Strategic Output 3.1.2 Enhanced access to portable water, and living conditions in detention facilities improved</i>								
UPF: 3.1.2.2	Elimination of the soil bucket system. Remodelling 10 police stations with water borne toilets.	UPF	Construction costs	10	10,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	09 police stations of Kagadi, Kakumiro, Kitgum, Kobolo, Old Kampala, Mityana, Nebbi, Katabi and Nkozi were remodeled with water borne toilets. Due to increased cost of materials and procurement constraints, the target number of police stations to be remodeled was not met. Only 09 out of the 10 planned stations were remodeled. This brings the number of stationed remodeled to 27.
<i>Strategic Output 3.1.3 Fast track disposal of human rights complaints</i>								
MoJ: 3.1.3.2	Handle 200 Human Rights Cases at the Human Rights Tribunal	MoJ/CA/DCL	Human Rights Cases	200	600,000	120,000,000	80,000,000	

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
		MoJCA/ DCL DCL	Witness facilitation	200	100,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	
UHR: 3.1.3.2	Conduct regional tribunal hearings for human rights violations against the youth, PWDs, children among others	UHRC	Concluding 200 cases of human rights violations through regional tribunal hearings	200	1,500,000	300,000,000	100,000,000	The Commission conducted Tribunals as a result, 50 cases were handled of which 44 cases were awarded and 06 cases dismissed or closed for various reasons
UHR: 3.1.3.4	Equip three regional offices (Soroti, Gulu and Central) with vehicles to conduct investigations of alleged human rights violations and reduce on the high backlog of cases at investigation level	UHRC	Support Soroti, Gulu and Central regional offices with vehicles to conduct investigations	2	200,000,000	400,000,000	400,000,000	Two double cabin pick-ups were procured
UPS: 3.1.4.2	Inspection and induction of visiting justices in 40 Prisons	UPS	Induction of visiting justices in 20 Prisons	10	5,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	
MoJ: 3.1.4.3	Presentation of the Country Report on Human Rights to the United Nations	MoJCA/ DLAS	Air tickets (\$3,000 x 1 technical Officers)	1	11,100,000	11,100,000	11,100,000	The presentation of the report was not scheduled
		MoJCA/ DLAS	Perdiem (7 days x 1 technical officers x \$360 per day)	7	1,332,000	9,324,000	9,324,000	
		MoJCA/ DLAS	Air tickets (2 air tickets x \$5,000)	2	18,500,000	37,000,000	16,064,000	
		MoJCA/ DLAS	Perdiem (7 days x \$840 per day x 2)	14	3,108,000	43,512,000	43,512,000	
ULR: 3.1.4.3	Review of the Public Health Act	ULRC	Working group meetings	4	6,300,000	25,200,000	4,982,800	N/A
		ULRC	Inland Travel for officers	10	3,000,000	30,000,000	-	
		ULRC	Validation of the draft	4	15,000,000	60,000,000	-	
UHR: 3.1.4.5	Conduct radio talk shows, television talk shows and air out spot messages on various human rights themes	UHRC	15 Radio talk-shows by the Head Office	6	3,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	A total of 86 radio talks shows with various human rights thematic areas were aired out through 11 regional offices. The talk shows were aired out in different languages and radio stations. These attracted 477(385Male, 92 Female) callers from across the country and were able to get instant feedback in regards to legal advice, status of their files, location of UHRC offices, and toll-free numbers of the Commission.
		UHRC	50 Radio talk-shows by the Regional Offices (5 per regional office)	50	2,000,000	100,000,000	64,000,000	

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
		UHRC	Television talk-shows by Head Office	4	10,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	UHRC conducted a TV talkshow which empowered vulnerable persons and general populace to speak out and defend their rights at all levels so that they are able to effectively participate in decision-making processes in their country. The TV talkshow also empowered duty bearers at all levels to fulfill their obligations towards observance of the rights of vulnerable persons and ensure that justice and fairness is achieved for all in line with the global 2030 agenda of 'leaving no one behind'
ULR: 3.1.4.5	Pre- enactment advocacy on proposed legislation to regulate child grooming for sexual exploitation	ULRC	printing advocacy materials	1,500	7,500	11,250,000	-	N/A
		ULRC	Media engagement	4	12,000,000	48,000,000	-	
		ULRC	Engagement with members of parliament	50	300,000	15,000,000	-	
MoJ: 3.1.4.8	National Launch of the NAP	MoJCA/ DLAS	preparation and Printing of 5000 copies	5,000	30,000	150,000,000	50,000,000	The Ministry reviewed the National Action Plan (NAP) and aligned it with the National Development Plan III, FY2020/2021–FY2024/2025. However, the funds provided were inadequate to fully implement this activity—the National launch of the NAP did not take place.
		MoJCA/ DLAS	Publicity on Media	1	20,000,000	20,000,000	-	
		MoJCA/ DLAS	Brass Band	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	
		MoJCA/ DLAS	Meals	500	100,000	50,000,000	-	
		MoJCA/ DLAS	Per diem for upcountry participants	30	160,000	4,800,000	-	
MoJ: 3.1.4.9	Train Govt PPLUs and M&E officers to mainstream NAP in Government development plans and monitor implementation	MoJCA/ DLAS	Hall hire (training in 12 Regions)	12	1,000,000	12,000,000	-	There were no funds provided for this activity
		MoJCA/ DLAS	Meals	400	75,000	30,000,000	-	
		MoJCA/ DLAS	Accommodation (50pax X3days)	400	350,000	140,000,000	-	
		MoJCA/ DLAS	Fuel- 500litrs per Region	6,000	4,000	24,000,000	-	
		MoJCA/ DLAS	Stationery	12	5,000,000	60,000,000	-	
		MoJCA/ DLAS	Allowances (Out of Pocket + Transport)	400	200,000	80,000,000	-	

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
		MoJCA/DLAS	Facilitators (5pple)- Accommodation +Presentation	60	350,000	21,000,000	-	
UHR: 3.1.4.9	Support to three regional offices (Fort Portal, Moroto and Arua) to conduct outreaches by purchase of vehicles	UHRC	Purchase of 3 vehicles to conduct civic outreaches in Fort Portal, Moroto and Arua regional offices	1	200,000,000	200,000,000	-	No funds released
UHR: 3.1.4.9	Production and airing out of child friendly human rights skits in the UHRC 10 regional offices	UHRC	Development of child friendly human rights skit in English	1	6,000,000	6,000,000	12,000,000	
		UHRC	Translation of the child friendly human rights skit in 10 local languages(Luganda, Acholi, rutooro, Lunyankole, Ilesot, Akaramajong, Lusoga, Lugbar, Lugishu, Alur, Langi, Runyoro, Rukonjo and Lugwere)	15	2,000,000	30,000,000	24,000,000	
		UHRC	Airing the drama skits on radio	10	15,000,000	150,000,000	18,569,000	The Commission developed Content for child friendly humna rights skits in English, translated and aired out it into 10 local langauages ie Luganda, Acholi, rutooro, Lunyankole, Ilesot, Akaramajong, Lusoga, Lugbar, Lugishu, Alur, Langi, Runyoro, Rukonjo
Strategic Output 3.2.1 Institutional and staff capacity on HRBA enhanced								
UPS: 3.2.1.1	Facilitation and supervision of human rights committees	UPS	Fuel for supervision of human rights committees in 259 Prisons	14,590	3,800	55,442,000	55,442,000	Human rights of staff and offenders promoted through monitoring of all human rights activities, handling of all cases of Human rights violations, monitoring the operations of Human rights committees in 259 stations.
		UPS	Allowances for the human rights committee activities	259	300,000	77,700,000	37,700,000	Service delivery standards and Human rights reviewed and enforced in 259 prisons.
LDC: 3.2.1.2	Enhance capacity of 150 JLOS staff in Human Rights	LDC	Train 150 JLOS staff in a Diploma in Human Rights	150	2,500,000	375,000,000	180,000,000	
UPF: 3.2.1.4	Train 100 officers from refugee settlement districts in human rights and refugee protection laws.	UPF	Training cost	100	400,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	A total of 100 officers (74M & 26F) from the refugee settlements of Kyaka, Nakivale and Kyangwali were trained in human rights and refugee protection laws. The officers were taken through human rights concepts, legal frameworks, protection of refugees and handling asylum seekers.
Strategic Output 3.2.2 Functional human rights mechanisms established and strengthened								

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
UHR: 3.2.2.1	Review of bills that are before Parliament to ensure that they comply with Human Rights standards	UHRC	Hall hire and refreshments to review four bills that are before parliament	4	7,060,000	28,240,000	7,431,000	There were no bills to be reviewed during the reporting period hence the funds were not utilised
		UHRC	Stationary	4	1,141,000	4,564,000	3,000,000	
		UHRC	Transport refund for 60 participants for the review of 4 bills	240	50,000	12,000,000	8,000,000	
		UHRC	Expert allowance for 40 experts for each review	160	250,000	40,000,000	8,209,000	
		UHRC	Rapporteur	4	200,000	800,000	-	
ULS: 3.2.2.1	Printing of quarterly state of Rule of Law reports	ULS	Breakfast meeting to launch the quarterly Rule of Law Reports	140	95,000	13,300,000	13,300,000	3 Breakfast meetings to Launch the quarterly Rule of Law Reports were conducted. Although we had planned for 4 breakfast meetings 3 were conducted because funds were received late
		ULS	Media Houses cover the Rule of Law Report launches and publish the same.	80	20,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	Payment for media coverage was done for 1 launch Although we had planned for media coverages of 4 launches. Monies were advanced late and were not able to spend as planned.
UPF: 3.2.2.1	Conduct 150 inspections and station periodic administrative audits to establish and enforce adherence to human rights observance.	ULS	Livestream of the ULS Rule of Law Reports.	4	1,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	2 Launches were live streamed
		UPF	Inspection costs	150	130,000	19,500,000	19,500,000	Inspections were conducted in 59 police stations. The findings were that; Suspects were being fed one meal a day. The soil bucket system is still being used in 90% of the stations inspected. Non observance of the 48hrs rule in almost all stations visited. Delay of files with RSA/DPP. Suspect's property is kept without being recorded and without them being issued with APP slips.
		UPF	Inspection costs	231	130,000	30,030,000	29,700,000	Conducted inspection of 48 detention facilities in 11 policing regions of Kira, Busoga north, Busoga east, Bukedi north, Elgon, Rwizi, Greater bushenyi, Aswa, Katonga, Savannah and Albertine. The main findings were that; Suspects are detained on civil cases and there is still continuous use of the soil bucket system.
UPF: 3.2.2.3	Procure 15 motorcycles and computers to support regional human rights and legal officers to conduct regular assessments in police stations to ensure observance of human rights.	UPF	Motorcycle cost	15	10,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	Completion for procurement of motorcycles is at evaluation level whereas the computers have been procured pending delivery to beneficiary regions.
		UPF	Desktop computers	15	4,000,000	60,000,000	52,000,000	
UPS: 3.2.2.3	Procurement of Prisoners' blankets	UPS	Procurement of prisoners' blankets for 30,000 Prisoners	30,000	20,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	30,000 Blankets procured for prisoners.

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
UHR: 3.2.2.4	Conduct a national meeting on the rights of PWDs in the country	UHRC	One day hall hire and refreshments for 60 participants	1	7,160,000	7,160,000	7,160,000	The Commission conducted a national meeting (inter ministerial meeting) on the rights of persons with disability in the country. A meeting was attended by 91 (38F, 53M) participants drawn from National Union of Disabled Persons of Uganda (NUDIPU), MoJCA, ULR, Uganda nurses and midwives council, Ministry of works, EOC, NPA, Ministry of Education, Uganda Police Force, Kyambogo, CSOs including mental Health Uganda, Epilepsy Support Association among others. As a result, different Ministries discussed and reviewed actions being implemented to improve the lives of the persons with disabilities, reviewed the application of the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons disabilities, commitments were by made by different MDAs on disability inclusion and implementation of the CRPD concluding observations, resolved to promote the HRBA to disability data and continuous sensitization of the population on the rights of people with disabilities.
		UHRC	Stationary	1	1,431,000	1,431,000	1,431,000	
		UHRC	Transport refund for 60 participants	60	50,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	
		UHRC	Rapporteur	1	200,000	200,000	200,000	
		UHRC	Expert allowance	4	250,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
UPF: 3.2.2.5	Procure motor vehicle to support observance of human rights activities.	UPF	Motor vehicle cost	1	180,000,000	180,000,000	-	No motor vehicle was procured.
UPF: 3.2.2.6	Set up human rights committees in all districts to strengthen the observance of human rights.	UPF	Training costs for committee members.	370	100,000	37,000,000	-	Activity was not conducted
		UPF	Assorted stationary	28	40,000	1,120,000	-	
		UPF	Facilitators	205	130,000	26,650,000	-	
<i>Strategic Output 3.2.3 Citizens empowered on HRBA and avenues for public participation in JLO enhanced</i>								
LDC: 3.2.3.1	Handbook on HIV/AIDS, Law and Human Rights for Government Institutions	LDC			0	0	-	
		LDC	Employ 6 part time research assistants for 6 months	36	600,000	21,600,000	-	
		LDC	Facilitation	1	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	
		LDC	Working group meetings (allowances, refreshments, airtime)	1	6,640,000	6,640,000	-	
		LDC	Preliminary consultations to prepare concept and issues paper	12	2,000,000	24,000,000	-	
		LDC	Validation meeting (meals, Facilitation)	1	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	
		LDC	Printing 400 books	1	4,000,000	4,000,000	-	

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
ULS: 3.2.3.1	Conducting the ULS Annual Rule of Law Week	ULS	Holding the Annual Rule of Law Lawyers Symposium	1	40,000,000	40,000,000	39,000,000	The activity was carried out with funds from ULS. The activity was scheduled for October 2021, however the funds were advanced in 2022. These funds have since been refunded to ULS after receipt of the respective disbursement.
Strategic Intervention 3.3: Strengthen the prevention, detection and elimination of corruption								
<i>Strategic Output 3.3.1 Corruption in JLOS institutions detected, investigated, and combated</i>								
<i>Strategic Output 3.3.2 Capacity of JLOS anti-corruption agencies and accountability mechanisms enhanced</i>								
Jud: 3.3.2.1	disposal of case backlog in the anti-corruption court	judiciary	disposal of cases at ACD	45	5,000,000	225,000,000	40,000,000	
		judiciary	up country case disposal	45	5,000,000	225,000,000	40,000,000	
DPP: 3.3.2.1	Conducting prosecution-led-investigation and prosecution on corruption cases	DPP				0	-	
		DPP	Equipping the newly established cybercrime unit	4	15,000,000	60,000,000	15,000,000	The Cyber Crime Unit at Head Office was furnished with a complete Computer set, UPS, and Printer, work station (executive tables & chair) and a fridge
		DPP	prosecution led investigation and prosecution of corruption cases	90	1,250,000	112,500,000	70,910,000	Prosecution-led investigations were undertaken in the prosecution of 68 Corruption & Money Laundering crimes
Sec: 3.3.2.1	JLOS annual anti-corruption forum	Sector-wide	forum	1	50,000,000	50,000,000	-	
Sec: 3.3.2.2	quarterly inspections by the JLOS inspectors forum	Sector-wide	inspections	4	30,000,000	120,000,000	45,000,000	inspectors forum facilitated
UPF: 3.3.2.1	Conduct anti-corruption training for 50 PSU staff	UPF	Assorted stationery	1	625,000	625,000	625,000	A total of 20 officers drawn from PSU headquarters and specific policing regions were trained.
		UPF	Meals and Refreshments	60	35,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	
		UPF	Facilitation for officers	30	130,000	3,900,000	3,900,000	
		UPF	Transport refund for trainees	50	50,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	
URS: 3.3.2.1	Training of Compliance and Enforcement unit on corruption, integrity, risk, governance and accountability.	URSB	Training	6	6,000,000	36,000,000	-	

Code	Activity Description	Institu- tion	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Dis- bursed	Physical Performance	
JSC: 3.3.2.2	Public engagements on anti-corruption mechanisms in the administration of justice (Radio talkshows)	JSC	Radio airtime	50	3,000,000	150,000,000	68,549,420	42 radio talk shows conducted in Pakwach, Zombo, Lira and Pader, Busia, Tororo, Hoima, Bulisa, Kibale, Kagadi, Gulu, Amuru, Kaberamaido, Soroti, Bundibugyo, Kasese, Kapchorwa, Bududa, Iganga, Budaka. The radio talk shows were to share knowledge on the mandate of the Judicial Service Commission, sensitize the local leaders and the public on corruption tendencies during the administration of Justice, and receive people's inquiries and recommendations regarding administration of justice through open discussions.	
		JSC	Fuel	50	672,000	33,600,000	20,000,000		
		JSC	Staff facilitation	50	1,220,000	61,000,000	30,000,000		
		JSC	Airtime	50	50,000	2,500,000	2,500,000		
UPF: 3.3.2.2	dissemination of anti corruption strategy and the new police form 18	UPF	printing	5,000	10,000	50,000,000	-	Activity was not conducted.	
		UPF	dissemination cost per policing region	28	5,000,000	140,000,000	-		
UPF: 3.3.2.3	Procure 16 motorcycles for 16 PSU regional offices of Luwero, Gulu Mityana, Katwe Masaka, Jinja road, Kawempe, Mbarara, Kabale, Fortportal, Hoima, Arua, Soroti, Moroto, Mbale and Jinja.	UPF	Motorcycle costs	16	10,000,000	160,000,000	-	Procurement of motorcycles was not done.	
UPF: 3.3.2.4		Conduct sensitization of 3,000 police officers on professional standards.	UPF	Meals and refreshments	3,010	30,000	90,300,000		-
			UPF	Assorted stationary	1	1,460,000	1,460,000		-
	UPF		Transport refund for participants	3,000	50,000	150,000,000	-		
	Support the inspection function of UPF to ensure compliance to human rights, anti-corruption and professional policing set standards in 8 policing regions.	UPF	Facilitators	148	130,000	19,240,000	-	Sensitization was not conducted.	
UPF: 3.3.2.5		UPF	Inspection costs	8	4,000,000	32,000,000	20,082,982		
	Sub Total					6,024,888,000	2,684,392,202	Conducted inspection to ensure compliance to human rights, anti-corruption and professional policing set standards in the 15 districts of Tororo, Busia, Butalejja, Mbale, Sironko, Kapchorwa, Bokwo Soroti, Serere, Arua, Zombo, Pakwach, Koboko, Moyo & Yumbe. Supporting the inspection function to monitor the activities of field officers has continuously improved performance of stations over time.	
Strategic Intervention 4.1: Coordination and Advisory Services by Secretariat									
Strategic Output 4.1.1 Staff salary									

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
Pro: 4.1.1.1	Staff emoluments for Secretariat	Program Mgt				0	-	
		Program Mgt	Staff salary for 12 months	12	202,478,700	2,429,744,400	2,479,119,000	
		Program Mgt	Gratuity payments for 12 months	12	60,743,610	728,923,320	704,652,524	
		Program Mgt	NSSF 10% contribution	12	17,644,325	211,731,900	270,000,000	16 members of staff remunerated and gratuity falling due paid.
<i>Strategic Output 4.1.2 Administrative expenses</i>								
Pro: 4.1.2.1	Staff medical insurance and Staff welfare	Program Mgt	Staff medical insurance	1	95,000,000	95,000,000	35,000,000	medical scheme for staff renewed with Jubilee insurance
		Program Mgt	Staff welfare	4	10,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	paid lunch and othe allowances to staff
Pro: 4.1.2.2	Office running Expenses	Program Mgt	Stationary, Photocopying and printing	12	15,000,000	180,000,000	180,000,000	stationery procured
		Program Mgt	Telephones and internet	12	8,000,000	96,000,000	96,000,000	
		Program Mgt	Procurement of equipments, Furniture & fixtures	1	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	procured and delivered
		Program Mgt	Fuel and Lubricants	12	15,500,000	186,000,000	240,000,000	procured and delivered
		Program Mgt	Internet Services	12	2,880,000	34,560,000	30,000,000	paid for services
		Program Mgt	Equipment's, Furniture & machines repairs	12	4,000,000	48,000,000	50,000,000	procured and delivered
		Program Mgt	Vehicle maintenance	4	25,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	
Pro: 4.1.2.3	Supporting Apprentiship program	Program Mgt	Interns	12	2,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	4 interns
<i>Strategic Output 4.1.3 Staff continuous professional development</i>								
Pro: 4.1.3.1	Continous Professional development	Program Mgt	Training and professional development	4	50,000,000	200,000,000	92,500,000	Members of JLOS House CMT trained in contract management
<i>Strategic Output 4.1.5 Secretariat IT services</i>								
Pro: 4.1.5.1	JLOS Website /information portal redesign and branding	Program Mgt	Design and development	1	100,000,000	100,000,000	-	server procured

Code	Activity Description	Institution	Input	Qty	Unit Cost	Amount	Amount Disbursed	Physical Performance
Pro: 4.1.5.2	Redesign of the JLOS Intranet and upgrade of office mail application	Program Mgt	Mail software upgrades / licenses (from on premise Microsoft exchange to office 365, E1 version)	30	2,500,000	75,000,000	24,000,000	Procured a communications platform for the sector secretariat
Pro: 4.1.5.3	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System Program	Program Mgt	Data entry	12	2,000,000	24,000,000	-	4 data entry clerks for the ERP paid
Pro: 4.1.5.4	Procurement of computer hardware and routine repairs/maintenance	Program Mgt	Desktop computers	6	5,000,000	30,000,000	50,000,000	procured
		Program Mgt	Laptops	10	6,000,000	60,000,000	160,000,000	procured
		Program Mgt	Heavy duty document scanner	1	20,000,000	20,000,000	95,000,000	procured
		Program Mgt	UPS devices	6	600,000	3,600,000	27,600,000	procured and delivered
	Sub Total					4,736,559,620	4,747,871,524	
	Grand Total					89,917,602,557	46,348,243,596	



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