

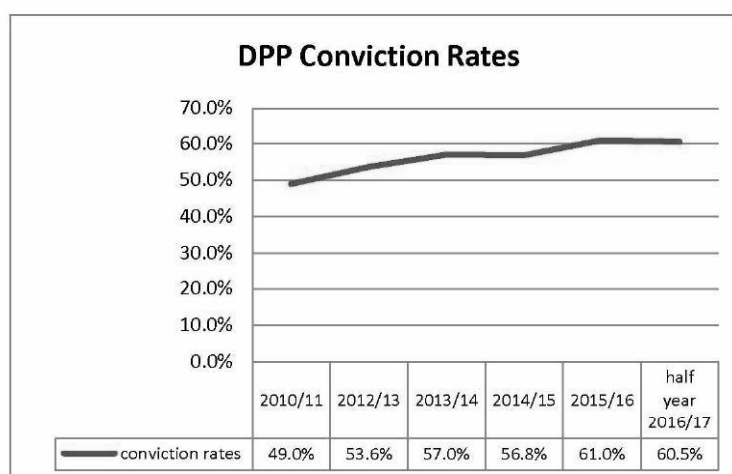
to reach the target 1:500 policing ratio. In addition, 1,778 (1379M; 399F) in-service personnel were given refresher and specialized training in forensic, counter terrorism, investigations, Traffic, sexual and gender based crimes, ICT and canine handling to enhance skills capacity.

The Sector procured 100 office cabinets for safe storage of files for the Land Protection Units, Anti-Corruption Departments, and Special Investigations Unit in 10 new districts of Nwoya, Amuru, Kanungu, Mitooma, Sheema, Buyende, Abim, Buliisa, Ngora and Serere. The UPF facilitated and protected vital state witnesses of counter terrorism, transitional justice and violent crime cases. Investigation of homicide cases was also undertaken by facilitating post-mortem examinations and examinations of SGBV victims. There are ongoing efforts to reduce backlog of investigations in the system.

Forensic investigations: As a way of contributing to case backlog reduction, DGAL analysed and reported on 312 cases of the total 548 new forensic cases they received (56.9% of received cases). DGAL also attended 24 court hearings out of 29 court summons received; and visited and investigated 3 fire scenes in Matuga and Wakiso. DGAL carried out servicing and calibration of the genetic analyser for DNA analysis, repaired and serviced two Autoclaves for the DNA Laboratory and Microbiology laboratory. DGAL further trained all seven DNALaboratory staff in DNA extraction and analysis of bones of exhumed bodies.

Prosecutions services: The Sector through DPP planned for the prosecution of cases at all court levels; and cases on plea-bargain. The DPP addressed 80% of the registered complaints against staff performance and conduct and resolved 92% of the public complaints against criminal justice processes.

The ODPP prosecuted at least 29% of the registered cross-border cases. This performance was affected by the difficulties encountered in tracing suspects located outside Uganda to respond to summons and equally the associated difficulties in tracing for witnesses to interview. In the reporting period, the ODPP registered 46,036 new cases, out of which 29,754 case files were sanctioned within 2 days on average, while case files for decisions to prosecute or not were perused in an average duration of 35 days. Also 57 prosecution-led-investigations cases were concluded in an average of 24 days. On the same front, the ODPP registered 76 cross border cases, out of which 66 were prosecuted with a conviction rate of 87%. This performance was affected by inadequate staffing. The overall conviction rate in the half-year stood at 60.5. It should be noted that many of the state attorneys are new and are undergoing training. This learning curve does have an impact on case disposal. The adoption of prosecution led investigation by the DPP is expected to improve future performance.



On case backlog reduction, the ODPP under special court sessions prosecuted 2,016 cases in 47 High Court special sessions under the plea bargaining arrangement where suspects are allowed to plead guilty to the offence and thereby reduce case backlog. Similarly, in the Court of Appeal, 79 cases were prosecuted in two sessions. In total 2,095 cases were handled in 49 sessions. This performance in cases handled is attributed to the good working synergies among criminal justice institutions especially ODPP and the Judiciary.

In addition, the ODPP conducted Quality Assurance on pending cases committed to the High Court in areas such as Nabweru. This was aimed at addressing anomalies that could have delayed prosecution of such cases hence contributing to improvements in service delivery standards. The ODPP launched the Prosecution Case Management Information System (PROCAMIS). This reflects a major milestone in the implementation of the PROCAMIS project meant to improve management of cases under prosecution. This arrangement is being rolled out to other stations to assist in easy retrieval of case data and information at all prosecution stages.

Court Case disposal: Given the challenge of the growing caseload, sector strategies such as plea bargaining, ADR mechanisms, service de-concentration and adoption of targets by judicial officers at all levels and recruitment of more judicial officers have become even more crucial. As a result, the disposal rate of cases in the chain of justice has continuously improved from 46.5% in 2014/15 to 48.1% in 2015/16 and now to 52.80%. In terms of case clearance, the Sector registered a slight decline at 107.3% as compared to last year's 125%. However it should be pointed out that last year's high clearance rate was partly attributed to the national court case census during which a number of files were weeded out.

The Sector was funded by DANIDA to complete the roll out of Small Claims Procedures and pilot the Judiciary performance enhancement tool. In the period under review the Judiciary rolled out the establishment of information desks in each JLOS region with support from DANIDA and continued to train court clerks and magistrates in customer care.

The Supreme Court registered clearance rate of 56% and disposal rate of 11%. More civil cases were cleared than criminal cases as shown in the graph above. There are only 9 justices of the Supreme Court compared to the establishment of 12 Justices

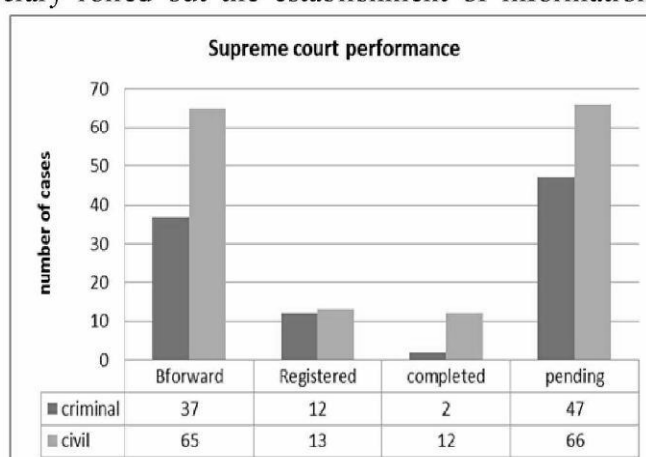
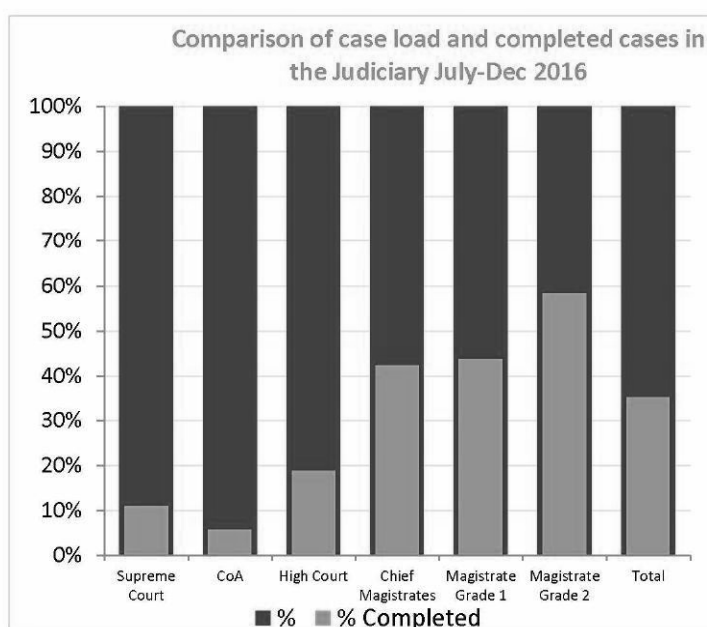
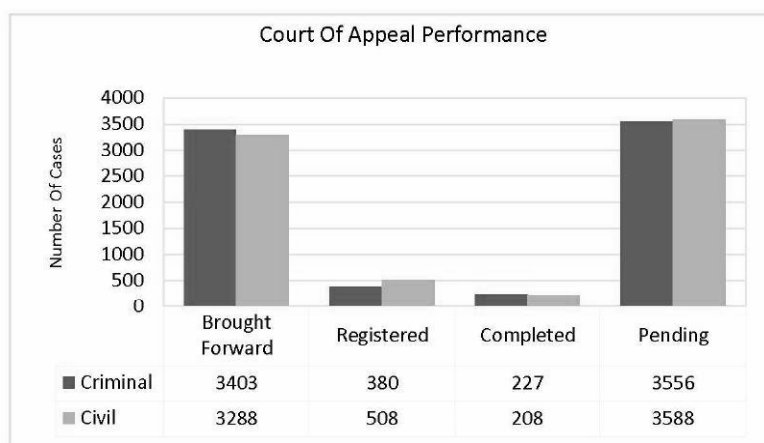


Table 7 performance of the individual courts July –December 2016

Court	Total Cases	Completed	Pending	% Completed
Supreme Court	127	14	113	11.0%
CoA	7,579	435	7,144	5.7%
High Court	69,705	13,209	56,496	18.9%
Chief Magistrates	90,557	38,404	52,153	42.4%
Magistrate Grade 1	57,257	25,127	32,130	43.9%
Magistrate Grade 2	7,878	4,601	3,277	58.4%
Total	233,103	81,790	151,313	35.1%

This means that only one panel can be constituted. With regards to the set half year targets of 15 civil cases and 25 criminal cases, the Court achieved the target under civil cases but still so far behind the set target for disposing of criminal cases with only 2 criminal cases disposed of. The Supreme Court should therefore prioritise criminal cases as it has done for civil matters to balance its performance. Government and the JSC are also called upon to fill the existing vacancies in the Court.

The Court of Appeal had a clearance rate of 49% and disposal rate of 6%. With a total of 435 cases disposed of by the end of the second quarter, the Court exceeded the set case disposal target of 295 cases by 140 cases for both criminal cases and civil cases. Introduction of innovations such as holding sessions up country, recruitment of more justices and adoption of ADR have all contributed to the gradual improvement in case clearance in Court of Appeal from 21% in 2014/15 to 49% by half year 2016/17. The higher clearance rate however was not good enough to reduce the growth in pending cases and tackle the high case backlog in the Court of Appeal despite enjoying a near full capacity strength in terms of staffing. To address the growing number of pending case, there is need to review the rules of the court with regard to constitutional references and notices of appeal. Currently notices of appeal are taken as cases even when the substantive appeals have not been filed. The session of the court must be taken up country. Semi-permanent panels should be explored with clear targets set for each panel.



High Court: In the High Court, the adoption of innovations such as small claims procedures, plea bargaining ADR, coupled with the increased use of technology have greatly contributed to the improved case disposal. The High Court managed to dispose of 13,209 cases which were more than double the half year target given the annual target of 15,000 cases. Most of the High Court divisions managed to achieve their half year case disposal targets with the exception of the Anti-Corruption and Family Divisions which fell short of the half year case disposal targets. In addition both the Civil Division as well as Criminal Division of the High Court outperformed their annual case disposal targets by 31st December 2016.

Table 8 Court case performance at the High Court December 2016

	Brought forward	Registered	Total cases	Completed	Pending
Civil	18,263	5,861	24,124	4,661	19,463
Criminal	11,149	4,442	15,591	3,311	12,280
Land	7,002	4,421	11,423	1,776	9,647
Family	3,483	2,486	5,969	1,606	4,363
Commercial	3,105	1,619	4,724	1,144	3,580
Execution & bailiffs	5,940	1,501	7,441	580	6,861
Anti-corruption	266	133	399	120	279
International crimes	20	14	34	11	23
Total	49,228	20,477	69,705	13,209	56,496

The above performance notwithstanding, given the case load, the number of pending cases increased from 49,228 to 56,496 cases which is likely to result into increased case backlog which now stands at 14,191 cases in the High Court. As a result the Judiciary should develop and implement a robust case backlog elimination plan, review all processes that lead to delay in cases, enhance support supervision, employ the principle of first in first out by giving priority to older cases in the system, strengthen records management and fight both real and opportunistic corruption.

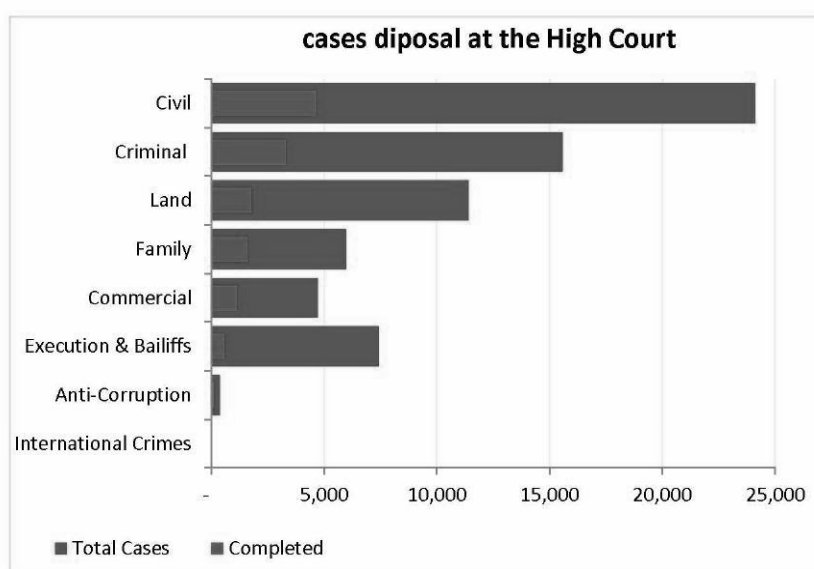
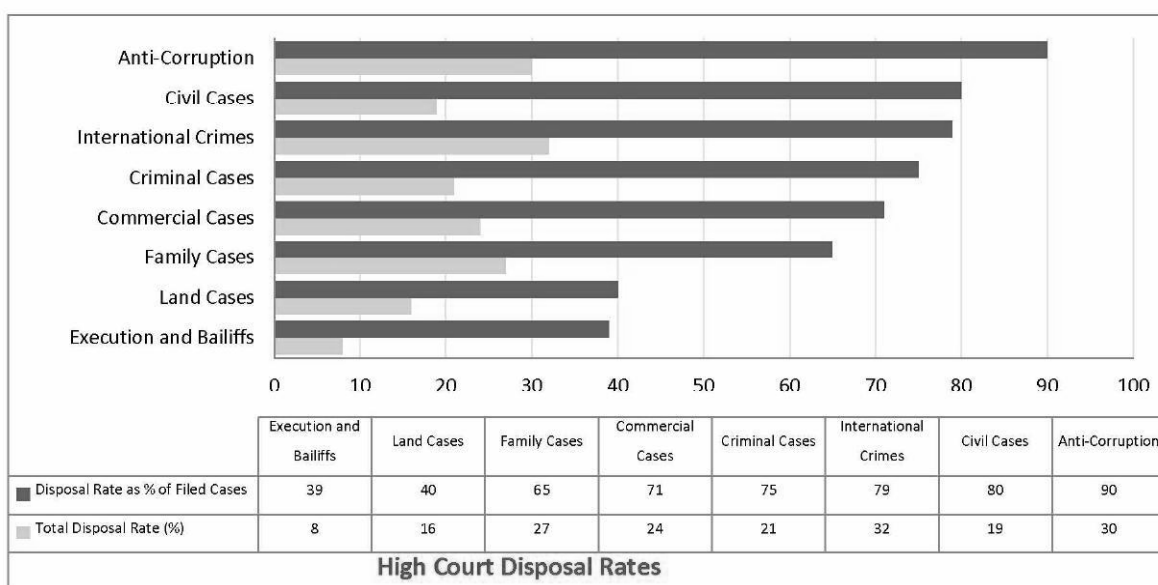
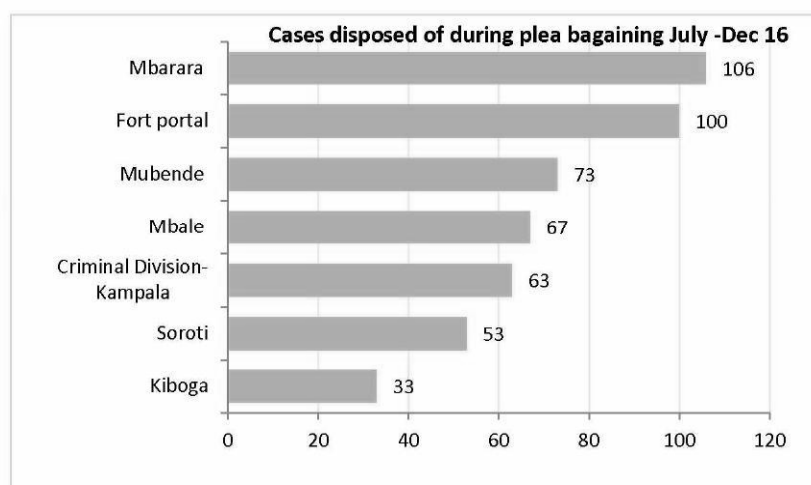


Table 9 Case Backlog in the Courts as at 31 January 2017

COURT LEVEL	Over 10 years	5-10 years	2-5 years	Total
Supreme Court	0	16	17	33
Court of Appeal	220	968	1521	2709
High Court	549	2410	11232	14191
Chief Magistrates Court	448	4433	10941	15822
Magistrate Grade 1	76	992	2814	3882
Magistrate Grade 2	38	160	992	1190
Grand Total	1331	8979	27517	37827



Roll out Plea Bargaining to all Courts: In an effort to enhance cases disposal, the Sector focused on strengthening the Plea Bargaining Programme at the High Court. This is aimed at improving efficiency in Uganda's criminal justice system, promoting victims' and accused persons' participation in sentencing, thus reducing case backlog and prison congestion. Between July and December 2016, 495 cases were disposed of through the programme in various High Courts countrywide as detailed in the diagram. The highest number of cases disposed of was registered in the High Court circuits of Mbarara, Fort Portal, Mubende, Mbale and Kampala-criminal Division

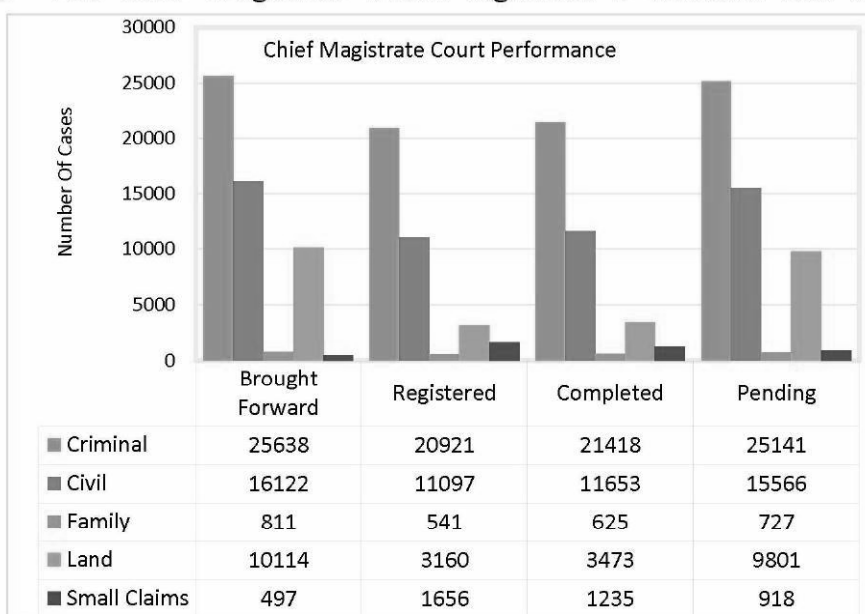


The programme has been rolled out to all High Court circuits. The major challenge is that the programme requires sustained sensitisation to enable both the public and inmates appreciate it. Some inmates believe that it is because the Government does not have funds to hear cases so they 'beg' them to 'accept' the offence. The public needs to appreciate the objective behind the programme as addressing the needs of both the demand and supply side of justice. More training is required for the system actors themselves. It is important to have joint trainings of the actors to provide information and clarity of the programme

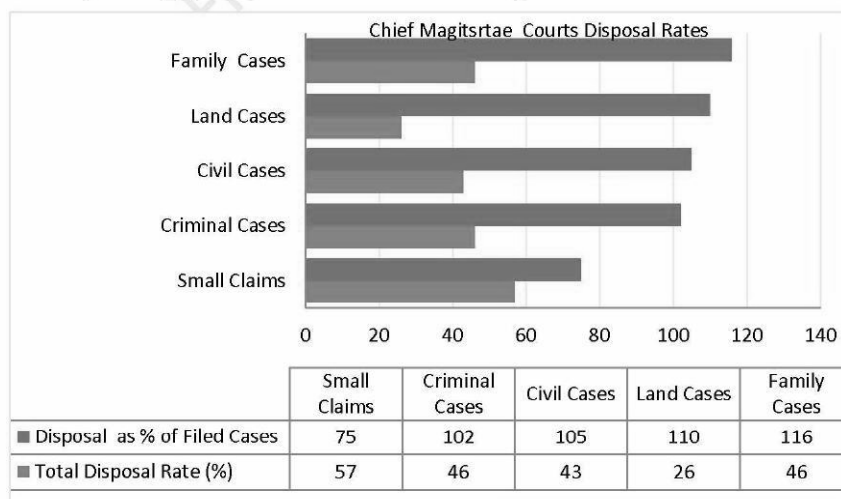
The fact that the programme is only focusing on the High Court circuits limits its contribution and it should be rolled out to Magistrates Courts where the bulk of the backlog exists. It is imperative to note that plea bargaining is for those who committed the crimes they are accused of, it should be conducted alongside the main criminal sessions. However funds

should specifically be put aside for this exercise since a case in a plea bargaining session costs only Ushs. 300,000 while that in a normal session, costs Ushs. 1,000,000.

Chief Magistrate Courts: The Chief Magistrate Courts registered a clearance rate of 102.75%. Disposing of 52,153 cases compared to the 37,375 cases filed resulting into a disposal rate of 42.4%. The Courts at this level thus met and exceeded the set half year target given the annual target of 60,000 cases. Higher clearance rates were recorded under family and land cases. The courts at this level are applauded for disposing of three time their half year set case disposal targets in all areas.



The above performance is partly the reason why case backlog reduced from 25% in December 2015 to 24% in the reporting period. It is therefore expected that once the new magisterial areas are operationalized with recruitment of more staff as well as the implementation of various reforms including record management, support supervision etc., the performance will more than improve.



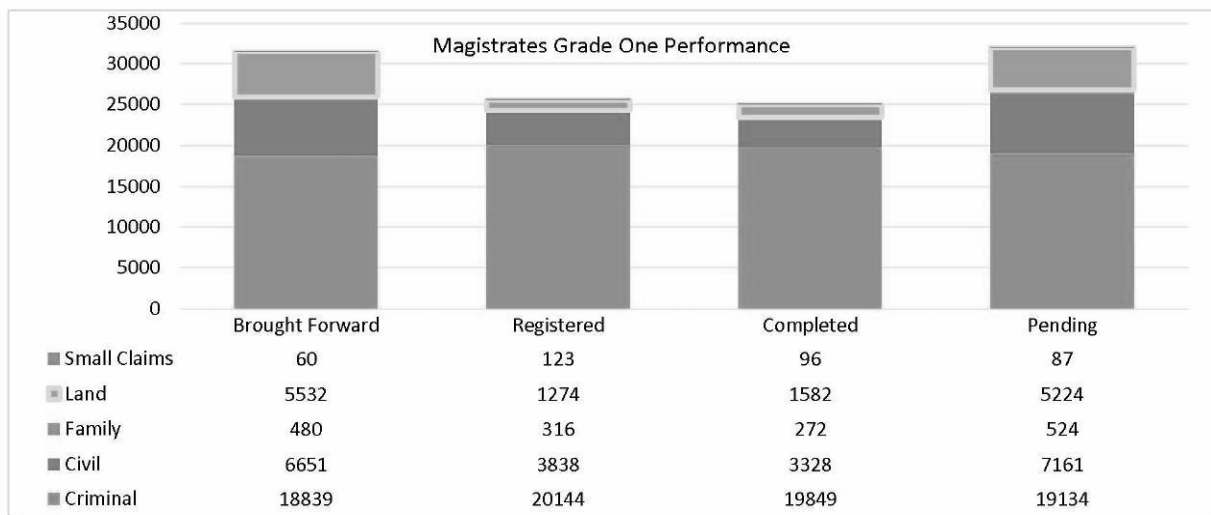
The Magistrate Grade I Courts registered a clearance rate of 97.8% and disposal rate of 43.9%. The Court at this level registered the most activity in registration and disposal for cases related to Civil and Criminal matters with the least activity registered under the Small Claims Procedure which is only operational in 25 courts.

Table10 case disposal by Magistrate Grade I Courts

	Brought forward	Registered	Completed	Pending	Total Cases in System
Criminal	18,839	20,144	19,849	19,134	38,983
Civil	6,651	3,838	3,328	7,161	10,489
Land	5,532	1,274	1,582	5,224	6,806

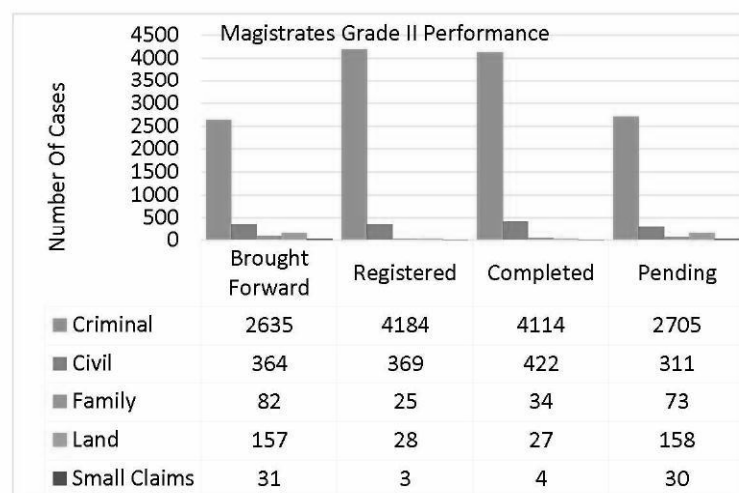
Family	480	316	272	524	796
Small claims	60	123	96	87	183
Total	31,562	25,695	25127	32,130	57,257

The Courts managed to meet the half year case disposal target for criminal cases but fell short of meeting the set half year case disposal targets for the rest of the case types. Despite clearing only a quarter of the available caseload for land cases, the Courts managed to make positive progress towards clearing case backlog registering a 124% clearance rate. The Small



Claims Procedure is still proving to be the most effective method registering a disposal rate of 52% which is the highest total disposal rate among the case categories at this level of Courts.

There was a decline in activity in Magistrate Grade II courts in terms of registration and completion of cases due to the gradual phasing out of the Magistrate Grade II Courts as part of the professionalization of the Bench Policy. The Courts registered a clearance rate of 98.90% and a 58.4% disposal rate. Significant progress was made towards clearing backlog in cases related to civil matters, family matters and small claims,



as shown by high clearance rates. Despite clearing only a quarter of the available caseload for land cases, the Courts managed to make positive progress towards clearing case backlog registering a 125% clearance rate in land matters and a 133% clearance rate under the Small Claims Procedure.

Table 10: Magistrate courts Grade II Court Case Disposal Rates

Focus Area	Total Disposal Rate (%)	Clearance rate%
Civil Cases	58	114
Criminal Cases	60	98
Family Cases	32	136
Land Cases	15	96
Small Claims	12	133

The Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS) in its Third Strategic Investment Plan undertook to promote alternative dispute resolution as an option for resolution of cases. With support from the Austrian Development Cooperation the Sector implemented the Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms (ADRM) project nationally through the existing JLOS dispute resolution structures with a special focus on the following institutions: Judiciary; Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (Law Council; Directorate of Civil Litigation; and Administrator General's Department); Uganda Law Society; Judicial Service Commission; Uganda Human Rights Commission; and the Centre for Arbitration and Dispute Resolution. Project implementation also comprised partnerships with legal aid service providers. The project rolled out existing Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) processes implemented in the Commercial Division of the High Court across all JLOS institutions with dispute resolution mandates, and strengthened the implementation of existing ADR mechanisms. The Project was implemented for three years (November 2013 to October 2016).

Mediation: During the reporting period, the Sector conducted monitoring and evaluations (M&E) of the ADR project across the Country specifically in the Courts of Judicature. The scope of the evaluations considered the output and outcome areas of the project. The M & E findings revealed that considerable progress has been registered towards the use of mediation as alternative means to settle disputes in all the courts visited. It was established that-

- The total number of cases referred for mediation increased greatly to 7,406 cases.
- The success rate of cases mediated on and completed varied based on location, culture and nature of cases. Lira had the highest success rate at 57.8%, Arua 50%, Family Division 34.6%, Commercial Division 33.6%, Mengo 33%, Kabale 32.6%, Kisoro 32%, and Civil Division 29.3%, Entebbe 28.7%, Kasese 27.3%, Mbarara 23.7%, Masaka 16.3%, Mbale 16%, Tororo 14.3%, Soroti 14.3%, Gulu 13%, Land Division 7%, Masindi 3%. However, despite the registered high success rate of mediations the Land Divisions and some courts cited above have had a very high failure rate of mediations.
- The time limit for completion of mediations in most courts was not well adhered to. Overall, only 30% of mediation cases were completed within set time frame in the Judicature (Mediation) Rules, 2013.
- Women were equally involved in the mediation processes both as mediators and as parties to mediation. In the Courts visited, there were 45 female mediators and 85 male mediators; and
- Out of 130 mediators practicing those that were not trained were 58 this implies that a significant number of the mediators in courts required training.

The M & E also revealed that some litigants & lawyers perception towards mediation is changing and they have begun viewing mediation as a quicker alternative to resolve their disputes. However, there is need for sustained sensitization of the populace on mediations and training of mediators in a bid to equip them with mediation skills, enhance their understanding on the subject matter and change their perceptions on mediations.

Some of the challenges facing mediation registries include: lack of or limited space to conduct mediation (mediation rooms); lack of skilled staff in some courts to manage the mediation registries, some Advocates do not file mediation summaries which causes delays during mediation; negative perspectives by advocates towards mediation, limited or no office equipment in some mediation registries; non-attendance by some parties to mediation and sporadic attendance of mediations by some parties; lawyers absenteeism and unaccountability for their absence; and limited knowledge by clients on mediation.

MoGSLD built the capacity of staff in Remand Homes, Kampiringisa NRC and district probation officers to effectively collect, assemble and store Juvenile data, targeting Naguru, Mbale, Fort Portal, Arua, and Kampiringisa NRC. Other participants in the trainings included, Probation Officers, Police, O.C Prisons, Magistrates, State Attorneys, Justice for Children Coordinators (J4C) and NGOs which support some of the remand home activities. Also discussed during the training were child protection issues, team work, ethical conduct, and writing of social inquiry reports, conflict resolution, and effective service delivery. Masindi and Gulu remand homes will have their trainings in April 2017.

To address the issue of average time spent by children in detention before sentencing, the Sector planned to support juveniles for attendance of both lower and high court sessions (transportation of juveniles in 6 homes to and fro). Throughout the first two quarters, the Ministry has been issuing fuel every quarter of the financial year to all regional remand homes, reception centers, and Kampiringisa NRC to have juveniles taken for court sessions, and for resettlement after release or after completing rehabilitation programs.

Under the J4C programme, 2,131 juveniles of the 2,638 juveniles released were resettled across the J4C program sites between July and December 2016. This implies that 80.8% of juveniles released were resettled in their respective communities. They comprised of abandoned children, lost and found children and children at risk of violation. The majority were resettled by the in charge Family and Child protection officer who traces their homes and relatives regardless of the distance.

Table 11 Juvenile case diversion

Number of children resettled in their respective communities	Total number of juveniles released (non-custodial + diverted)	No. of juveniles resettled expressed as a percentage of total number of juveniles released
2131	2638	80.8

UPS enabled 74% of remand inmates to access basic paralegal services and linked 2,355 inmates to actors in the criminal justice system which actions resulted into a reduction in the

remand prisoner population from 55.1% in June 2016 to 52.4% in December 2016 and maintained the average length of stay on remand at 10.4 months for capital offenders and 2.6 months for petty offenders. As a way of improving effectiveness to meet service delivery, UPS staff are currently being trained as follows: 5 officers are currently under management training at UMI, training of 123 Principal Officers on command course in PTS; 73 Cadet ASPs and 120 Cadet Principal Officers are currently on attachment and field studies while 1,549 new staff completed training at Prisons Training school.

MOJCA conducted inspection of Chambers of all law firms country wide to ensure that chambers of advocates are decent and well stocked with law books before Certificates of Approval can be issued. A total of 128 offices were inspected in the reporting period.

DCIC in partnership with the Center for International Legal Cooperation (CILC) received funding from NUFFIC under the Netherlands Fellowship Programme (NFP) to facilitate a Tailor-Made Training (TMT) for Community Service staff. The course divided into 3 modules run from July to October 2016. The modules included Restorative Justice, Correctional Approaches and Training of Trainers (TOT). A total of 20 members of staff were trained; 11 females and 9 Males. The TMT aimed at equipping staff with skills and competencies to confidently carry out their respective roles. As part of the TMT, 10 staff participated in a study visit to Kenya. The team was hosted by the Kenya Probation and Aftercare Services from 5th to 8th September 2016. The participants were briefed about

Community Service Orders (CSOs): Under this result area, focus is on enhancing stakeholders' knowledge to efficiently and effectively implement community service and increasing public awareness about the programme. In the reporting period staff training in restorative Justice and Correctional approaches was undertaken. The Directorate of Community Service also held open days and radio talk shows to sensitize the public.

The Directorate of community service trained 57 Magistrates Grade I on their roles in community service implementation. They also trained Police Officers at Kabalye Police Training School, on the role of different stakeholders in community service implementation with emphasis on the role of Police. A total of 174 (102 males and 72 females) were trained. All participants were given brochures and copies of Community Service Act, 2000.

Output 2.5 User empowerment services

Empowerment is seen as one of the avenues to grow the demand side of justice through sensitizing the public, and provision of services offered by sector institutions and educating the public on the administration of justice. The Sector cheld dialogues with communities; conducted school outreach programmes; radio and television shows open days, and set up information desks, user guides and awareness weeks among others.

Civic education: The Judicial Service Commission (JSC) published 24,000 brochures on land law, succession law, handling of sexual offenses and domestic violence and reached out to 800 community members in the districts of Kaliro and Kiboga on law and administration of justice, land law, JSC functions and mandate and the JSC complaints handling system. They also conducted talk shows (radio and TV) highlighting the role of JSC in administration of justice, GBV and domestic violence, defilement, law relating to court bail among others in seven districts including Kasese, Jinja, Iganga, Kampala, Apac, Moroto and Kisoro. Also 29 Judicial Officers in Soroti and Fort Portal High Court Circuits were empowered on enhancement of justice and individual performance management.

Effort to develop judicial education programmes, critical for improving performance and administration of justice by judicial officers, remain limited amidst rising gender and equity concerns and technological advancement.

MIA conducted mass sensitization using a multi-approach campaign in which 26,896 (24,413 males, 2,483 females) offenders were sensitized on community service in Prisons, Police and Court cells.

The Administrator General's department conducted public sensitization about the work of the Department using television and radio talk shows. Other planned activities await release of funds.

The Uganda Law Reform Commission started pre-enactment advocacy for the Marriage and Divorce Bill, 2010 and the Prisons Act. Advocacy is intended to fast track the enactment of bill through the legislative process. An advocacy workshop on the proposed Prisons bill was held for Members of Parliament and other key stakeholders in the legislative and implementation chain of the law to sensitize members on the salient features of the bill and also solicit support for quick passage of the bill into law. Radio talk shows were also held in the different regions of the country.

Laws simplified and translated: The ULRC engaged a consultant to translate the Constitution into Ateso and Runyankore-Rukiga. Pre-testing and validation meetings for the translations in Teso Region and Ankole and Kigezi region were held. Procurement of printing services was completed and printing is expected to be completed by June 2017. In addition, a consultant was procured to translate the Constitution into Alur, Lugbara, Lusoga and Lumasaaba. Pre-testing and printing is expected to take place next financial year. The ULRC also simplified the Local Governments Act, Cap 243 and the first draft will be peer reviewed in preparation for printing. Translation of laws into local languages is done to promote the rule of law and access to justice by enabling persons who cannot easily read and understand the English language to understand their rights and obligations under different laws.

Furthermore, the ULRC undertook the simplification of the Contract Act, 2010. The ULRC engaged with key users of the Contracts Act including the Chamber of Commerce, Uganda Manufacturers Association, Kampala City Traders Association, local government officials in Bushenyi, Mbarara, Busia, Mbale, Soroti, Gulu and Lira. The simplification is intended to promote and facilitate a better understanding of contract law which facilitates doing business.

The ODPP held three(3) electronic media talk shows, three (3) press conferences and participated in the National Anti-Corruption week activities organized by the Directorate of Ethics, Office of the President under the theme: *"Reject and report Corruption; Your responsibility"*. DPP was able to interface with the public, mobilize public support to be proactive in the fight against corruption and share information about its role in dispensation of justice, user obligations and its operations in general. These endeavours are aimed at empowering its service users by encouraging them to be partners in the prosecution struggles and in the process, building public trust towards ODPP undertakings and services.

UPF installed 36 toll free lines for core policing services as well as electronic bill boards in Kira Division, Masaka and Mbarara bringing the total number to six. More police stations will be covered under the proposed roll out.

Although the UPF planned training of 258 district desk officers (Counter staff) on customer care and community policing in selected schools in the Masaka, Rwenzori, Savannah and Aswa police regions, this was not undertaken despite release of funds to UPF. There is need for assurances that UPF will be able to fast track the implementation of the pending funded activities. The Sector should also take action including withholding funding to institutions with many funded but unimplemented activities.

URSB conducted a business clinic for women in Kampala aimed at facilitating their potential to qualify for lucrative contracts that will eventually assist them improve and expand their businesses through business registration and creating awareness of our various services. During this exhibition, 10 Company name reservations, 10 business name reservations and 67 enquiries were made. The Bureau also held an Insolvency week from November 14th – 18th, 2016 with the aim of sensitizing key stakeholders on Corporate Rescue mechanisms an alternative to liquidation of businesses. This was under the theme of “enhancing stakeholders’ awareness on Insolvency”. During the Insolvency week, several workshops were held, including the Official Receiver forum at Speke Resort Munyoyo to review the state of Uganda’s national insolvency laws and international best practices to assess readiness to handle Cross Border Insolvencies. A number of stakeholders were engaged to discuss and make recommendations to be incorporated into the draft Insolvency Regulations meant to provide standards on the expected practice of Insolvency Practitioners in Uganda.

A sensitization workshop on copyright and neighbouring rights was held and targeted authors, producers and publishers of art, music, film and books. The ultimate goal was to sensitize owners of works of the Institutional and legal framework available in protecting their rights and to make them realize the benefits of protection and commercialization of the rights. It also intended to make rights owners unite against infringement and free use of their work using the copyright legal framework in place, upon making consultations with URSB for legal advice and enforcement.

Output 2.6 Vulnerability profiled and discrimination in access eliminated

Vulnerability in the JLOS context can be defined as the diminished capacity of an individual or group (i.e children, poor women and women) to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the inability to access JLOS services. The Sector continues to promote service delivery innovations including Justice Centres, Justice for Children (J4C), Paralegal Advisory Services and fast track the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of Sex and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Domestic Violence (DV) cases. Under this output special attention was made to case management with particular regard to gender based crime, juvenile justice, family justice and land justice. In the reporting period, the Sector particularly planned to address issues surrounding juvenile justice by keeping track of the number of juveniles arrested per 100,000 of the child population and diversion of juveniles from formal judicial proceedings.

The Sector registered a reduction in case backlog from 25% to 24% well within the half year target. The number of children arrested is 1.2 per 100,000 child population as compared to 9.4 per 100,000 child population in 2014/15 and the percentage of children who received non-custodial sentences stood at 71% as a result of entrenchment of child friendly services. The Sector also registered a substantial increase in number of cases diverted after investigations. This remarkable improvement is attributed to the amount of trainings; capacity

building and sensitizations that the Sector has implemented under the J4C programme that were aimed at sensitizing the public and all actors who handle children on child rights, and best practices for handling children.

Table 12 Performance against Vulnerability profiled and discrimination in access indicators

Indicator	2010/11	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Half year performance 16/17
Proportion of backlogged cases in the judiciary %	35	32.3	36.34	25	30	24
Proportion of small claims disposed of %		57	78.8	80.4		75
Cases settled through ADR %		26	27.4	55.6		53
Number of juveniles arrested per 100,000 of the child population	10.1	10.7	4.9	8.4		12
% of juveniles diverted from formal judicial proceedings	52.60%	85.4	89.3	84.1	75%	74.8
Increase in number of cases diverted after investigations	980	1640	552	1100		1821
Proportion of juveniles receiving non-custodial sentences	75%	76	47	86	85%	71%
Number of children on remand per 100,000 child population	1.5	1.3	2.78	2	2	2.1

The child and family protection department registered a 5.8% reduction in child related cases from 19,681 cases in 2015 to 18,536 in the reporting period. Domestic violence registered the highest number with 7,651 cases, followed by child neglect with 4,200 and defilement at 2,456. Out of this, 6,393 victims were counselled, 1,497 cases referred to other stakeholders and 1,697 cases taken to court. The planned development of a central database for tracking juvenile justice and procuring motorcycles for CFPUs in the 10 districts of Kileleshwa, Entebbe, Kalangala, Bukwo, Oyam, Isingiro, Hoima, Katakwi, Kiruhura and Kamwenge had not yet been implemented by the end of the second quarter, however 85% of the resources had been disbursed. UPF should provide an explanation for this delay.

Under the J4C programme funded partly by UNICEF, a total of 11,719 child related cases were registered in the system between July and December 2016. Of the total juvenile cases, 2,434 were divertible cases, and 1,821 cases were diverted from formal judicial proceedings hence a diversion rate of 75%. The number of juveniles cases diverted after investigations has greatly increased from the baseline were 980 were diverted to 1,821 that were diverted in the reporting period, hence a 85.8% increase which is far higher than the targeted increase of 25%.

Throughout the period under review, the J4C coordinators continued to engage the trial magistrates, and advocates for non-custodial sentences for children in conflict with the law hence, resulting in a reduced number of juvenile offenders ending up in the remand homes. A total of 1,154 juveniles were sentenced in the reporting period, of which 337 received custodial and 817 (71%) received non-custodial sentences.

Table 12 J4C performance July –December 2016

No. of juveniles diverted	No. of cases of Divertible child offenders received	diversion rate	custodial	Total of custodial & non custodial orders issued	% of juveniles who got custodial orders	% of juveniles who got non-custodial orders	disposed of	Total no. of child related cases	Total no. of child related cases reported	Juveniles in remand homes
1821	2434	74.8%	337	1154	29.2%	70.8%	6278	21701	11719	402

Under the diversion, social workers liaise with the fit persons when dealing with the cases in court. They endeavour to carry out social inquiries in order to support cases of diversion. They visit remand homes to compile data about juveniles and provide technical advice on juvenile cases in court especially if there are no fit persons or legal representatives present. To support the programme LDC, in the reporting period, trained 40 Social Workers including Probation Officers and Community Development Officers on the diversion programme to enhance their knowledge on juvenile justice and children rights. In addition 180 fit persons were trained in the districts of Kamuli, Kyenjojo, Mbarara, Jinja, Bugiri and Soroti. They were trained on how to handle the juveniles and also writing reports that they submit to courts. A fit person is a person of age who has no blood relation with the child they work with for purposes of rehabilitation and reintegrating that child back into their family and community. Their roles include writing reports, counselling the juvenile's parents and guardians, training juveniles in life relationship skills, assisting juveniles get police bond, conducting reconciliation between the juvenile and the community etc. Training is therefore intended to provide fit persons with basic knowledge in handling juveniles and children legal rights. The Fit Persons have greatly improved on their report writing leading to increased diversion of juveniles in line with the Children Act. In addition, radio talk-shows were conducted on 4 radio stations in Runyankore-Rukiga, Luo, Luganda and English to raise public awareness on Women and Children's Rights.

The Sector supported LDC's social workers to visit remand homes and locate parents of juveniles for bail applications to be successfully handled. They also engaged Magistrates to ensure that juvenile cases are handled expeditiously as required under the Children's Act. The social workers ensured that school going juveniles are released as quickly and constantly counselled the juveniles at remand homes.

The CFPU with support from UNICEF and UNWOMEN conducted 3 joint trainings for 1087 (269 females) police officers and stakeholders on GBV, child protection and the legal frameworks in 14 districts in the police regions including Masaka, Albert, Elgon, West Nile, Rwenzori and North Kyoga, Busoga and Bunyoro. The Sector also planned to train 100 SGBV desk officers in 5 regions and to construct 3 CFPU offices for counselling of SGBV victims in the districts of Rukungiri, Kitgum and Ngora, however this activity is yet to be implemented and UPF is called upon to ensure its implementation within the remaining planning period.

(10)(2e)

The Police together with the National Association of Women Organization in Uganda (NAWOU) organized a campaign to end violence against women and girls, code named *“Walk a mile in her shoes”* on the 9th December 2016, as part of activities to end 16 days of activism on GBV with support from UNWOMEN where an estimated 1,500 people participated.

(10)(2e)

The ODPP established the SGBV&C department with support from UNICEF and is disseminating the Prosecutors’ Handbook (ODPP juvenile justice prosecution manual) for prosecuting child-related cases in Uganda. This went hand in hand with training of Attorneys, Police and Probation Officers in Mbale, Kampala and Mubende in application of the Prosecutors Handbook and gender lens while handling prosecutorial work.

Tackling Case backlog: Aware of the challenge of case backlog the Judiciary together with other JLOS institutions have been implementing a number of interventions to stem its growth. Among the interventions are the handling of cases using the session system, establishment of new service points, specialisation at the High Court, the Chain Linked Initiative which focuses on improving coordination, communication and cooperation amongst the duty bearers in the criminal justice chain. The JLOS case backlog reduction strategy under which the Quick Wins Reduction Programme was designed and implemented focuses on efforts to remove cases that are more than two years old in the system², promoting compulsory court-

² This was a case backlog reduction strategy to change the way case backlog had always been handled to one where human and financial resources would be focused on the result rather than processes.

annexed mediation³, small claims procedure⁴ and plea bargaining⁵. The Sector over the reporting period registered a reduction in the proportion of backlogged cases from 25% to 24% however the nominal number of backlogged cases increased from 28,000 to 37,827 cases.

Table 13 Case distribution by Case Type and age as at 31st Jan 2017

CASE TYPE	Over 10 years	5-10 years	2-5 years	1-2 years	under 1 year	Grand Total
Anti-corruption	0	2	50	80	139	270
Civil	458	3,607	13240	14,621	19,216	51,142
Commercial	32	105	590	792	1865	3,384
Criminal	411	2,349	9303	10,981	45,538	68,582
Executions and Bailiffs	23	93	620	1,881	2,951	5568
Family	45	183	700	1,202	1,963	4,093
International Crimes	0	1	1	5	11	19
Land	361	2,639	3669	6,416	9,328	22,413
Grand Total	1330	8979	28173	35978	81011	155471

Table 14 Case Backlog in the Courts as at 31 January 2017

COURT LEVEL/AGE OF CASES	Over 10 years	5-10 years	2-5 years	Total
Supreme Court	0	16	17	33
Court of Appeal	220	968	1521	2709
High Court	549	2410	11232	14191
Chief Magistrates Court	448	4433	10941	15822
Magistrate Grade 1	76	992	2814	3882
Magistrate Grade 2	38	160	992	1190
Grand Total	1331	8979	27517	37827

Given the performance of the Court in the reporting period it is possible to address the challenge by addressing some of the root causes of case backlog which include the people (judicial officers, litigants, advocates), the process including those causing delays and system failure including poor records management and storage, support supervision, corruption infrastructure, tools and equipment among others. The much anticipated case backlog strategy now under development by the Judiciary is expected to address the existing case backlog as well as stem growth of new backlog and all JLOS stakeholders should support its

³A settlement of a dispute or controversy by setting up an independent person between two contending parties in order to aid them in the settlement of their disagreement.

⁴ The Small Claims Procedure was established to adjudicate over claims whose subject matter does not exceed ten million shillings such as, matters arising out of supply of goods, debts or rent.

⁵ Plea bargaining is a process between an accused person and the prosecution in which the accused person agrees to plead guilty in exchange for an agreement by the prosecutor to drop one or more charges, reduce a charge to a less serious offense, or recommend a particular sentence subject to approval by Court

implementation once approved. Courts are expected and obliged to dispose of cases in a reasonable time and to conduct a fair trial in those cases that proceed to hearing. Failure of courts to dispose of cases in a reasonable time can affect the public perception of the courts and cause citizens to lose trust if they see a court is functioning too slowly or unpredictably.

Output 2.7 JLOS Capacity to prevent and respond to crime enhanced

During the period under review, JLOS pursued and supported provision of victim and offender support services like rehabilitation programmes, psycho-social and counselling services, dialogues and reconciliation meetings between reporters and the affected communities, offenders skilling projects, training of trainers for dog handlers and training of investigators. All these interventions are expected to positively contribute to reduction in recidivism. The Sector's half year performance against the targeted indicators was as shown in the table below.

The number of adults on formal adult literacy programmes increased from 1,340 in the baseline year to 3,141 in the reporting period, while the number of prisoners engaged in rehabilitation programmes increased from 340 in the baseline year to 10,018 far higher than the targeted 6,000. Despite the recruitment of 1,213 Cadets (259 female) and 2,643 PPCs (688 Females), the police to population ratio still declined from the base year 1:709 to 1:754, which is still higher than the targeted 1:650.

Basing on the current Uganda's population, UPF requires an additional 21,000 personnel to reach the 1:500 policing ratio. Prisoner to warder ratio too declined from 1:4.5 to 1:7 against the targeted 1:3 ratio. This is due to non-recruitment and the increase in the prisoner population.

Table 15 Performance against capacity to prevent crime rates

Indicator	2010/11	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Target 16/17	Half year Performance 16/17
Adult rates of recidivism	28%	28%	27%	25%	21%	23%	
No. of convicts on formal adult literacy programmes	1340	1400	2000	2800	2674	6000	3141
Number of prisoners engaged in rehabilitation programmes	3400	3400	3500	4000	11934	6000	10018
Police to population ratio measured against baseline	1:709	1:709	1:700	1:690	1:767	1:650	1:754
Prisoner to warder ratio	1:4.5	1:4	1:4	1:4	1:7	1:3	1:7

UPF registered a reduction in the crime rate (victims of crime per 100,000 populations) to 296 down from 298 the previous year. The CID investigated 47,595 of the 71,569 reported cases and submitted 20,051 to ODPP for legal advice and prosecution. This was partly because of the opening of 3 canine units in Kyenjojo, Sembabule and Kitgum districts increasing the units to 58 representing a 49.57% district coverage. Currently the canine breeding centre in Nagalama is facilitating the multiplication of canines. The canine unit

made 4,892 tracking which resulted into 3,132 arrests (2526male adults; 479 female adults; 131juveniles (126 male and 05female)) and 1,019 persons prosecuted.

UPF opened new ASTU detaches at Lopedo, Losilang & Loyoro along suspected cattle raiding corridors to strengthen security and safety of animals which led to the recovery of 434 cows out of the 560reported stolen. This is a 78% recovery rate compared to 65% last year.

(10)(2e)

To enhance capacity to prevent and respond to crime, UPF conducted four counter terrorism security audits in 4 markets and 6 taxi parks within KMP aimed at testing the readiness of the public in identifying suspicious objects and responding to terror attacks. They also conducted 100 security inspections in business premises to check alertness of security in the five Divisions of Kampala. Furthermore inspections were conducted in 56 out of the 129 Private Security Organisations as well as supervision of the recruitment and training of 1,400 new security guards for compliance to standards. The regular inspections are intended to minimize on the misuse of fire-arms by private security guards.

In addition, 1,778 (1,379M; 399F) in-service personnel were given refresher and specialized training in forensic, counter terrorism, investigations, Traffic, Sexual gender based, marines, ICT and canine handling to enhance skills capacity and 276 Maritime sensitizations were conducted in the 23 marine establishments to ensure safe water operations.

The UPF established 9 additional emergency response centers along Masaka-Mbarara, Gulu-Elegu, Iganga-Tororo, Iganga-Mbale, Mityana-Fortportal, Soroti-Kamdini, Karuma-Arua and Kampala-Hoima roads increasing the number to 30. This enhanced road traffic safety operation code named 'FIKA SALAMA' on all roads and highways where 1,800 drivers were penalized for various traffic offences. Before the Operation, road traffic accidents especially on Masaka road was at an average of 40 per month but has now reduced to 20. Overall 5,175 accidents were registered and 1,506 were fatal.

Police received two fire tenders from KCCA for policing Rubaga Division. This is expected to improve response time to fire incidents. In addition, they conducted 50 fire safety inspections on public infrastructure and facilities (schools, markets, commercial buildings, fuel stations) and sensitization

(10)(2e)

during the fire prevention safety week;

Fire tender donated by KCCA

Among the interventions that continue to be put in use to reduce the rate of recidivism is training and rehabilitation programmes in prisons. 170 prisons had their capacity to run rehabilitation programmes strengthened. In addition to this, rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders improved through enabling 58 stations to run Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) programmes under which 1,413 inmates were enrolled. In addition, 22,050 inmates were offered psychosocial support trainings in different life skills management including counseling; anger management training, non-violent conflict resolution training, self-awareness and emotional intelligence training.

(10)(2e)

Counseling and guidance services were offered to 22,050 inmates and

9,065 inmates were trained in behavioral change and life skills. The UPS supported the reintegration of 1,089 inmates back to their communities and offered after care to 39 inmates after release from custody. These were specifically long termers and the aim was to ensure their effective reintegration. Pre-release visits were also undertaken for 203 long term inmates. Formal education was offered to 3,141 inmates to benefit from formal education programmes. In the reporting period, 46 inmates successfully completed academic courses from MUBS-Luzira centre and were awarded certificates and Diplomas.

Under vocational training 5,405 inmates underwent training in agricultural skills in project farms while 4,384 inmates were in non-project farms. In industries 26 inmates trade were tested, while 213 inmates enrolled for vocational skills training in carpentry, tailoring, printing, metal works, knitting and handicraft

The training was made possible by the procurement of inputs, repair and maintenance of carpentry workshop equipment at all the industrial workshops resulting into higher production and revenue generation as well as skills development for inmates.

The Sector supported MIA to carry out compliance checks of district community service committees and placement institutions, support offenders skilling projects, conduct offender reintegration programs, support peer-support persons, prepare social inquiry reports and develop web based offender database system. In the reporting period, 56 district community service committees were supported to carry out monitoring and supervision of offenders, hold meetings, and conduct court sessions and as a result 5,698 orders were issued.

Currently 20 offenders skilling projects are in place in Iganga, Mbale, Kapchorwa, Ngora, Mbarara, Bushenyi, Ntungamo, Arua, Nebbi, Koboko, Gulu, Apac, Lira, Kitgum, Oyam, Mpigi, Masaka, Hoima, Kira. The projects raised 130,583 seedlings of various species from tree nurseries. MIA also conducted offender reintegration programmes and counselled 4,609 community Service offenders.

As part of crime prevention measures, MIA provided support in the form of psychosocial and counselling services to 120 beneficiaries comprising of both reporters and victims in 6

DRTs including 20 at Kayunga TC, 20 at Kasese TC, 20 at Odravu in Arua, 20 at Gulu MC, 20 at Adilang in Kitgum and 20 at Mbale MC.

As part of efforts to combat human trafficking MIA printed 5000 Posters and 5000 brochures on anti human trafficking and held 2 TV and 2 Radio talk shows on how to prevent trafficking in persons..

Output 2.8 Access to transitional justice enhanced

The strategies for enhancing access to Transitional Justice as set out in the SIP III include; strengthening the formal justice system to ensure that conflict related crimes are adequately investigated, prosecuted and adjudicated, to promoting alternative justice mechanisms and enhancing public awareness to promote public participation in prosecution of conflict related crimes and other transitional justice mechanisms.

Under the current year work-plan, the Sector planned to conduct regional outreach sensitization workshops for 150 advocates in Northern Uganda, conduct advocacy on reparation programmes in the war affected areas of Luwero, Gulu, Lango, Teso, West Nile and Bunyoro and fast-track the National Transitional Justice Policy. Conducting regional outreach sensitization workshops for 150 advocates in Northern Uganda. The Ministry did not conduct these two activities due to late release of funds.

Under access to transitional justice, pre-trial hearings for the trial of Thomas Kwoyelo, the former LRA commander's case who is currently facing charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity before the International Crimes Division (ICD) of the High Court of Uganda were held in Gulu. The trial is expected to give a chance to victims of the LRA to voice their concerns as well as for the alleged perpetrator to defend himself. However, these were postponed due to inadequate funding allotted to the ODPP for prosecuting War crimes cases.

As a way of strengthening capacity of institutions to deliver justice in International crimes, the ODPP participated in a workshop to discuss new ICD rules. This will help in harmonizing investigation and prosecution of International and war Crimes cases. Similarly, Uganda Prisons Service conducted training for 27 Visiting Justices in South-Eastern Region. The second training is scheduled for February 2017 in Kabarole.

Output 2.9: Legal Aid policy and law implemented

All Ugandans believe that it is desirable to have a legal aid regime to promote access to justice for the poor. The development of the legal aid policy and law was meant to address this desire. However despite the absence of the law the Sector is working with non-state actors in supporting the provision of legal aid using the existing legal framework. The Sector is also using all available measures to advocate for the approval of the legal aid policy and bill.

The Sector provided support to ULS to provide legal aid under the case backlog reduction and prison decongestion programmes. By half year, ULS through its Legal Aid Project (LAP) provided legal aid to 3,776 clients, including 1,156 female and 2,620 male. Of these 330 cases were concluded in court and 104 in office through mediation while 775 cases are still pending conclusion through mediation and 1,950 are pending conclusion in courts. In the reporting period 46 clients were referred to the Pro-Bono' Scheme and other relevant offices,

376 clients were given legal advice, 159 files were closed as concluded cases and 6 files were withdrawn for clients' loss of interest in the cases. The remaining 30 were bail applications.

The Sector strengthened the pro-bono function of LDC by procuring furniture for the unipots where LDC is to provide pro-bono legal aid services. The LDC Legal Aid Clinic provides pro-bono legal services in the form of legal advice counselling and self-representation. By the end of the second quarter 329 walk in clients had been handled. Between July and September 2016, the pro-bono project followed up on cases previously allocated to advocates in private practice and also identified and allocated new clients to advocates in Kabale, Kabarole, Masindi, Kampala, Gulu, Arua, Soroti and Jinja. The Project followed up 810 cases and allocated 116 clients to advocates in private practice, 49 Advocates was enrolled in the quarter under review.

The Duty Counsel Scheme was implemented in three Magistrates Courts of; Makindye, Nakawa and Buganda Road and was rolled out to Kira court. Duty Counsel are advocates situated at a Court to assist and/or represent indigent and marginalized persons who come to court with no legal Counsel. The legal assistance includes interpretation of documents, court representation, advice on and preparation for bail applications and referrals. A total of 1,144 clients (883 male and 261 female) were attended to, 1,074 clients were advised, 39 were represented in Court and 11 were referred to relevant institutions for redress.

The Sector is also working with non-state actors under LASPNET with support from DGF to complement government programmes in the provision of legal aid services in addition to the State Brief Scheme.

The Sector plan to operationalize Justice Centre service points in Fort Portal and reopen Masaka and Jinja and also to provide trial advocacy training for Justice Centres has not yet been implemented. This activity together with advocacy on the proposed legal aid bill must be fast tracked.

Output 2.10 JLOS User- oriented Service Attitude inculcated

No strategic activities were provided for in the work plan under this activity. The report therefore captures efforts of individual institutions towards user-oriented service attitude initiatives. Most of the initiatives address the peculiar demands of staff that if not addressed may reduce staff motivation and service delivery.

In the Uganda Prisons Service, staff social welfare and empowerment programmes geared towards changing the attitude and motivation of staff were implemented. Staff canteens, guidance and counseling, holiday training for staff families and children in all 16 regions, and duty free shop materials from which 128 staff benefited are some of the initiatives strengthened during the reporting period. UPS is also constructing low cost staff houses at Luzira to house 480 staff to reduce the problem of poor staff accommodation.

(10)(2e)

URSB introduced a new system, Business Registration System (BRS) for registration of businesses. This system offers clients a full online registration of businesses. BRS has re-engineered registration processes making them better, easier and user-friendly through provision of good monitoring mechanisms for work output by staff as incomplete tasks remain in a staff member's list, enhanced security features embedded in the new certificate of incorporation feature like, 14 digit number in line with the ISO numbering, an electronic signature and seal, URSB water mark and a bar code. This enables file tracking while minimising duplication.

Final

OUTCOME 3: OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCOUNTABILITY PROMOTED

Purpose:

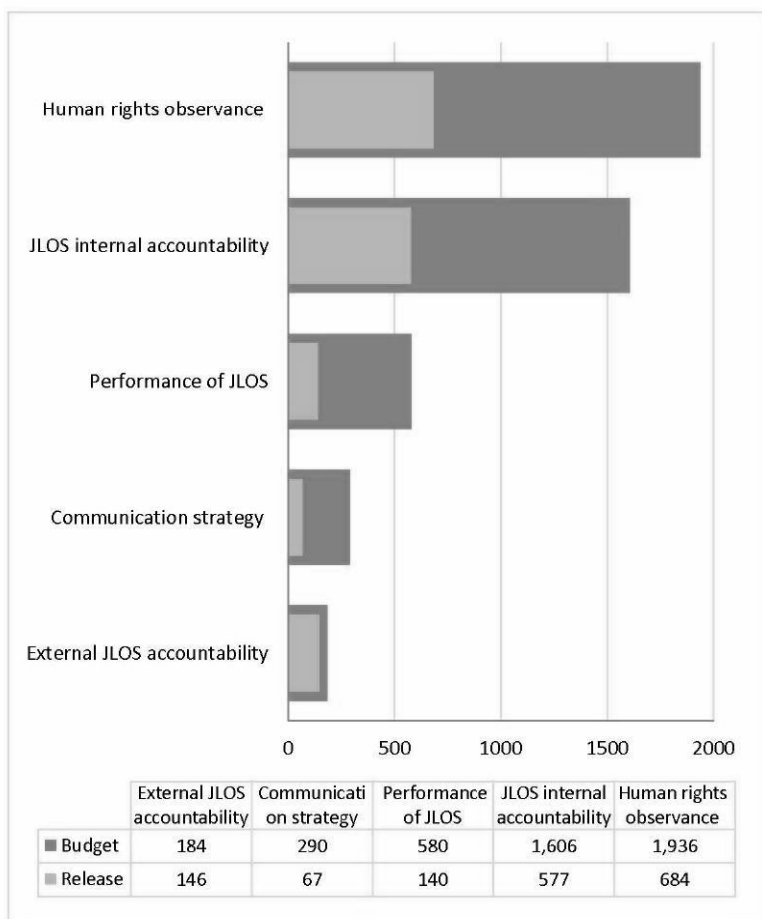
To enhance human rights awareness and practice at institutional and sectoral levels to reduce the incidence of human rights violations.

To mainstream the National Policy on Zero Tolerance to Corruption and accountability in management of public services by implementing the sector anti corruption strategy.

Outcome Indicators	FY 2015/16	FY 2016/17	
	Actual	Target	Actual
Reduction in human rights violations by JLOS institutions	49.2%		45%
Proportion of Auditor General's Recommendations that are implemented by JLOS institutions	85%		92%
Proportion of completed corruption cases to registered cases	96%		90%
Proportion of pre-trial detainees	55.5%		52%
Reduction in transaction lead times			

Funding (millions)

Key Highlights



- ✓ 45% reduction in complaints of human rights violations by JLOS institutions;
- ✓ Compliance to the 48hrs rule was registered at 60%;
- ✓ Increased use of public complaints systems especially in JSC and URSB;
- ✓ Average daily prisoners' population has already exceeded the projected population;
 - Congestion still high at 218%
- ✓ 75% of HR cases disposed through mediation;
- ✓ Six institutions with functional performance management systems;
- ✓ JSC case clearance rate at 129%;
- ✓ JLOS National Integrity tour conducted