



**PARLIAMENT OF UGANDA**

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE 25<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL  
REPORT OF THE UGANDA HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION FOR THE YEAR  
2022**

OFFICE OF THE CLERK TO PARLIAMENT

OCTOBER 2023

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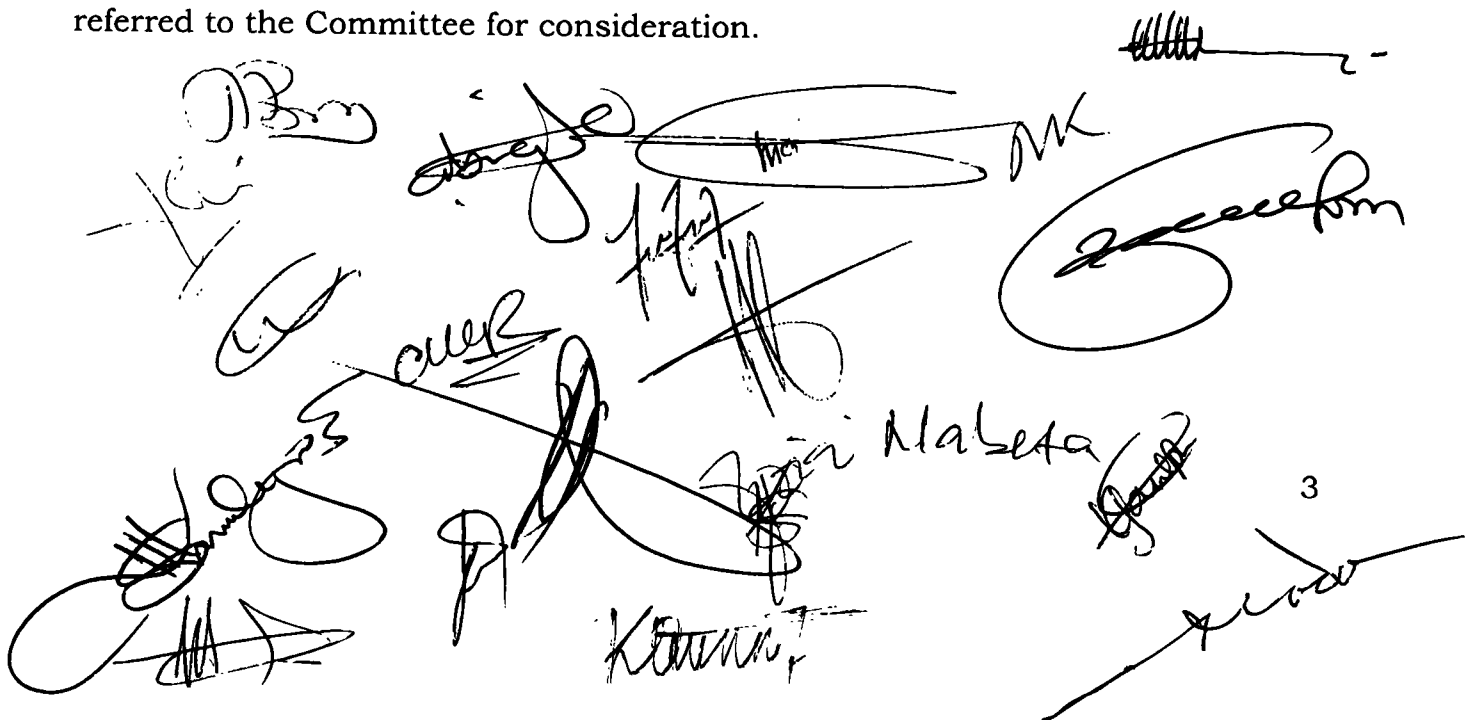
## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Committee on Human Rights, as established under Article 90 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and Rule 156 of the Rules of Procedure of Parliament, is mandated under Rule 185;

- a) to track and report on human rights concerns in every business handled by Parliament;
- b) to monitor Government compliance with national and international human rights instruments to which Uganda is a party and follow up on Government periodic reports to international human rights monitoring bodies;
- c) examine the recommendations in the Uganda Human Rights Commission reports and ensure that Government is held accountable in this regard;
- d) to inquire into any matter relating to human rights in Uganda; and
- e) carry on such other functions relating to human rights as may be assigned to it by Parliament under these Rules or any other law in force.

Article 52 (2) of the Constitution mandates the Uganda Human Rights Commission to submit to Parliament annual reports on the state of human rights in the country.

During the 3<sup>rd</sup> Sitting of the 1<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Session of the 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament held on Tuesday 20<sup>th</sup> June 2023, the 25<sup>th</sup> Annual Report on the State of Human Rights and Freedoms in Uganda for the year 2022 was laid before the House and referred to the Committee for consideration.

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## 2.0 SCOPE

The Committee restricted itself to the 25<sup>th</sup> Annual Report of the Uganda Human Rights Commission for the year 2022.

The Committee considered a broad range of cross cutting and multisectoral issues on which the Uganda Human Rights Commission made recommendations.

Ministries, Departments and Agencies were required to provide progress on their implementation of the recommendations made to them by the Uganda Human Rights Commission in the aforementioned Annual Report.

## 3.0 METHODOLOGY

The Committee held meetings and received memoranda from the following;

- i. Courts of Judicature
- ii. Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Industry
- iii. Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs/ Uganda Peoples Defence Forces
- iv. Ministry of Education and Sports
- v. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
- vi. Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
- vii. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- viii. Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
- ix. Ministry of Health
- x. Ministry of Internal Affairs
- xi. Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
- xii. Ministry of Water and Environment/ National Environmental Management Authority
- xiii. Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
- xiv. Office of the President/ Ministry of Ethics and Integrity
- xv. Parliament of Uganda
- xvi. Petroleum Authority of Uganda
- xvii. Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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- xviii. Uganda National Oil Company
- xix. Uganda Police Force
- xx. Uganda Prisons Service

The Committee scrutinised the 25<sup>th</sup> Annual Report of the Uganda Human Rights Commission for the year 2022.

The Committee also reviewed documents including;

- i. relevant Treaties ratified by Uganda,
- ii. National Disaster Risk Management Plan, March 2022
- iii. the Refugees Act, 2006
- iv. Uganda's Reports to the United Nations Universal Periodic Review (UPR),
- v. resolutions and declarations passed by different legislative bodies such as the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the European Parliament specifically relating to Uganda,
- vi. previous Committee reports on UHRC annual Reports for the years 2018 - 2021.

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#### 4.0 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Rt. Hon. Speaker and Hon. Members,

The Uganda Human Rights Commission is established by Article 51 of the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, and operationalized by the Uganda Human Rights Commission Act No. 4 of 1997 as well as the Uganda Human Rights Commission Procedure Rules No. 22 of 1998.

The Commission's statutory establishment coupled with its entrenchment under the Constitution guarantees the Commission's independence and also, ensures its long-term existence. The decision to establish a permanent National Human Rights Institution in our country was taken in recognition of Uganda's violent and turbulent history that had been characterized by arbitrary arrests, detention without trial, torture and brutal repression with impunity particularly on the part of security organs during both pre- and post-independence era; and this violent and turbulent situation had more devastating effects and consequences for women and children than the other people in our country.

The core functions of the Commission include among others: receiving and investigating complaints on human rights violations; inspecting detention facilities such as police, prisons, juvenile and military detention centers; monitoring the human rights situation in the country; monitoring Government's compliance with International Human Rights instruments; education, sensitization and awareness raising on human rights; as well as encouraging the public to defend the constitution which contains among other provisions, the Bill of Rights in Chapter Four.

Under Article 53 (1) of the Constitution, the UHRC also has powers of a court to summon or order a person to produce any document or record relevant to its investigation; it has powers to question any person in respect of any subject matter under its investigation, and powers to commit a person for contempt of its orders. If satisfied that there has been a human rights violation involved in

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the detention or restriction of any person, the Commission may order for the release of the detained or restricted person. In addition, using its quasi-judicial powers the Commission hears complaints through its Tribunal which may order for payment of compensation or any other legal remedy or redress where found necessary. To sum it all up, the Commission has jurisdiction over all the human rights enshrined in the Constitution, and those contained in the various International and Regional human rights instruments ratified by Uganda.

The UHRC has five Directorates through which it executes its mandate, namely: Complaints, Investigations and Legal Services; Research, Education and Documentation; Monitoring and Inspections; Regional Services; and Finance and Administration. The Commission also has 12 regional offices located evenly across the country and specifically, in Gulu, Fort Portal, Mbarara, Soroti, Moroto, Jinja, Masaka, Arua, Hoima, Lira, Kabale and Kampala for the Central Region. In addition, there are 11 field offices which serve the public under some of the aforementioned Regional Offices.

The Headquarters of the Commission are located in Kampala Capital City. All these offices implement the mandate of the Commission of protection and promotion of human rights including the rights of children, with the Regional and Field Offices taking the services of the Commission closer to the ordinary people living far away from Kampala in the various regions of the country.



Nabeta

#### 4.1 MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

##### **UHRC Recommendations, responses, and, Committee recommendations**

**Recommendation 1: The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development should prioritize support for the Kalangala Palm Oil project to boost domestic production of palm oil and its alternatives to reduce the county's dependence on imports.**

Government is committed to continue supporting oil palm project production in Kalangala. To date palm oil small holder farmers have been supported to establish 5,891 hectares of oil palm, exceeding the original target of 4,700 ha. This intervention has reduced Uganda crude palm import by approximately US\$ 30 million per annum.

***The Committee recommends that the scope of the Kalangala Oil Palm project should be reviewed and expanded given its role in import substitution.***

**Recommendation 2: The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Ministry of Works and Transport, as well as the Ministry of Science and Technology, should as a long-term measure, fast-track investment in electric transport means to reduce dependency on fuel.**

Government remains committed towards investment in electric transportation to reduce dependency on fuel through Kira Motors Corporation (KMC). In the FY 2023 /24, UGX 20 bn has been appropriated to KMC to support them through their commercialization phase.

***The Committee recommends Kira Motors Corporation should be supported with more funding to expedite the transition to the commercialization phase.***

**Recommendation 3: The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development should increase funding to UPF to facilitate the construction of decent offices with the requisite facilities and amenities that are in line with human rights standards on police stations, provision of adequate equipment and supplies and dissemination of laws to all personnel.**

Government of Uganda is committed to providing decent Offices for Police Stations with the requisite equipment, facilities and amenities in line with the

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international standards. To that end, all the designs and standards construction of public buildings and Offices are approved by the relevant Government Agencies.

***The Committee recommends that UPF should be availed with adequate resources in a phased manner to facilitate the construction of decent offices for Police stations with the requisite equipment, facilities and amenities across the country.***

**Recommendation 4: The Ministry of Finance should avail sufficient funding in all districts so the they can adequately respond to environment crises.**

The overall Budget for environment across all Local Governments was enhanced from Ushs.700Million in FY2020/21 to Ushs.3.5Billion in FY2021/22 and FY 2022 / 23. Ushs 4.5bn was provided to LGs in the budget for FY 2023/24 to cater for environment related interventions. In addition, LGs can allocate funds from their respective unconditional grants for the same purpose.

***The Committee recommends timely release of funds to enable all Local Governments respond to environment related interventions.***

**Recommendation 5: The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development should ensure that all Ministries, departments, agencies and local governments have specific budgets for gender equality and social inclusion, including women's empowerment, per the Public Finance Management Act 2015.**

This Ministry, in conjunction with the Equal Opportunities Commission, issued a Gender & Equity Certificate to each qualifying MDA after thorough analysis of their Budget Estimates for Gender and Equity requirements.

***The committee recommends budgetary increase for gender equality and social inclusion of the following categories; children, older persons and persons with disabilities.***

**Recommendation 6: The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development Should allocate and release adequate financial resources to clear the pending pension arrears and regularly allocate and release adequate finances to the Public Service Pension Scheme going forward.**

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Ushs. 38.8bn has been provided in the budget for FY 2023/24 to cater for verified pension and gratuity arrears.

***The committee recommends that accounting officers should prioritize timely payment of pensions. All pension arrears should be paid.***

**Recommendation 7: The Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development should prioritize budgetary allocation to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries to ensure sufficient investment in agriculture to help with information gathering and research, thereby contributing to development.**

The budget for MAAIF has increased from Ushs. 564.4bn in FY 2022/23 to Ushs. 1030.994bn in FY 2023/24. The funds will be geared towards supporting mechanization of agriculture, establishment of irrigation facilities, supporting PDM interventions in LGs, among others, in order to increase agricultural production across the country.

MoFPED has also supported MAAIF through the Agriculture Cluster Development Project to establish the National Food and Agricultural Statistical System (NFASS) to ensure that agricultural data is reliable, timely, consistent, disaggregated, and accessible to facilitate planning and decision making in MAAIF, its Agencies and Local Governments. The NFASS has been piloted in 5 districts of Nebbi, Amuru, Iganga, Kalungu and Ntungamo and is being rolled out to five sub regions of Lango, Karamoja, Bukedi, Teso, Elgon.

***The Committee recommends timely release of funds to enable the Ministry and other stakeholders to effectively implement the planned activities as per their work plans.***

**Recommendation 8: The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development should effectively fund the remand homes.**

Funds have been allocated in the budget for FY2023/24 to fund activities of Remand Homes.

**Recommendation 9: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development should sufficiently fund the Uganda Human Rights Commission so that it can pay competitive wages to its staff to address the challenge of high staff turnover.**

The Uganda Human Rights Commission has sufficient Wage allocation for staff in post. Salary enhancement awaits a comprehensive review of salaries across Government.

***Salary enhancement was suspended by one year (for FY 2023/24) and implementation of the comprehensive salary enhancement plan will commence effective FY 2024/25 as per 2<sup>nd</sup> Budget Call Circular page 3 (iv). Issued on 15<sup>th</sup> February 2023***

**Recommendation 10: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development should allocate funds to the Uganda Human Rights Commission to acquire at least 43 new Vehicles and maintain the existing fleet.**

In FY2021/22, Uganda Human Rights Commission was allocated additional Ushs. 1bn, specifically for procurement of Vehicles. A significant allocation on procurement of vehicles was also maintained in the budget for FY2022/23.

***Vehicle purchase was frozen in FY 2023/24 with exception of the purchase of hospital ambulances, vehicles for medical supplies / distribution, agricultural extension services, security and revenue mobilization. Refer to 2<sup>nd</sup> Budget Call Circular page 4 (vi)***

**Recommendation 11: The Uganda Human Rights Commission should be allocated the funds to acquire speedboats for the two field Offices (Buvuma and Kalangala) based on the islands.**

This shall be considered in the medium term. In the meantime, the Vote could utilize transport means provided by Government through the Ministry of Works and Transport.

**Recommendation 12: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development should sufficiently fund the Uganda Human Rights Commission so that it stops depending on donor funding for the execution of its core activities.**

Over years the Uganda Human Rights Commission has been supported to cover the Gap created by exit of Donors. For example, Funds were provided to absorb into the structure, the staff previously facilitated by the Donors.

***Refer to 2<sup>nd</sup> Budget Call Circular page 3 (14)***

**Recommendation 13: The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development should make budgetary provisions for capital development to construct the Uganda Human Rights Commission headquarters and regional office premises**

Construction of New Offices was halted, awaiting the finalization of the Government Campus.

*Only allocations for on-going commitments under multi-year projects and retooling projects have been provided. Refer to 2<sup>nd</sup> Budget Call Circular page 4 (ix)*

**Recommendation 14: The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development should provide adequate funding for the Uganda Human Rights Commission to invest significantly in information, communication and technology. This includes affordable internet of appropriate speed, equipment, software and apps to support case management, human rights education, and monitoring.**

The Uganda Human Rights Commission has an annual budget allocation of Ushs.276 Million for ICT. Additional resources shall be considered in the medium term.

**Recommendation 15: The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development should increase the budgetary allocation for the health Sector in line with the Abuja Declaration to improve the health needs of all citizens, including women.**

The Ministry of Finance is aware that in April 2001, the Heads of State of the African Union pledged to set a target of allocating 15% of their annual budgets to improve the health sector.

The Health Sub-programme budget has been increasing in nominal terms as well as in percentage terms. In FY 2021/22 the allocation had reached 14%. As you may be aware, Government enhanced the salaries of scientists mainly medical personnel and this will further push the ratio even higher.

In the medium term, given the change in focus in the NDP III to prioritize enhancing the productivity and social wellbeing of the population in the country, more investment is expected in the sector in the medium term.



In the budget for FY 2023/24, Government has prioritized the Human Capital Development Program to which the Health Sub-programme belongs.

For example, starting FY 2023/24, Government committed to annually increase the budget for ARVs by Shs. 50 Billion.

***The Committee recommends provision of adequate funds to the health sector as per the Abuja Declaration to enable the sector improve the health needs of all citizens.***

**Recommendation 16: The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development should provide adequate funding to the National Environment Management Authority to maintain and sustain warning systems where applicable.**

The total budget allocation for Vote 150-NEMA has been increased from UGX 18.943 billion in FY 2022/23 to UGX 41.360b in FY 2023/24 to facilitate recruitment of additional staff and strengthen environmental protection.

**Recommendation 17: The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development should increase funding to provide adequate accommodation for Police Officers.**

In the budget for FY 2022/23, this Ministry provided funding of Shs. 26.212Bn for the following;

- i. construction of 7 Accommodation blocks (10 units per block) in Nakasongola, Sheema, Busolwe, Mitooma, Kanungu, Kakumiro, Katwe-Kabatoro and Ntungamo;
- ii. completed construction and commissioned 7 Blocks (420 housing units) of Naguru apartments;
- iii. construction of Kira Division staff apartments (24 units) is at 80%.
- iv. erected & installed 5,410 Double Occupancy Uniports out of 6,446 (84%) across the country;
- v. constructed 45 housing units (5 units each block) in Butebo, Bukwo, Namisindwa, Amudat, Alebtong, Nabilatuk, Karenga, Kwanja & Obongi pending commissioning.

***The Committee recommends that the Ministry of Finance should give special consideration to the development budget of the Uganda Police Force to improve their living conditions in the short to medium term.***

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#### 4.2 MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

##### UHRC Recommendations, responses, and, Committee recommendations

**Recommendation 1: The Ministries of Water and Environment and Trade and Industry should ensure that all development projects around water bodies are preceded by undertaking full and comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessments.**

Section 110 of the National Environment Act 2019 and the National Environment (Environmental and Social Assessment) Regulations, S.I No. 143 of 2020 provides for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to be undertaken to evaluate the environmental and social impacts, risks or other concerns of a given project and this includes development projects that may have potential negative impacts on water bodies/ water resources.

The National Environment Act, No. 5, 2019 under Schedule 5 lists those projects for which comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) is mandatory.

The developer is responsible for undertaking ESIA. The ESIA is submitted to NEMA by the developer. NEMA subjects the ESIA to review by lead agencies and their review comments/ inputs are incorporated into the ESIA approval conditions issued by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). In the case of projects that may have impacts on water bodies, the ESIA approval conditions will spell out measures to mitigate the potential adverse impacts identified in the ESIA.

NEMA does not approve any proposed project or activity that is out of character with and is likely to cause adverse and / or irreversible environmental and social impacts within and beyond the targeted project site / area.

Depending on the scope and scale of a proposed development falls under a policy or plan or programme (PPP), this category does not fall under the scope of an environmental and social impact assessment, but rather the policy, plan or programme should be subjected to a strategic environment assessment (SEA). SEA Regulation of 2020 are in place as well as the SEA Guidelines. Projects are normally drawn out of a programme.

NEMA in partnership with lead agencies including districts ensures that all development projects are preceded by undertaking full and comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessments including projects around water bodies.

Annual and Quarterly supervisory and monitoring visits are undertaken to ensure compliance of the developments with the ESIA Certificate Conditions and environmental laws.

***The Committee recommends that the Ministry should ensure that all Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Supervisory and Monitoring Reports are made available to the public.***

**Recommendation 2: The Ministry of Water and Environment should review the National Wetland Policy and develop a Wetland Policy and develop a Wetland Resource Bill to address the challenges and issues of wetland management.**

### **Wetland Policy**

- a. Regulatory Impact Assessment review for the Wetland Policy and Wetland Bill was completed.
- b. Stakeholder consultations at all levels (Local and Central Government) have been concluded and Stakeholder Consultation Report prepared.
- c. A draft revised Wetland Policy has been prepared based on the Consultation Report and technical input.
- d. The draft Wetland Policy is due for National level validation and buy in: several engagements are planned to present the draft policy to relevant policy organs and all the stakeholders for validation before presentation to cabinet by November 2023.

### **Wetland Bill**

- a. The principles for the proposed Wetlands Bill were approved by Cabinet
- b. Regional Local Government consultations have been concluded
- c. Consultations with other stakeholders (MDAs, Religious, Cultural institutions, CSOs etc.) are on-going to be concluded by September 2023
- d. A technical draft of the Wetlands Bill has been prepared and will be ready by November 2023 for submission to First Parliamentary Council for legal drafting of the bill.

***The Committee recommends that the Wetland Policy and the Bill should be handled expeditiously to address the challenges faced in wetland protection and encroachment.***

**Recommendation 3: Before releasing waste into water bodies, industries and municipal corporations must mandate treatment and management to nullify the hazardous properties of the disposed materials.**

The National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations, S.I. No. 49/2020 requires a person who generates waste to take measures to ensure that waste is properly managed so that it does not cause harm to the human health or the environment, or pollution to the environment.

In the approval of projects, one of the conditions in the ESIA approval certificate is for the developer to Put in place mechanisms or systems for handling all forms of waste, both hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated, in accordance with the National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations, S.I. No. 49 / 2020.

Furthermore, the developer is also required to carry out annual environmental audit in accordance with the National Environment Act, 2019, National Environment (Audits) Regulations, S.I. No. 47/2020 and the National Environment (Environmental and Social Assessment) Regulations, S.I No. 143/2020

The developer is further required to put in place a system for adequate treatment and disposal of wastewater generated at the Project site in accordance with the Public Health Act, Cap. 281, and National Environment (Standards for Discharge of Effluent into Water and Land) S.I. No. 144/2020.

The developer is also required to put in place effluent treatment plant to ensure effluent discharge into water meets the standard for discharge of effluent into water or on land.

The developer is also required to put in place effluent treatment plant to ensure effluent discharge into water meets the standard for discharge of effluent into water as provided for under the Water (Waste Water) Regulations, S.I/1998.

Through compliance assistance approach, NEMA has supported a number of industries and facilities to introduce/establish and sustain modern effluent treatment plants (ETPs) for effective management of waste water and other effluents such as from tanneries, To-date, industries like Nile and Bell breweries, SCOUT and most tanneries have ETPs to ensure clean and healthy environment.

***The Committee recommends that NEMA and Ministry of Water and Environment should consistently carry out monitoring and inspection to***

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***ensure that developers adhere to the set standards of waste management without preferential treatment and report and make periodic compliance reports in regards to waste management.***

**Recommendation 4: The Ministry of Water and Environment should ensure better coordination of central and local government efforts to implement environmental and land use policies (for example, classified facilities, water management, space and species management).**

- a) The Ministry and NEMA coordinate all activities in the field of environment. In carrying out their mandates and functions, they work with lead agencies which includes central and local governments
- b) Lead agencies are required under section 11 of the National Environment Act 2019 to undertake environmental inspections and review ESIA reports as well as environmental audits, and to report progress quarterly to NEMA for the execution of their roles in environment management.
- c) Through Public service Restructuring Process, a Natural Resources Department was created in Local Governments with the following sectors; Environment and Wetland Sector, District Forestry Services Sector, and Land Management Sector.
- d) The Ministry created a Natural Resources Conditional Grant Local Governments and the Grant is supported with Operational Guidelines.
- e) Guidelines for Mainstreaming Environment and Natural Resources Issues into Sector Plans and Programs - for MDAs Local Governments National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NB-SAP), National Biodiversity and Social Offset strategy, and National Biodiversity and Social Offset Guidelines - to ensure species protection.

***The Committee recommends that the Ministry of Water and Environment should work with NEMA to implement the strategies as outlined to ensure that Uganda plays its part in combatting climate change and protection of indigenous species.***

**Recommendation 5: The Ministry of Water and Environment should adopt the Kyoto Protocol Targets by integrating climate change objectives into energy, construction and transport policies.**

a) The Kyoto Protocol Targets were for the Developed Countries not for the Least Developed Countries (LDC) including Uganda.

b) Uganda has ratified a new instrument under the UNFCCC known as the Paris Agreement. As such the country has developed a Climate Action Plan known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) setting targets for emission reduction from key sectors including; energy, construction and transport policies.

Mitigation potential of the priority mitigation policies and measures in Uganda's updated NDC 2022

<b>Priority Sector</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>	<b>Greenhouse gas emission reduction in metric tons of Carbon dioxide Equivalent (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	<b>Reduction Target (%)</b>
Agriculture, Forestry and Other land use		30.4 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e	20.4%
Energy excluding transport		2.34 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e	1.57%
Transport		2.78 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e	1.87%
Waste		1.10 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e	0.74%
Industrial Processes and Products Use		0.14 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e	0.09%
<b>Total</b>		<b>36.76 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	<b>24.7%</b>

c) In 2022, Uganda communicated an updated NDC, committing to reducing emissions by 5.9% (8.7 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e) below business-as-usual levels in 2030, with an additional 18.8% reduction contingent on international support.

d) With support from the World Bank, NEMA facilitated the establishment of 12 municipal solid waste composting facilities as Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) for emission reduction (mainly methane) within Kyoto Protocol. 8 out of the 12 municipalities (Lira, Soroti, Mbale, Jinja, Mukono, Fort Portal, Kasese and Kabale) got carbon credit equivalent of 4,506 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e.

More investments in municipal solid waste management are required, better waste management, and energy across value chain for both climate action / resilience and human wellbeing in Uganda.

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#### 4.3 PETROLEUM AUTHORITY OF UGANDA

##### **UHRC Recommendations, responses, and, Committee recommendations**

**Recommendation 1: The Petroleum Fund should be operationalized to ensure that the benefits of oil and gas are enjoyed equitably across the country**

The Petroleum Fund was established by section 56 of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2015 as amended that came into effect in March 2015. The Fund is operational and serves as a depository for all revenues accruing to the government from petroleum and related activities.

Disbursements from the Fund are through appropriation by Parliament to either the Consolidated Fund or to the Petroleum Revenue Investment Reserve Account. The fund is audited twice a year by the Office of the Auditor General with the audit reports subsequently presented to Parliament.

***The Committee recommends that Petroleum Fund of Uganda should provide information to Government on equitable distribution and benefits of oil goods and services to the benefit of all Ugandans.***

**Recommendation 2: The Uganda National Oil Company and the Petroleum Authority of Uganda should disaggregate the data related to age, sex and regional representation in the oil and gas sector to enable planning that ensures equal opportunities for all Ugandans.**

Both the Petroleum Authority of Uganda and the Uganda National Oil Company maintain an updated database of staff data, disaggregated by various social and employment demographics including sex, age district of origin, as well as rank, job title and directorate.

**Recommendation 3: The regulators like the Petroleum Authority of Uganda and the Uganda National Oil Company should develop harmonised complaints management mechanisms with clear appeal mechanisms to facilitate the speedy conclusion of complaints arising in the oil and gas sector.**

The Licensed oil companies i.e., Total Energies E&P Uganda, CNOOC Uganda Limited and the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) have each developed and are implementing robust grievance redress mechanisms that aim to address

both community and workers' concerns. These plans are developed in fulfilment of the respective Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) requirements and in compliance with International and industry best practices for the management of environmental and social issues.

As the sector's Regulator, the Petroleum Authority of Uganda reviews and approves these grievance management procedures and routinely monitors their implementation. For example, out of the 168 grievances recorded in KFIDA, 162 representing 97% have been resolved. In Tilenga, around 757 out of 785 grievances representing 96.4% have been resolved, while under EACOP a total of 852 out of 863 recorded grievances have been resolved, representing 98.7%.

The grievance redress procedure is very robust and includes participation from local structures through the Resettlement Planning Committees (RPCs) and the District Resettlement Committees (DIRCOs) established at the parish and district levels respectively. The Government through the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development and the Petroleum Authority of Uganda has also been participating in this process through an escalation mechanism prior to initiating compulsory land acquisition.

Nonetheless, the Petroleum Authority of Uganda and the Uganda National Oil Company will continue to review the need to develop a harmonized grievance redress mechanism with the intent to provide overarching guidance on the procedures for handling community and workers' grievances in compliance with all applicable laws as well as international standards and best practice.

***The Committee recommends all human rights violations that have been reported in the oil and gas sector should be properly addressed and resolved.***



22

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#### 4.4 OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS

##### UHRC Recommendations, responses, and, Committee recommendations

**Recommendation 1: The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Judiciary should extend their services to every district to correspond with Uganda Police Services for easy access to Justice for all to create an enabling environment for the observance of human rights.**

Article 120 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda provides for a Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), whose functions are;

- i. to direct police to investigate any information of a criminal nature and report to the DPP expeditiously.
- ii. to institute criminal proceedings against any person or authority in any court with competent jurisdiction other than the court martial.
- iii. to take over and continue any criminal proceedings instituted by any other person.
- iv. to discontinue at any stage before judgment is delivered, any criminal proceedings to which this article relates instituted by the DPP or any other person.

These functions above may be exercised by the Director of Public Prosecutions, or any person or officers authorized by the DPP except that for discontinuing cases which is exercised by the DPP exclusively.

At the time of making this report, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) has over 140 field offices i.e., 19 Regional Offices, 95 Resident State Attorney Stations and 26 Resident State Prosecutor Stations.

The ODPP's desire to extend prosecution services up to every district by opening at least 3 new stations every year has not been very successful. Understaffing and financial constraints have remained a serious impediment over the years. Out of 135 districts, ODPP is present in only 95, leaving a total of 40 districts and 101 sub counts without full time prosecutors yet the need and demands for the same keeps rising.

ODPP Countrywide presence is as detailed in the table laid before the Committee and attached to this report as annex 1.

### Follow up on Cases Involving Serious Criminal Offences

The ODPP was then directed to constitute a taskforce to take control of these investigations and report to parliament the progress made within 6 months.

On the 17th August 2022, the ODPP appointed a team of five senior prosecutors to conduct prosecution-led investigations into these matters. The team was under supervision of the Deputy DPP in charge Prosecutions. The team consisted of 2 Assistant DPPs, 2 Chief State Attorneys and 1 Senior State Attorney. The Director CID nominated a team headed by the Commissioner War Crimes Unit to assist with and expedite the investigations in these cases.

The teams immediately started the task with the first inter-agency case conferencing meeting which took place on 31st August 2023 in the ODPP board room. Since then, several and regular case conferencing meetings have been held between the ODPP and the investigating teams to discuss and review the progress made. All relevant case files were retrieved, reviewed and instructions on outstanding investigations provided.

## **Progress Report on investigations in Specific Cases.**

### **Case 1: Kiwatule CRB 026/2015 and CT GEF 14/2017: Murder of Ass. DPP Joan N. Kagezi**

It was established that investigations had been commenced in this case immediately after the incident on 30/3/2015. Several arrests were made based on suspicion, but all the suspects were eventually released as there was no sufficient evidence to warrant their prosecution. In November 2022, a new team of investigators was set up at CID headquarters headed by Commissioner War Crimes Unit of Police. Most of the investigative work has already been concluded. The only aspect remaining unresolved is the identity of the perpetrators. This inquiry is continuing with a view of apprehending the perpetrators.

Efforts are underway to request extradition of a fugitive who is being strongly linked to the offence from Europe to Uganda. This individual had previously been indicted for murder on a different case and committed to the High Court. He was however released on bail by High Court, which he jumped and is believed to be in Europe.

These efforts will continue until the responsible perpetrators are apprehended and brought to book.

### **Case 2: Kawempe CRB 599/2018: Murder of Hon. Ibrahim Abiriga**

The above referenced casefile was opened to investigate the murder of the Hon.

Abiriga Ibrahim that happened on 8/6/2018 at Kawanda, Kaayi Zone, Nabweru Sub county, Wakiso District. All preliminary and technical investigations have been done already. However, no person has been charged as the evidence collected so far does not implicate any specific individual for the commission of this offence. The investigations are continuing and the ODPP team is continually evaluating the evidence on the file to determine any progress made in this regard. This is however not yielding much as there are no clear leads in these investigations as all previous leads hit dead ends.

### **Case 3: Arua CRB 3442/2018: Murder of Yasin Kawuma.**

The incident occurred on 13/08/2020 at Arua when violent clashes occurred between supporters of NUP and the security organs during the Arua City Bye-elections. The above referenced casefile was opened to investigate the

circumstances under which Mr. Yasin died. The casefile was perused and reviewed by ODPP office in Arua which directed police to carry out further investigations in the case. No one has been charged or indicted for the incident as the evidence gathered was insufficient to warrant any prosecution.

#### **Case 4: 2018: Murder of Ramathan Walyendo.**

On 19/07/2018 during the heat of the Bugiri Municipality by-election campaigns, violent clashes erupted between the supporters of the NRM candidate and those of the Jeema candidate. Police was called in to avert the already hostile situation and restore calm and order. In the process Ramathan Walyendo was caught by a stray bullet and unfortunately passed on. A police file was immediately opened and this incident was investigated. The police file was later submitted to the Resident State Attorney Bugiri for legal advice on 16/08/2018. The same was returned to police on 06/09/2018 with instructions to close the file and put it away for lack of sufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution.

#### **Case 5: Murder of Abubakar Muhammad Kiwewa.**

This incident occurred on 26/06/2012 in Kyania, Nakawa Division. Criminal investigations were initiated and a police file was duly opened to facilitate the investigations. However, the investigations have not been able to yield much as the identity of the perpetrators has never been established. This case was also revisited by the new team. Unfortunately, most of the leads have gone cold and there is no clear lead to follow anymore.

#### **Case 6: Murder of Sheikh Ibrahim Kirya and Mustafa Bahiga.**

The 2 Muslim clerics above were murdered on 02/07/2015 and 28/12/2014 respectively. These cases were investigated and 14 suspects were indicted for Terrorism, Murder and attempted murder in relation to the two murders. The case was prosecuted in the International Crimes Division in 2016 and after a full trial, 6 accused persons were convicted of terrorism while all were acquitted of murder and attempted murder. The conviction of the 6 was however overturned in 2019 by the Court of Appeal.

#### **Challenges recorded by the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions**

a) In many of the cases above, it was reported that the assailants were delivered to the scenes of crime on motorcycles and fled the scenes on the same. It was

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further reported that all the motorcycles used were numberless at the material times. We recommend further regulation of the operation of commercial motorcycles, especially in the hours of the night.

b) It is further observed that in most of the cases, the investigative leads had gone cold due to effluxion of time, frequent transfers of staff in the investigative bodies, acute understaffing in the office of the DPP and capacity gaps in criminal investigations within investigative bodies. We recommend additional staffing in the office of the DPP and increased resourcing to the UPF especially the criminal investigations department to improve investigative capacity.

c) The inadequate presence of ODPP offices across the country is due to both human capital and financial resources.

- i. Understaffing in the ODPP; we are currently operating at less than 50% and therefore limited human capital to post in newly established offices at almost all stations for both professional and support staff.
- ii. There has been a steady increase in the recruitment of judicial officers in the last 3 years whereas ODPP is only conducting a recruitment of state attorneys after a period of 8 years.
- iii. The establishment of new offices requires the presence of built structures.
- iv. Some offices are still in rented or shared premises which is not appropriate.
- v. The ideal is to have all field stations operate from ODPP owned premises to portray and maintain the independence of the office.
- vi. The operation of field offices requires more facilitation in terms of operational funds, ICT equipment (computers, printers and photocopiers) motor vehicles, furniture, internet coverage etc. to enable them function better.
- vii. Slow computerisation, internet coverage and PROCAMIS Rollout.

#### **Way forward proposed by the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions**

- i. The ODPP is still pursuing the implementation of its human resource structure. That requires filling the approved posts for deepening service provision up to County level.
- ii. It should be noted that due to inadequate funding, the ODPP has currently filled up to only 40% of its approved structure for both legal and non-legal officers.

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- iii. The ODPP is committed to extending service to every district to ease access to justice and therefore appreciate the financial resources availed by the Government of Uganda that have enabled us start the recruitment of 80 state attorneys on replacement basis currently being conducted by the Public Service Commission.
- iv. We hope that more funds will be availed next financial year for recruitment of more state attorneys and to cover operational funds for establishment of more ODPP district offices.
- v. We also appreciate the support of the parliament of Uganda and hope that we will continue to have your support towards increasing the budget allocation to the ODPP.
- vi. We observed that most of the above cases involve murder by gunshots. Parliament may need to enact legislation to further regulate possession of firearms and for the compulsory digital fingerprinting of all firearms imported into the country. This will aid in future investigations by making identification of the killer weapons easier.

The ODPP regrets the inconclusiveness in resolving some of the cases listed above and others not listed here. In addition to the challenges pointed above, certain cases are generally difficult to resolve by use of ordinary criminal investigative techniques due to the manner and circumstances in which the offences were committed.

Nevertheless, the investigations for the unresolved cases will continue until a breakthrough is found in each of them. The ODPP is committed to ensuring that all possible investigative steps are taken to resolve the cases where the investigations are inconclusive and that no stone is left unturned in this endeavor.

The ODPP has demonstrated this commitment to observance and protection of human rights by setting up a Human Rights Unit in the office of the DPP headed by an Assistant DPP. The mandate of the Unit is to follow up and prosecute all cases relating to violation or abuse of human rights.

***The Committee recommends that the Government should adequately fund the CID offices in Police and the DPP to adequately investigate and bring to conclusion all the pending murder cases, as well as increase human resource to the two offices to enable them to adequately execute their mandates.***

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#### 4.5 MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

##### **UHRC Recommendations, responses, and, Committee recommendations**

**Recommendation 1: The Government of Uganda should consider issuing standing invitations to UN Special Procedures Mandate Holders for Persons with Albinism and food security. It should also accept requests of special mandate holders to enhance its efforts in protecting and promoting human rights.**

The Ministry cannot issue a standing invitation to Special procedure mandate holders because it depends entirely on the readiness of the implementing Ministry or Government Agency on the specific subject matter covered by the Special Procedure Mandate holder.

However, considering the fact that the Ministry submits regular periodic reports to the various treaty bodies, the status of the protection and promotion of the various rights and categories of vulnerable persons is provided in those periodic reports. These mechanisms equally ensure Government obliges to its responsibility to protection and promotion of human rights in the country.

***The Committee recommends that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should utilise Uganda's Missions in Geneva, London, Washington D.C, New York and Brussels to continuously update host Governments of the work being done to protect and promote human rights in the country.***

**Recommendation 2: As earlier reported, the Government of Uganda should urgently ratify pending treaties, especially those signed, for example, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearances, 2006 and the Optional Protocol to the ICCPR regarding the abolition of the death penalty.**

In reference to the above, information on the status of ratification of the treaty should be obtained from the implementing Ministry or Government Agency.

The responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, according to the Ratification of Treaties Act, is to prepare, sign and deposit instruments of ratification or accession to any treaty. The decision on whether or not to ratify a treaty then does not lie with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but rather with the Agency or Ministry implementing a particular treaty.

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However, this optional protocol was adopted on 18th December 2002 and entered into force on 22 June 2006. The Objective of this instrument is to prevent mistreatment of people in detention. State Parties agree to establish an independent National Preventive Mechanism to conduct inspections of all places of detention and closed environments (UHRC already does this. The states also agree to international inspections of places of detention by the United Nations Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture (this is where the issue lies).

Nonetheless, Government has put in place the relevant institutional and legal and policy frameworks to address issues of torture and rights of detainees, including; The Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act (PPTA), and the Human Rights Enforcement Act (that forbids torture of detainees).

***The Committee recommends that the Government should ensure that all processes are made available to enable the ratification of all pending treaties such as the Convention for the Protection of All Persons against Enforced Disappearance.***

**Recommendation 3: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs should follow up on the implementation of pending voluntary pledges like the National Action Plan Human Rights and recommendations made by treaty bodies.**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is mandated concerning human rights issues, under Cabinet Decision of 6th July 2011 to, coordinating the human rights matters related to International Treaties and Conventions and to submit the required reports in good time to Cabinet for discussions and endorsement'

In that regard therefore, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for coordinating Uganda's reporting obligation to the various treaty bodies. However, it's important to note that these recommendations are sectoral, and the mandate to implement them lies with relevant Government Ministries, Departments or Agency charged with a specific Human Rights issue. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is not an Implementing Agency, but rather plays a coordination role.

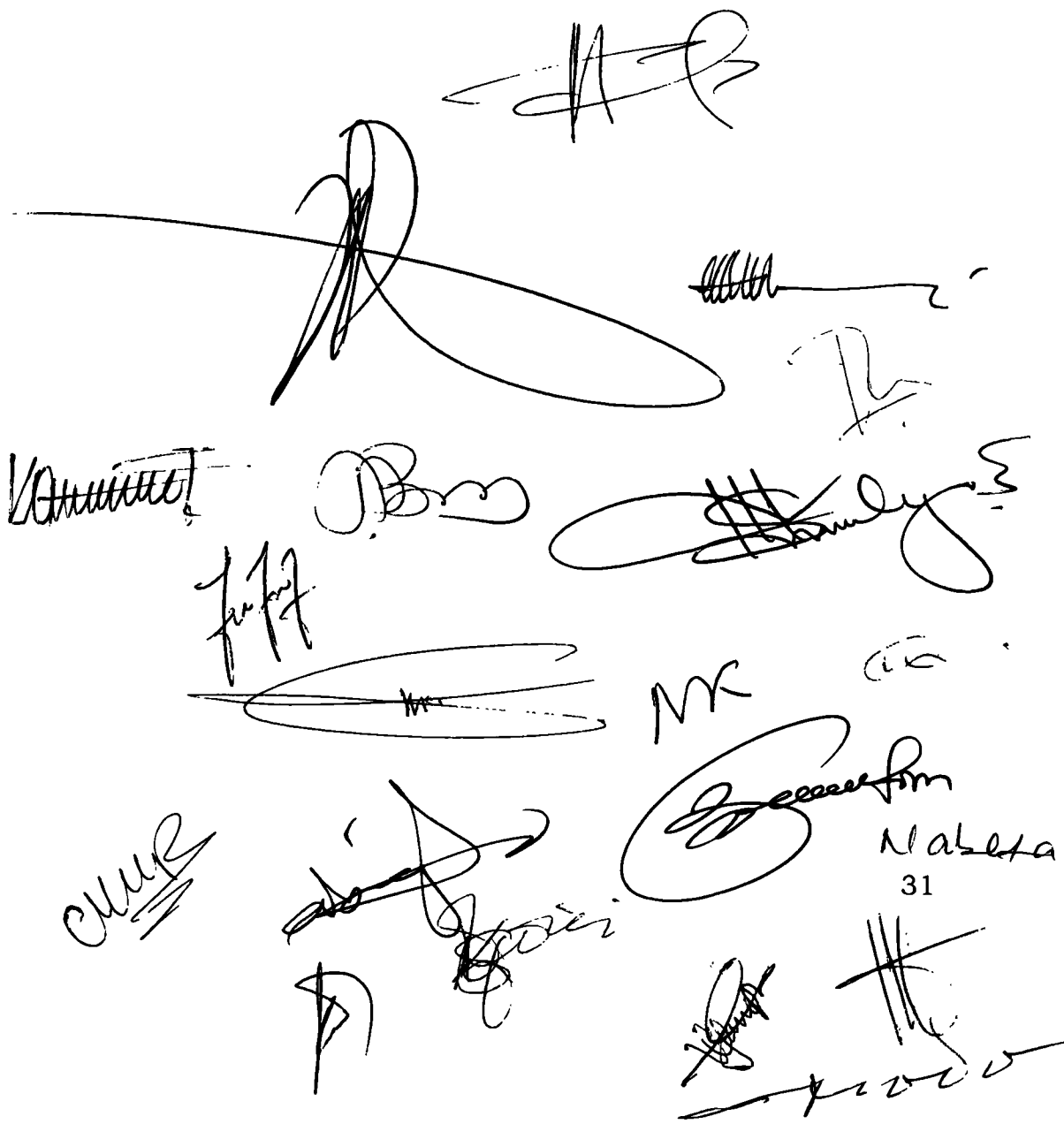
The Government continues to implement recommendation accepted from Treaty bodies, including the voluntary pledges made during its first review of the Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council in 2011. Progress made in implementing these pledges and recommendations accepted continue to be

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reported on through the periodic reports to the treaty bodies, including; Uganda's Third UPR, and in the numerous responses prepared to human rights issues arising from international and regional human rights mechanisms.

Regarding the National Action Plan on Human rights, the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights under the leadership of Uganda Human Rights Commission is in the Process of finalizing it to align it with NDPIII and submit to Cabinet for approval.

***The Committee recommends that Ministries, Departments and Agencies responsible for state reporting on human rights should do so in a timely manner. The Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights should update the Committee on the status of the National Action Plan on Human Rights.***



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#### 4.6 MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

##### UHRC Recommendations, responses, and, Committee recommendations

**Recommendation 1: The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development should develop and systematically implement strategies for comprehensive and effective expansion of National Social Security Fund services to the informal sector, including better data collection and information management systems.**

Government approved the National Social Protection Policy 2015 premised on the provisions of the 1995 Constitution, to address issues of risks and vulnerability in line with SDG 8. Government established Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority (URBRA) as a Regulatory Authority for the retirement benefits sector.

Government is implementing various social protection interventions which include; the Public Service Pension Scheme, the National Social Security Fund (NSSF), Workers Compensation Scheme, the Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE) and the Labour-Intensive Public Works Program, the Social Care and Support Services as well as specific interventions targeting vulnerable groups such persons with disabilities

Government is finalizing the guidelines for informal social protection under social insurance for contributory risk pooling arrangements that seek to mitigate livelihood risks and shocks arising from ill-health, retirement, disability as informal self-help schemes as well as develop appropriate social security products for the informal sector as one of the priority areas of focus in the National Social Protection Policy.

The Government amended the National Social Security Fund Act in 2021 to address some of the challenges arising from COVID-19 effects as well as to expand scope of coverage of social security benefits and provide for voluntary savings. The provisions for midterm access to benefits is for persons who are 45 years and above, including persons with disabilities who have contributed with the fund for at least 10 years as a social protection measure. Furthermore, the new Law also allows the Board to introduce new benefits to address the shocks and vulnerabilities of the members of the fund.

In addition, Government implements other social protection measures for vulnerable populations such as Cash transfers and labor-intensive public works that promote decent work and occupational safety measures.

The Ministry has functional single registry to be a central place for all information from the different management information capturing data from the different categories of vulnerable groups of people.

***The Committee recommends that the National Social Security Fund should address the challenges that beneficiaries face in accessing their savings in a timely manner.***

**Recommendation 2: The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development should universalise the Senior Citizen Grant by reducing the age of eligibility to 65 years.**

The Government of Uganda developed a plan to reach out to all older persons 65 years and above as and when resources become available. In line with the principle of progressive realisation, the current age is 80 years due to limited financing. Government continues to advocate and mobilise resources to ensure all older persons benefit under the Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment.

As part of the mitigation measures to older persons below 80 years, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development developed and is implementing the Special Enterprise Grant for Older Persons programme (SEGOP) to target older persons between ages of 60-79 who were not benefiting under the Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment. This is aimed at ensuring that all older persons benefit.

***The Committee commends the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development for implementing the SEGOP and further recommends that the Ministry should ensure that beneficiary older persons in that age category are well informed about the alternative grant so as to ensure that they benefit from it.***

**Recommendation 3: The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development should increase the Senior Citizen Grant value to boost its purchasing power.**

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The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development will continue to advocate for and work hand in hand with the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Parliament of Uganda, all MDAs and Development Partners to ensure that more funds are allocated to the SAGE programme with the objective of ensuring that all older persons benefit under the SAGE programme as well as increase the Senior Citizen Grant Value to boost its purchasing power.

***The Committee recommends that Parliament should consider SAGE increment and the possibility of availing more funds for older persons' livelihood.***

**Recommendation 4: The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development should further decentralise payment centres to parish levels and devise appropriate measures to ensure that sickly beneficiaries do not miss out due to ailments and inability to reach the disbursement centres.**

The payment centres under the Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment programmes are already at Parish level to minimize long distance to pay points. In addition, the programme registers alternative recipients of the older person's choice to receive payments on behalf of the frail and sickly beneficiaries. These alternative recipients receive the benefits on behalf of the older person and deliver the grant to them in order to overcome that challenge.

***The Committee commends the Ministry for decentralizing SAGE programmes at Parish level and further encourages the Ministry to work hand in hand with local leaders to ensure that all older persons in the country are reached.***

**Recommendation 5: The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development should deliberately involve and engage men in the efforts geared towards women's empowerment through consistent sensitisation on issues regarding gender equality and specifically targeting the correction of existing misconceptions.**

The Government continues to implement the National Gender policy, 2007 with the goal to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment as an integral part of socioeconomic development, and has enacted the Public Finance Management Act, 2015 to ensure that plans and budgets are gender and equity responsive. Government approved the National Policy on Elimination of Sexual

and Gender Based Violence, 2016 and Multimedia Strategy Against Gender Based Violence, 2016 aimed at promoting and sustaining community involvement in the prevention of Gender Based Violence and the National Male Involvement Strategy for the Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence, 2017. In all these documents, male engagement is a key strategy that is being implemented at all levels of government.

Uganda is a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and Government has domesticated its provisions in the laws, for instance in the Domestic Violence Act 2010, and the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2009. There is specific legislation to protect vulnerable groups against any form of discrimination. These include; the Equal Opportunities Commission Act, 2007, the Children (Amendment) Act, 2016, the Mental Health Act 2018, the Prevention, Prohibition of Human Sacrifice Act, 2021, and The Persons with Disabilities Act 2020.

There are deliberate government interventions intended to address any form of discrimination arising from historical social imbalances. The interventions deliberately target redressing the imbalances against; persons with disability, persons with mental illness, women and girls. During the tenure of the 10th Parliament, 136 women legislators were trained to equip them with knowledge and skills for effective gender responsive legislation.

***The Committee commends the Ministry for enacting laws that ensure equality and further recommends that more efforts be made to ensure sensitization of vulnerable groups and communities about the laws and policies in place to protect them and the various redress mechanisms available to them.***

**Recommendation 6: The Ugandan Government should ensure that economic empowerment programmes targeting the youth are equitably distributed to prevent religious extremism in the country.**

The Government developed the Parish Development Model to address economic empowerment especially the 39% of Ugandans engaged in subsistence agriculture, 30 % of the programme beneficiaries should be youth.

The Government continues to implement the National Employment Policy 2011 in line with SDG 8, and continues to pursue youth friendly programs to address the problem of unemployment among the youth.

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Government has conducted a comprehensive diagnostic study on employment and job creation investigating the root causes of unemployment and under-employment. A National Action Plan on Youth Unemployment is being developed.

One of the programs Government has developed is the Songhai Model for improving agricultural productivity and quality, innovation and killing the youth. A number of youths have been trained in this model at the Kampiringisa Rehabilitation Centre.

Government is also implementing the Youth Livelihood programme as a strategy to deal with youth unemployment to engage youth in income generating activities. The Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) provides strategic and sustainable interventions for the youth to enable them effectively participate in national development and improve their quality of life. The Programme focuses on skills development, livelihood support and institutional support. The main objective of the program is to empower the youth in order to harness their social economic potential and increase self-employment opportunities and income levels. The program provides the youth with marketable vocational skills and tool kits for self-employment and job creation, financial support to enable the youth establish income generating activities (IGAs) and entrepreneurship and life skills as an integral part of their livelihoods. Since 2015, Government provided UGX 118,017,111,098 to be disbursed to youth. A total of 14,267 youth enterprises were established benefiting 165,549 youth (89,382 males, 76,167 females). The programme will be implemented through the Parish Development Model targeting 30% of youth

Government of Uganda established Youth Entrepreneurship Venture Capital Fund (YVCF) in 2012 to enable the youth to take on entrepreneurship as a career path of choice. The main goal of the fund is to provide part of the solution to reduce the high levels of unemployment among the youth and targets small and medium scale enterprises. The YVCF provides loans at youth friendly rates of 11%. Since 2015, a total of 48,717 youth have accessed the fund (36.5% female youth).

Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) has also provided capital to beneficiary groups to engage in business projects in the five divisions of Kampala City and established an Employment Services Bureau in the Central Division to equip the youth with employable skills. The proportion of youth accessing financing services increased from 21% to 24.7%, job creation opportunities increased by 4% and asset portfolio among the youth grew faster by 0.7%

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In addition, the Ministry trained 16,526 youth in non-formal vocational, entrepreneurial and life skills such as brick laying, tailoring, bakery, soap making and shoe making at Ntawo and Kobulin Youth Skilling Centres. As a result of these interventions, the proportion of youth receiving livelihood support increased from 0.037% in 2015/16 to 0.63% in 2018/19.

The skilling on Uganda program under Ministry of Education is targeting Uganda Technical College Bushenyi; Uganda Technical College Lira, Uganda Technical College Elgon and Bukalasa Agricultural College to provide vocational skills to youth.

The Presidential Initiative on Skilling the Girl project started in 2017 with the aim of creating jobs among youths aged between 18-30 years with valid national Identity Cards. The Project provides trainings for females in; tailoring, hairdressing, shoemaking, knitting, weaving and embroidery; and welding, carpentry, plumbing, shoemaking, and electrical installation for the men. The Courses run for a period of six months, at the end of which Certificates are issued from the Ministry of Education. Upon completion of the course, the youth were given One Million shillings and machines as Start-Up. The project started with 661 youths, and has so far benefited 10,611 females and 1,650 men. The project has been implemented in Kampala, Kabarole, Luwero, Amudat, Wakiso, and Kabale among other districts.

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Another presidential initiative called the Ghetto Youth Initiative launched in 2021, has made several interventions to address issues of unemployment amongst youth. One of them was the quick impact projects that included the provision of start-up capital for projects like brick laying, and seedlings for vegetable growing were provided. This initiative had representatives from different districts in the country. About 30 districts have benefited within this initiative. The initiative has also supported activities like; art and crafts, and designing. And 30-50 persons were reached on a daily through places of worship including by providing seed capital and more than 2000 youths have benefited. These interventions have equipped the youth with the necessary skills to engage in self-employment and improved their livelihood.

Government through the NUSAF3 program has provided temporary employment through the labor-intensive public works component that has benefited 1,062,160 females since 2015 to date. Government is directly investing in the development of factories and restoration of large factories for instance; Soroti food factory, using initiatives like operation wealth creation and the Parish

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development model targeting 68.9% homesteads in subsistence farming to commercialize and create wealth for themselves and raise household incomes.

Government initiated the Labor Externalization Program and as of July 2017, a total of 63 companies had been licensed to place Ugandans to work in different countries. Countries where labor could be exported in an organized manner were identified so that Ugandans who got employment abroad were not exploited. Government has negotiated and continue to negotiate bilateral agreements with a number of identified countries to ensure protection of the rights of Ugandans in employment. From 2016 to December 2021, 152,113 migrant workers of whom 119,137 are female and 32,976 are males were placed in jobs outside Uganda.

Government has continued to undertake efforts to improve the live hood of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). The Persons with Disabilities Act, 2020 provides for job quotas for PWDs in the public and private sectors. Funds for special grant for PWDs and CBR (Community Based Rehabilitation) to create employment and improve welfare of PWDs have been disbursed countrywide. During FY 2020/21, 243 PWDs groups benefited from the Special Grant for PWDs amounting to UGX 1.239 billion reaching 943 males and 906 females.

The Government of Uganda should consider issuing standing invitations to UN Special Procedures Mandate Holders for Persons with Albinism for food security. It should also accept requests of special mandate holders to enhance its efforts in protecting and promoting human rights.

Whenever UN Special procedures mandate holders request Government they have been allowed within the diplomatic principles. These requests will be considered as and when they arise in the spirit of protection and promotion of human rights.

***The Committee commends the Government of Uganda for initiating the above programs to tackle the problem of unemployment and under-employment and recommends that Youth and Workers' representatives should sensitize the youth on various platforms to create awareness about these programs to ensure that all youth benefit from them.***

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**Recommendation 7: The Government of Uganda should also reconsider its regulatory role as a liberalised economy to protect its citizens from exploitation by businesses.**

Government has taken steps to implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations 'Protect, Respect and Remedy' Framework among others guarantee labour and land rights. The National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (NAPBHR), 2021/2022-2025/2026 has been approved by Government and implementation is ongoing. Business owners have been targeted through the private sector Foundation for capacity building in business and human rights in order to ensure respect for human rights by business operators. The MLHUD together with MoJCA are finalising the National Eviction Guidelines.

MLHUD is developing a National Values Databank in order to set uniform values for different areas across the country, which will in turn help to standardise compensation rates and has rolled out the National Information System in the Ministry Zonal Offices. MLHUD has issued customary certificates of ownership to customary land owners, and is in the process of formalising communal land associations in Karamoja in order to provide security of tenure. Women constitute a third of the composition of the area land committees and district land boards in Karamoja to secure interests of women in decisions affecting land.

Uganda Wild Life Authority (UWA) has entered into collaborative agreements with private companies and community associations to ensure the communities benefit from exploitation of natural resources by requiring every company exploiting natural resources in the national parks to pay a percentage of fees to develop the local community. UWA has developed a Batwa Trail Agreement with the Batwa development association to uplift the living standards of the Batwa and promote their cultural products. The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Tilenga and Karma Projects has been done to ensure that community issues are addressed before the projects commence; and the EIA for King Fisher is still ongoing.

UWA and the Office of the Prime Minister has resettled encroachers evicted from Mt. Elgon National Park to Amanang Kisito. UWA has budgeted to compensate lake Mburo, and compensated and removed people who had encroached on Karma and Katonga Wild life Reserve. Government has constituted a New Committee to handle the Land disputes in Apaa in East Madi Wild Life Reserve.

**The Committee recommends that the Ministry should address the continuous violations of indigenous communities' rights especially those that have been evicted from their native settlements.**

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#### 4.7 MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SPORTS

##### UHRC Recommendations, responses, and, Committee recommendations

**Recommendation 1: The Ministry of Education and Sports should work with UNOC and PAU to develop a Comprehensive framework to enable Ugandans to develop their technical and vocational skills to benefit from the opportunities in the oil and gas sector.**

Since 2012, the Ministry of Education and Sports has worked collaboratively with other Ministries, Departments and agencies (UNOC and PAU inclusive) to develop frameworks to enable Ugandans develop their competencies and skills to take advantage of the opportunities in the Oil and gas sector.

The 1st among the frameworks that the Ministry of Education and the MDAs developed which aimed at ensuring that Ugandans obtained the competencies and skills required in the oil and gas sector was the Skilling Uganda Strategy and plan - 2012/13-2021/22. The Strategy called for the immediate prioritization of development of skills programs to produce "quick wins" for the oil and gas sector.

The Ministry of education and Sports, worked with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, Petroleum Authority of Uganda and other MDAs to undertake a comprehensive capacity and skills needs assessment for the oil and gas sector. Based on the assessment, the Ministry worked with the MDAs to develop the Workforce Skills Development Strategy and Plan (WSDSP).

In 2018, the Ministry of Education and Sports supported the Ministry of Energy and the strategy was launched by the H.E. the President of the Republic of Uganda.

In addition to this, the Ministry of Education and Sports worked hand-in-hand with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, Petroleum Authority of Uganda and other agencies to institute a Sector skills Council for the oil and Gas Industry.

The aim of this council is to draft a framework for seamless information on the desired skills and competencies for the oil and gas sector. The Council draws membership from the Ministry of Energy, PAU, UNOC, Total E&P, MoES, Makerere University, Oil and gas training Institutes and chaired by a representative of the Oil and gas training institutions.

The Ministry has also continued to work together with UNOC, PAU and other MDAs, to ensure that Ugandans are trained to benefit from opportunities present in the oil and gas sector. Selected technical officers from PAU, Ministry of Energy, Total E&P, the MoES were members of the Albertine Region Bursary Scheme Taskforce.

This Taskforce ensured that the Bursary Scheme under the Ministry of Education and Sports benefits Ugandans from the Albertine region to gain skills and competencies required in the oil and gas sector.

To ensure effective coordination of skills development activities in the country for the sector, the Petroleum Authority of Uganda and the Ministry of Education and Sports supported the formation of the Oil and Gas Trainers Association of Uganda (OGTAU).

With all these collaborative approaches and networks between MOES, UNOC, PAU and other MDAs, a number of achievements have been made. These are enumerated below: -

i. *International accreditations*

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In line with the recommendation of the Workforce Skills Development Strategy and Plan for the Oil and Gas Sector, a number of training institutions have gained international Accreditations and recognitions as listed below;

SN	Institution	Location	Type of Accreditation
1.	Uganda Petroleum Institute – Kigumba (UPIK)	Kiryandongo	OPITO, ECITB, City and Guilds
2.	The Assessment and Skilling Centre (TASC)	Kampala and Hoima	City and Guilds, ECITB, AWS, IWCF, IADC, NEBOS
3.	Solid Rock	Kampala	ECITB, NEBOS, City and Guilds, NEBOSH
4.	Sunmaker	Kampala	City and Guilds, AWS, ECITB, IWCF, IADC, NEBOSH
5.	Uganda Technical College - Kichwamba	Kabarole District	City and Guilds
6.	Kiryandongo Technical Institute	Kiryandongo	City and Guilds

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7.	Iganga Technical Institute	Iganga	City and Guilds
8.	Nawanyago Technical Institute	Kamuli	City and Guilds
9.	Kabatsi Training Institute	Ntungamo	City and Guilds
10	Safe Way Right Way	Kampala and Hoima	HGV East African Curriculum
11	SEAOWL	Hoima	HGV, East African Curriculum, OPITO, IFE - UK, British Safety Council for HSE

ii. *Training and Certification of Learners*

As a result of domiciling international certification, 4,440 Ugandans have been trained and certified in various technical disciplines as presented in the table below. This training has enabled learners to competitively participate in the Oil and Gas sector.

<b>Type of Training</b>	<b>Number of Trainees</b>	<b>Certifications</b>
Welding	540	AWS, City and Guilds, API
Scaffolding	150	City and Guilds, NOSHCSA
Electrical & Mechanical Maintenance	130	City and Guilds
Plumbing	30	City and Guilds
Heavy Goods Vehicle drivers & Instructors	493 (24 of which are instructors)	EAC
Health Safety and Environment	1,574	OPITO, NEBOSH and ECITB
International Competence: Engineering Construction (ICE)	611	ECITB
Various Undergraduate & Masters disciplines	912	UPIK, MUK, IPSK, KYU, NEXUS, MUST, NU and IUEA
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,440</b>	

### iii. *Introduction of Petroleum Courses*

Petroleum related courses have been introduced in various institutions of learning in the disciplines of petroleum geosciences, petroleum engineering, petroleum economics and petroleum law, Petroleum Operations among others. Notably, these courses have been introduced in universities such as Makerere University Kampala (MUK), Kyambogo University (KYU), Mbarara University of Science and Technology (MUST), Uganda Petroleum Institute Kigumba (UPIK), among others.

### iv. *Training Facilities development*

A number of facilities benchmarked against international standards have been provided to training Institutions. To date, under the USDP and ARSDP, the Ministry has constructed over 50 state of the art training facilities (Workshops, classroom and laboratories).

### v. *Provision of state-of-the-art Equipment*

Assorted state of the art heavy, medium and lightweight equipment has been supplied to 18 institutions under USDP and ARSDP. These are equipment that were identified and recommended for supply by internationally recognized training institutions in Oil and gas and other sectors. These included, IFP training of France, Coventry University - UK, Northern Alberta Institute of Technology - Canada, Dalhousie University - Canada and Sferre/AFPA of France.

### vi. *Training and Certification of Instructors*

Instructors have been trained to skill Ugandans to international standards in different industries. In 2022, alone a total of 116 instructors were intensively trained from offshore in France, Canada, UK, and India. These instructors have been certified as international trainers by City and Guilds, OPITO and IFP Training among others.

### vii. *Increase in Collaboration between Training Institutions and the Private Sector*

With the good facilities and Equipment provided to the different training institutions, the private sector has gained in working closely with our institutions. A case in point is UPIK which has entered into collaboration with Oil and Gas companies and these include Total E &P, Schlumberger, and



CNOOC. UPIK is scheduled train 200 employees of Total for 6 months at UPIK and thereafter the trainees will be taken abroad for training in Level 2 and 3.

The Ministry continues exploring further collaborations and partnerships to enable more Ugandans to benefit from the Oil and gas sector. We thank the committee for taking an interest in the work that we do and for inviting to share our interventions at this important meeting.

***The Committee recommends that Ministry of Education and Sports should provide more information on how many Ugandans have benefited from the above-mentioned programs such as the Skilling Uganda Strategy and Plan, the Workforce skills development plan and the Bursary Scheme.***

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#### 4.8 MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

## UHRC Recommendations, responses, and, Committee recommendations

**Recommendation 1: The Petroleum Fund should be operationalized to ensure that the benefits of oil and gas are enjoyed equitably across the country.**

The Petroleum Fund was established by section 56 of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2015 as amended that came into effect on March 2015.

The Fund is operational and serves as a depository for all revenues accruing to government from petroleum and related activities. Disbursements from the Fund are through appropriation to either the Consolidated Fund or to the Petroleum Revenue Investment Reserve Account. The Fund is audited twice a year by the Office of the Auditor General with the audit reports subsequently presented to Parliament.

***The Committee recommends that the Uganda Human Rights Commission should take an interest in human rights issues raised in the Reports of the Auditor General from time to time.***

**Recommendation 2: The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development should provide strategic fuel reserves which can supply fuel especially in periods of acute shortage to prevent exponential prices increases.**

The Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC) is mandated to develop, manage and operate storage terminals as well as to hold national strategic fuel reserves to ensure security of supply. This mandate is executed through its wholly owned subsidiary, the National Pipeline Company Limited.

Government is prioritizing and planning to avail the necessary financial resources and support to UNOC to procure fuel for the reserves, as well as the development of the necessary water transport infrastructure in Lake Victoria, which would save transport costs as opposed to road transport.

***The Committee recommends that the Ministry provides information on when such projects will commence and how they will be sustained and the human rights and environmental impacts.***

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**Recommendation 3: The Ugandan Government should invest in renewable energy or solar energy as alternative sources of fuel to curb the use of charcoal for cooking.**

The Ministry strongly associates and endorses the recommendation to invest in renewable energy sources such as solar, as alternatives to using charcoal for cooking. The adoption of renewable energy-powered clean cooking solutions achieves the following sustainable energy development goals:

SDG 2 - Zero hunger;

SDG 3 -Good Health and Well-being,

SDG 5- Gender Equality.

SDG 7- Affordable and clean energy and

SDG13- Climate Action.

The Ministry is promoting the adoption of alternatives such as biogas, efficient electric cooking, ethanol, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and solar cooking to in order to reduce over-reliance on charcoal (wood fuels).

The following interventions are being undertaken:

a) Promotion of cooking with biogas technology among rural communities, especially in cattle corridor districts. Approximately 8,500 biogas digesters have been disseminated from 2009 to date. The Ministry is implementing the African Biogas Component with support from SN and GIZ, with the target of 8,000 additional biogas plants between 2021 and 2025.

b) Ministry is also implementing a Higher Tier Cooking Component (HTCC) pilot project that was commissioned by the Netherlands Enterprise Energy (RVO) in cooperation with Energising Development. The HTCC Programme is being implemented by a consortium led by GIZ Uganda and CLASP (Collaborative Labelling and Appliance Standards Program in cooperation with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD).

c) Under the planned Electricity Access Scale Up Project (2023- 2030), the Ministry is implementing a clean cooking fund for the dissemination of 360,000

household clean cooking solutions and 800 institutional clean cooking solutions, including LPG, Ethanol, Biogas and Higher tier clean cook stoves;

d) The Ministry is developing a -cooking strategy to support the adoption of the use of electricity for cooking among households, institutions and commercial institutions such as restaurants and hotels.

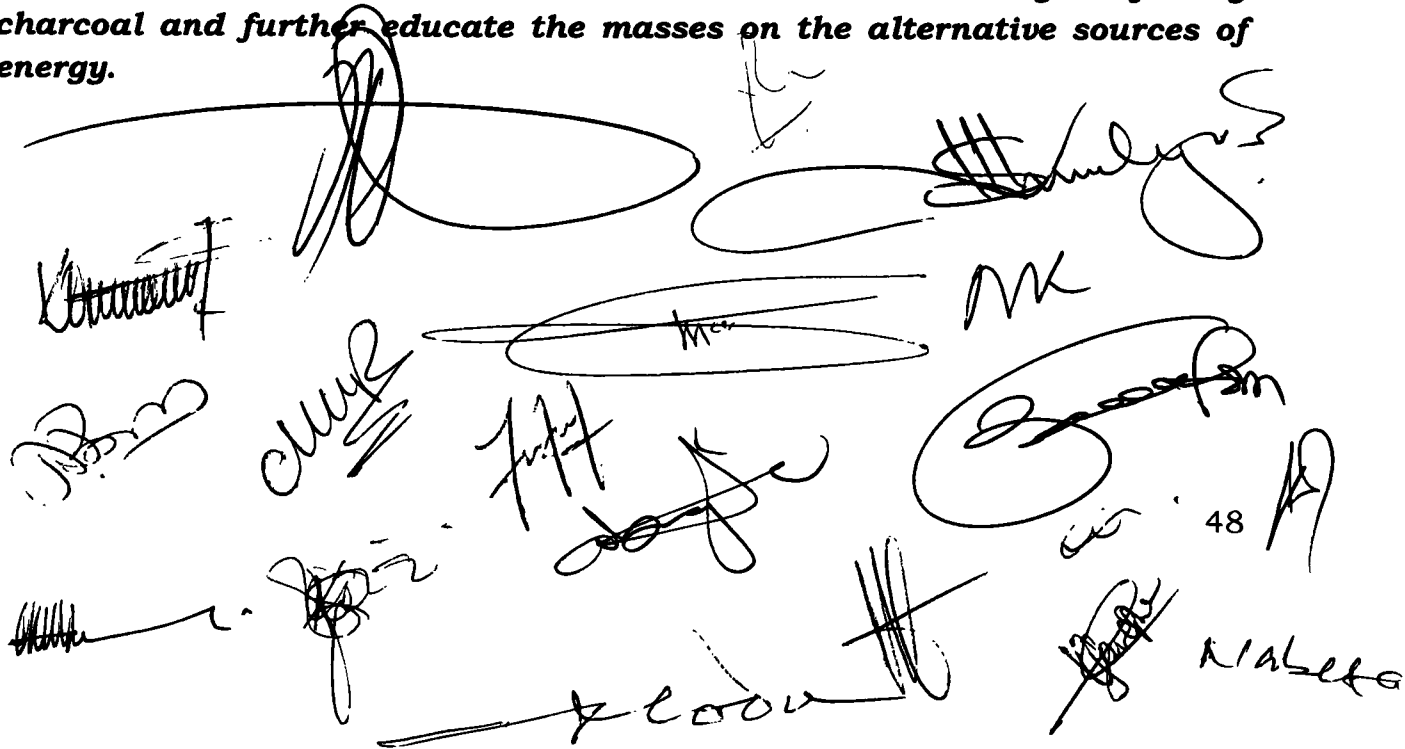
e) Similarly, a cooking tariff was introduced by the Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERA). With the cooking tariff, consumers pay UGX. 412 for each unit of electricity in the threshold approved by ERA (81st to 150th Units), helping households to cook with electricity more affordably.

f) The Ministry, in partnership with UMEME, is conducting a cooking pilot of 1,500 electric pressure cookers among households within the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area. The objective of the pilot is to create awareness and promote the use of cooking with electricity.

g) Government is promoting the use of ethanol as a clean cooking alternative. Through Uganda Development Corporation, Government established a 40,000 Litre per day distillery in partnership with Bukona Agro processors limited. The distillery produces denatured ethanol for cooking, as well as ethanol stoves.

h) The Ministry is also developing the Biofuels Infrastructure Development Project for clean cooking with bioethanol. Here, Government intends to establish at least 5 ethanol regional micro-distilleries and a local stove assembly unit to increase the adoption of ethanol for cooking.

***The Committee commends the Ministry for the introduction of alternative forms of energy to rural and urban households and recommends that sensitization should be carried out to communities on the dangers of using charcoal and further educate the masses on the alternative sources of energy.***



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#### 4.9 PARLIAMENT OF UGANDA

##### **UHRC Recommendations, responses, and, Committee recommendations**

**Recommendation 1: The Parliament of Uganda should pass the National Food and Nutrition Bill, which will, inter alia, provide for the respect of the right to food by the duty bearers and refrain from action that undermine access to food, directly addressing issues like malnutrition.**

The Parliament of Uganda has not granted leave for the moving of any bill entitled; the National Food and Nutrition Bill and therefore cannot pass a Bill that does not exist.

The Office of the Clerk to Parliament is facilitating Hon. Akol Anthony to draft the Food and Nutrition Bill intended to; provide for the right to food, functions of the Uganda food and nutrition council, role of Government in the implementation of the Bill and for nutrition and nutrition security. The responsible department within the Parliamentary Commission met with stakeholders during the food and nutrition week hosted by Parliament so as to gather their views for purposes of enriching the draft bill.

***The Committee recommends that the Private Member should expedite their work on the Bill.***

**Recommendation 2: Parliament needs to expedite and pass the Marriage Bill, Sexual Offences Bill and the Legal Aid Bill.**

##### **Marriage Bill**

Parliament is in the process of enacting the Marriage Bill. Hon. Sarah Opendi was granted leave on the 21<sup>st</sup> July 2022 to introduce a Private Members' Bill entitled the Marriage Bill.

The Clerk to Parliament is facilitating Hon. Opendi through stakeholder consultations in preparation of the draft Bill.

##### **Sexual Offences Bill.**

Parliament is in the process of passing the Sexual Offences Bill. Hon. Anna Adeke Ebaju was granted leave on the 23<sup>rd</sup> May, 2023 to introduce a Private Members' Bill entitled the 'Sexual Offences Bill'.

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The Clerk to Parliament is currently rendering assistance to Hon. Adeke during the stake holder's consultations in preparation of making a draft copy of the Bill.

### **The National Legal Aid Bill, 2022.**

The National Legal Aid Bill was introduced on 28th of September, 2022 by Hon. Aagon Silas. It was referred to the Sectoral Committee on Legal and Parliamentary Affairs to conduct consultations and make recommendations to the House. The Committee presented its report to the House on the 23rd of May, 2023 which report was rejected by the House. The Committee had recommended that this Bill be taken over and presented by Government instead of a Member of Parliament.

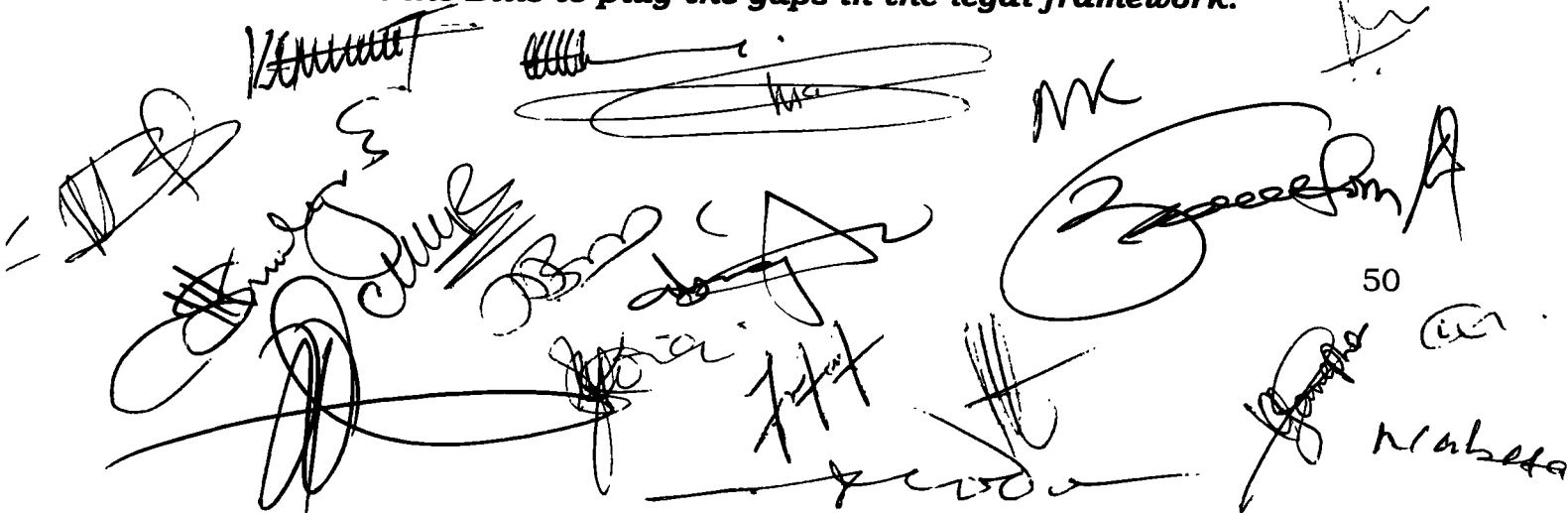
The Committee of the whole House did not agree with this recommendation and instead referred the Bill back to the Committee on Legal and Parliamentary Affairs to reconsider and make further recommendations. The Committee is still considering the Bill. Copies of the Hansards dated 28th September, 2022 and 23rd May, 2023 are hereto attached for reference. The relevant portions have been highlighted.

The Parliament of Uganda is committed to its core function of passing laws in line with the provisions of Article 79 (1) of the Constitution for the good governance in Uganda.

This legislative process as enshrined in the Constitution is required to comply with each and every step. The omission any of the legislative step may subject the enacted Act to a constitutional challenge before the Constitutional Court.

It is therefore my considered advise that we have to wait patiently for the movers of the mentioned Bills to complete the pre-legislative consultation and also for the relevant Parliamentary Committees to finalize the process of securitizing the said bills and then report back to the House.

***The Committee recommends that the Private Members who have taken leave of the House to introduce the aforementioned Bills should expedite their work on the Bills to plug the gaps in the legal framework.***



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#### 4.10 MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

##### **UHRC Recommendations, responses, and, Committee recommendations**

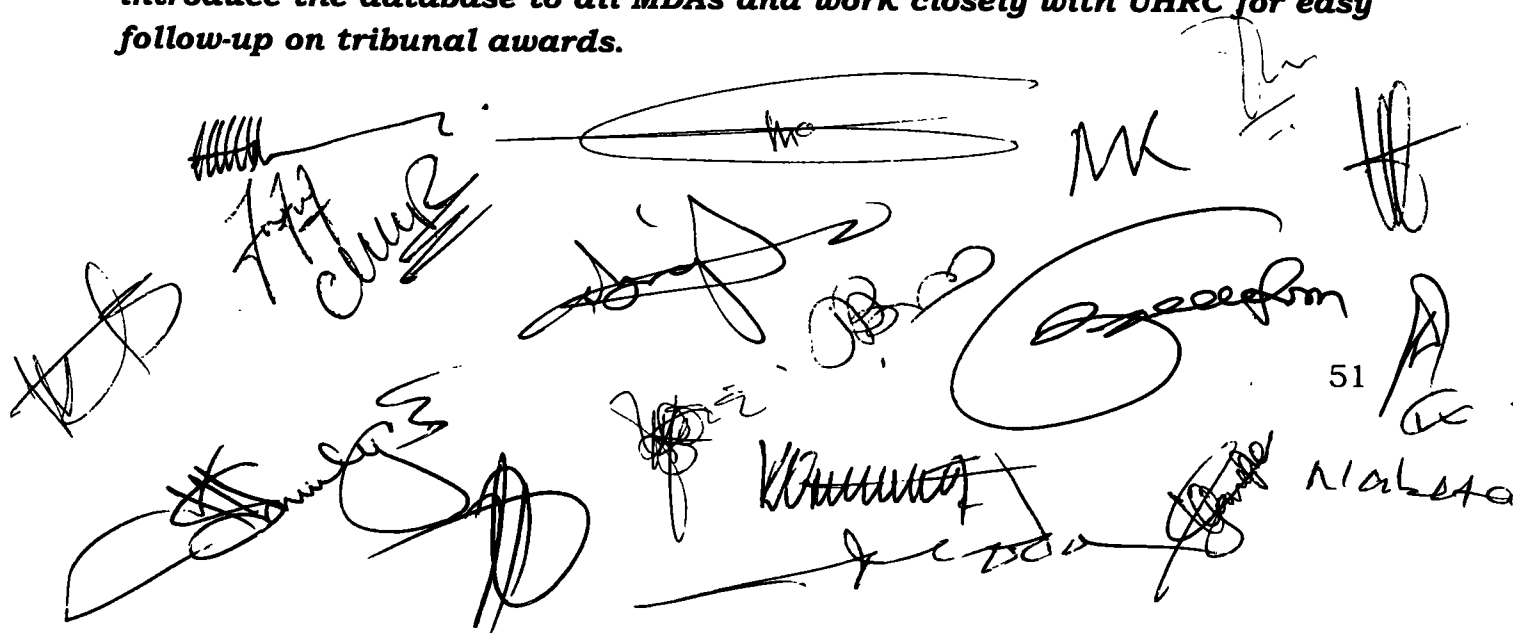
**Recommendation 1: The Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs should streamline the process of decentralizing payment of tribunal awards by the ministries, departments and agencies and follow up with the concerned ministries, departments and agencies to ensure that payments are made to victims of human rights violations in a timely manner.**

The change arising from the decentralization of payments to Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) which arose from the Budget Call Circular FY2016/2017 dated 9th September 2015 Ref. BPD 86/107/02 from the Permanent Secretary / Secretary to the Treasury coupled with a Directive from His Excellency the President of the Republic of Uganda in his letter dated 9th November, 2016 emphasized that all obligations that arose in the period in review and onwards are to be settled by the responsible MDAs. It is the responsibility of all MDAs to pay for any compensation that is awarded against the MDA.

The Ministry of Justice will work closely with the UHRC to integrate awards from the UHRC tribunal into the Human Rights data base that is centrally accessed by all MDAs. The data base is used to track implementation of human rights recommendations, and this same system can also be used to track payment of UHRC awards. The Ministry shall coordinate and lead discussions towards this development.

It should be noted however, that once awards are made against Government, ministries, departments and agencies, the responsible accounting officers are obliged to comply and pay in accordance with the decentralization policy. It is not, therefore, necessary for this Ministry to follow up with other institutions.

***The Committee recommends that the Ministry should expeditiously introduce the database to all MDAs and work closely with UHRC for easy follow-up on tribunal awards.***



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**Recommendation 2: As recommended in the previous annual reports, the Ministry of Justice and constitutional Affairs should fast track Cabinet's approval of the draft National Civic Education Policy.**

The Government is in advanced stages of developing the National Civic Education Policy that is intended to provide a framework for promoting a culture of respect for human rights. The Ministry received the revised draft National Civic Education Policy in a letter of ref: SEC/230/00 dated 7th March, 2022 for necessary action. However, the submission lacked a copy of the Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) report showing that development of a new policy was the most feasible option to provide a harmonized and coordinated delivery of civic education. This oversight in the development process of the Policy is an impediment for its tabling before Cabinet. This is because it is now a requirement by Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs) to conduct a RIA to act as a basis/argument for policy and law proposals made to Cabinet.

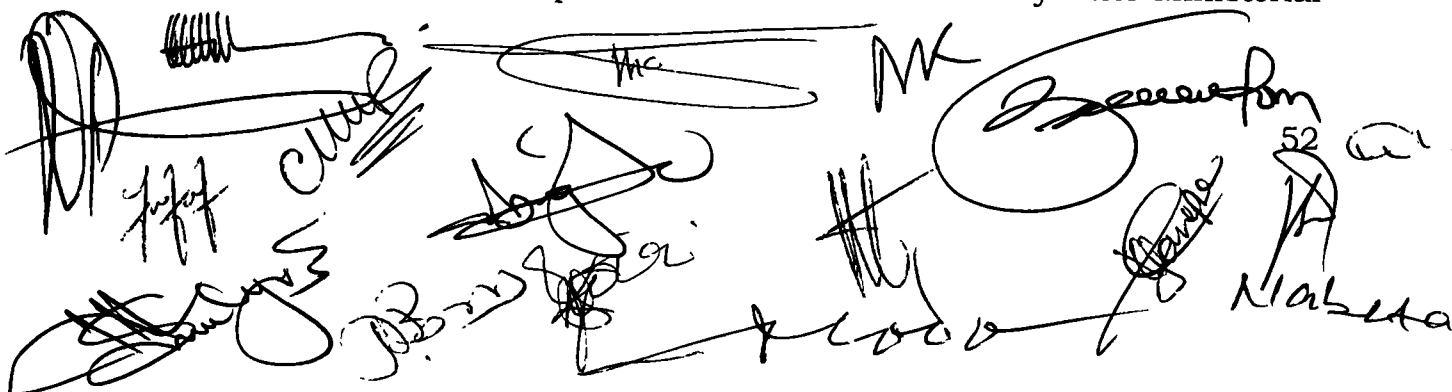
In a letter of ref: ADM AG/2022/102/08 dated 16th May, 2022, the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs Ministry, wrote to the Secretary, Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) drawing attention to the new Cabinet Secretariat requirements for policy and legal submissions to be made for Cabinet consideration and approval.

A meeting was organized by UHRC to draw a plan to undertake the RIA process, however, up to date, no RIA process was conducted because of lack of adequate funds by UHRC to conduct the process.

***The Committee recommends that the Commission be provided with funds to undertake the Regulatory Impact Assessment so as to enable the conclusion and implementation of the National Civic Education Policy.***

**Recommendation 3: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs should follow up on the implementation of pending voluntary pledges like the National Action Plan on Human Rights and Recommendations made by the Treaty.**

To ensure implementation of the Government's voluntary pledges and other accepted recommendations under the UR, an Action Plan on human rights has been developed under the auspices of the Technical Advisory Inter-Ministerial





Committee on Human Rights. The action Plan on Human Rights is due for tabling before Cabinet for Approval and adoption

A monitoring and progress tracking framework has been developed to ensure effective capture of the relevant information. In addition, the voluntary pledges and recommendations have been integrated in the central online Human Rights Data base that is hosted by the UHRC and linked to all MDAs to ensure regular and instant progress reporting on implementation.

Government intends to undertake continuous training of the officials responsible for the implementation of the recommendations received by Uganda from international and regional Human Rights Treaty bodies on how to use and populate the data base and to track Uganda's record of accepted recommendations.

***The Committee recommends that the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs should update Parliament on the status of the National Action Plan on Human Rights and why it has delayed in Cabinet. UHRC and Ministry of Foreign Affairs should ensure adequate follow-up of use of the database by MDAs to ease timely treaty body reporting.***



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#### 4.11 MINISTRY OF HEALTH

##### UHRC Recommendations, responses, and, Committee recommendations

**Recommendation 1: The MoH should increase its advocacy efforts to ensure the increase of the budgetary allocation for the health sector in line with the Abuja Declaration to improve the health needs of all citizens, including women.**

##### *Health Sector Budget Allocation Trends*

Year	Health Budget (Bn)	Total Govt Budget (Bn)	Health as a % of Total Budget
2019/20	2,589	36,113	7.2
2020/21	2,788	45,494	6.1
2021/22	3,331	44,779	7.4
2022/23	3,684	48,130	7.7
2023/24	<b>6,573</b>	<b>52,736.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>

For the last four FYs, health budget allocation has been increasing and is currently at 7.7% of the total national budget although still below the Abuja Declaration of 15%.

The current trend is due to increased MOH advocacy efforts through Cabinet, Parliament and Development Partners. However, this is affected by the low Revenue performance due the Covid-19 pandemic that affected domestic revenue mobilization strategy initiatives by MoPED & URA, reducing external budget support, the global shocks like the Ukraine-Russia conflict, and existence of other competing national priorities like security and infrastructure developments.

However, for the FY 2023/24, there is a big increment on the budget allocation from 7.7% to 12.5% of the total national budget allocation.

**The Committee commends the Government for the progressive budget provision of 12.5% of the total national budget allocated to the Health Sector and recommends for additional funding until the 15% threshold prescribed by the Abuja Declaration is attained.**

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**Recommendation 2: The Ministry of Health should revamp and build its epidemiological interventions for early detection and management of future outbreaks.**

These include applying a range of interventions, including case management, monitoring, contact tracing, a top-notch laboratory service, safe burials and societal mobilization to control outbreaks.

The centres are, one, at the Central level and at the regional levels they are in Mbale, Masaka, Hoima, Lira, Arua and Fort Portal.

At District levels, the Ministry has established Rapid Response Teams headed by the District Health Officers.

***The Committee recommends that the Ministry should ensure that the aforementioned interventions are funded and fully operational.***

**Recommendation 3: The Ministry of Health should prioritize community education on various notorious outbreaks. For out breaks to be successfully controlled, community involvement is essential.**

The Ministry has strengthened public health awareness campaigns on these emergencies and have put in place frontline community health workers i.e., the VHTs and CHEWs in all risk communities for emergencies. Capacity building has been emphasized for DHEs and District Community Officers in the high-risk districts. The plan is to roll out this program to all other districts.

***The Committee recommends that the Ministry should provide health related information to all Ugandans in various languages and all media platforms to ensure that all communities are aware of outbreaks and other related health information. Health campaigns should be intensified.***

**Recommendation 4: The Ministry of Health should conduct specialised training for health workers to build their capacity to effectively document cases of alleged torture victims who report to them for treatment.**

The Ministry of Health has developed Policy Guidelines on Gender mainstreaming and elimination of gender-based violence which encompass the prevention and management of torture victims. Using these guidelines, a total of 256 health workers have already been trained and plans are under way to rapidly scale up the training over the course of next financial year.

Ministry of Health is training health workers in effective documentation of torture using the Istanbul Protocol so as to increase accessibility and availability of documentation services for survivors of torture.

With support from the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and development partners, the Ministry of Health has trained some health workers on usage on Police form 3, and management of survivors of violence including gender-based violence. However continuous capacity building of health workers is needed and will be undertaken within the available resources.

The Ministry of Health developed a comprehensive Uganda Clinical guideline (UCG) 2016 to guide all health workers in the management of diseases and injuries. Torture results into physical or mental health injury or both and the guidelines spells out the management of injuries as well as other mental health effects of torture including post traumatic disorders.

***The Committee commends the Ministry for training health workers on how to handle torture victims. The Committee recommends that the Commission should train health workers on the PPTA and Regulations using the human rights-based approach to health needs and services.***



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#### 4.12 OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT: MINISTRY OF ETHICS AND INTEGRITY

##### **UHRC Recommendations, responses, and, Committee recommendations**

**Recommendation 1: The Ugandan Government should put a regulatory framework for religious institutions in place to curb the abuse, manipulation, exploitation and extortion of followers.**

The abuse, manipulation and extortion of followers of Religious and Faith Organisations (RFOs) can only be curbed through a clear Policy framework for transparency and accountability. This Regulatory framework is contained in the draft RFO Policy; whose key objectives are:

- i. To promote a culture of accountability amongst different RFO players in Uganda.
- ii. To provide a mechanism for the registration of all RFOs in Uganda.
- iii. To provide for legal, policy and procedural changes that will allow RFOs to effectively contribute to National and District development in a harmonised manner.
- iv. To promote unity and diversity among RFOs in Uganda. The plan under the Policy is to have a nine-member National RFO Board, appointed by the Minister responsible for Ethics and Integrity. Save for two Government representatives, the Board will be appointed from members nominated by the Inter Religious Council of Uganda.

This National RFO Board will exercise the mandate for registration, regulation, monitoring and overseeing the activities of RFOs. It will coordinate Government's engagement with the RFOs to promote responsible and accountable conduct among its members. The National RFO Board Structure shall be reflected at District level.

**The Committee recommends that the Ministry of Ethics and Integrity should periodically update Parliament on the status of the Policy and the forward plan for its implementation.**

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**Recommendation 2: The Ugandan Government should ensure that economic empowerment programmes targeting the youth are equitably distributed to prevent religious extremism in the country.**

Religious extremism in the Country is a serious challenge that must be addressed right from its roots. The groups that have been involved over the years include:

- i. Lord's Resistance Army led by Joseph Kony; ii) Holy Spirit Forces led by Alice Lakwena;
- ii. Movement for the Restoration of the Ten Commandments led by Joseph Kibwetere;
- iii. Christ Disciples in Serere led by Pastor Simon Opolot, who duped his followers into selling their property and travelling to Ethiopia "to meet Jesus."
- iv. Good News International Church in the nearby Malindi, Kenya, led by Pastor Paul Mackenzie who encouraged his followers to starve to death and indeed, more than 100 bodies were discovered.

In all these Organisations, the name of Religion was used for violence and other unlawful ends. The victims of Religious extremism are not only the youth but all vulnerable groups, due to poverty, high levels of unemployment, illiteracy, blind obedience to Religious Leaders and coercion.

*Komuntu*

DEI supports the UHRC recommendation of ensuring that economic empowerment programmes such as the Youth Livelihood Programme and Skilling Uganda are equitably distributed. Chapter 18 of the Third National Development Plan (NDPIII) entitled Community Mobilisation and Mindset Change lays out the Intervention of strengthening institutional capacity of Central and Local Government and Non-State actors, for effective mobilisation of communities for national development.

DEI is the coordinating centre for implementation of the Zero Tolerance to Corruption Policy, which calls for the strengthening of partnerships between State and Non-State actors, for the effective application of anti-corruption measures. Through this partnership, Integrity Committees which already exist at District level will be strengthened and restructured to include the Elderly, Women, the Youth and Persons with Disabilities; as well as the categories of Stakeholders including RFOs and Civil Society Organisations.

Through these Integrity Committees; the Citizens will be sensitised and empowered to participate in economic empowerment programmes, and to hold

***The Committee recommends that the Ministry of Ethics and Integrity should take urgent measures to curb religious extremism in the country in order to avoid future violent incidents like the Kibwetere massacre. The Ministry should work closely with Parliament to ensure that laws and policies are implemented to regulate religious institutions.***

This will be one of the functions of the National RFO Board, which is provided for under the draft Policy. One of its functions is to provide leadership to the RFOs in operationalising self-regulatory mechanisms designed to institutionalize professionalism, ethics, integrity, transparency and accountability among all the RFOs in the Country. Furthermore, though the partnership between RFOs and the Government, the communities will be sensitised against accepting any form of manipulation and exploitation under the guise of Religion. We need as Government to create awareness to the population and to empower them.

***The Committee recommends that the RFO policy should be expeditiously finalized and the Ministry should work hand in hand with Parliament to ensure that this policy is enacted.***

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#### 4.13 MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES

##### UHRC Recommendations, responses, and, Committee recommendations

**Recommendation 1: The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries should enhance agricultural extension services by training farmers on modern agronomy practices, including Climate Smart Agriculture technologies;**

Since the year 2016, The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries has been implementing the Agricultural Extension Policy and the policy aims to promote application of appropriate information, knowledge and technological innovation for commercialization of Agriculture.

Accordingly, the Local Governments were restructured and provided with human, financial and technical capacity to train farmers on modern agronomy including climate smart agricultural technology.

However, this has not been widely achieved due to the following;

- i. Inadequate operational funds to facilitate the extension officers at the District Local Governments to undertake necessary activities and training inclusive.
- ii. Inadequate staffing in District Local Governments. The target for recruitment was 12,036 extension officers by 2025 starting with 5,000 by 2020. The number of District Local Governments have increased from 112 at the time of setting the target to the current 147 DLGs. Similarly, the number of sub counties have also increased from 1,440 in FY 2014/15 to 2,186 in 2020 with approved staffing structures of 8,698.

According to the latest available data, the number of staff in District Local Governments has reduced from the recruited 4,100 to 3,790 due to retirement, death and labour mobility without replacement. This has left a staffing gap of 4,908, further reducing the extension to household ratio. With the adoption of the PDM, Government should consider not only filling the above gaps, but also recruit extension staff at parish level to realise the transformational aspirations at grass root level.

- i. Inadequate equipment, vehicles and motorcycles for delivery of extension services in newly created District Local Governments (DLGs) and Cities.

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- ii. Limited budget allocation for continuous knowledge updating and also promotion of in-service training for field staff, technical support and supervision of Agricultural Extension activities.

With the above-mentioned challenges, even during the budget process for FY 2023/24, the Ministry suffered a setback with the budget cut of UGX 120 Bn. meant for supporting provision of Agricultural extension services leaving no financial support at all for provision of Agricultural extension services but only provides for wage bill.

Agriculture Project which will support development and dissemination of Climate Smart Agriculture technologies for increased productivity and resilience for sustainable Agricultural production. With this, farmers will be trained on modern agronomic practices. Issue 2:

***The Committee recommends that the Ministry provide information on how many districts and communities have been reached and the gaps in extending services. The Government should support the Ministry with adequate finances and manpower to ensure proper implementation of modern agricultural technologies.***

**Recommendation 2: The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries and the Ministry of Water and Environment should prioritize water expansion for regional production facilities to support livestock farming and small-scale irrigation.**

Government has continued to invest in the construction of irrigation schemes.

Five irrigation schemes including; Tochi (500 ha in Oyam District serving 240 households); Ngenge (880 ha in Kween District serving 180 households); Mubuku (2000 ha in Kasese District serving 162 households);

Doho II (1,178 ha in Butaleja District serving 2000 households); and Wadelai (1,000 ha in Pakwach/ Nebbi serving 400 households), Agoro (600ha in Lamwo District serving 180 households), Olweny (1016 ha in Dokolo/Lira District serving 160 households) and Rwengaaju (152 ha in Fort Portal serving 100 households) have been completed. The schemes will greatly contribute to increased production of rice, aquaculture and horticulture (fruits and vegetables).

In addition, detailed designs for Acomai irrigation Scheme in Bukedea District (1,480 ha and 1,600 households are targeted); Atari Irrigation scheme in Kween/Bulambuli District (680 ha and 2,667 households targeted); and Namatala Irrigation Scheme in Budaka/ Mbale/ Butaleja District (3,450 ha and 4,923 households targeted) have been completed. Construction of Acomai irrigation Scheme in Bukedea District commenced.

Government is also implementing the Irrigation for Climate Resilience Project that will establish irrigation and drainage infrastructure in Kabuyanda (3,300ha targeting 32,100 farmers), and Matanda (4,700ha targeting 12,900 farmers), in Isingiro, and Kanungu districts respectively, to create a total acreage of 8,000ha. These schemes will support development of high value commodities including coffee, bananas, horticultural, pasture and aquaculture in the Kabuyanda Scheme; Rice, Coffee, Banana, Vegetables (cabbages, tomatoes), Maize, Beans and Irish potatoes in the Matanda scheme.

MAAIF is implementing the micro-scale irrigation component of the Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfer (UgIFT) Program. Under this program, smallholder farmers acquire micro-irrigation equipment under subsidized arrangement where the farmers are required to contribute 25% to 75% depending on which option is taken. Currently, under the programme, a total of 28,000 farmers submitted expression of interest and over 1,000 have received equipment in the 135 nationwide.

In order to address the challenge of water for animals especially in the cattle corridor and drought prone districts, the Ministry using the assorted sets of heavy equipment acquired by Government constructed 1,960 valley tanks with a total holding capacity of 27,790,490 m<sup>3</sup>. This implies water for livestock storage capacity increased from 7.44 million m<sup>3</sup> to 35.29 million m<sup>3</sup>.

Government completed the construction of 83 solar powered small-scale irrigation schemes country wide. The districts were Oyam, Omoro, Dokolo, Kitgum, Zombo, Nwoya, Agago, Kiryandongo, Luwero, Nakasongola Nebbi, Pader, Hoima, Kibaale, Kalangala, Buvuma, Mpigi, Rakai, Kanungu, Rukungiri, Buhweju, Isingiro, Kasanda, Lwengo, Mbarara, Ntungamo, Kayunga, Kaberamaido, Serere, Napak, Bukedea, Busia, Mbale, Kapchorwa, Amuria, Budaka, Butebo, Kumi, Soroti and Kapelebyong. This has increased the country's irrigable area by 723 acres benefitting 9,214 farmers directly and indirectly through provision of labour. The major crop enterprises are cabbages,

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Irish, tomatoes, apples, onions, pineapples, matooke, coffee, watermelons, green pepper, egg plants, vanilla, grapes, mangoes, coffee, tea and pumpkins.

Works are ongoing at various stages of progress for construction of thirty-One (31) Solar Powered Irrigation schemes in the Districts of Karenga, Amudat, Kotido, Soroti, Tororo, Namayingo, Sironko, Kapchorwa, Mayuge, Serere, Nwoya, Oyam, Adjumani, Agago, Kole, Apac, Omoro, Gulu, Zombo, Kanungu, Rukungiri, Lwengo, Buhweju, Isingiro, Rwampara and Kiruhura.

Those will contribute to increase in crop production.

***The Committee commends the Government for establishing various irrigation scheme projects across the country and recommends that districts in the drier regions of Uganda, such as Karamoja, should be prioritised during planning. The Ministry should sensitise the communities on modern methods of agriculture and home-grown solutions towards food security.***

**Recommendation 3: The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries should apply ecology principles to Agricultural systems and practices (cultural values/traditional knowledge/area history).**

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries formulated the National Organic Policy 2018 that provides for promotion of Agro-ecological principles to Agricultural systems and practices. This however, is undermined by absence of financing Agricultural Extension services.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries has over the years supported Sustainable Land management practices which unfortunately has been taken in project mode with limited scope, attempts to upscale these practices through Agricultural Extension services have also been undermined by the underfunding.

***The Committee recommends that the Government should provide funds for agricultural extension services to enable the promotion of agro-ecological systems and practices so as to promote and advance modern agricultural practices in the country.***

**Recommendation 4: The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries should champion sustainable production with innovative approaches, mechanization and stronger regulations for greater environmental and social responsibility (modernization of agriculture)**

The Ministry procured and distributed 325 tractors and matching implements countrywide since 2018. In the financial year 2021/22 the Ministry procured additional two hundred forty tractors (240) and implements. The Ministry also procured seven hundred and forty (740 units) single axle (low powered) tractors with all accessories in an effort to support farmers to open, plough more farm land for cultivation and the units also support in the value addition, irrigation and transportation. Pre-shipment and factory inspection completed and all the units mentioned above were shipped.

The Ministry piloted provision of tractor hire services using 16 tractors and implements for hire at a subsidized rate. These tractors and implements are accessed at the subsidized hire rate of Ugx 40,000 per acre for ploughing, harrowing and spraying, as compared with Ugx 120,000 per Acre charged by the private equipment owners. Equally, access to heavy earth moving equipment is subsidized. The Ministry rate is Ugx 80,000 per acre compared to Ugx 200,000 per Acre charged by the private sector.

To support this intervention, the ministry deploys the heavy earth moving equipment units at subsidised rate for bush clearing, land opening, felling down of the trees/stumps/ant hills, levelling and grading of the farm land at subsidised rates approved by the Cabinet. This intervention has greatly supported rice, coffee, maize, cotton, sunflower, pasture, beans and cassava growing households country wide.

The heavy equipment units have also been able to support the development and construction of the water storage facilities (valley tanks, dams, channels, fish ponds) and currently there 1,960 facilities constructed and desilted country wide as well as opening farm access roads. They also support in production wells development to support farmers in water stressed areas or regions.

The Ministry has started with the rehabilitation and equipping of the Namalere National Referral Agricultural Mechanization Center to serve as Center of Excellency for assembling, maintenance, operation, skilling, training, upgrading and accreditation of the heavy equipment and machinery operators, mechanics, engineers and technicians.

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The Centre will as well undertake; testing, accreditation, evaluation and certification of the new equipment and machinery units in the country to avoid high costing, weak and obsolete equipment importation and ensuring the quality and correct steel grades to curb use of inferior metals that expose our people to cancer and degradation of the environment.

The Ministry has acquired 8 sets of heavy earth moving equipment. Each set comprises of excavator, bull dozer, chain loader, wheel loaders, motor grader, Motor roller, Dump trucks, mobile workshop, low beds, and a water bowser). The ministry has received additional sets of equipment under an emergency plan to provide water for production to the Karamoja region and other areas affected by the current dry spell. The Ministry also acquired two sets of drilling equipment and this will enable the Ministry to exploit the ground water potential and enhance Water for agricultural production.

Due to the increase in the number of heavy equipment sets acquired, the Ministry has increased its capacity to bush clear and open land for agriculture production from 2,206 acres per year in FY 2013/14 to now 20,744 acres per year in FY 2021/22. The intervention has greatly supported pasture, rice, coffee, maize, cotton, sunflower, pasture, beans and. The Total area cleared by the equipment is 106,258.9 acres.

The assorted mechanization equipment has enabled the Ministry to increase its capacity to open, improve and rehabilitate farm access roads from 90.5km per year in FY 2013/14 to now 938kms per year in FY 2021/22. The total distance of constructed farm roads is 2,804km. This has reduced time spent by farmers travelling long distances on bad roads to access improved inputs and also opened up their villages to markets for their produce. The farmers are also better placed to negotiate for better prices with improved linkage and connectivity to the markets.

***The Committee recommends that the Government should put more efforts in providing more tractors and other agricultural equipment to enable farmers not only cultivate but also find market for their goods. The tractors provided so far are not enough for the number of districts in the country and some districts have not benefited.***

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To address the effects of climate change, the programme will continue to construct solar powered irrigation facilities, construct valley dams/tanks and on farm water harvesting and storage infrastructure and large-scale irrigation schemes.

The programme has continued to procure tractors and matching implements and heavy earth moving equipment to open more land for timely planting to increase production and productivity thus addressing the aspect of food insecurity and Climate Change variability.

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#### 4.14 UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS (UBOS)

##### UHRC Recommendations, responses, and, Committee recommendations

**Recommendation 1: The Uganda Bureau of Statistics should invest in generating and disseminating gender-responsive national statistics to inform evidence-based planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on gender equality and women's empowerment.**

The Bureau continues to produce gender and other human rights-based data in all its census and surveys programmes. Below we highlight some off the interventions that are aimed at addressing the gender data gaps and other Human Rights based issues:

- i. The National Population and Housing Census 2023 has integrated questions to ensure gender concerns are captured and reported upon. The census covers questions on access to communication, education, health etc., decision making at household level, vulnerable groups (refugees, elderly persons, Albinism, little persons and children) are all covered in the census questionnaire and this information will be analyzed to capture the gender concerns of all these population groups in the country.
- ii. The Bureau has also undertaken a number of surveys with a special focus on gender. For example, the Bureau conducted the Gender Based Violence Survey (GBV) in 2020 and Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG). The Bureau is soon undertaking the Functional Difficulties Survey and a National Governance, Peace and Security Survey in 2023/2024. All key stakeholders will be consulted and their input incorporated into the tools.

The Bureau has been integrating gender issues in all her surveys and censuses. Below we provide a summary of some of the surveys and Censuses that incorporated gender issues:

2021 National Labour force survey: covered women in employment (both informal and formal) and care labour activities. It also captured time taken to undertake some of the activities that are mostly undertaken by women and girls (care labour activities) in addition to the non-care labour activities. Most of the labour market indicators were and can be disaggregated by gender in case it was not included in the report. Thematic reports are currently being generated and more information will be provided along the different themes

- ii. The Uganda Demographic and Health survey: Collected information and will disseminate information on decision making by women, reproductive health issues affecting women and girls, gender based violence, access to education and women with disabilities among others.
- iii. The Uganda National Household survey: collected information on care labour activities, access to education and Health services, poverty status of women and well as the different deprivations children, women and men face in Uganda.
- iv. The 2021 National Service Delivery Survey report: explored the level access, utilization and satisfaction with public services. Specifically, access to services by PWD was included and published in the report. It also covers access to education, health and other facilities by women and men.
- v. The Uganda Business Inquiry: collects information on the economic activities of women and men in formal and informal businesses in Uganda

The Bureau is implementing the Long Term Census and Surveys programme and all cross cutting issues including gender have been integrated and shall be part and parcel of the census and surveys programme. Different surveys will cover selected topics to ensure coherence and ease of data collection but all data needed to address the gender concerns will be integrated but spread over all the censuses and surveys. The Bureau shall continue to collaborate with Uganda Human Rights Commission, Equal Opportunities commission and other stakeholders to ensure that Gender concerns related to data and information are addressed.

***The Committee recommends that the Bureau should ensure that accurate statistical data is always available for Ugandans as a primary source of information.***

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#### 4.15 MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND VETERAN AFFAIRS

##### UHRC Recommendations, responses, and, Committee recommendations

**Recommendation 1: The Ministry of Defence and the Uganda Police Force should continue to provide security for the kraals where the animals are kept and pacify the region through continued disarmament.**

The security situation in Karamoja sub-region remains relatively calm. However, Inter and intra livestock thefts and raids mainly by the Jie and Matheniko of Uganda continue to negatively impact on security situation of the region.

By March and April 2023, there was a notable increase in incursions by Karamajong warriors (Jie) into neighbouring districts of Acholi and Lango sub-regions to steal cattle raising security concerns in affected districts.

The UPDF has since adjusted deployments and reinforcement 3 and 5 Inf Divisions with additional troops and combat multipliers (MI-24 combat helicopter and jet ranger for reconnaissance) to effectively address the situation.

Furthermore, armed pastoral groups from Kenya and South Sudan (Turkana and Toposa respectively), continue to conduct cross-border rustling in the Karamoja Sub-region. The notorious raiders are the Matheniko, Pokots and the Dodoth, who are supplied arms by the Turkana, Pokot in Kenya and the Toposa in South Sudan.

##### Disarmament Operations

Disarmament operations using kinetic approach against hard-core Karamojong warriors who refuse to voluntarily surrender arms remain on course. In May 2023 alone, a total 18 Firearms with 585 rounds of ammunition and 2,533 stolen livestock were recovered. A total of 15 people including one (01) UPDF soldiers were killed, while 16 others were injured including six (06) Soldiers.

The following Measures have been put in place to enhance disarmament operations and exercise in Karamoja and neighbouring sub regions:

- i. The UPDF recently adjusted its deployments in the affected areas and launched operation "DHUMISHA AMANI". Two (02) Commando Companies (SC) of 5 Commando B were deployed in Namukola Sub-County, Kitgum

- District and Omia-Pachwa Sub-county, Agago District as blocking force. This is aimed at curbing Karamojong incursions into Lango and Acholi sub regions
- ii. Reinforcement of 3 and 5 Inf Divisions with additional troops (501Bde) deployed in Teso, Lango and Acholi Sub region, with the Bde Headquartered in Abuku S/County to act as buffer against Karamojong incursions into Lango and Acholi Sub-Regions.
  - iii. Security Forces have committed to limit the time to handover recovered livestock to only seven (07) days at most.
  - iv. The UPDF is working with various stakeholders to mobilize and encouraged cross-border communities to be part of the security architecture plan for disarmament operations, including cordon and search maneuvers.
  - v. Enhancement of human intelligence within the protected Kraals to act as early warning.
  - vi. The UPDF has also created an Intelligence Fusion Cell in Abim district to support disarmament operations.
  - vii. The UPDF is also encouraging cross-border meetings of local communities as part of efforts to address cross border livestock thefts.
  - viii. The UPDF is also regulating cattle markets and has also designated only two routes for cattle transportation to ease management.
  - ix. The UPDF has also stopped charcoal burning because warriors use it as a cover to conduct reconnaissance to conduct raids, especially in neighbouring Acholi and Lango sub regions.
  - x. At Bilateral level, the government of Uganda continues to engage our neighbours of Kenya to address the threat posed by the Turkana and Pokot to Uganda. Uganda and Kenya held the second Joint Defence Committee (IDC) meeting in Nairobi from 22-23 Mar 23, and the emphasis was on the need for synchronized and coordinated disarmament operations in the Sub-region.
  - xi. On 19 May 2023, H.E the President issued Executive Order No. 03 of 2023 and the Order guides the UPDF on how to undertake operations to curtail cattle theft in the sub-region among other issues given in the Executive Order and UPDF has begun the implementation of the Directive.

***The Committee recommends that the Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs should tap into indigenous knowledge for homegrown solutions to Karamoja's problems instead of continuously deploying work methods that are external to the region which have proved to be ineffective over the last twenty years.***

**Recommendation 2. The Uganda Peoples Defence Forces should specifically budget for payment of compensation awards in line with the**

**decentralization of payment of Court and Tribunal awards Policy. This will ensure that compensation orders are progressively paid, and the accumulation of arrears will be minimized.**

The current stock of verified compensation awards amounts to Ushs614,362,000. The ministry's allocation for compensation of court awards has over the years been Ush286,000,000 annually, leading to the accumulation of unpaid bills. In the financial year 2023/24, the Ministry has been allocated an additional budget of Ushs1,000,000,000 for all 3rd party compensations and therefore the accumulated debt of Ushs614,362,000 will be cleared.

The Ministry continues to undertake, disarmament efforts in Karamoja and the neighbouring districts of Acholi and Lango sub-regions despite operational challenges. The UPDF is working closely with other stakeholders in the operation. Further, the Ministry has allocated funds for compensation of verified court compensation awards.

***The committee recommends that the payment of compensation by the Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs should be transparent to ensure that the right beneficiaries access the funds.***

#### **Additional Issues probed by the Committee**

##### **Issue 1: Attack On Mpondwe Lhubiriha Secondary School**

On Friday, 16 Jun 23, between 2300Hrs and 2330Hrs suspected ADF terrorists attacked Mpondwe - Lubiriha secondary school in Kasese district. The attack left several students dead and others un accounted for. The school was registered on 10th December 2020 as an O-Level mixed day school with registration number PSS/M347. The registered proprietor is Thengethenge Buletwomu Nelson, on telephone numbers 0782082942/ 0779992663.

a. What is the actual number of the students that were killed and those that survived?

When the suspected terrorists entered the school, they shot to death the gate man, the director's child and a brother to Director's wife. At the time of the attack, the school had a total enrollment of 63 students, 62 in boarding and 01 student day.

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As the terrorists were retreating, they killed 05 members of the community in 2 areas

**Table showing details of Kasese Victims**

SN (a)	Category (b)	Female (c)	Male (d)	Total (e)
<b>Students</b>				
1.	Day scholars	0	02	02
2.	Students Killed	16	17	33
3.	Survivors	0	05	05
4.	Injured	0	08	08
5.	Unaccounted for	08	08	16
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Non students at school</b>				
6.	Non students killed at school	04	01	05
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>05</b>
<b>Kibwe Trading Centre</b>				
7.	Killed	0	01	01
8.	Injured	0	01	01
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>02</b>
<b>Duduma Homestead</b>				
9.	Killed	02	01	03
10.	Injured	0	0	0
11.	Abducted	0	02	02
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>05</b>

**Summary:**

1. Total Killed - 42
2. Total Injured - 09
3. Unaccounted for - 16
4. Abducted - 02

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*(b) How many people have been arrested in regard to the attack?*

Joint security forces have so far arrested over 20 suspects including the School Director, the Headmaster and Director of studies among others.

*C. Why the border was not provided adequate security?*

The border is manned 24/7hrs by joint Security Forces comprising of Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF), Uganda Police Force (UPF), Internal Security Organization (ISO) and External Security Organization (ESO). However, geo political characteristics of this border makes it difficult to deploy at every point of the vast area. There are challenges including; porous and open borderline; similar cross-border communities.

It was also established that the attacked school had the following weaknesses related to compliancy:

(1) There was no resident teacher within the premises which left the students vulnerable.

(2) The headteacher and the matron were also not resident at the school and they were not even present at the time of the attack.

(3) The boarding section of the school was illegal, since the school was registered as a day.

(4) The dormitories had windows with burglar proofing and only one door, which is against the recommended open windows with no burglar proof and two doors for each dormitory.

(5) The proximity between girls and boys was too close.

(6) The boy's dormitory had triple deckers as opposed to the recommended double deckers and was housing 38 students, which number was too high for the available space.

(7) There was one guard at the school not armed and not trained.

(8) There was no CCTV cameras and other early warning systems.

*d. Who were the unidentified persons in Mpondwe at the time of the attack?*

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The issue of unidentified people in Mpondwe at the time of the attack is not confirmed anywhere. So far, no particular person and or identity has been confirmed who conducted the heinous attack at Mpondwe Lhubiriha Secondary School but security forces continue to pursue the terrorists in Eastern DRC.

*What interventions has Government put in place to ensure maximum security of the border between Uganda and DRC?*

- (1) Deployment of an additional UPDF Battalion at the border area.
- (2) Hot pursuit of the ADF terrorists by joint UPDF/FARDC Forces under operation "Shujaa".
- (3) Deployment of strategic intelligence collection assets.
- (4) Deployment of attack helicopters to support ground forces.
- (5) Enhanced CIMIC and psychological operations focused on community involvement in the security of their localities.
- (6) Continuous holding of security meetings including; the Sub County Security Committee, District Security Committee, Joint Intelligent Committee and at bilateral level with our counterparts in DRC.

*f. Why did the rescue team take hours to rescue the students?*

Forces from 5 Mountain Battalion immediately responded on receiving the information about the attack though the terrorists had already escaped into Eastern DRC and pursuit continues by Joint Forces.

## **Issue 2: Karamoja Disarmament Operations**

*a. Work on the security road connecting between AGAGO to ABIM and OMAGORO.*

The Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs is collaborating with MOW to ensure that the highlighted security roads and others in Karamoja are worked on. Currently, the National Enterprise Corporation (NEC) is working on Naput-Nakilol-Kabong road, while Uganda Martyrs Construction Company commenced work on Sinyu-Kubebe-Nakaperimor security road.

*b. Resolving water issues for the soldiers by sinking boreholes.*

The UPDF Engineers Brigade has surveyed suitable borehole sites and plans for their construction are under way.

*C. The RDC Katakwi, a Rtd Major needs sound vehicle and fuel.*

In line with the issues of the RDC's, the Office of the Minister for the Presidency has been informed to handle the matter accordingly.

*d. When cows are recovered, they take long to be given back to the rightful owners.*

Once Anti-Stock Theft and Disarmament Forces recover stolen livestock, the rightful owners are called upon to identify with verification of the recovered livestock. This process takes at least seven (07) days. The forces are committed to ensure that this process takes the shortest time possible. In a few cases when the owners fail to have distinctive brand marks, the process sometimes is slowed down.

*e. It was mentioned that the change in command of both 3 and 5 Divisions has improved on the situation and scaled down the raids. There is resurgence of raids and the response from the UPDF is slow. There was a raid in Lira-Kato in the last fortnight where two people were killed.*

It's true that in the last two months, livestock thefts in Karamoja and neighboring districts has reduced due to change in UPDF command in both 385 Inf Div but also adjustment in deployments, community involvement in sharing information and available grass owing to the rainy season. The Lira-Kato is an isolated incident otherwise, UPDF is committed to continue working hard to rid the region of the cattle thefts mayhem. However, there are challenges including late reporting, location of kraals. Further, during the dry season, cows come in Kabelbyong, Katakwi and when they are returning, thefts are rampant. The UPDF is however, committed to defeat them.

*g. Why don't we go back to voluntary disarmament?*

Voluntary disarmament is still on-going and yielding good results.

*h. There is a general feeling by the Muslim community that they are being persecuted by Government. For example, recently at the burial of Hajji Hamza Ngobi in Mayuge killed by unknown gunmen, it was mentioned that Muslims are being persecuted.*

There is no deliberate government intention to persecute Muslims. However, isolated cases of those arrested usually have security related suspicions and are usually produced in court or released if found innocent.

*i. Retired UPDF personnel should be used to strengthen security on some border districts with Karamoja.*

Retired UPDF persons form part of the National Reserve Forces responsible to support regular forces in times of war and disasters. It's therefore prudent for UPDF to use them for security and safety of the people and their property. This shall be augmented by the recent directive of H.E the President to recruit 12 veterans and sharp cadres in every parish to beef up security and plans are on-going to implement the directive.

*j. Mindset change for Karimojong on cattle raiding. For example, recently, a video was circulated on social media, where the Karimojong celebrated a successful raid, implying they still support rustling.*

The Karamojongs were seen in the circulated social media video celebrating the launch of Nakachumet dam in Napak district, but some unpatriotic people misinterpreted the ceremony for rejoicing livestock rustling. Security forces are conducting community sensitization to counter such narrative misinforming the public.

*k. Why hasn't the UPDF fully disarmed the Karimojong up to today?*

- i. The Humanitarian gesture by Uganda Government to allow pastoral communities from Kenya and South Sudan to enter the country and graze during the dry spell often causes abuse of the gesture by coming with firearms which are subsequently accessed by the local people in Karamoja.

H.E the President has issued an executive order directing that all pastoralists entering Uganda must not be armed and this will be enforced, because it is the source of re-armament.

- ii. Continued proliferation of small arms exploiting the porous border and proximate unstable states especially countries in the horn of Africa.
- iii. Slow adoption of the disarmament strategy on armed pastoral communities including Turkana and Pokot in Kenya as well as the Toposa and Langi in South Sudan by their respective Governments.





*n. The need to strengthen LDUs in Karamoja.*

Owing to the surge in livestock thefts in Karamoja in 2022 orchestrated by the

LDUS, UPDF disbanded the use of Auxiliary Forces during ASTU and disarmament operations. Lately, H.E the President, directed that LDUs be deployed in neighboring districts of Karamoja to curb the vice of livestock theft/rustling.

*o. The issue of loading cows at night out of the Karamoja region.*

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) has guidelines on how animals are supposed to be transported and accordingly, animals are not supposed to be transported at night and it's therefore illegal to do so.

*p. There is suspected connivance in theft of cows between security personnel and locals in Lolochat in Nabilatuk.*

There could be isolated cases and when such cases of indiscipline are detected they are handled as per the law.

The Ministry continues to undertake, disarmament efforts in Karamoja and the neighbouring districts of Acholi and Lango sub-regions despite operational challenges. The UPDF is working closely with other stakeholders in the operation. Further, the Ministry has allocated funds for compensation of verified court compensation awards.

***The Committee recommends that more efforts should be put into closing porous borders and working together with the Government of Kenya to completely disarm the Karamojong and to avoid proliferation of weapons into the country.***

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#### 4.16 COURTS OF JUDICATURE

##### **UHRC Recommendations, responses, and, Committee recommendations**

**Recommendation 1: The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Judiciary should extend their services to every district to correspond with Uganda Police Services for easy access to justice for all to create an enabling environment for the observance of human rights.**

The Administration of the Judiciary Act, 2020, established the Judiciary Service that comprises both Judicial and administrative officers of varied cadre. Resultantly, the Judiciary structure was expanded in alignment with the provisions of the Act.

Following the expansion of the structure, all the 20 High Court Circuits across the country have been operationalized. 77 Magisterial Areas of the 82 have resident Chief Magistrates, while the remaining 5 are being run on circuit by Chief Magistrates. 279 Magistrates Grade I of various categories have been deployed around the country as indicated in the staff list attached hereto.

The Judiciary has embarked on further reorganization of Magisterial Areas aiming at having a Chief Magistrate at every District and a Magistrate Grade One at every Constituency. The other strategy is to increase the number of High Court Circuits and have Regional Appellate Courts, which is still a work in progress.

It is therefore worth noting that as resources become available to the Judiciary, the expansion of the coverage of Courts across the Country will continue in order to enhance access to justice for all.

A schedule of all Judicial Officers deployed around the country is attached to this report as annex 2.

**The Committee commends the Judiciary for the progressive efforts in deployment of judicial officers across various districts and further recommends that Government should adequately finance the Judiciary to enable them deploy more judicial officers and State Attorneys to curb the case backlog and delay of justice.**

#### 4.17 MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

## UHRC Recommendations, responses, and, Committee recommendations

**Recommendation 1: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Ministry of Gender should ensure that juveniles are separated from adult offenders in all detention facilities**

Section 58 (7) of the Prisons Act prohibits Uganda Prisons Service (UPS) from admitting juvenile offenders into a prison designated for adult prisoners;

When a suspected juvenile is committed to prison by court, the Officer in Charge is required to refer such a juvenile to hospital for determination of the actual age. The Court is then informed to commit the said juvenile offender to a Remand Home under the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social development;

Therefore, UPS does not admit, and has no juvenile offenders in its custody.

***The Committee notes that this recommendation should be addressed to Uganda Police Force as the cases of juveniles being detained with adults is prevalent in police stations and police posts. Government should therefore ensure that police stations and police posts separate such offenders.***

**Recommendation 2: Ministry of Internal Affairs should construct more prisons in areas where police services and courts exist without a prison facility**

Misalignment of prisons locations to courts of judicature overstretches Prisons operations in delivery of prisoners to court in terms of long distances between courts and prisons.

The Service has been in constant engagement with JLOS partners and Ministry of Finance to have the misalignment of criminal justice agencies, especially prisons and courts, addressed. As a result, the Service established new prisons at Paidha, Nebbi, Amuru, Oyam, Lugore, Koboko, Kapchworwa, Sheema, Kyenjojo, Nwoya, Mutufu, Kotido, Nyarushanje, Mityana (W), Patongo (W), Sanga and Nakapiripirit, Amudat.

The challenge of misalignment still exists as reflected in the table below;

### **Sample distances between Prisons Location and Courts**

<b>SN</b>	<b>Court – Prison Location</b>	<b>Distance (Km)</b>
1.	Rubirizi – Bushenyi	45
2.	Rubindi – Mbarara	43
3.	Zeug – Paidha	45
4.	Warr – Paidha	35
5.	Bukakata – Buwunga	35
6.	Pakwach – Ragem	35
7.	Butoolo - Nsangi	33
8.	Bwizibwera – Mbarara	28
9.	Kiganda - Myanzi	22
10.	Ndieja - Mbarara	20

In the medium term, the Service plans to construct five (5) low security prisons per year to increase holding capacity and reduce the distance from prisons to court locations at shs.3.8b per prison – the total requirement is Shs. 19bn per year. In partnership with the Administration of Justice Program, the service has established online courts/ virtual conferencing facilities in 19 prisons to enhance to mitigate the misalignment challenge.

**The Committee commends Government for the introduction of virtual conferencing facilities as this has not only reduced on cost of transporting suspects but also ensured safety for judicial officers. The Committee further recommends that all new prisons should be constructed within close proximity to other judicial service centres to ease movement and procedure for accessing courts.**

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#### 4.18 UGANDA PRISONS SERVICE

## UHRC Recommendations, responses, and, Committee recommendations

**Recommendation 1: The Uganda Prisons Service should specifically budget for payment of compensation awards in line with the decentralization of payments of Court and Tribunal awards policy. This will ensure that compensation orders are progressively paid, and the accumulating of arrears will be minimized.**

The Committee was informed that all compensation claims are handled appropriately after the due court process.

In FY2022/2023, shs.0.2b was provided to cater for court wards and compensations. The provision has been increased to shs.0.414bn in FY2023/2024.

**Recommendation 2: Uganda Prisons and Uganda Police Force should completely phase out the bucket waste disposal system**

The remaining prisons with no water closets are those with uniports and those in small single dilapidated roomed houses at sub-counties (Former LAP) which cannot accommodate water borne facilities.

These are temporary holding facilities and the plan is to have permanent structures that have water borne facilities which will fully address the issue.

The Service plans to install water closets in the remaining 27 prisons in a phased manner through construction of new prisoners' wards (fitted with water closets) in the respective prisons. In FY 2022/2023, the Service constructed prisoners' wards with water closets in Kiruhura and Kamuli prisons.

A budget of Shs.10.8bn is required to construct prisoners' wards, fitted with water closets, in the remaining prisons. *10000000000*

***The Committee commends Uganda Prisons Services for progressively phasing out the bucket system in prisons and further recommends that Government provides funds to ensure that the remaining 27 prisons should be well facilitated with water closets and water borne toilets.***

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# Labels

#### 4.19 UGANDA POLICE FORCE

##### **UHRC Recommendations, responses, and, Committee recommendations**

**Recommendation 1: The Uganda Police Force should specifically budget for payment of compensation awards in line with the decentralization of payment of Court and Tribunal awards policy. This will ensure that compensation orders are progressively paid, and the accumulation of arrears will be minimized.**

This is being complied with except that the resource envelope is still limited. We implore government to provide more funds so that the outstanding bill is cleared. The force currently has arrears of approximately UGX 10bn. This delayed payment has serious implications because it attracts high interest over time.

***The Committee recommends that the Uganda Police Force should be availed Shs. 10billion in the budget for FY2024/25 for settlement of Court and Tribunal awards.***

**Recommendation 2: The Uganda Police Force should continue to provide security for the kraals where the animals are kept in Karamoja Sub Region and pacify the region through continued disarmament.**

This is an ongoing exercise that we are doing in partnership with UPDF. The UPF has a specialized unit called the Anti Stock Theft Unit (ASTU) that is dedicated to ensuring that cattle theft and rustling are eradicated from Karamoja region.

***The Committee recommends that UPF should provide statistics on its deployment in Karamoja and which areas the Police is stationed.***

**Recommendation 3: The UPF should revamp the police children's schools and construct new ones ensuring that they are of a high academic standard and affordable for its personnel to facilitate the right to education for their children.**

The UPF has created a department of Formal Education under the Directorate of CPC to provide leadership on the issue of Police schools. There are currently 23 primary schools on police land. Eleven are government aided and 12 are privately owned. Police management is also considering avenues of promoting secondary education. For instance, renovation of structures at Kikanwa is already going on in due fulfilment of this vision. We also recently benchmarked on how UPDF is

running their schools and we indeed got valuable knowledge that will guide us on how to manage this venture.

***The Committee recommends that Ministry of Internal Affairs should handle this issue because 12 schools are very few to cover the entire country and the few of them in place are not well maintained.***

**Recommendation 4: The UPF should set up child day-care facilities to facilitate their staff to work while their children are well cared for.**

This will be considered in our welfare program.

**Recommendation 5: The UPF should analyze all its staff to assess and address the manpower gaps to deal with fatigue amongst personnel and ensure that personnel can take leave.**

Police management is conducting continuous recruitment to increase its strength in a bid to reduce the police/population ration to suit the UN recommended standard of 1:500 as opposed to the current UPF ratio of 1:900.

In regard to leave, according to the Public Service Standing Orders, all officers are entitled to annual leave of 30 to 36 days depending on the rank. This is also complemented by pass leave as provided for under the Police Standing Orders of not more than 7 days.

**Recommendation 6: The UPF should ensure that the criteria for promotions and training are clear to all and that the processes are transparent to ensure equal opportunities for all. Special consideration should be given to vulnerable persons, especially the elderly.**

There is a very elaborate procedure on promotion guided by the promotion guidelines in the Police Standing Orders and public service. All units are involved in this process to ensure transparency and fairness.

In the last two years there have been promotions of over 4000 officers across all ranks.

The system is clear and streamlined because pension management and processing have since been decentralized to votes. It used to delay when it was still being done at Ministry of Public Service, but now its way faster, because its being done at Police Headquarters where records can be accessed as and when

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required. In exceptional circumstances where delay is occasioned, it may be due to technical issues.

**Recommendation 7: The UPF should organize regular financial literacy training for its personnel to ensure proper preparation for retirement.**

Every year, the Directorate of Human Resource Administration organizes workshops in regions where officers about to retire are taken through processes of financial literacy and counseling to prepare them for life after retirement.

This exercise is done and incorporated in our HR programs including ceremonies to send off such officers both at Police Headquarters and Regions.

**Recommendation 8: The UPF leadership should pick a special interest in managing the Exodus SACCO to ensure voluntary membership, safeguard personnel's funds, and ensure access to information and participatory decision-making representative of members' views.**

The Exodus Sacco currently boasts of a very able management team that has greatly transformed the operations of the entity. Since the coming into office of the current regime, three AGMs have been held at which members chosen delegates ably represent their views and ensure that appropriate feedback is given from time to time.

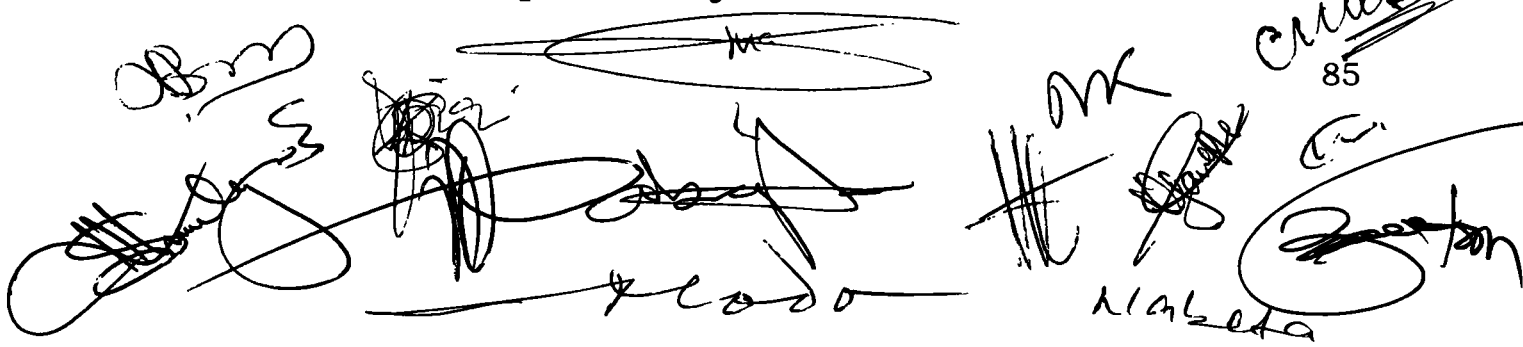
The Exodus Sacco currently boasts of a very able management team that has greatly transformed the operations of the entity. Since the coming into office of the current regime, three AGMs have been held at which members chosen delegates ably represent their views and ensure that appropriate feedback is given from time to time.

It is important to clarify here that membership of the Sacco is voluntary.

Prospective members are persuaded to join after being convinced about the benefits that accrue from such membership.

It is also important to clarify that the management team has put in place an online system which now allows members to freely access their accounts and find out their balances at any given time.

**The Committee recommends that the Auditor General should conduct a forensic audit into the operations of the Exodus SACCO**



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**Recommendation 9: The UPF should enact and implement a policy against sexual harassment.**

The institution has the departments for Gender and Women affairs with policies that take care of sexual harassment related issues.

**Recommendation 10: The UPF should increase office imprest and ensure all police units are effectively facilitated.**

Imprest is provided to police units depending on the approved recurrent budget to meet routine operations and expenses. In FY 2023/24, the recurrent resource envelope has been reduced to UGX 265.49b down from UGX 315.33bn in the FY2022/23. This will definitely affect the available resources for imprest.

***The Committee recommends that the Uganda Police Force should prioritise allocations of imprest for all Police Units across the country to curb the rampant inability of the Police Units to respond to calls by the Public for Police intervention.***

**Recommendation 11: The UPF should develop a standard design for a police station/post that conforms to human rights standards on police stations and ensure its progressive implementation.**

UPF has developed standard designs for police stations and posts providing adequate space based on police establishment at respective levels. The designs for well aerated cells, each with a water borne toilet and shower, to cater for male and female suspects (Juveniles and adults).

The design also provides for an interview room with a viewing window to allow for close supervision of the process to avoid violation.

The following stations have been constructed in the recent past;

- i. Nateete Police Station
- ii. Kabale Police Station
- iii. Soroti District Police Station
- iv. Soroti City Police Station
- v. Luwero Police Station

- vi. Bukedea Police Station
- vii. Sironko Police Station
- viii. Budaka Police Station
- ix. Moroto Police Station
- x. Kween Police Station
- xi. Kalaki Police Station
- xii. Mulanda Police Station
- xiii. Nakasongola Police Station
- xiv. Katwe-Kabatooro Police Station
- xv. Lyantonde Police Station
- xvi. Kaabong Police Station
- xvii. Wakiso Police station
- xviii. Masindi Police Station
- xix. Mbarara Police Station
- xx. Sheema Police Station
- xxi. Kakumiro Police Station.

**Recommendation 12: The UPF should stop the use of uniports and other makeshift structures as offices and cells.**

The use of uniports is usually a stop gap as arrangements are made to construct permanent structures. The current policy of the UPF is to put in place permanent structures for all our accommodation needs.

***The Committee recommends that Government should provide funds to UPS and UPF to construct police and prison facilities and phase out the use of uniports.***

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**Recommendation 13: The UPF should provide adequate supplies and equipment to personnel to facilitate the proper conduct of work and mitigate the challenges associated with personnel soliciting.**

Supplies and equipment are indeed pivotal to the provision of policing services.

However, these are hinged on the available recurrent and development budget. In FY 2023/24 the recurrent resource envelope has been reduced to UGX 265.492bn down from UGX 315.332bn in FY 2022/23 while development is to be funded at only UGX 163.261bn instead of the required UGX 318.090bn in the year.

This will affect provision of food, fuel, uniforms among others in the operations and the attendant tools of trade such as patrol and surveillance services, motorcycles for quick mobility and prompt response, fire equipment and others.

**Recommendation 14: UPF should specifically:**

**a) Ensure that the supplied equipment and supplies are in tandem with the geographical coverage and work requirements of specific police stations and posts.**

Noted.

**b) Prioritize regular and adequate provision of basic supplies like fuel, stationery, police forms and registers and equipment like batons, guns, handcuffs, vehicles, motorcycles and scene of crime equipment, and ensure that they are well maintained and serviced to facilitate the provision of basic police services by every police unit.**

Noted.

**c) Provide uniforms in full, in a timely manner and in consideration of unique duty requirements, weather and area-specific climate patterns. Expectant mothers should be provided with an appropriate office uniform to address challenges of non-deployment to duties that require uniform.**

Noted.

**d) Reinstate plain clothes allowances for personnel who are bound by duty not to wear uniform.**

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Starting from the second quarter of FY 2022/23, police management committed to a plain clothing allowance to CID and Crime Intelligence personnel quarterly.

**e) Investigate the sale of UPF uniforms to personnel and the public and prosecute culprits. Accordingly, UPF should also establish a mechanism for confirming that all personnel receive a full and adequate uniform.**

Like we have already mentioned above, the UPF continues to face a lot of budget challenges, consequently affecting the delivery of services. The budget for uniforms and uniform parts is supposed to be UGX 44b but we are only allocated UGX 18b which at times does not even come on time.

The small allocation of the budget ultimately affects the provision of uniform to the officers on time consequently compelling some of them to use their initiative to purchase material on the open market and stitch their own uniforms. This is more common with the black uniform whose material is readily available on the open market.

Where the sale of uniform is internal, the culprits have usually been apprehended through our disciplinary mechanisms.

**Recommendation 15: The UPF should, without delay, update all staff records and ensure that personnel who have missed salary are urgently paid and that those who were promoted but are not earning the right salary are also paid their dues. The records update should also provide adequate information for quickly processing retirement benefits.**

Immediately officers are promoted, they are issued with appointment letters and accessed on the payroll accordingly. Like pension, salary processing was decentralized to votes and this has made processing officers pay easier.

This has been done and is an ongoing exercise where there are technical issues. The UPF should enact and implement policies that address issues raised in deployment, transfers, training and promotions.

**Recommendation 16: UPF should specifically:**

**a) Implement a rotational deployment plan after a specific number of years to ensure that all personnel have equal chances of being deployed in all parts of the country.**

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**b) Streamline deployment for special duty to ensure that all personnel have equal chances of accessing the accruing benefits.**

UPF management has finalized the enactment of policies on deployment/transfers, training and promotions. The policies are pending the approval of Police Authority.

***The Committee recommends that UPF should specify the above-mentioned policies for easy follow-up.***

**Recommendation 17: The UPF should streamline deployment and transfers in the interim to ensure that due consideration is given to family life, gender, school-going children and facilitation for transferred personnel. The timing should specifically give due consideration to school-going children to ensure that their academics are not interrupted.**

According to the draft policy on transfers and deployment, except in special/peculiar circumstances dictated by the exigencies of policing, frequency of transfers shall be guided by the following;

- i. with due regard to budgetary and administrative control, deployments/transfers shall be made as and when need arises,
- ii. transfers shall be made at the end of the calendar year,
- iii. transfers shall be effected after an officer has served for a minimum of six months.

In order to encourage continuity and improve certainty and stability at the work place;

- i. No officer in the territorial force shall serve in the same posting /position for more than five years. In order to discourage officers from becoming complacent, this period shall be 3 years for hard-to-reach areas as laid out by the Ministry of Public Service.
- ii. The policy, in recognition of the importance of the institution of marriage and in consistence with other existing laws, may consider personnel married to serving police officers for deployment within the same unit or area as their spouse, provided that they do not serve in the same office.
- iii. Officers married to individuals not serving within the force, may be considered for deployment close to their spouse to the extent permitted by the exigencies of policing.

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- iv. In the event that a police officer has to relocate as a result of a transfer, facilitation in the form of transport shall be provided.

***The Committee recommends that the transfer of police officers should be done in an equitable and non-discriminatory manner, taking into account the period spent at the station, age, health and family life of the officer.***

**Recommendation 18: The Uganda Police Force should be trained to quickly recognize defilement cases and take steps to get timely examination reports and evidence.**

In spite of the various challenges involved in investigating defilement cases, UPF continues to successfully investigate and prosecute many cases. In the year ending 2022, a total of 12,580 cases were reported. 4725 cases were taken to court, 817 cases were not proceeded with while 7,041 cases were still under inquiry. Out of the cases taken to court, 20 secured convictions, 01 case acquitted, 03 cases dismissed and 4,515 cases were still pending in court. A total of 4,843 suspects were arrested and charged to court, out of whom 206 were convicted, 08 were discharged while 4,02 were still awaiting trial.

The challenges include;

- i. Settlement of cases outside police, many relatives prefer cash payment to going through the criminal Justice System.
- ii. Inadequate funds to facilitate investigations.
- iii. Exhibits in defilement cases are very volatile/time bound and victims are usually examined much later especially those in remote areas.
- iv. Lack of a witness protection law to enable investigators secure their witnesses and victims for purposes of successful prosecution of cases.
- v. Concealment of information/evidence especially where the perpetrator is a close relative/ guardian in order to save the image of the family.
- vi. Bribery of the witnesses and victims or parents of the victim. Police is left with no credible witness in the circumstances hence collapsing of the cases.
- vii. Cultural and religious challenges. Some cultures and religions favor sexual exploitation of the minors.
- viii. Poverty, where some parents look at their child as a source of wealth.

***The Committee recommends to Uganda Human Rights Commission to carry out sensitization of communities against compensation for defilement cases, marrying off underage girls to defilers and refugee***

***communities especially those that have differing laws and cultures from those of Uganda and address the cultural and religious differences.***

**Recommendation 19: The Uganda Police Force should completely phase out the bucket waste disposal system.**

This has to a great extent been dealt with. All new police stations are fitted with modern toilets.

**Recommendation 20: The Uganda Police Force should provide adequate facilitation to the police stations/posts to enable them to feed suspects.**

Funds are disbursed to various police regions who subsequently disburse the funds to the police stations/posts depending on the approved budget.

***The Committee recommends that Government should ensure that suspects cases are handled expeditiously within the Constitutional 48 hours to avoid prolonged detention at police stations. UPF CID should be adequately financed and resourced to carry out investigations in a timely manner.***





#### 4.20 UGANDA NATIONAL OIL COMPANY

##### UHRC Recommendations, responses, and, Committee recommendations

**Recommendation 1: The Uganda National Oil Company and the Petroleum Authority of Uganda should disaggregate the data related to age, sex and regional representation in the oil and gas sector to enable planning that ensures equal opportunities for all Ugandans.**

**Table showing demographics by Sex**

Level	Female	Male	Total	% Female	% Male
Executive Committee	2	6	8	25	75
Middle Management	6	22	28	21.4	78.6
Other Officers	41	54	95	43.2	56.8
<b>Totals</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>62.6</b>

**Table showing demographics by age**

Age Range	Number	% Distribution
21 - 30	4	3.1
31 - 40	73	55.7
41 - 50	44	33.6
51 - 60	8	6.1
60 +	2	1.5

**Table showing demographics by region**

Region	Number	% Distribution
Central	48	36.64
Eastern	17	12.98
Northern	9	6.87
Western	57	43.51
Totals	131	

The Committee noted that the National Oil Company and the Petroleum Authority of Uganda have both failed to balance the benefits accruing from the oil sector by primarily employing persons originating from Central Region, 36.64% and Western region, 43.51% with minimal involvement of persons from Northern and Karamoja, 6.87% and Eastern Region, 12.98%.

**The Committee recommends that Government should urgently take corrective action to encourage recruitment of persons from the Northern and Eastern Regions of the country since the oil is a national resource and not a regional resource as earlier erroneously perceived.**

## 5.0 CONCLUSION

Rt. Hon. Speaker,

The Committee wishes to thank all the Ministries, Departments and Agencies that appeared before it to present their submissions and memoranda on the 25<sup>th</sup> Annual Report of the Uganda Human Rights Commission for the year 2022.

I wish to thank the Members of the Committee for their commitment to the work of the Committee during the process.

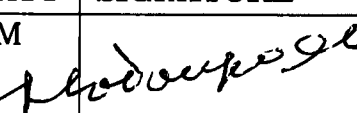
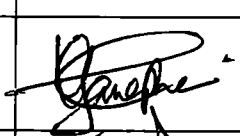
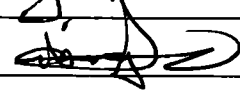
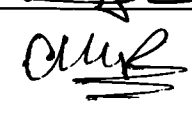
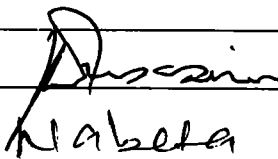
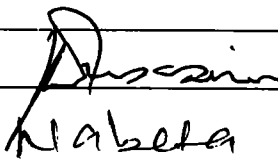
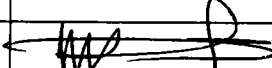
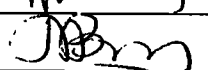
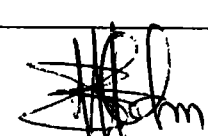
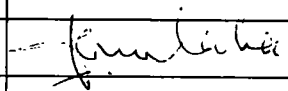
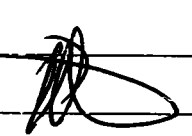
Rt. Hon. Speaker and Hon. Members,

I beg to report.



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**SIGNATURES OF APPROVAL FOR THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE 25<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UGANDA HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION FOR THE YEAR 2022**

SN.	NAME	CONSTITUTENCY	PARTY	SIGNATURE
1.	Hon. Fox Odoi Oywelowo C/P	West Budama North East	NRM	
2.	Hon. Mbabazi Janepher Kyomuhendo D/CP	DWR Kagadi	NRM	
3.	Hon. Obigah Rose	DWR Terego	NRM	
4.	Hon. Muwuma Milton	Kigulu South County	NRM	
5.	Hon. Kirabo Agnes	Youth Central	NRM	
6.	Hon. Ochai Maximus	West Budama County	NRM	
7.	Hon. Opolot Simon Peter	Kanyum County	NRM	
8.	Hon. Tumwine Anne Mary	DWR Ntoroko	NRM	
9.	Hon. Tayebwa Herbert Musasizi	Kashongi County	NRM	
10.	Hon. Igeme Nathan Nabeta	Jinja South Division East	NRM	
11.	Hon. Kasolo Robert	Iki Iki County	NRM	
12.	Hon. Kisembo Basemera Noeline	DWR Kibaale	NRM	
13.	Hon. Mugabe Donozio Kahonda	Ruhinda South County	NRM	
14.	Hon. Mugole Stephen Mauku David	Kabweri County	NRM	
15.	Hon. Asimwe Musiime Molly	Rwampara County	NRM	
16.	Hon. Baba James Boliba	Koboko County	NRM	
17.	Hon. Musinguzi Yona	Ntungamo Municipality	NRM	
18.	Hon. Werikhe Peter Christopher	Bubulo West County	NRM	
19.	Hon. Asaba Paul	Kyaka North	NRM	

20.	Hon. Niyonsaba Alex	Bufumbira South	NRM	
21.	Hon. Ninkusiima John Paul	Ibanda South	NRM	
22.	Hon. Kitanywa Sowedi	Busongora County North	NRM	
23.	Hon. Baatom Ben Koryang	Dodonth West County	NRM	
24.	Hon. Rwaburindore Tarsis	Ibanda Municipality	NRM	
25.	Hon. Busingye Peninah	Older Persons Central	NRM	
26.	Hon. Walyomu Muwanika Moses	Kagoma	INDEP.	
27.	Hon. Wamala Nambozo Florence	DWR Sironko	INDEP.	
28.	Hon. Koluo Joseph Andrew	Toroma County	INDEP.	
29.	Hon. Obong Vincent Shedrick	Lira West Division	INDEP.	
30.	Hon. Kabasharira Naome	Rushenyi County	INDEP.	
31.	Hon. Kayanga Baroda	Kamuli Municipality	INDEP.	
32.	Hon. Mwijukye Francis	Buhweju County	FDC	
33.	Hon. Okot Moses	Kioga County,	FDC	
34.	Hon. Ekudo Tom Julius	Gweri County	FDC	
35.	Hon. Odur Jonathan	Erute South	UPC	
36.	Hon. Okello Geofrey Charles	Nwoya East	DP	
37.	Hon. Nabukeera Hanifa	Mukono District	NUP	
38.	Hon. Zaake Francis	Mityana Municipality	NUP	
39.	Hon. Ssegirinya Muhamad	Kawempe North	NUP	
40.	Hon. Nabagabe Flavia	Kassanda District	NUP	
41.	Hon. Mayanja Allan	Nakaseke Central	NUP	
42.	Hon. Bainababo Charity (Brig. Gen.)	UPDF		

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Annexure "A"**Table 1**

SN	ODPP Regional Office	Courts Station	Field Prosecutors
		Adjumani	
		Arua	
		Koboko/ Maracha	
		Moyo	
		Nebbi	
		Paidha	
		Pakwach	
		Yumbe	
		Bundibugyo	1. Kanara 2. Karugutu 3. Ntoroko 4. Rwebisengo
		Bwera	
		Fort Portal	5. Bunyangambo 6. Kibiito 7. Rwimi
		Kamwenge	8. Kahunge 9. Kicheche 10. Nkooma
		Kasese	11. Hima

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			12.Katwe 13.Kikorongo
		Kyegegwa	14.Hacuyo 15.Kyaka II 16.Mpara
		Kyenjojo	17.Bufunjo 18.Butiti 19.Kyarusozi
		Alebtong	
		Amuru	
		Gulu	
		Kitgum	20.Lamwo
		Lamwo	
		Nwoya	
		Pader	
		Patongo	
		Bugiri	
		Buyende	
		Iganga	21.Busembatya 22.Busesa 23.Kaiti 24.Kiyunga 25.Namungalwa 26.Namutumba

		Jinja	27.Bugembe 28.Buwenge
			29.Kagoma 30.Kakiri
		Kaliro	
		Kamuli	
		Mayuge	31.Baitambogwe 32.Kigandalo 33.Kityerera
		Namayingo	
		Kabale	34.Kamwezi 35.Kitumba 36.Rubanda 37.Rukiga/Mpar
		Kanungu	38.Kihihi
		Kisoro	
		Rukungiri	39.Nyarushanje
		Buganda Road	
		Busunju	
		Butambala	
		City Hall	
		Makindye	
		Mwanga II	

		Luwero	40.Katikamu 41.Wabusana
		Wobulenzi	
		Nakaseke	42.Ngoma 43.Semuto
		Nakasongola	
		Alebtong	
		Amolatar	44.Namasale
		Apac	45.Aduku
		Dokolo	
		Lira	46.Apara 47.Kole
		Otuke	
		Oyam	
		Kalangala	
		Kalisizo	
		Kyotera	
		Lyantonde	
		Masaka	48.Bukakata- Kyanamukaka 49.Butenga





			50.Kalungu 51.Kazanga 52.Lukaya 53.Mbirirzi
		Rakai	54.Kakuuto 55.Kakyeera 56.Lwamaggwa
		Sembabule	57.Lwemiyaga 58.Ntusi
		Buliisa	
		Hoima	59.Buseruka 60.Kyangwali
		Kagadi	
		Kibali	61.Kakumiro
		Kiryandongo	
		Masindi	
		Budaka	62.Kibuku
		Bududa	
		Bukwo	
		Kapchorwa	63.Kween
		Manafwa	
		Mbale	64.Mbale Municipal Council Court



			65.Nakaloke 66.Namisindwa
		Pallisa	
		Sironko	67.Bulambuli
			68.Kisoko 69.Mukuju 70.Mulanda 71.Nagongera
		Tororo	
		Busia	
		Butaleja	
		Malaba	
		Buhweju	
		Bushenyi	
		Ibanda	
		Isingiro	
		Kiruhura	72.Kazo 73.Rwampara 74.Sanga
		Mbarara	75.Bwizibwera 76.Mbarara Municipal Council Court



			77.Rubindi
		Mitooma	
		Ntungamo	78.Bwongera 79.Rubaare 80.Ruhama 81.Rwashamaire
		Rubirizi	
		Sheema	
		Buwama	
		Gombe	
		Kakiri	
		Mpigi	82.Bujjuko 83.Kanoni 84.Kibibi 85.Maddu in Gomba
		Nansana	
		Nsangi	
		Wakiso	
		Kiboga	86.Kyankwanzi
		Mityana	
		Mubende	87.Kasambya 88.Kassanda 89.Kiganda

		Kayunga	90.Bbale 91.Kangulumira
		Lugazi	92.Buikwe 93.Buvuma 94.Ngogwe
		Mukono	95.Goma 96.Ntenjeru
		Nakifuma	
		Njeru	97.Nyenga
		Entebbe	
		Kajjansi	
		Kasangati	
		Kira	
		Luzira	
		Matugga	
		Nabweru	
		Nakawa	
		Abim	
		Amuria	98.Kapelebyong
		Bukedea	
		Kaabong	
		Kabiramaido	
		Katakwi	
		Kotido	



		Kumi	
		Moroto	
		Nakapiripirit	
		Ngora	
		Serere	
		Soroti	
		Moroto	
		Kotido	
		Kaabong	99.Karenga
		Abim	
		Nakapiripirit	100.Amudat
			101.Nabilatuk
			102. Napak

**Table 2**

➤ Districts without ODPP presence

SN	District
1.	Agago
2.	Amudat
3.	Bugweri
4.	Bukomansimbi



5.	Bukwo
6.	Bulambuli
7.	Buyangabu
8.	Butambala
9.	Butebo
10.	Buvuma
11.	Kakumiro
12.	Kalaki
13.	Kalungu
14.	Kapelebyong
15.	Kalenga
16.	Kassanda
17.	Kazo
18.	Kibuku
19.	Kikuube
20.	Kitagwenda
21.	Kole
22.	Kween
23.	Kwania
24.	Kyankwanzi
25.	Lamwo
26.	Luuka
27.	Lwengo
28.	Madi-okollo
29.	Maracha
30.	Nabiratuk



31.	Namisindwa
32.	Namutumba
33.	Napak
34.	Ntoroko
35.	Obongi
36.	Omoro
37.	Rubanda
38.	Rukiga
39.	Rwampara
40.	Terego
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>



ANNEX 002

**LIST OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS  
AS AT JUNE 19, 2023  
SUMMARY (BY GENDER)**

CATEGORY	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
JUSTICES & JUDGES	44 (48.3%)	47 (51.6%)	91
REGISTRARS	39 (56.5%)	30 (43.47%)	69
MAGISTRATES	190 (48.59%)	201 (51.4%)	391
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>273 (49.5%)</b>	<b>278 (50.4%)</b>	<b>551</b>

**BREAKDOWN**

CATEGORY	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
SUPREME COURT JUSTICES	5	4	9
COURT OF APPEAL/CONSTITUTIONAL COURT JUSTICES	5	7	12
HIGH COURT JUDGES	25	29	54
ACTING JUDGES	9	7	16
CHIEF REGISTRAR	1	0	1
REGISTRARS	4	2	6
DEPUTY REGISTRARS	13	11	24
ACTING DEPUTY REGISTRARS	11	8	19
ASSISTANT REGISTRARS	2	5	7
ACTING ASSISTANT REGISTRARS	8	4	12
CHIEF MAGISTRATES	14	17	31
ACTING CHIEF MAGISTRATES	34	26	60





ACTING SENIOR PRINCIPAL MAGISTRATES GRADE I	6	4	10
PRINCIPAL MAGISTRATES GRADE I	-	-	-
ACTING PRINCIPAL MAGISTRATES GRADE I	5	15	20
SENIOR MAGISTRATES GRADE I	2	1	3
ACTING SENIOR MAGISTRATES GRADE I	15	15	30
MAGISTRATES GRADE I	107	103	210
ACTING MAGISTRATES GRADE 1	2	5	7
MAGISTRATES GRADE II	5	15	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>551</b>

### JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

No	NAME	COURT
1.	Hon. Justice Alfonse Chigamoy Owiny – Dollo	CHIEF JUSTICE /HEAD OF COURT
2.	Hon. Lady Justice Dr. Esther Kisaakye	JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT
3.	Hon. Lady Justice Faith Essy Mwendha	JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT
4.	Hon. Lady Justice Prof. Lillian Tibatemwa Ekirikubinza	JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT
5.	Hon. Lady Justice Percy Night Tuhaise	JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT
6.	Hon. Justice Mike Chibita	JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT
7.	Hon. Lady Justice Elizabeth Musoke	JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT



8.	Hon. Justice Stephen Musota	JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT
9.	Hon. Justice Madrama Izama Christopher	JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

### JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF APPEAL

No	NAME	COURT
1.	Hon. Justice Richard Buteera	DEPUTY CHIEF JUSTICE /HEAD OF COURT
2.	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire	JUSTICE COURT OF APPEAL
3.	Hon. Justice Fredrick Martin Stephen Egonda-Ntende	JUSTICE COURT OF APPEAL
4.	Hon. Justice Cheborion Barishaki	JUSTICE COURT OF APPEAL
5.	Hon. Lady Justice Hellen Abulu Obura	JUSTICE COURT OF APPEAL
6.	Hon. Lady Justice Dr. Catherine K. Bamugemereire	JUSTICE COURT OF APPEAL
7.	Hon. Justice Kibeedi Muzamiru Mutangula	JUSTICE COURT OF APPEAL
8.	Hon. Lady Justice Irene Mulyagonja	JUSTICE COURT OF APPEAL
9.	Hon. Lady Justice Monica Kalyegira Mugenyi	JUSTICE COURT OF APPEAL
10.	Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake	JUSTICE COURT OF APPEAL
11.	Hon. Lady Justice Eva Luswata	JUSTICE COURT OF APPEAL
12.	Hon. Justice Oscar Kihika	JUSTICE COURT OF APPEAL

### JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT



No	NAME	COURT
1.	Hon. Justice Dr. Flavian Zeija	PRINCIPAL JUDGE / HEAD OF COURT
2.	Hon. Justice Lawrence Gidudu	Head, ANTI-CORRUPTION DIV.
3.	Hon. Justice Dr. Andrew Bashaija	Head, INTERNAT'L CRIMES DIV.
4.	Hon. Justice Dr. Henry Peter Adonyo	Resident Judge, SOROTI
5.	Hon. Lady Justice Margaret Tibulya	D/Head, ANTI-CORRUPTION DIV.
6.	Hon. Lady Justice Elizabeth Jane Alividza	Judge, LAND DIVISION
7.	Hon. Justice Godfrey Namundi	Head, MBALE CIRCUIT
8.	Hon. Lady Justice Henrietta Wolayo	Resident Judge, LUWERO CIRCUIT
9.	Hon. Justice David Batema	Resident Judge, IGANGA CIRCUIT
10.	Hon. Justice John Eudes Keitirima	Head, FAMILY DIVISION
11.	Hon. Justice Henry Kawesa Isabirye	Resident Judge, TORORO CIRCUIT
12.	Hon. Lady Justice Elizabeth Kibula Kabanda	Judge, FAMILY DIVISION
13.	Hon. Lady Justice Damalie Lwanga	ED, JUDICIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
14.	Hon. Lady Justice Lydia Mugambe Ssali	LEAVE
15.	Hon. Justice Duncan Gaswaga	Resident Judge, LIRA
16.	Hon. Lady Justice Alexandra Nkonge Rugadya	Head, LAND DIVISION
17.	Hon. Lady Justice Dr. Winfred Nabisinde	Head, JINJA CIRCUIT
18.	Hon. Justice Michael Elubu	Head, CRIMINAL DIVISION
19.	Hon. Lady Justice Margaret Mutonyi	Judge, CRIMINAL DIVISION
20.	Hon. Justice David Matovu	Head, MUKONO CIRCUIT



No	NAME	COURT
21.	Hon. Lady Justice Patricia Basaza Wasswa	Judge, LAND DIVISION
22.	Hon. Lady Justice Ketrah Kitariisibwa Katunguka	D/Head, FAMILY DIVISION
23.	Hon. Justice Moses Kawumi Kazibwe	Resident Judge, MUBENDE CIRCUIT
24.	Hon. Justice Mubiru Stephen	Head, COMMERCIAL DIVISION
25.	Hon. Lady Justice Anne Mugenyi Bitature	D/Head, COMMERCIAL DIVISION
26.	Hon. Lady Justice Susan Okalany	Judge, INTERNAT'L CRIMES DIV.
27.	Hon. Justice Oyuko Anthony Ojok	Resident Judge, MPIGI
28.	Hon. Justice Gadenya Paul Wolimbwa	Judge, CRIMINAL DIVISION
29.	Hon. Justice Ajiji Alex Mackay	D/Head, CRIMINAL DIVISION
30.	Hon. Lady Justice Cornelia Kakooza Sabiti	Judge, COMMERCIAL COURT
31.	Hon. Justice Asiimwe Tadeo	D/Head, LAND DIVISION
32.	Hon. Lady Justice Kazaarwe Olive Mukwaya	Judge, LAND DIVISION
33.	Hon. Justice Ssekaana Musa	Head, CIVIL DIVISION
34.	Hon. Lady Justice Joyce Kavuma	Resident Judge, MBARARA CIRCUIT
35.	Hon. Justice Dr. Emmanuel Baguma	D/Head, CIVIL DIVISION
36.	Hon. Justice Richard Wejuli Wabwire	Judge, INTERNATIONAL CRIMES DIVISION
37.	Hon. Lady Justice Esta Nambayo	Judge, CIVIL DIVISION
38.	Hon. Justice Isaac Muwata	Judge, CRIMINAL DIVISION
39.	Hon. Justice Isah Serunkuma	Resident Judge, MASINDI
40.	Hon. Justice Vincent Emmy Mugabo	Head, FORT PORTAL CIRCUIT
41.	Hon. Justice Phillip Odoki	Head, GULU CIRCUIT



No	NAME	COURT
42.	Hon. Lady Justice Immaculate Busingye	Judge, LAND DIVISION
43.	Hon. Lady Justice Susan Abinyo	Judge, COMMERCIAL DIVISION
44.	Hon. Justice Byaruhanga Jesse Rugyema	Resident Judge, HOIMA CIRCUIT
45.	Hon. Justice Boniface Wamala	Judge, CIVIL DIVISION
46.	Hon. Lady Justice Jane Okuo	Judge, ANTI-CORRUPTION DIV.
47.	Hon. Lady Justice Jeanne Rwakakooko	Judge, FAMILY DIVISION
48.	Hon. Lady Justice Katamba Victoria Nakintu Nkwanga	Head, MASAKA CIRCUIT
49.	Hon. Lady Justice Margaret Apiny	Resident Judge, MBALE
50.	Hon. Lady Justice Florence Nakachwa	D/HEAD, MUKONO CIRCUIT
51.	Hon. Justice Tom Chemutai	Resident Judge, RUKUNGIRI CIRCUIT
52.	Hon. Justice Vincent Wagona	Resident Judge, FORT PORTAL
53.	Hon. Lady Justice Alice Komuhangi	Judge INTERNATIONAL CRIMES DIVISION/ Focal Judge-SGBV
54.	Hon. Justice Lawrence Tweyanze	Resident Judge, MASAKA
<b>ACTING JUDGES</b>		
1.	Hon. Justice Emokor Samuel	Resident Judge, KABALE CIRCUIT
2.	Hon. Lady Justice Nassuna Flavia Matovu	Judge, LAND DIVISION
3.	Hon. Lady Justice Kanyange Susan	Judge, LAND DIVISION
4.	Hon. Lady Justice Ikit Mary	Resident Judge, MOROTO CIRCUIT
5.	Hon. Lady Justice Christine Kaahwa	Resident Judge, MUKONO CIRCUIT
6.	Hon. Lady Justice Patricia Mutesi	Judge, COMMERCIAL DIVISION
7.	Hon. Justice Dr. Singiza Douglas Karekona	Judge, CIVIL DIVISION



No	NAME	COURT
8.	Hon. Justice Namanya Bernard	Judge, LAND DIVISION
9.	Hon. Lady Justice Patricia Kahigi Asimwe	Judge, COMMERCIAL DIVISION
10.	Hon. Justice Ocaya Thomas Ojele Rubanga	Judge, COMMERCIAL DIVISION
11.	Hon. Lady Justice Magala Harriet Grace	Judge, COMMERCIAL DIVISION
12.	Hon. Lady Justice Nagawa Celia	Judge, FAMILY DIVISION
13.	Hon. Justice Nshimye Allan Paul Mbabazi	Resident Judge, MBARARA CIRCUIT
14.	Hon. Justice Okello George	Resident Judge, GULU CIRCUIT
15.	Hon. Lady Justice Bukirwa Faridah Shamilah	Resident Judge, JINJA CIRCUIT
16.	Hon. Justice Acellam Collins	Resident Judge, ARUA CIRCUIT

#### CHIEF REGISTRAR

No	NAME	COURT
1.	HW Langa Sarah Siu	CHIEF REGISTRAR

#### REGISTRARS

No	NAME	COURT/STATION
1.	HW Kisawuzi Eliasa Omar	MEDIATION
2.	HW Ssali Harriet Nalukwago	SUPREME COURT
3.	HW Kwizera Amos	INSPECTORATE
4.	HW Bareebe Rosemary Ngabirano	HIGH COURT
5.	HW Nabakooza Flavia	PLANNING, RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT
6.	HW Kisakye Mary Lukwago Kaitesi	RESEARCH AND TRAINING, JTI

#### DEPUTY REGISTRARS



No	NAME	COURT/STATION
1.	HW Dr. Nakibuule Gladys Kisekka	JTI, RESEARCH
2.	HW Waninda Fred K.B	JINJA HIGH COURT CIRCUIT
3.	Dr. Nkonge Agnes	MEDIATION
4.	HW Khainza Eleanor Mary	MEDIATION
5.	HW Festo Nsenga	CRIMINAL DIVISION OF THE HIGH COURT
6.	HW Angualia Moses Gabriel	INSPECTORATE
7.	HW Kaweesa Godfrey	MEDIATION
8.	HW Atingu Beatrice Stella	INTERNATIONAL CRIMES DIVISION OF THE HIGH COURT
9.	HW Ayebare Thadius Tumwebaze	PRIVATE LEGAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE
10.	HW Karemani Jamson Karemera	CIVIL DIVISION/PRO
11.	HW Ajio Hellen	INSPECTORATE
12.	HW Babirye Mary	SUPREME COURT
13.	HW Lamunu Pamela Ocaya	ANTI-CORRUPTION DIVISION OF THE HIGH COURT
14.	HW Natukunda Janeva	LAND DIVISION OF THE HIGH COURT ( <i>In-charge</i> )
15.	HW Hatanga Juliet Harty	COMMERCIAL DIVISION OF THE HIGH COURT
16.	HW Katushabe Prossy	FAMILY DIVISION OF THE HIGH COURT
17.	Dr. Mushabe Alex Karocho	PRIVATE LEGAL SEC. TO DCJ / APPELLATE MEDIATION
18.	HW Ntalo Nasulu Hussein	SOROTI HIGH COURT CIRCUIT
19.	HW Edoku John Paul	REGISTRY OF PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
20.	HW Bucyana Lillian	COURT OF APPEAL
21.	HW Agwero Catherine	COMMERCIAL COURT



No	NAME	COURT/STATION
22.	HW Ereemye Jumire James Mawanda	MAGISTRATES AFFAIRS & DATA MANAGEMENT
23.	HW Borore Julius Kyaka	MASAKA HIGH COURT CIRCUIT
<b>OTHER DEPUTY REGISTRARS</b>		
24.	HW Kawuma Cissy Mudhasi	INTERDICTION
<b>ACTING DEPUTY REGISTRARS</b>		
1.	HW Sempala Dorothy Lwanga	INSPECTORATE OF COURTS
2.	HW Nanteza Zulaika	MBARARA HIGH COURT CIRCUIT
3.	HW Akullo Elizabeth Ogwai	MUKONO HIGH COURT CIRCUIT
4.	HW Twakyire Samuel	INSPECTORATE OF COURTS
5.	HW Anyala Susanne Okeny	COURT OF APPEAL
6.	HW Amoko Patricia	PRIVATE LEGAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF REGISTRAR
7.	HW Alum Agnes	INSPECTORATE OF COURTS
8.	HW Olumo Samuel	FAMILY DIVISION
9.	HW Matenga Dawa Francis	FORT PORTAL HIGH COURT CIRCUIT
10.	HW Karungi Loe	ARUA HIGH COURT CIRCUIT
11.	HW Mulalira Faisal Umar	JUDICIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
12.	HW Mugala Jane	LUWERO HIGH COURT CIRCUIT
13.	HW Tusiime Sarah Bashaija	FAMILY DIVISION
14.	HW Sayekwo Emmy G.	MOROTO HIGH COURT CIRCUIT
15.	HW Mukanza Robert	MBALE HIGH COURT CIRCUIT
16.	HW Didas Muhumuza	CRIMINAL DIVISION OF THE HIGH COURT
17.	HW Chemeri Jessica	MAGISTRATES AFFAIRS AND DATA MANAGEMENT





No	NAME	COURT/STATION
18.	HW Obong George	GULU HIGH COURT CIRCUIT
19.	HW Kayondo Kabasinguzi Josephine	LAND DIVISION

#### ASSISTANT REGISTRARS

No	NAME	COURT/STATION
1.	HW Twinomuhwezi Henry	KABALE
2.	HW Atukwasa Justine	MPIGI HIGH COURT CIRCUIT
3.	HW Ssalaam Godfrey Ngobi	LIRA HIGH COURT CIRCUIT
4.	HW Kintu Simon Zirintusa	CIVIL DIVISION OF THE HIGH COURT
5.	HW Sayuni David	IGANGA HIGH COURT CIRCUIT
6.	Dr. Lubowa Daniel	MUBENDE HIGH COURT CIRCUIT
7.	HW Mulondo Mastulah	SMALL CLAIMS

#### ACTING ASSISTANT REGISTRARS

1.	HW Nakitende Juliet	MASINDI
2.	HW Kagoda Moses S. Ntende	LAND DIVISION OF THE HIGH COURT
3.	HW Nakadama Esther Lydia Mubiru	CIVIL DIVISION OF THE HIGH COURT
4.	HW Butanula Rashida	LAND DIVISION OF THE HIGH COURT
5.	HW Okumu Jude Muwone	LAND DIVISION
6.	HW Nantamu Oliver	RUKUNGIRI HIGH COURT CIRCUIT
7.	HW Kyampaire Dorothy	COMMERCIAL DIVISION
8.	HW Ijang Maureen Eunice	FAMILY DIVISION
9.	HW Bamwite Emmanuel	HOIMA HIGH COURT CIRCUIT
10.	HW Hellen Edimu	TORORO HIGH COURT CIRCUIT
11.	HW Mubiru Nassif Umar	MUKONO HIGH COURT CIRCUIT



12.	HW Namutebi Christa	JINJA HIGH COURT CIRCUIT
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### CHIEF MAGISTRATES

No.	NAME	COURT
<b>IN MAGISTERIAL AREAS</b>		
1.	HW Kaggwa John Francis	WAKISO
2.	HW Muhimbise Gordon	NTUNGAMO
3.	HW Ssejemba Deogratius	BUTAMBALA
4.	HW Amono Monica	APAC
5.	HW Kakooza Elias	NAKAWA
6.	HW Nasambu Esther Rebecca	MAGISTRATES AFFAIRS & DATA MANAGEMENT
7.	HW Munobe Samuel	OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR HIGH COURT
8.	HW Kule Moses Lubangula	KAMWENGE
9.	HW Kamasanyu Gladys Musenze	STANDARDS AND UTILITIES COURT
10.	HW Talisuna Patrick	MENGO
11.	HW Basemera Sarah Anne	MAKINDYE
12.	HW Ajuna Doreen	TORORO
13.	HW Barigye Said	GULU
14.	HW Abiti Samson Loum	LIRA
15.	HW Aanyu Margaret	SOROTI
16.	HW Amabilis Stella Maris	ENTEBBE
17.	HW Mbabazi Edith Mary	RUKUNGIRI
18.	HW Kayizzi Ronald	BUGANDA ROAD
19.	HW Nambozo Joy	KAYUNGA



No.	NAME	COURT
20.	HW Bamuhiga Patric	ISINGIRO
21.	HW Semondo Benson	OYAM
22.	HW Kainza Beatrice	KASANGATI
23.	HW Nalungi Esther	BUBULO
24.	HW Toloko Simon	BUSHENYI/ BUHWEJU
25.	HW Awacnedi Freddie	YUMBE/KOBOKO
26.	HW Nvanungi Sylvia	MITOOMA
27.	HW Aciro Joan	ANTI-CORRUPTION DIVISION
<b>OTHER CHIEF MAGISTRATES</b>		
28.	HW Dr. Omalla Felix	INTERDICTION
29.	HW Teko Lokeris Godfrey	INTERDICTION
30.	HW Nabaasa Ruth	INTERDICTION
31.	HW Opio James	INTERDICTION
<b>ACTING CHIEF MAGISTRATES</b>		
<b>IN MAGISTERIAL AREAS</b>		
1.	HW Mfitindinda George	HOIMA
2.	HW Lochomin Peter Fred	PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO CJ
3.	HW Gakyaro Mpirwe Allan	PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO DCJ
4.	HW Neumbe Ritah Kidasa	NAKAWA 2 <sup>ND</sup> CM
5.	HW Kosia Kasibayo	MASINDI
6.	HW Ajok Betty	KASESE
7.	HW Natwijuka Aloysius Baryeza	MASAKA
8.	HW Nsenge Roseline	2 <sup>ND</sup> CM MBALE
9.	HW Namusobya Sarah	NABWERU



No.	NAME	COURT
10.	HW Alule Augustine Koma	LUGAZI
11.	HW Niwaha Shallon	KIRA
12.	HW Angura Fionah Sheila	JINJA
13.	HW Nanvuma Jane Francis	MPIGI CM
14.	HW Kabombo Andrew	MBARARA
15.	HW Atim Harriet Okello	MAYUGE
16.	HW Okoth Thomas Aquinas	BUSIA
17.	HW Nakyazze Rachael	MUKONO
18.	HW Kabahuma Lucy	KIRYANDOGO
19.	HW Karungi Doreen Olga	KAJJANSI
20.	HW Awidi Suzan	MBALE
21.	HW Kabugho Byakutaga Caroline	MUBENDE
22.	HW Namazzi Ann Jacqueline	KIBOGA
23.	HW Adoko Joe Fay	AMURU/NWOYA
24.	HW Epobu Daniel	IGANGA
25.	HW Komakech Kenneth	KISORO
26.	HW Semwanga Nalugya Mariam	LUWERO
27.	HW Osauro John Pauls	MITYANA
28.	HW Owino Paul Abdonson	PALLISA
29.	HW Nashiero Mwandha Robert Ekirita	KITGUM
30.	HW Muhangi Saverino G. Bugingo	KAPCHORWA
31.	HW Akankwasa Edward Kabayo	KIRUHURA
32.	HW Adikin Esther	MAKINDYE 2 <sup>ND</sup> CM
33.	HW Gumtwero Justine Olal	KATAKWI



No.	NAME	COURT
34.	HW Ociba Gloria	KYENJOJO
35.	HW Byamugisha Derick	KABALE
36.	HW Nabukeera Aisha	KAMULI
37.	HW Namisi Hope	KUMI
38.	HW Bagyenda Hope	NAKASONGOLA
39.	HW Koluo Catherine Elayu	SIRONKO
40.	HW Ssajjabi Noah Norbert	PADER
41.	HW Mushebebe Moses Nabende	FORT PORTAL
42.	HW Nantaawo Agnes Shelagh	2 <sup>nd</sup> CM MBARARA
43.	HW Acaa Ketty Joan	2 <sup>nd</sup> CM MPIGI
44.	HW Kambedha Lydia	KABERAMAIDO
45.	HW Nyadoi Esther	BUGIRI
46.	HW Matyama Paul	ARUA
47.	HW Matovu Hood	BUNDIBUGYO/NTOROKO
48.	HW Sikhoya Naume	2 <sup>nd</sup> CM MENGO
49.	HW Nantege Christine	3 <sup>rd</sup> CM NAKAWA
50.	HW Namayanja Nazifah	KIBAALE
51.	HW Vueni Raphael	RAKAI
52.	HW Naigaga Winfred Kyobiika	IBANDA
53.	HW Kagoya Jackline	BUDAKA
54.	HW Ninsiima Marion	SEMBABULE
55.	HW Achok Abrahams Moding	MOROTO
56.	HW Akullu Eunice	KOTIDO
57.	HW Kuniihira George	3 <sup>rd</sup> CM MENGO



No.	NAME	COURT
58.	HW Omara Innocent David	MOYO
59.	HW Ssennoga Mawano Cyrus	NEBBI
60.	HW Alleluya Glory	KALANGALA

#### MAGISTRATES GRADE I

No	NAME	COURT
<b>CHAMBERS OF JUSTICES/JUDGES</b>		
1.	HW Atim Sheila Gloria ( <i>Ag. Principal</i> )	HEAD OF RESEARCH, CJ'S CHAMBERS
2.	HW Adyero Caroline Jean ( <i>Ag. Senior</i> )	CJ'S CHAMBERS
3.	HW Kyomugisha Prima	CJ'S CHAMBERS
4.	HW Christine Turibamwe ( <i>Ag. Senior</i> )	DCJ's CHAMBERS
5.	HW Mwesigye Julius	PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO PJ
6.	HW Niyonzima Alex	PJ's CHAMBERS
7.	HW Lumunye Timothy ( <i>Ag. Senior Principal</i> )	PA to CR
8.	HW Atono Willy	CHIEF REGISTRAR'S CHAMBERS
9.	HW Aciro Jemimah	SUPREME COURT (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Stella Arach-Amoko)
10.	HW Baluka Norah	SUPREME COURT (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Lillian Tibatemwa)
11.	HW Akello Rebecca	SUPREME COURT (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Percy Tuhaise)
12.	HW Wemesa Caroline	COURT OF APPEAL (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Catherine Bamugemereire)
13.	HW Wagana Margaret Ihorere	COURT OF APPEAL (Attached to Chambers of Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire)



No	NAME	COURT
14.	HW Nankanja Catherine	SUPREME COURT (Attached to Chambers of Justice Stephen Musota)
15.	HW Bamukunda Caroline Clinah	SUPREME COURT (Attached to Chambers of Justice Christopher Madrama)
16.	HW Nyakato Maureen	COURT OF APPEAL (Attached to Chambers of Justice Muzamiru Kibeedi)
17.	HW Nabayego Proscovia	COURT OF APPEAL (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Monica Mugenyi)
18.	HW Kwaga Stellah Ritah	COURT OF APPEAL (Attached to Chambers of Justice Christopher Gashirabake)
19.	HW Musinguzi Rachael	COURT OF APPEAL (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Irene Mulyagonja)
20.	HW Namukobe Stella Mary	COURT OF APPEAL (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Eva Luswata)
21.	HW Ayola Angela	COURT OF APPEAL (Attached to Chambers of Justice F.M.S Egonda-Ntende)
22.	HW Nalubowa Mary Goretti	CIVIL DIVISION (Attached to Chambers of Justice Emmanuel Baguma)
23.	HW Namono Maureen	JUDICIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Damalie Lwanga)
24.	HW Amongine Eva Oteu	COMMERCIAL COURT (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Susan Abinyo)
25.	HW Kemigisha Millicent	INTERNATIONAL CRIMES DIVISION (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Alice Komuhangi)
26.	HW Basaija Steven	FORT PORTAL HIGH COURT CIRCUIT (Attached to Chambers of Justice Vincent Emmy Mugabo)
27.	HW Kyegombe Enock	MASAKA HIGH COURT CIRCUIT (Attached



No	NAME	COURT
		to Chambers of Lady Justice Victoria Katamba)
28.	HW Muwonge William	MBALE HIGH COURT CIRCUIT (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Margaret Apiny)
29.	HW Namayanja Victoria	MASINDI HIGH COURT CIRCUIT (Attached to Chambers of Justice Isah Serunkuma)
30.	HW Agwango Julian	COMMERCIAL DIVISION (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Anne Mugenyi Bitature)
31.	HW Nabalayo Diana	CRIMINAL DIVISION (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Margaret Mutonyi)
32.	HW Nekesa Diana	ANTI CORRUPTION DIVISION (Chambers of Lady Justice Jane Okuo)
33.	HW Kibeedi Peace	LAND DIVISION (Chambers of Lady Justice Elizabeth Alividza)
34.	HW Nyaketcho Joan	CRIMINAL DIVISION (Attached to Chambers of Justice Gadenya Paul Wolimbwa)
35.	HW Nabaasa Julian Tumwujukye	INTERNATIONAL CRIMES DIVISION (Attached to Chambers of Justice Richard Wejuli)
36.	HW Kahunde Khadija	CIVIL DIVISION (Attached to Chambers of Justice Musa Ssekaana)
37.	HW Mbabazi Juliet Praise	FAMILY DIVISION (Attached to Chambers of Justice John Eudes Keitirima)
38.	HW Wandera Ramathan Akiiki	FORT PORTAL HIGH COURT CIRCUIT (Attached to Chambers of Justice Vincent Wagana)
39.	HW Aloyo Jennifer	MUKONO HIGH COURT CIRCUIT (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice





No	NAME	COURT
		Florence Nakachwa)
40.	HW Isingoma Shamila Tindikahwa	MUKONO HIGH COURT CIRCUIT (Attached to Chambers of Justice David Matovu)
41.	HW Nabatanzi Leila May	FAMILY DIVISION (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Jeanne Rwakakooko)
42.	HW Twesigye Claire	FAMILY DIVISION (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Ketrah Katunguka)
43.	HW Mwanja Brian	MUBENDE HIGH COURT CIRCUIT (Attached to Chambers of Justice Moses Kazibwe)
44.	HW Waiswa Painento ( <i>Acting</i> )	CIVIL DIVISION (Attached to Chambers of Justice Boniface Wamala)
45.	HW Acham Rhoda Ochom	CRIMINAL DIVISION (Attached to Chambers of Justice Alex Ajiji)
46.	HW Nanteza Anne	JINJA HIGH COURT CIRCUIT (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Dr Winifred Nabisinde)
47.	HW Mwogera Eunice	CIVIL DIVISION (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Esta Nambayo)
48.	HW Mayanja Phillip Mukasa	SOROTI HIGH COURT CIRCUIT (Attached to Chambers of Justice Dr Henry Peter Adonyo)
49.	HW Nanyanzi Pamela Persis Mary	LUWERO HIGH COURT CIRCUIT (Attached to Chambers of Hon. Lady Justice Henrietta Wolayo)
50.	HW Brendah Nakayi Mwesige	COMMERCIAL COURT (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Cornelia Kakooza Sabiiti)
51.	HW Koburunga Patience ( <i>Ag. Senior</i> )	LAND DIVISION (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Patricia Basaza Wasswa)



No	NAME	COURT
<b>JUDICIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE</b>		
52.	HW Mangeni Marion	LAW REPORTING
53.	HW Karamagi Pamela May	RESEARCH
	<i>Vacant</i>	TRAINING
<b>ANTI-CORRUPTION COURT</b>		
54.	HW Asimwe Abert ( <i>Ag. Senior Principal</i> )	ANTI-CORRUPTION COURT
55.	HW Esther Asimwe	ANTI-CORRUPTION COURT
<b>ALEBTONG Magisterial Area</b>		
56.	HW Kizito Deo Lutalo	ALEBTONG
57.	HW Wamimbi Jonathan William	APALA
58.	HW Aber Irene	OTUKE
	<i>Vacant</i>	ABAKO
	<i>Vacant</i>	ORUMU
	<i>Vacant</i>	ADWARI
	<i>Vacant</i>	ALOI
	<i>Vacant</i>	OKWANG
	<i>Vacant</i>	AMUGO
	<i>Vacant</i>	OLILIM
	<i>Vacant</i>	OMORO
<b>APAC Magisterial Area</b>		
59.	HW Aballa Godfrey	APAC
60.	HW Adong Molly Alice	ADUKU
	<i>Vacant</i>	CHAWENTE
	<i>Vacant</i>	CHEGERE



No	NAME	COURT
	<i>Vacant</i>	IBUJE
	<i>Vacant</i>	INOMO
	<i>Vacant</i>	NAMBIESO
<b>ARUA Magisterial Area</b>		
61.	HW Imalingat Christine ( <i>Ag. Senior</i> )	ARUA
62.	HW Tukahaabwe Edgar ( <i>Ag. Senior</i> )	ARUA
	<i>Vacant</i>	LOGIRI
	<i>Vacant</i>	MADI-OKOLO
	<i>Vacant</i>	OKOLO
	<i>Vacant</i>	RHINO CAMP
	<i>Vacant</i>	ADUMI
	<i>Vacant</i>	ARIVU
	<i>Vacant</i>	ODRAVU
<b>BUBULO Magisterial Area</b>		
63.	HW Atunga Marion Lyndah	BUDUDA
64.	HW Maloba Ivan	BUBULO
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUOTO
<b>BUDAKA Magisterial Area</b>		
65.	HW Ikyimaana Farida ( <i>Ag. Senior</i> )	BUDAKA
66.	HW Matanda Abubaker Hassan	KIBUKU
	<i>Vacant</i>	IKI IKI
<b>BUGANDA ROAD Magisterial Area</b>		
67.	HW Tibagonzeka Jane ( <i>Ag. Senior Principal</i> )	CITY HALL
68.	HW Karakire Edgar ( <i>Ag. Senior</i> )	CITY HALL



No	NAME	COURT
69.	HW Muhumuza Asuman	BUGANDA ROAD
70.	HW Owomugisha Sienna	BUGANDA ROAD
71.	HW Otwao Fidelis	BUGANDA ROAD
72.	HW Kirya Martins ( <i>Ag. Senior Principal</i> )	LDC COURT
<b>BUGIRI Magisterial Area</b>		
73.	HW Mazimwe Lillian	BUGIRI
74.	HW Nabafu Agnes ( <i>Senior</i> )	NAMAYINGO
	<i>Vacant</i>	LUGALA
	<i>Vacant</i>	SIGULU ISLAND
<b>BUHWEJU Magisterial Area</b>		
75.	HW Kavuma Dennis	BUHWEJU
	<i>Vacant</i>	NSIIKA
<b>BULIISA Magisterial Area</b>		
76.	HW Atamba Aggrey ( <i>Ag Senior</i> )	BULIISA/BIISO
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUTYABA
	<i>Vacant</i>	WANSEKO
<b>BUNDIBUGYO Magisterial Area</b>		
77.	HW Arinaitwe Elisha	BUNDIBUGYO
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUBANDI
<b>BUSHENYI Magisterial Area</b>		
78.	HW Tindyebwa Kingi C. Adyeeri	RUBIRIZI
79.	HW Tusasirwe Jonard	BUSHENYI
80.	HW Omar Ahmed Halima	BUSHENYI
81.	HW Kyomugisha Evelyn Setrina ( <i>Ag. Principal</i> )	KAGANGO/KIBINGO



No	NAME	COURT
	<i>Vacant</i>	KITAGATA
<b>BUSIA Magisterial Area</b>		
82.	HW Adelo Susan	BUSIA
83.	HW Avako Specioza	BUSIA
	<i>Vacant</i>	LUMINO
	<i>Vacant</i>	MAJANJI
<b>GOMBE Magisterial Area</b>		
	<i>Vacant</i>	BULO
84.	HW Asimwe Bob Simplex ( <i>Acting</i> )	BUTAMBALA/GOMBE
85.	HW Kitiyo Patrick	BUTAMBALA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KIBIBI
<b>DOKOLO Magisterial Area</b>		
86.	HW Kaibei Cherotich	DOKOLO
87.	HW Butoto Hassan Masaba	AMOLATAR
	<i>Vacant</i>	NAMASALE
	<i>Vacant</i>	APUTI
	<i>Vacant</i>	AWELO
	<i>Vacant</i>	BATA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KANGAI
	<i>Vacant</i>	KWERA
	<i>Vacant</i>	AGWATA
	<i>Vacant</i>	MUNTU
<b>ENTEBBE Magisterial Area</b>		



No	NAME	COURT
88.	HW Kabugho Elizabeth ( <i>Ag Senior</i> )	ENTEBBE
89.	HW Okwong Stella Paculal ( <i>Ag. Senior Principal</i> )	ENTEBBE
	<i>Vacant</i>	NKUMBA
<b>FORT PORTAL Magisterial Area</b>		
90.	HW Ayebare Daphine	FORT PORTAL
91.	HW Mwesiga Dan	FORT PORTAL
92.	HW Namankati Annet	FORT PORTAL
	<i>Vacant</i>	HAKIBAAL
93.	HW Alinda Isha ( <i>Ag Senior</i> )	KIBIITO
	<i>Vacant</i>	RWIMI
<b>KANONI Magisterial Area</b>		
	<i>Vacant</i>	KABULASOKE
	<i>Vacant</i>	KANONI
	<i>Vacant</i>	KIRIRI
	<i>Vacant</i>	MADDU
<b>GULU Magisterial Area</b>		
94.	HW Kwizera Vian	GULU
95.	HW Amoro Mirriam	GULU
	<i>Vacant</i>	OMORO
	<i>Vacant</i>	ASWA
	<i>Vacant</i>	BOBI
<b>HOIMA Magisterial Area</b>		
96.	HW Iradukunda Elijah ( <i>Ag. Principal</i> )	HOIMA
97.	HW Mwali Stella	HOIMA



No	NAME	COURT
	<i>Vacant</i>	KABWOYA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KIGOROBYA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KYANGWALI
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUSERUKA
<b>IBANDA Magisterial Area</b>		
98.	HW Murungi Esther	IBANDA
	<i>Vacant</i>	ISHONGORORO
<b>IGANGA Magisterial Area</b>		
99.	HW Nakato Josephine Ddembe	IGANGA
100.	HW Ndiwalana Yunusu	IGANGA
101.	HW Busulwa Ivan	IGANGA
102.	HW Nsaire Proscovia ( <i>Ag Senior</i> )	BUSEMBATIA
103.	HW Longoli Mathew	NAMUTUMBA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KALIRO
	<i>Vacant</i>	KIYUNGA
	<i>Vacant</i>	MAKUTU
104.	HW Drajiru Samsa ( <i>Ag. Senior</i> )	NAMUNGALWE
	<i>Vacant</i>	KAITI
<b>ISINGIRO Magisterial Area</b>		
105.	HW Mfitumukiza Moses	ISINGIRO
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUKANGA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KABINGO
	<i>Vacant</i>	KIKAGATE
	<i>Vacant</i>	RUGAGA



No	NAME	COURT
<b>JINJA Magisterial Area</b>		
106.	HW Nakalema Linda	JINJA
107.	HW Sumaya Kasule	JINJA
108.	HW Ochieng Yafesi	JINJA
109.	HW Musiime Agnes	JINJA
110.	HW Kintu Christine C.	BUGEMBE
111.	HW Lunkuse Betty ( <i>Acting</i> )	KAGOMA
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUSEDDE
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUTAGAYA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KAKIRA
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUDONDO
<b>KABALE Magisterial Area</b>		
112.	HW Olupot Pascal	KABALE
113.	HW Tabaruka Racheal	KABALE
<b>KABERAMAIDO Magisterial Area</b>		
114.	HW Ojok Tonny Obonyo ( <i>Ag Senior</i> )	KABERAMAIDO
	<i>Vacant</i>	KALAKI
	<i>Vacant</i>	OCHERO
	<i>Vacant</i>	OTUBOI
<b>KAJJANSI Magisterial Area</b>		
115.	HW Birungi Phionah	KAJJANSI
116.	HW Kyazike Gertrude	KAJJANSI
	<i>Vacant</i>	KASANJE
<b>KALANGALA Magisterial Area</b>		





No	NAME	COURT
117.	HW Arinda Herbert Kainlawren ( <i>Ag. Senior</i> )	KALANGALA
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUKASA
<b>KAMULI Magisterial Area</b>		
118.	HW Kebirungi Natukunda Joy	KAMULI
119.	HW Nsobya Ronald Kamya ( <i>Ag. Principal</i> )	BUYENDE
	<i>Vacant</i>	KAGULU
	<i>Vacant</i>	MBULAMUTI
	<i>Vacant</i>	NAMASAGALI
	<i>Vacant</i>	NAMWENDWA
	<i>Vacant</i>	NAWANYAGO
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUGAYA
<b>KAMWENGE Magisterial Area</b>		
120.	HW Ahimbisibwe Kagumire Innocent	KAMWENGE
	<i>Vacant</i>	KAHUNGE
	<i>Vacant</i>	NKOMA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KICHECHE
<b>KANUNGU Magisterial Area</b>		
121.	HW Mukobi Asanasio	KANUNGU
	<i>Vacant</i>	KIHIHI
<b>KAPCHORWA Magisterial Area</b>		
122.	HW Magara Robert	KAPCHORWA
123.	HW Wiiwo Fatuma Rashid	KAPCHORWA
124.	HW Mugweri Ambrose	BUKWO
	<i>Vacant</i>	KAPRORON



No	NAME	COURT
	<i>Vacant</i>	NGENGE
<b>KASANGATI Magisterial Area</b>		
125.	HW Nangobi Miria Jackie	KASANGATI
<b>KASESE Magisterial Area</b>		
126.	HW Nyakana Allan ( <i>Ag. Principal</i> )	KASESE
127.	HW Michael Kwesiga ( <i>Ag. Senior</i> )	KASESE
128.	HW Nuwagira Hillary ( <i>Ag. Senior</i> )	BWERA/LAKE KATWE
<b>KATAKWI Magisterial Area</b>		
129.	HW Abalo Agnes Oneka	KATAKWI
130.	HW Nakoko Isaac	AMURIA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KAPELEBYONG
	<i>Vacant</i>	OBALANGA
	<i>Vacant</i>	ORONGO
	<i>Vacant</i>	WERA
	<i>Vacant</i>	TOROMA
	<i>Vacant</i>	ACOWO
<b>KAYUNGA Magisterial Area</b>		
131.	HW Pirimba Emmanuel	KAYUNGA
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUSAANA
	<i>Vacant</i>	GALILAYA
132.	HW Achayo Rophine ( <i>Ag Principal</i> )	KAGULUMIRA
<b>KIBAALE Magisterial Area</b>		
133.	HW Niyokwizera Emmanuel	KIBAALE
134.	HW Kayuki Edward	KAGADI



No	NAME	COURT
135.	HW Kaiza Elias Abdallah	KAKUMIRO
	<i>Vacant</i>	MUHORO
	<i>Vacant</i>	NYALWEYO
	<i>Vacant</i>	MABAALE
<b>KIBOGA Magisterial Area</b>		
136.	HW Bbosa Michael ( <i>Ag Principal</i> )	KIBOGA
137.	HW Rukundo Isaac ( <i>Ag Principal</i> )	KIBOGA
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUKOMERO
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUKWIRI
138.	HW Asingwire Faith	BUSUNJU
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUTEMBA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KYANKWANZI MULUSOZI
	<i>Vacant</i>	NTWETWE
<b>KIRA Magisterial Area</b>		
139.	HW Seguya Ivan	KIRA
	<i>Vacant</i>	BWEYOGERERE
<b>KIRUHURA Magisterial Area</b>		
140.	HW Wakooli Grace ( <i>Ag. Principal</i> )	KIRUHURA
141.	HW Ndhazano Joshua	KAZO
142.	HW Obizu Mallen	SANGA
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUREMBA
	<i>Vacant</i>	BURUNGA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KASHONGI
	<i>Vacant</i>	KINONI



No	NAME	COURT
<b>KIRYANDONGO Magisterial Area</b>		
143.	HW Amweno Hellen	KIRYANDONGO
	<i>Vacant</i>	BWEYALE
	<i>Vacant</i>	KARUMA
<b>KISORO Magisterial Area</b>		
	<i>Vacant</i>	KISORO
144.	HW Muchelule Dismas	KYANIKA/KISORO
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUNAGANA
<b>KITGUM Magisterial Area</b>		
145.	HW Odwori Ponsiano Romans	KITGUM
146.	HW Khaukha Paul (Ag. Senior)	LAMWO
	<i>Vacant</i>	PADIBE
	<i>Vacant</i>	KITGUM MATID
	<i>Vacant</i>	MADI OPEI
	<i>Vacant</i>	NAMOKORA
	<i>Vacant</i>	PAJULE
	<i>Vacant</i>	PALABEK
147.	HW Iumba Atwooki B	ATANGA
<b>KOBOKO Magisterial Area</b>		
148.	HW Muyunga Ashraf	KOBOKO
	<i>Vacant</i>	MARACHA
	<i>Vacant</i>	NYADRI
	<i>Vacant</i>	OLEBA
	<i>Vacant</i>	LODONGA



No	NAME	COURT
<b>KOTIDO Magisterial Area</b>		
149.	HW Katende Rashid	KOTIDO
150.	HW Aisu Nicholas ( <i>Ag. Principal</i> )	ABIM
151.	HW Owachgiu Richard	KAABONG
<b>KUMI Magisterial Area</b>		
152.	HW Nakawuki Teddy	NGORA
153.	HW Abilu Isaac Boniface	NGORA
154.	HW Afoyorwoth Winny Epiphany	KUMI
155.	HW Sabakaki Pauline	KUMI
156.	HW Kimono Juliana	BUKEDEA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KACHUMBALA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KANYUM
	<i>Vacant</i>	MUKURA
<b>KYENJOJO Magisterial Area</b>		
157.	HW Babu Waiswa	KYENJOJO
158.	HW HW Martha Taremwa	KYEGEGWA
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUFUNJO
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUTITI
	<i>Vacant</i>	KYARUSOZI
	<i>Vacant</i>	MPARA
<b>LIRA Magisterial Area</b>		
159.	HW Faidha Jamilar ( <i>Ag Senior</i> )	LIRA
160.	HW Kampire Sylvie	LIRA
161.	HW Murangira Tanazio Hillary	LIRA



No	NAME	COURT
	<i>Vacant</i>	BARR
	<i>Vacant</i>	ADEKOKWOK
	<i>Vacant</i>	ALITO
	<i>Vacant</i>	AMACH
	<i>Vacant</i>	BALA
162.	HW Nyakairu Edger	KOLE/ABOKE
	<i>Vacant</i>	AYER
	<i>Vacant</i>	OGUR
<b>LUGAZI Magisterial Area</b>		
	<i>Vacant</i>	LUGAZI
163.	HW Egessa Wilberforce Masaaka	NJERU
164.	HW Acidri Bridget	NJERU
165.	HW Nankya Winnie	BUIKWE
166.	HW Wegoye Joel ( <i>Ag Senior</i> )	BUVUMA
<b>LUWERO Magisterial Area</b>		
167.	HW John Paul Obuya	LUWERO
168.	HW Atto Franca Okello ( <i>Acting</i> )	LUWERO
169.	HW Kamuganga Jude	NAKASEKE
170.	HW Kyomuhangi Happy Anne ( <i>Senior</i> )	WOBULENZI
	<i>Vacant</i>	NGOMA
	<i>Vacant</i>	SEMUTO
171.	HW Kayaga Salima	BOMBO
	<i>Vacant</i>	ZIROBWE
<b>MAKINDYE Magisterial Area</b>		



No	NAME	COURT
172.	HW Igga Adiru ( <i>Ag Senior</i> )	MAKINDYE
173.	HW Tukundane Patience Lorna	MAKINDYE
	<i>Vacant</i>	GGABA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KABALAGALA
	<i>Vacant</i>	NAMUWONGO
	<i>Vacant</i>	ZAANA
<b>MASAKA Magisterial Area</b>		
174.	HW Bwambale Daniel Busathiro ( <i>Ag. Senior Principal</i> )	MASAKA
175.	HW Nzwebe Philip ( <i>Ag. Senior</i> )	MASAKA
176.	HW Twongyeirwe Joshua	MASAKA
177.	HW Ahumuza Peter Mugisha	MASAKA MUNICIPAL
178.	HW Basajjabalaba Jalia	KALUNGU
179.	HW Namudiba Sandra Agnes	KALUNGU
	<i>Vacant</i>	LWENGO
180.	HW Asiku Swaleh ( <i>Ag. Principal</i> )	MBIRIZI
	<i>Vacant</i>	KYANAMUKAKA
181.	HW Subira Pheona	KYAZANGA
182.	HW Natembo Aisha	BUKOMANSIMBI/BUTENGA
<b>MASINDI Magisterial Area</b>		
183.	HW Biwaga Selsa	MASINDI
184.	HW Naluyima Victoria	MASINDI
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUDONGO
	<i>Vacant</i>	BWIJANGA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KAFU RIVER



No	NAME	COURT
<b>MAYUGE Magisterial Area</b>		
185.	HW Niyongira Mujambere Methodius (Acting)	MAYUGE
	Vacant	BAITAMBOGWE
	Vacant	KIGANDALO
	Vacant	KITYERERA
<b>MBALE Magisterial Area</b>		
186.	HW Katurubuki Andrew	MBALE
187.	HW Nakazzi Mary Goretti	MBALE
188.	HW Tusiimire Annitah (Ag. Senior)	MBALE
189.	HW Mudega Hope	MBALE MUNICIPAL
	Vacant	NAKALOKE
	Vacant	BUNGOKHO
	Vacant	BUSIU
	Vacant	WANALE
<b>MBARARA Magisterial Area</b>		
190.	HW Lwanga Benedict Nsibambi (Ag Principal)	MBARARA MUNICIPAL
191.	HW Seruwo Benjamin Martin	MBARARA
192.	HW Baguma Alex	MBARARA
193.	HW Ainembabazi Doreen	MBARARA
194.	HW Nyevu Aziiza	RUBINDI
195.	HW Nasasira Bridget	BWIZIBWERA
	Vacant	NDAIJA
<b>MENGO Magisterial Area</b>		





No	NAME	COURT
196.	HW Nassozi Rehema Ssebowa ( <i>Ag. Senior Principal</i> )	MENGO
197.	HW Zako Dorcas	MENGO
198.	HW Akera Derick Otim	MENGO
199.	HW Joanita Muwanika	MENGO
200.	HW Byarugaba Adams ( <i>Ag. Principal</i> )	RUBAGA/NATEETE
201.	HW Mugezi Amon	RUBAGA/NATEETE
	<i>Vacant</i>	NDEEBA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KASUBI
<b>MITOOMA Magisterial Area</b>		
202.	HW Mujuni Paul ( <i>Ag. Principal</i> )	MITOOMA
203.	HW Atumanya Anxious	MITOOMA
<b>MITYANA Magisterial Area</b>		
204.	HW Agumaasimwe Damalie	MITYANA
	<i>Vacant</i>	BULERA
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUTAYUNJA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KAKINDU
<b>MOROTO Magisterial Area</b>		
205.	HW Ssenoga Juma	MOROTO
	<i>Vacant</i>	MOROTO MUN.
	<i>Vacant</i>	NAPAK
<b>MOYO Magisterial Area</b>		
206.	HW Padoko Gerald	MOYO
207.	HW Okot Michael	ADJUMANI
	<i>Vacant</i>	ALIBA



No	NAME	COURT
	<i>Vacant</i>	ALUR
	<i>Vacant</i>	PAKELE
<b>MPIGI Magisterial Area</b>		
208.	HW Okem Solomon Ezra ( <i>Ag Principal</i> )	MPIGI
209.	HW Nabirye Fatumah ( <i>Ag. Senior</i> )	MPIGI
210.	HW Tuhimbise Valerian ( <i>Senior</i> )	BUWAMA
211.	HW Watyekere George Wakubona	NSANGI
212.	HW Bomukama Pamela Muhwezi	NSANGI
213.	HW Kintu Imoran Isaac	BUJUUKO
	<i>Vacant</i>	KAYABWE
<b>MUBENDE Magisterial Area</b>		
214.	HW Kiwanuka Hillary	MUBENDE
215.	HW Kedi Paul	MUBENDE
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUKUMIRA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KASAMBYA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KASSANDA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KIGANDA
	<i>Vacant</i>	MYANZI
<b>MUKONO Magisterial Area</b>		
216.	HW Mukoya Maureen	MUKONO
217.	HW Lamunu Peace Elizabeth	MUKONO
218.	HW Gukiina Peter	NAKIFUMA
219.	HW Nakibuuka Fiona	NAKISUNGA
220.	HW Adong Suzan ( <i>Ag Senior</i> )	GOMA



No	NAME	COURT
	<i>Vacant</i>	KASAWO
	<i>Vacant</i>	KOOME ISLANDS
<b>NABWERU Magisterial Area</b>		
221.	HW Mukasa Sanyu ( <i>Ag. Senior Principal</i> )	NABWERU
222.	HW Kibuuka Christian	NABWERU
223.	HW Agelun Winifred	NABWERU
224.	HW Ziraba Arthur ( <i>Ag. Senior</i> )	NABWERU
225.	HW Ahurira Faith	MATUGGA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KAWEMPE
<b>NAKAPIRIPIT Magisterial Area</b>		
226.	HW Oyirwoth Jerry	NAKAPIRIPIT
	<i>Vacant</i>	AMUDAT
	<i>Vacant</i>	NAMALU
<b>NAKASONGOLA Magisterial Area</b>		
227.	HW Tibayeita Edgar Tusiime ( <i>Ag Senior</i> )	NAKASONGOLA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KAKOOGA
	<i>Vacant</i>	LWAMPANGA
	<i>Vacant</i>	MIGYERA
<b>NAKAWA Magisterial Area</b>		
228.	HW Nahirya Esther ( <i>Ag. Senior Principal</i> )	NAKAWA
229.	HW Immaculate Nyamwenge	NAKAWA
230.	HW Akello Irene	NAKAWA
231.	HW Namanya Frank ( <i>Acting</i> )	NAKAWA
232.	HW Tiyo Jonathan	NAKAWA



No	NAME	COURT
233.	HW Mutala Peter ( <i>Ag Principal</i> )	LUZIRA
234.	HW Namwanje Rehmur	LUZIRA
	<i>Vacant</i>	NTINDA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KYAMBOGO
<b>NEBBI Magisterial Area</b>		
235.	HW Isingoma Peter	NEBBI
236.	HW Obol Oroya Conrad	PAIDHA
237.	HW Wananda Richard	PAKWACH
	<i>Vacant</i>	ZEU
	<i>Vacant</i>	ZOMBO
	<i>Vacant</i>	PAROMBO
<b>NTOROKO Magisterial Area</b>		
	<i>Vacant</i>	KARUGUTU
238.	HW Byekitinisa Franklin	NTOROKO
	<i>Vacant</i>	RWEBISENGO
<b>NTUNGAMO Magisterial Area</b>		
239.	HW Namubiru Mariam	NTUNGAMO
240.	HW Sharon Nassuna	NTUNGAMO
	<i>Vacant</i>	RWASHAMIRE
	<i>Vacant</i>	BWONGYERA
241.	HW Kakuru Edgar	RUBAARE
	<i>Vacant</i>	RUHAMA
<b>NWOYA Magisterial Area</b>		
242.	HW Anyeko Susan	NWOYA



No	NAME	COURT
243.	HW Nyero Patrick Reagan	AMURU
	<i>Vacant</i>	ANAKA
	<i>Vacant</i>	ATIAK
	<i>Vacant</i>	KILAK
	<i>Vacant</i>	KOCH-GOMA
	<i>Vacant</i>	LAMOGI
<b>OYAM Magisterial Area</b>		
244.	HW Nanjala Aidah ( <i>Ag. Senior</i> )	OYAM
	<i>Vacant</i>	ANYEKE
	<i>Vacant</i>	ABER
	<i>Vacant</i>	ACABA
	<i>Vacant</i>	ICHEME
	<i>Vacant</i>	OTWAL
	<i>Vacant</i>	NGAI
<b>PADER Magisterial Area</b>		
245.	HW Ongwee Stanislaus Okello	PADER
246.	HW Alioni Emmanuel Drajole	PATONGO
247.	HW Ogwal Smith	KALONGO
	<i>Vacant</i>	ADILANG
	<i>Vacant</i>	AGAGO
	<i>Vacant</i>	CORNER KILAK
	<i>Vacant</i>	
	<i>Vacant</i>	PARABONG
<b>PALLISA Magisterial Area</b>		



No	NAME	COURT
248.	HW Nantongo Sarah	PALLISA
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUTEBO
<b>RAKAI Magisterial Area</b>		
249.	HW Muinda Tadeo ( <i>Ag Principal</i> )	KALISIZO
250.	HW Kalule Emmanuel ( <i>Ag. Senior</i> )	RAKAI
251.	HW Otim Moses	LYANTONDE
	<i>Vacant</i>	KAKUUTO
	<i>Vacant</i>	KASAGAMA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KIFAMBA
252.	HW Ategeka Ignatius	KYOTERA
	<i>Vacant</i>	MUTUKULA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KALILO
<b>RUKUNGIRI Magisterial Area</b>		
253.	HW Namukasa Hamidah ( <i>Ag. Senior</i> )	RUKUNGIRI
254.	HW Wakayemba Martin	RUKUNGIRI
255.	HW Okello Welbourne	NYARUSHANJE
	<i>Vacant</i>	KEBISONI
<b>SEMBABULE Magisterial Area</b>		
256.	HW Oburu Morris Ezra	SEMBABULE
	<i>Vacant</i>	LWEBITAKULI
	<i>Vacant</i>	MATEETE
	<i>Vacant</i>	NTUUSI
<b>SIRONKO Magisterial Area</b>		
257.	HW Katugume Fred	SIRONKO



No	NAME	COURT
258.	HW Akoko Patrick Synclaire	BULAMBULI
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUWALASI
	<i>Vacant</i>	KAMU
	<i>Vacant</i>	MUTUFU
<b>SOROTI Magisterial Area</b>		
259.	HW Tumuhimbise Nause	SOROTI
260.	HW Okiror Edmund Okwi	SOROTI
261.	HW Nyipir Fortunate	SERERE
	<i>Vacant</i>	KYERE
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUGONDO
<b>STANDARDS, UTILITIES &amp; WILDLIFE COURT</b>		
262.	HW Nambozo Sanula ( <i>Ag. Principal</i> )	STANDARDS, UTILITIES & WILDLIFE
263.	HW Kyoshabire Caroline	STANDARDS, UTILITIES & WILDLIFE
<b>TORORO Magisterial Area</b>		
264.	HW Mutabazi Julius ( <i>Ag. Principal</i> )	BUTALEJA
265.	HW Opit Christopher ( <i>Ag. Principal</i> )	TORORO
266.	HW Wanda David Grace	TORORO MUNICIPAL
267.	HW Atyang Ceasar Paul	MALABA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KISOKO
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUTEBA
	<i>Vacant</i>	MUKUJU
	<i>Vacant</i>	MULANDA
	<i>Vacant</i>	NAGONGERA
<b>WAKISO Magisterial Area</b>		



No	NAME	COURT
268.	HW Najjuko Evelyn ( <i>Ag. Senior</i> )	WAKISO
269.	HW Happy Monica	WAKISO
270.	HW Kwesigabo Frank	WAKISO
271.	HW Nambatya Irene ( <i>Ag. Senior Principal</i> )	NANSANA
272.	HW Ariokot Esther Joyce	NANSANA
273.	HW Gimugu Kabiri Kenneth	KAKIRI
<b>YUMBE Magisterial Area</b>		
274.	HW Tibenkana Ali	YUMBE
	<i>Vacant</i>	OMUGO
<b>OTHER Magistrates Grade One</b>		
275.	HW Namae Irene	STUDY LEAVE
276.	HW Opio Belmos Ogwang	INTERDICTION
277.	HW Magomu Nasuru	INTERDICTION
278.	HW Akena Geoffrey	INTERDICTION
279.	HW Bagyenye Dorothy	INTERDICTION
280.	HW Ngamije Mbale Faishal	INTERDICTION

#### MAGISTRATES GRADE II

No	NAME	COURT
1.	HW Wabuze Lydia	MUKONO
2.	HW Waidhuba Steven Johnson	MUKONO
3.	HW Onyang Jolly Rose	MUKONO
4.	HW Opio Charles Kangira	WABUSANA
5.	HW Kamba Richard	MPIGI





6.	HW Okipi John Robert	MAKINDYE
7.	HW Baguma Catherine	KIBOGA
8.	HW Odoi Moses Tabu	KYANKWAZI
9.	HW Muhanguzi Copan	MBARARA
10.	HW Mulindwa Nathan	FORT PORTAL
11.	HW Nuwagira Richard	IBANDA
12.	HW Abahwere Fortunate	IBANDA
13.	HW Saabu Steven K.	KASESE
14.	HW Chemonges Satya	MBALE
15.	HW Muwonge Noah Muhammad	MUBENDE
16.	HW Atukwase Kamara Jovile	MUBENDE
17.	HW Bbosa Charles Lutalo	MASAKA
18.	HW Rutajengwa Edphonse	MASAKA
19.	HW Lotyang Paolins A.	KOTIDO
20.	HW Kercan Peter Prosper	BAALE