

Section 3: Justice, Law and Order Sector

S1: Sector Overview

This section provides an overview of Sector Expenditures and sets out the Sector's contribution to the NDP, its policy objectives, and key performance issues.

(i) Snapshot of Sector Performance and Plans*

Table S1.1 and Chart S1.1 below summarises the Medium Term Budget allocations for the Sector:

Table S1.1: Overview of Sector Expenditures (US\$ Billion, excluding taxes and arrears)

	2013/14 Outturn	2014/15		MTEF Budget Projections			
		Approved Budget	Spent by End Sept	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Recurrent	Wage	240.131	290.052	67.437	289.044	344.106	313.784
	Non Wage	306.936	288.276	66.192	288.969	346.762	347.840
Development	GoU	281.978	228.763	45.626	154.373	183.989	182.525
	Ext. Fin.	0.000	0.827	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
GoU Total		829.046	807.090	179.254	732.385	874.858	844.149
Total GoU+Ext Fin. (MTEF)		829.046	807.917	179.254	732.385	874.858	844.149
<i>Non Tax Revenue</i>		<i>0.000</i>	<i>12.083</i>	<i>1.548</i>	<i>13.893</i>	<i>13.443</i>	<i>13.714</i>
Grand Total		829.046	820.000	177.706	746.278	888.301	857.863

* Excluding Taxes and Arrears

(ii) Sector Contributions to the National Development Plan

In the implementation of the third JLOS Strategic Investment Plan (SIP III), the sector has largely focused on;

- 1) The Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework (through reform, harmonization and dissemination of priority laws, policies, procedures and standards; and enhancing public participation in reform processes);
- 2) Enhance access to JLOS services for all particularly the poor and marginalized groups; and
- 3) Promotion of the respect and observance of human rights and institutional accountability for service delivery. These outcomes are aligned to the National Development Plan Objective 7 which provides for strengthening good governance, defence and security. Also the theme of the NDP, "Growth, Employment and Prosperity," captures the strategic priorities of the sector.

1. Strengthening policy and legal frameworks

JLOS prioritized strengthening the rule of law and due process and focused on enacting and enforcing key laws, improvements in access to the law as well as public confidence in the justice system. This will be achieved through strategies including simplification of laws and policies and translating them into local languages; ensuring quick passage of policies and laws to address emerging issues; encouraging alternatives to dispute resolution (ADR) and alternative sentencing; rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders and juveniles; integration and harmonization of JLOS information and case management systems; as well as rationalization of JLOS service delivery standards, processes and fees.

2. Enhancing access to justice

The poor and marginalized groups still bear unreasonable burdens taking the form of physical distance to JLOS institutions, cost of access, language and attitudinal barriers and existence of conflict situations. JLOS also recognizes that the people's needs and aspirations of the justice system are closely intertwined with their livelihood opportunities. Obtaining a speedy and fair remedy in a land dispute, a safe and value free forum to be heard in a domestic violence case, being informed and consulted as a victim in a criminal

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case, and settlement of contractual disputes all happen in people's daily lives and JLOS failure to adequately respond negates the economic and social development efforts undertaken in other sectors. Thus JLOS will focus on enhancing the knowledge and information on laws, rights, obligations and duties by the users to demand for the services; ensuring rationalised physical presence of JLOS institutions and services; minimization of the costs of justice (fees, other costs, distance); ensuring quality services are delivered by JLOS institutions; enhancing the JLOS capacity to prevent and respond to crime; and eliminating discrimination and bias in access to justice.

3. Promoting of the observance of human rights and accountability

The sector seeks to ensure a culture of respect and promotion of human rights for offenders, the public and victims of legal and human rights infractions. The sector also recognizes that justice systems are hinged on human rights principles which are enshrined in the Constitution, national laws, international and regional treaties. The focus here is enhancing human rights awareness; instilling measures to reduce human rights violations by state agencies; strengthen measures to reduce incidences of corruption; ensure Open Governance and access to information; and affirmative action for the disabled and vulnerable persons. The National Development Plan puts into operations the intentions of the Constitution of Uganda in a phased manner. JLOS SIP III helps the country raise its levels of compliance with the constitutional obligations and particularly the Bill of Rights. The importance of the JLOS sector to constitutionalism and rule of law is a central theme underlying the design of JLOS SIP III. It is recognized that the Sector takes the lead in translating the constitutional principles into law; and is also a means of recourse in redressing threats to constitutionalism in the country.

JLOS SIP III also contributes to the goals and principles of several regional and international rights treaties and conventions. Key among these are the following: JLOS SIP III will improve Uganda's fit in the East African Community Strategy, responding to government commitments to the East African Community, COMESA and African Union commitments. JLOS SIP III will contribute towards positioning the country to take advantage of the benefits of the integration while ensuring protection of national interests. Lastly JLOS seeks to integrate latest innovations in ICT to establish a strong technology platform to enable joint workflow across JLOS institutions at national and district levels, support M&E structures and knowledge management, and use ICTs to deliver real time information to system users, implementers and decision makers. These are premised in internationally recognized service excellence standards including the Global Justice Indicators for Justice for Children; the International Judicial Service Excellence Standards; International Standards for Policing and Correction Services as adapted to the national context.

(iii) Medium Term Sector Policy Objectives

The sector objectives which guide medium term outputs and resource allocations are:

1. *To promote rule of law and due process;*
2. *To foster a human rights culture across the JLOS institutions;*
3. *To enhance access to justice for all especially the marginalised and the poor;*
4. *To reduce incidence of crime, to promote safety of the person and security of property; and*
5. *To enhance JLOS contribution to economic development;*

(iv) Summary of Sector Performance

The status of the sector in terms of its three priority sector outcomes is set out below:

Outcome 1: Strengthened legal and policy frameworks for JLOS operations and national development

Indispensable to the sector's priorities is guaranteeing a strong, harmonized and consistent legal, regulatory and policy environment conducive for National Development. Strengthened and harmonised laws increase productivity of growth, competitiveness, and socio-economic transformation. To this end, the sector targeted to increase the proportion of public confidence in the enforcement of existing laws and the use of ADR by 45% and 50% respectively while the proportion of the population with access to updated laws is targeted to increase to 50% by 2016/17. According to the Doing Business Index 2014, Uganda has improved 7 places from position 129 to 122 partly because of reforms in business registration and reduction in lead times such as the time it takes to conduct a search which is now under 30 minutes and registration of

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business which is now 16 working hours. The Country remained strong in the protection of property rights as well as in the use of legal framework to challenge regulation as manifested in the recent annulment of the Anti-Homosexuality Act by the Court of Appeal.

Outcome 2: Access to JLOS services particularly for the vulnerable persons enhanced

Availability and accessibility of JLOS services is critical in the administration of justice. The Sector has largely focused on increasing case disposal, physical de-concentration of services, reduction of lead times, reduction in crime and easing business registration processes.

The Third Sector Investment Plan identified various vulnerable groups facing barriers to access justice. The vulnerable groups identified include women, youth, children and people with disabilities among others. The sector under this outcome is striving to ensure that the vulnerable have no difficulty securing access to social rights and face no problems to access justice. The sector is empowering vulnerable people to overcome barriers to justice in case of litigation, involve others in solving their disputes and increasing their knowledge of the law, with the result that people may look for justice in the first place; provide resources as well as overcome practical hurdles to using the justice system. As a result people seeking justice increasingly physically access it; are overcoming huddles such as corruption and structural biases in the legal system which were preventing people from physically accessing the JLOS institutions and obtaining fair results. The sector remains committed to ensuring that all people in Uganda have reasonably easy access to JLOS services. The ease is in terms of cost, distance time and quality.

JLOS has now achieved 46.8% coverage in terms of districts with a complete chain of frontline JLOS services compared to 34.8% coverage in 2012/13 i.e. a 34.5% growth in infrastructure coverage. This follows the completion of six one stop JLOs service points as well as other constructions completed and commissioned. At the same time construction of 11 other one stop frontline JLOS service points started. These constructions will increase district coverage to 53% when completed.

Responding to the need to deepen sector functional presence and ensure that vulnerable people do not traverse long distances to access JLOS services 35 new service points were opened by various JLOS institutions. These include 2 MoJCA; 2 URSB, 6DPP; 10 UPF, 9 Judiciary among others. As such the number of districts with a functional chain of frontline JLOS service point's increased by 7% from 79 to 84 which is 75% district coverage compared to 70% at the start of the financial year. The sector in 2013/14 registered a 10.5% increase in the total number of cases disposed with (124,897 cases disposed) at all levels of court which translates into 90% disposal rate of registered cases and 41.4% of the total number of cases in the system compared to 89% disposal rate of registered cases in 2012/13 (116,367 cases). As a result of this performance the average length of stay on remand for capital offenders reduced from 11.4 months to 10.5 months while that of non-capital offenders reduced from 3 to 2 months. The performance is attributed to improved infrastructure, increased communication and coordination among JLOS institutions, increased number of staff including judicial officers, prosecutors and investigators as well as the continued staff capacity building, sector wide inspections monitoring and evaluation.

The sector registered a 0.5% reduction in the volume of crime and incidence of crime reduced from 305 for every 100,000 persons 2012 to 273 for every 100,000 persons in 2013 according to the Police Crime Report. This was as results of strengthened measures to prevent crime, greater reliability of police services with the Uganda Police ranked 95th in the world and 20th in Africa as well as enhanced crime response. The lead times in issuance of work permits has improved to 8 days and while the lead time for processing of passports was maintained at 10 days on account of the operationalization of new centres. However the sector must address the ever increasing lead times in disposal of land cases, human rights complaints as well as complaints against lawyers.

Outcome 3: Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted

Promotion, protection and respect for human rights in Uganda and within the JLOS institutions is a prized cause that continuously draws greater attention and prioritization. The Uganda Vision 2040 explicitly states that the legal obligation to respect and promote human rights lies with the State. The realization of this

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obligation reflects throughout the Government development plans and strategies, manifests in the institutional structural set up of functional human rights committees' right from the cabinet level, down to the local government structures. On the other hand, the citizens have an obligation to promote and protect human rights, to ensure a harmonious co-existence. The JLOS SIP III echoes these undertakings and form part of the course of service delivery within the Sector.

Sector institutions appreciate that beyond ensuring physical access to justice, it is critical that the quality of justice delivered meets human rights standards, norms and integrity. Therefore, there is a deliberate emphasis on functional and strengthened government structures to ensure entrenchment of a work culture based on human rights standards and integrity. The commitment to cause a shift is however often met with challenges, and limitations that slow down progress. On the human rights perspective, the Uganda Human Rights Commission registered 788 complaints as well as an increase in disposal rate from 29.6% in FY 2012/13 to 45.2% in the period under review. In the UHRC complaints are registered within 45 minutes, and the number of cases disposed through ADR increased by 30% while cases concluded through tribunal hearings increased by 58% and 46% of those cases were resolved with 12 months of filing. Also case backlog reduced by 2 percentage point however the proportion of cases that are more than 2 years still remain high at 63%.

The UPS carrying capacity increased by 7.6% from 14,898 to 16,094 and the night soil bucket system was eliminated in 60 more prisons leading to 62.7% coverage and reduced mortality rates to 1 out of every 1000 inmates. Complaints of alleged human rights violations against JLOS institutions reduced in the reporting period for example. 23.6% in UPS and 0.5% in UPF to mention a few. The sector registered a 119.2% disposal rate of complaints (223) by JSC and a 76.7% disposal rate of anti-corruption cases by the anti-corruption Court, notwithstanding the temporary suspension of the Division from operating by the Constitutional Court in the period under review. Also UHRC reported that UPF compliance with the 48hour rule is improving. This is attributed to the adoption of a HRBA and staff sensitization and training. The Sector developed and launched a complaint handling mechanism and a JLOS inspector's manual to guide the lodging and handling of public complaints and inspections by sector institutions. These developments have been buttressed by increased publication of sector procedures, service standards and client charters. The sector also conducted JLOS integrity survey as part of the processes for self-reflection and stakeholder feedback on the administration of justice.

The Transitional Justice Policy was approved by the Sector leadership and is due for submission to Cabinet. Also a sector wide study on reparations to inform the development of a reparations program for victims of gross human rights violations was conducted. In addition, the design of a Human Rights Documentation Project to map and record gross human rights violations in the country commenced.

The Amnesty Commission demobilized 191 reporters, provided reinsertion support to 130 reporters, resettled 190 reporters, and provided training to 450 reporters and victims.

S2: Sector Performance and Plans to Improve Sector Outcomes

This section describes past performance and plans to improve sector outcomes. For each outcome it sets out outcome indicators, key sector outputs and actions to improve sector performance. It then sets out analysis of the efficiency of sector allocations and major capital investments.

(i) Outcome 1: Strengthened legal and policy frameworks for JLOS operations and national development

Status of Sector Outcomes

The table below sets out the status of sector outcomes in terms of key sector outcome indicators.

Table S2.1: Sector Outcome Indicators

<i>Outcome 1: Strengthened legal and policy frameworks for JLOS operations and national development</i>			
Outcome and Outcome Indicator	Baseline	2015/16 Target	Medium Term Forecast
Use of Alternative Dispute Resolution(ADR) mechanisms increased	26% (2010)	30	50% (2016)

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<i>Outcome 1: Strengthened legal and policy frameworks for JLOS operations and national development</i>			
Outcome and Outcome Indicator	Baseline	2015/16 Target	Medium Term Forecast
Time taken to issue work permits (working days)	21 (2010)	10	7 (2015)
Time taken to issue passports (working days)	10 (2010)	10	7 (2016)
Time taken to clear travellers through borders (minutes)	5 (2010)	5	2 (2016)
Proportion of the public confident in the enforcement of existing laws	30% (2008)	45	55 (2016)
Number of key laws enacted and enforced by the sector	12 (2009)	6	11 (2016)
Increase in the proportion of target population with access to updated laws	5 (2010)	10	45 (2016)
% of target population with access to laws	65 (2008)	65	68 (2016)

Performance for the first quarter of the 2014/15 financial year

Drafting Legislation

The Directorate of First Parliamentary Counsel of the ministry of Justice drafted and monitored the passage of several laws through Parliament. In the reporting period, 3 Bills were drafted and published 3 Acts, 17 Statutory Instruments and 02 Legal Notices and 01 ordinance.

Law Reform and Revision

Three concept papers were developed for the review and development of the Succession laws (Probate Resealing Act, Administration of Estates (Small Estates) Act, Trustees Incorporation Act); Proceeds of Crime; and the Evidence Act. Two volumes of the Principal laws were proof-read; agreed with MoJCA on the controversial issues regarding revision of fines and fees in line with Act 14/2008 ; Produced a validated Runyoro/Rutooro Constitution; Enhanced Commission visibility through distribution of various Commission publications (LLCA, HIV/AIDS study report and Luganda Constitution); Prepared a draft Commission client charter.

Registration of Persons and Issuance of National Identity cards

Reviewed and drafted guidelines for: citizenship by registration, citizenship by naturalisation, work permit applications, certificate of residence, re-entry pass and security bond. Legal advice given on 30 passport applications and 56 cases of citizenship. Other key outputs include:

- 15.6 million Citizens so far Registered;
- Two million National ID cards personalized and printed;
- 4.1 million data sets have been transferred to Electoral Commission and another set of 2.2 million ready for transfer;
- 12.7 million Data sets successfully imported into the system;
- Citizenship verification for 6.2 million data sets have been completed;
- Image enhancement for 11.7 million data sets completed.

Providing Legal Advice

In the same period, Directorate of Legal Advisory Services received 948 contracts and MoUs for review and approval. The Directorate responded to 855 contracts and MoUs. The Directorate also received 116 requests for Legal Advice from Ministries, Parastatals and other agencies, out of which 89 were responded to and 27 were pending. Preparation of Memoranda, agreements for execution by the Attorney General, submissions and attending arbitration proceedings were done by the Directorate and also represented the Ministry at both International and National for a. MOJCA as a whole participated in a number of EAC and COMESA Legal Sector meetings.

Business and Civil Registrations

By September 2014, the Uganda Registrations Services Bureau had registered 4,948 Companies; 2,307 Business Names; 5,019 Documents; 297 Debentures/Mortgages; 55 Chattels 707,117 Births; 736 Deaths;

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1,436 Marriages; 8 Adoptions registered; 291 Trademarks; 216 Trademarks Renewals; 1 Patent Grant; 9 Copyrights. 222 Liabilities were settled. 12 Bankruptcy cases filed, 24 Consultative meetings were held and 34 Responses made to claims. 24 Court Appearances Non-Tax Revenue collections from all forms of Registrations for the FY 2013/14 stood at Ushs5,357,337,685.

Completed the review of the Police standing order (PSO) now before Police Advisory Committee for approval. Instituted a committee to customize the JLOS Anti corruption strategy for police use. Developed and launched guidelines for Quality Assurance of investigations at the CIID criminal rectification campaign, aimed at improving the skills and knowledge of the investigators. Conducted a Human Rights sensitization workshop for 82 officers of the Field Force Unit (FFU) at Naguru on Human Rights Concepts, Public Order Management Act, 2013 (POMA), Prohibition and Prevention of Torture Act, 2012 (PPTA).

Strengthening Prosecutions

The DPP embarked on this by starting on the process of strengthening complaints registration and management, by initiating the procurement of toll-free call lines and furniture for the complaints desk. While maintaining compliance with standards, the Directorate managed to ensure 60% of the registered complaints against staff performance and conduct addressed, 82% of the public complaints against criminal justice processes resolved and 80% of the DPP offices met the minimum performance standards (quality of legal opinion) against the set targets of 60%, 95% and 80% respectively.

In order to create awareness of the Firearms Policy and the National Action Plan on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), the Ministry of Internal Affairs through National Focal Point organised a dissemination workshop in the three districts of Lamwo, Kitgum, and Agago. The NGO Board undertook bench making in Rwanda, Ghana and South Africa to enrich the NGO Bill. The principles of the NGO Act (Amendment) Bill which aims at aligning and harmonising the NGO Act Cap 113 and the NGO Policy 2010 was approved by Cabinet.

Table S2.2: Performance Targets FY2015/16 Contributing to the Sector Outcome*

<i>Outcome 1: Strengthened legal and policy frameworks for JLOS operations and national development</i>			
<i>Vote, Vote Function Key Output</i>	Approved Budget and Targets	2014/15 Spending and Targets Achieved by End Sept	2015/16 Proposed Budget and Planned Targets
Vote: 007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs			
<i>Vote Function: 1201 Legislation and Legal services</i>			
Output: 120101	Bills, Acts, Statutory Instruments, Ordinances, By Laws		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of bills drafted and Published	15	3	15
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.807	0.149	0.807
Output: 120103	Civil Suits defended in Court		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Percentage (% decrease) of ex parte proceedings against the Attorney General	100	10	100
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	1.189	0.205	1.189
<i>Vote Function: 1204 Regulation of the Legal Profession</i>			
Output: 120401	Conclusion of disciplinary cases		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Number of disciplinary cases disposed off	200	100	250
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.233	0.053	0.233
<i>Vote Function: 1205 Support to the Justice Law and Order Sector</i>			
Output: 120501	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs-JLOS		

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<i>Outcome 1: Strengthened legal and policy frameworks for JLOS operations and national development</i>				
<i>Vote, Vote Function Key Output</i>	Approved Budget and Targets	2014/15 Spending and Targets Achieved by End Sept	2015/16 Proposed Budget and Planned Targets	
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
Proportion of districts with the basic JLOS frontline services (Functional)	12	7.2	15	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	1.539	0.202	1.666	
Vote: 105 Law Reform Commission				
<i>Vote Function: 1252 Legal Reform</i>				
Output: 125201	Reform and simplification of laws			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
No. Of field consultation reports prepared and submitted to the Commission	2	1	2	
No. of bills submitted to line ministries	5	1	4	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	2.762	0.663	2.762	
Output: 125202	Revision of laws			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
No. of laws identified for amendment	3	0	6	
No. of laws revised	4	2	2	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.880	0.185	0.880	
Output: 125203	Publication and translation of laws			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
No. of laws translated	1	0	1	
No. of laws published	2	0	2	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.565	0.080	0.565	
Vote: 109 Law Development Centre				
<i>Vote Function: 1254 Legal Training</i>				
Output: 125401	Legal Training			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
No of students trained on Diploma in Law	350	676	400	
No of students trained on Bar Course	500	675	700	
No of students trained in Administrative Law Course	650	269	700	
% of students who qualify on Bar Course	80	70	80	
% of students who pass diploma in Law as a proportion of those trained	80	70	80	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	2.840	0.445	2.886	

* Excludes taxes and arrears

2015/16 Planned Outputs

In the FY 2015/16, the sector will primarily focus on:-

- Improving the legal and policy environment underpinning JLOS Service delivery;
- Strengthening the independence of JLOS Institutions;

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- Harmonising the administrative service delivery standards;
- Improving the legislative and regulatory environment for realization of national development objectives;
- Enforcement of laws improved;
- Fast tracking transitional justice policy, National legal Policy as well as other key Legislation;
- Strengthening Informal justice framework;
- JLOS compliance and participation in EAC regional and international integration

Law Reform and Revision

The commission will continue with revision of Subsidiary Laws; translation of the Constitution into one local language; reprinting of the Constitution; printing the updated Index of the Laws of Uganda, 2014. The Commission will also conduct a study on the reviewed Mental Treatment Act; participating in activities of regional and international bodies such as African Association for Public Administration and Management, Association of Law Reform Agencies in the Eastern and Southern Africa, Commonwealth Association of Law Reform Agencies, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, East African Community, and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.

Drafting Legislation

In terms of Legislative drafting the ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs has prioritized drafting Principal and Subsidiary Legislation to give effect to the policies of Government. Key among the prioritized bills is the National Legal Aid Bill as well as conducting consultative workshops and stakeholder meetings on the reform of Electoral Laws and review of the Constitution. The Ministry anticipates to handle 15 Bills most of which will relate to electoral reforms and constitutional amendments. Also its anticipated that 10 Acts, 55 statutory instruments, 3 Ordinances, 3 Bye Laws and 5 Legal Notices will be published. In addition, the ministry will continue with attending EAC meetings as well as discussions with client Ministries and institutions to regarding draft Bills. Attending parliamentary sessions and participating in EAC meetings also remain major activities.

Providing Legal Advice

The Attorney General will continue to represent Uganda in the EAC meetings to facilitate development of protocols, drafting legislation, MoUs. He will also continue to represent the Government of Uganda in the East African Court of Justice (E.A.C.J). Efforts will be directed on expeditious drafting/reviewing of contracts, agreements and memoranda of understanding. Responses to requests for Legal advice and preparation of Cabinet Memoranda from Ministries, Parastatals, public and other agencies will be done within one week after receiving the request. Similarly, provision of legal guidance to Contracts Committee of ministries, local governments, and government agencies will be expedited.

Prosecutions

In influencing the attainment of ensuring administrative service delivery standards are harmonized, the DPP plans to ensure compliance to performance standards. These will include addressing all public complaints wherever there is discontent and ensuring that at least 95% of public complaints against staff performance and conduct are addressed, 90% of public complaints against criminal justice processes are resolved and 90% of DPP offices meet minimum performance standards (quality of legal opinions). The Directorate will continue cooperating with international partners with the aim of enhancing capacity of prosecuting cross border crimes.

Business and Civil Registrations

Reduce average time taken to:-

- register a Company from 24 to 16 working hours;
- register a Document from 24 to 16 working hours;
- conduct a Company Search from 8 to 4 working hours;
- issue a Long Birth Certificate from 24 to 8 working hours;
- issue a Long Death Certificate from 16 to 8 working hours;

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Increase number of :-

- Companies registered by 15%; Business Names registered by 100%;
- National Births and Deaths Registered from 30% and 5% to 50% and 20% respectively;
- National marriages registered to 30%;
- compliant places of Worship from 8% to 50%
- Patent applications transmitted to ARIPO for examination from 50% to 90%

Increase proportion of: -

- Sub-Counties conducting Births and Deaths Registration from 2.4% to 8%;
- Number trademarks gazette Notices issued from 52 to 90;
- Opposition Rulings delivered from 30% to 90%;
- Copyrights gazette Notices issued from 60% to 100%;

Increase ratio of Companies liquidated to Resolutions to wind up filed from 10% to 40%

Operationalise the Moroto Regional Office.

Others include Trademark Journal implemented; a Copyright survey of the creative industry Rolling out of the Technological Innovation Support Centre (TISC) in Research and Development Institutions, universities and SMEs. Formation of the IP National Expert Group.

Human rights policy and a Client charter to be developed. 400 personnel to be sensitized on Human Rights observance and new laws (POMA, Anti Torture Act, Domestic violence Act, Anti Trafficking in Persons Act.

Medium Term Plans

A strong policy and legal regime is essential to provide the foundation for all other sector interventions. The sector recognizes that there is still a wide gap between the people and the law, there are inherent gaps in existing legislation some of which is obsolete, some of the current laws make access to services uncertain, at the same time the law is written in a language that not all can understand, and there also exist inherent technicalities that make service delivery a challenge. The sector plans to address these challenges by;

- Fast tracking enactment of legislation pertinent to JLOS operations;
- Fast tracking enactment of laws under the National Development Plan and in response to regional and international human rights obligations;
- Simplifying and making updated laws, policies and standards accessible to internal and external users;
- Developing sector policies in key areas of access to JLOS services including accountability; human rights observance; gender and diversity; transitional justice; crime prevention; service provision to special interest groups; resource acquisition and management both human and financial and capacity development to enhance coordination under the one sector one policy framework and one voice approach;
- Developing a national framework for the practice of —informal systems of justice to ensure conformity with human rights standards;
- Harmonizing service delivery standards across the Sector;
- Harmonizing JLOS information and Case management systems
- Sector wide review and reengineering of service delivery processes to reduce red tape in service delivery;
- Enhancing capacity of key institutions to deliver their mandates and services in the Sector through enactment of priority legislation and harmonization of service standards and procedures in line with national, regional and international rights regime;
- Increasing user awareness of laws, regulations, standards and procedures;
- Reducing gap between national legislation and regional and international human rights regime.

Actions to Improve Outcome Performance

- Strengthen Institutional JLOS committees to coordinate JLOS activities;
- Further enhance capacity of district chain linked committees;

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- Enhance staff welfare especially in hard to reach areas;
- Ensuring implementation of all enacted laws;
- Develop and implement an integrated MIS as well as case management systems;
- Development of standards and enforcement of performance measurement;
- Fast tracking all ongoing construction projects;
- Implementing the sector anti-corruption strategy;

Table S2.3: Actions and Medium Term Strategy to Improve Sector Outcome

<i>Sector Outcome 1: Strengthened legal and policy frameworks for JLOS operations and national development</i>			
2014/15 Planned Actions:	2014/15 Actions by Sept:	2015/16 Planned Actions:	MT Strategy:
Vote: 007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs			
Vote Function: 12 05 Support to the Justice Law and Order Sector			
Expedite the Judiciary Administration Bill and the DPP Enabling Bill. Recruit more Judicial Officers and State Attorneys, Strengthen Institutional Information Systems.	The Judiciary Administration Bill is still in Draft form while Recruitment of more judicial officers ongoing.	Expedite the Judiciary Administration Bill and the DPP Enabling Bill. Recruit more Judicial Officers and State Attorneys, Strengthen Institutional Information Systems. Promoting alternative dispute resolution mechanisms as well as plea bargaining.	Recruit more Judicial officers and State Attorneys to clear cases Setup integrated JLOS MIS Adoption of new performance management principles Strengthen Small Claims Procedure
Vote Function: 12 06 Court Awards (Statutory)			
Sensitisation workshop for Government officials on breach of contracts and violation of Human Rights	Sensitisation workshop for western region was conducted .		Sensitisation workshop for Government officials on breach of contracts and violation of Human Rights
Vote: 009 Ministry of Internal Affairs			
Vote Function: 12 14 Community Service			
Follow up with Ministry of Public Service on the proposal for restructuring	Nil	Follow up with Ministry of Public Service on the proposal for restructuring	Operationalisation of the proposed structure
Vote: 105 Law Reform Commission			
Vote Function: 12 52 Legal Reform			
1 member of staff to be trained on long term basis; 2 members of staff to be trained in legislative drafting; 1 member of staff to be trained in Research Methods; 2 members of staff to be trained in management skills	The commission is in the process of Constituting a training committee to manage trainings.	Training members of staff in report writing and research skills. Equipping staff with required tools.	Strengthen the process of identification of training needs and training beneficiaries.
Finalise reform of the following laws; Internet Banking and Mobile Money Transfer, Electoral laws, Prisons Act. Initiate studies for reform of Evidence Act, Proceeds of Crime Act, Succession laws and legislation to govern recovery of proceeds of Crime.	Prepared 3 concept papers on Codification of Trusts, Proceeds of crime and Evidence Act. Report writing completed for Prison's Act and Electoral Laws. Draft report on EFT undergoing review.	Consideration of the issues paper together with the study instruments to reduce on the lead time.	Continuous law revision and reform, improve management information systems and implement the community law reform programme
Vote: 144 Uganda Police Force			
Vote Function: 12 56 Police Services			
equip the police forensics laboratory	Carried out benchmark visit to South Africa to appreciate the infrastructural, legal and	Lobby for funds to equip the regional police laboratory. 26 Regional headquarters	Enhance quality of intelligence-led investigations and scientific based analysis of

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<i>Sector Outcome 1: Strengthened legal and policy frameworks for JLOS operations and national development</i>			
2014/15 Planned Actions:	2014/15 Actions by Sept:	2015/16 Planned Actions:	MT Strategy:
	operational needs of Integrated Ballistic Information System (IBIS)	connected with Crime Records management system and Human Resource Management system	evidence for speedy disposal of cases. Improve on management and supervision of personnel
Cosntruct police headquarters under the JLOS house project.	Bidders were prequalified and bids invited from the prequalified firms	Conclude negotiation on PPP, complete the super structure of the Cancer Hospital & Nateete Police station. Conclude procurement for Police college structures in Bwebaja on Entebbe Road. Undertake construction in PRDP areas using Hydrafoam.	Expedite the implementation of Public Private Partnership. Construct cheap accommodation using Hydra foam technology
Vote: 148 Judicial Service Commission			
Vote Function: 12 58 Recruitment, Discipline, Research & Civic Education			
Introduce retainer allowance to make it possible for Commissioners to attend meetings whenever they are needed	Members' retainer allowance paid, Members' Sitting allowance increased from shs 140,000 to shs 1000,000 per sitting.	Coninue facilitating the commissioner for improved performance	Propose an amendment to the Salaries and Allowances (Specified) Officers Act 1999.
Increase sitting allowance from sh. 140,000 to shs. 1,000,000 per sitting. Shs. 1.3 billion had been approved by the President			

(ii) Outcome 2: Access to JLOS services particularly for the vulnerable persons enhanced

Status of Sector Outcomes

The table below sets out the status of sector outcomes in terms of key sector outcome indicators.

Table S2.1: Sector Outcome Indicators

<i>Outcome 2: Access to JLOS services particularly for the vulnerable persons enhanced</i>			
Outcome and Outcome Indicator	Baseline	2015/16 Target	Medium Term Forecast
Reduction in case backlog growth (%)	-7.5 (2010)	30	60 (2016)
Ratio of convicts to remand prisoners	45 (2010)	48	55 (2016)
Percentage of prisoners on remand	55 (2010)	52	48 (2016)
Incidence of crime per 100000	314 (2010)	310	290 (2016)
Disposal rate of cases filed (%)	38.9 (2009)	48	60 (2016)
Average stay on remand in months for capital offences (in months)	15.1 (2010)	14	12 (2016)
Average stay on remand for petty offences (in months)	3 (2010)	2.8	2 (2015)
Average length of stay on remand for capital offenders(Months)	15 (2011)	15	12 (2016)

Performance for the first quarter of the 2014/15 financial year

Case Disposal

In the reporting period, the Judiciary realized the following key outputs. In the Supreme Court, 1 Civil Appeals, 14 Civil Applications, 2 Criminal Appeal were disposed of. In the Court of Appeal, 21 Civil Appeals and 39 Civil Applications, 27 Criminal Appeals and 6 Criminal Applications were disposed of.

In the High Court, 1,975 Civil Suits, 33 Civil Appeals, 659 Commercial suits, 668 Criminal Suits, 26 Criminal Appeals, 1,801 Family suits, 378 Anti corruption cases, 671 cases under executions and bailiffs division and 1 case was disposed of under the International Crimes Division. At Magistrate Court level,

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13,464 cases were disposed of at Chief Magistrate Courts, 10,560 cases were disposed in the Grade One Courts and 2383 cases were disposed of at the Grade Two Courts.

Prosecution Services

The Directorate initiated the procurement process for the retooling of 25 offices with computers, 5 pick-ups for upcountry offices to facilitate court attendance and 1 station wagon for the Director. Construction of Kapchorwa office is on course and is also one of the endeavors to broaden access to justice.

The Directorate was awaiting results from interviews for the 2nd Deputy DPP while recruitment process for the 11 Senior Principal State Attorneys, 20 Principal State Attorneys, 61 Senior State Attorneys, 95 State Attorneys and Senior Statistician was initiated. It is hoped that the above interventions will contribute greatly towards bringing services close to the grass roots.

In the review period, of the 25,531 cases recorded, 16,145 case files were sanctioned in average period of 2 working days, case files for decisions to prosecute or not were perused in an average duration of 30 days, and 27 prosecution led investigations were concluded in average of 120 days. Relatedly, the DPP registered 52 cross border cases, out of which 32 were prosecuted making a conviction rate of 61%.

On overall, the review period's conviction rate stands at 54%.

To reduce backlog of cases, the Directorate under special court sessions prosecuted 165 cases in 6 High court sessions. Similarly, under the Plea bargaining arrangement where suspects are allowed to plead guilty in order to receive lesser charges or sentences, the Directorate held 4 sessions involving 60 cases.

Prevention and detection of crime

Investigated 26,519 cases and submitted 1,885 cases to the DPP. Opened a new Canine Unit in Kamuli and completed fencing of the canine breeding center at Nagalama. Tracked 2,163 cases using canine and arrested 1,178 suspects, and 518 taken to court. Trained 3,500 new recruits at PTS Masindi. Enhanced community policing by Country wide Centenary Plus celebrations on a theme "from colonial to community policing" a century of challenges, achievements and transformation. Trained 3,000 Crime preventers in basic police operations to support the fight against crime through community policing.

Protection of life and security of property

Opened up one marine detach at Katwe to cover L. Edward, L. George and Kazinga channel. Responded to 256 fire emergency calls occurring in 244 premises that caused 20 deaths and 20 injuries. Deployed two fire fighting boats for fire rescue services in L. Victoria waters. Started the procurement process for vehicles and concluded Pre production inspection of the Helicopters.

Regional integration and cooperation

Participated in 5 regional security meetings aimed at crime prevention and peace promotion in Mombasa, Addis Ababa, Vietnam and Nairobi. Conducted a Command Post and Field training exercise in Burundi and Ethiopia.

Promotion of professionalism and management accountability

Procured a Consultant for the design work of the police mariner. Concluded the procurement process for the Police College and partial payment made. Completed the GEO study and soil test for the headquarters of Logistics and Engineering Directorate

Administration of Estates

The computerization of the Administrator General's registry specifically the lands and accounts section is ongoing. The computerization process includes capturing of files, verification of files and capturing of data. Computer networking and collecting files from desk officers to capture and verify data is still in the process. The Administrator General attended to all clients and by the end of September 2014, a total of 1570 new files for clients had been opened. The Administrator General also inspected 40 estates and

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applied to court for 25 letters of Administration. In the same period, No estates were filed for winding up as the Administrator General encouraged clients to administer own estates, granted 664 Certificates of No objections, and 21 Land Transfers, 300 Family arbitrations and 280 Family mediations were also handled and concluded. The computerization of the Administrator General's registry was progressing smoothly focusing on capturing of files, verification of files and capturing of data.

Regulation of the Legal Profession

By the end of September 2014, the Department of Law Council under its Disciplinary Committee concluded 100 Cases in 26 Sittings. The Department also inspected 38 Chambers /Law firms. The Department also carried out research and consultations in various areas.

Citizenship and Immigration Control

Facilitated travel for citizens through issuance of 23,673 passports comprised of 23,493 ordinary passports, 31 official, 96 diplomatic and 53 East African passports. Twenty four (24) persons were issued conventional travel documents, 28 persons issued certificate of identity. Facilitated investment and employment through issuance of 2,345 work permits. Issued 1,593 students passes of which 573 gratis passes. 1,196 dependants of work permit holders granted dependant passes (433 children, 703 spouses, and 60 other forms of dependants). 931 special passes issued to foreign employees on short contracts and those formalizing their investments.

Law Education and Reporting

In FY 2014/15 LDC is providing legal training to 657 students on the Bar Course; 446 students on the Diploma in Law Course; 60 students on Diploma In Human Rights Course; 269 students on the Administrative Officers Law Course. The LDC has also introduced 4 streams for the Bar Course.

Under law reporting 2012 ULR compilation and typesetting, 2013 ULR compilation and typesetting, gathering, selecting reportable judgments for 2014 HCB Volume 1, searching dilapidated copies of HCBs which are on high demand for reprint i.e. 1970s-1980s.

The LDC Legal Aid Clinic conducted programmes including registration of 840 cases of work-in-clients and 555 were handled and 285 referred to other organizations i.e. Court, Police, APCAN etc in the seven districts. Registered 1100 cases for reconciliation, 704 were reconciled, 396 referred back to court. Conducted 22 legal awareness in 25 sub-counties and trained 120 local government officials in the districts of Kibaale, Masindi, Kabarole. Developed training manual on diversion and reconciliation. Represented 184 clients in 7 courts. Diverted 366 juveniles in Iganga, Kampala, Lira, Masindi and Kabarole.

Other key outputs include the successful completion of the second phase of restructuring; 8 staff have been trained in training of trainers course and curriculum development at the University of Northumbria in the United Kingdom. Renovation of existing infrastructure which has started while the construction of auditorium is still on-going. Teaching aids including laptops, white boards, and cameras have been procured. Four streams have been introduced on the Bar Course programme in an effort to decongest the firm rooms and hence increased interaction between the lecturers and students. 30 part-time Lecturers have been recruited which has helped to reduce the ratio of lecturer to student.

Prisons Services

The daily average of prisoners rose from 38,332 in the FY 2013/14 to 41,726 in the reporting period, putting more pressure on the provision of basic necessities like food, beddings, clothes and medical care, among others. Remand population proportion increased from 54.7% in the last financial year to 55.1% of the total population. Escape rate which is measured annually, is expected to reduce from 8 to 7.5 per 1,000 held prisoners. Congestion levels increased from 238% to 262.8% as of November 2014 Rate of recidivism expected to reduce from 26% to 23% (Indicators on recidivism are measured annually) Mortality rate among prisoners is expected to reduce from 1/1,000 to 0.75/1,000 held prisoners (Mortality rate is measured annually). A daily average of 923 prisoners produced to 213 courts spread country wide.

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The Ministry of Internal Affairs through Community Service has continued diverting the petty offenders into community service. This has helped government save on expenditure that would be used to feed the offenders in prison. During the first quarter of the year, 3,278 orders were issued of whom, 234 were women. The regional distribution of the orders is as follows; 1,667 for Kampala extra, 527 for Western, 445 for North, 465 for Central, and 174 for East.

In order to encourage the prisons to embrace community service, 10,756 inmates were sensitised in various Prisons across the country. 302 posters and 10 offender jackets were also distributed. Under social rehabilitation, the department counselled 1,985 offenders, conducted 80 reconciliatory meetings and conducted 118 home visits. As part of skilling the offenders, 166 were placed on rehabilitative projects. 6,105 tree seedlings distributed to various public institutions.

During the quarter, the DGAL analysed and reported 29.8% of the 403 new forensic cases received. 47 commercial and illicit products cases with 1,729 exhibits were also verified and reported while 67 environmental and agricultural cases with 164 samples were analysed and reported. However, the lead time for concluding forensic cases stood at 3 months (90 days) instead of an average of 60 days. This was attributed to inadequate funding to the Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory (DGAL) to facilitate it in procuring laboratory consumables and maintenance of equipment.

The NGO Board registered 173 new NGOs and renewed permits of 244 NGO. Capacity building trainings were also conducted in the first quarter of the FY. A total of 250 judicial officers were sensitised on community service. A total of 200 reporters and victims were trained in various skills while 93.3% of the reporters were provided with reinsertion support.

Table S2.2: Performance Targets FY2015/16 Contributing to the Sector Outcome*

<i>Outcome 2: Access to JLOS services particularly for the vulnerable persons enhanced</i>				
<i>Vote, Vote Function Key Output</i>	<i>Approved Budget and Targets</i>	<i>2014/15 Spending and Targets Achieved by End Sept</i>	<i>2015/16 Proposed Budget and Planned Targets</i>	
Vote: 007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs				
<i>Vote Function: 1203 Administration of Estates/Property of the Deceased</i>				
Output: 120304	Family arbitrations and mediations			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
No of family arbitrations and mediations	1,000	580	1,000	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.191	0.018	0.191	
<i>Vote Function: 1205 Support to the Justice Law and Order Sector</i>				
Output: 120555	Judiciary - JLOS			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
% of completed cases	160,000	23	60	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	2.713	0.678	2.713	
Output: 120557	Uganda Prisons Service-JLOS			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
Proportion of remands in Prison	52	0	51	
Average length of stay on remand for capital offenders (months)	14	0	10	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	3.032	0.758	3.032	
Vote: 009 Ministry of Internal Affairs				
<i>Vote Function: 1214 Community Service</i>				
Output: 121401	Improved Community Service Orders.			

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<i>Outcome 2: Access to JLOS services particularly for the vulnerable persons enhanced</i>			
<i>Vote, Vote Function Key Output</i>	Approved Budget and Targets	2014/15 Spending and Targets Achieved by End Sept	2015/16 Proposed Budget and Planned Targets
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of offenders reintegrated.	2,000	1,985	2,500
No. of community service orders issued and supervised.	8,800	3,278	10,946
No. of eligible offenders identified.	4,000	4,550	5,000
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.345	0.078	0.345
Output: 121451	Community Service Facilitation		
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.068	0.017	0.068
Vote: 101 Judiciary			
<i>Vote Function: 1251 Judicial services</i>			
Output: 125101	Disposal of Appeals in the Supreme Court		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of of Criminal Appeals in the Supreme Court timely disposed off.	45	2	45
No. of Civil Appeals in the Supreme Court timely disposed	35	15	35
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	6.656	1.630	6.653
Output: 125102	Disposal of Appeals and Constitutional Matters in the Court of Appeal		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of Criminal Appeals in the Court of Appeal Disposed off	400	33	400
No. of Civil Appeals in the Court of Appeal Disposed off	200	60	200
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	7.318	1.759	7.302
Output: 125103	Disposal of Appeals and Suits in the High Court		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of Civil and Criminal Suits in the High Court disposed off	12,500	2,297	12,500
No. of Civil and Criminal Appeals in the High Court disposed off	2,500	59	2,500
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	26.560	6.246	26.619
Output: 125104	Disposal of Suits and Appeals in the Magistrate Courts		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of Suits (Family, Criminal, Civil, Land and Anti- Corruption) in the Magistrates Courts disposed off	123,919	26,407	123,919
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	24.451	5.958	24.198
Output: 125180	Construction and Rehabilitation of Judicial Courts		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of Courts renovated	7	0	7

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<i>Outcome 2: Access to JLOS services particularly for the vulnerable persons enhanced</i>				
<i>Vote, Vote Function Key Output</i>	Approved Budget and Targets	2014/15 Spending and Targets Achieved by End Sept	2015/16 Proposed Budget and Planned Targets	
against plan				
No. of Courts built against plan	0	0	0	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	<i>0.635</i>	<i>0.112</i>	<i>0.635</i>	
Vote: 106 Uganda Human Rights Comm				
<i>Vote Function: 1253 Human Rights</i>				
Output: 125302	Human rights education			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
Number of security agents trained on different human rights	970	76	76	
Number of IEC materials on human rights made and circulated	2,000	18,000	1,800	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.009</i>	
Vote: 109 Law Development Centre				
<i>Vote Function: 1254 Legal Training</i>				
Output: 125404	Community Legal Services			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
No. of police officers, magistrates, community leaders in legal practice.	100	0	100	
No. of juvenile cases handled	1,000	320	750	
No of petty criminals trained and accepted back in society	1,000	50	1,500	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	<i>0.208</i>	<i>0.042</i>	<i>0.533</i>	
Vote: 145 Uganda Prisons				
<i>Vote Function: 1257 Prison and Correctional Services</i>				
Output: 125705	Prisons Management			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
Number of prisons whose land has been surveyed	8		8	
A daily average of prisoners delivered to courts	1,491	923	1,527	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	<i>49.730</i>	<i>10.611</i>	<i>49.469</i>	
Output: 125780	Construction and Rehabilitation of Prisons			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
Prisons holding capacity created	350	140	350	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	<i>2.072</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>3.964</i>	
Vote: 148 Judicial Service Commission				
<i>Vote Function: 1258 Recruitment, Discipline, Research & Civic Education</i>				
Output: 125801				
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
Average time taken to make recommendations for appointment of judges to the President	4 months	4	4	
Average time taken to recruit	3 months	3	3	

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<i>Outcome 2: Access to JLOS services particularly for the vulnerable persons enhanced</i>				
<i>Vote, Vote Function Key Output</i>	Approved Budget and Targets	2014/15 Spending and Targets Achieved by End Sept	2015/16 Proposed Budget and Planned Targets	
judicial officers up to Chief Magistrate				
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	1.351	0.175	1.296	
Output: 125802	Public Complaints System			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
Proportion of registered complaints investigated	50%	50	50	
Proportion of investigated cases disposed off(Disposal Rate)	75%	75	75	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.597	0.104	0.526	
Output: 125803	Public awareness and participation in justice administration			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
Number of sub counties covered	4	1	4	
Number of radio talk shows conducted	36	9	36	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.359	0.080	0.411	

* Excludes taxes and arrears

2015/16 Planned Outputs

The key prioritised sector outputs include the following:-

- Rationalized physical presence and functionality of JLOS institutions;
- Construction of the JLOS House;
- Improving effectiveness to meet service delivery standards across the sector;
- User empowerment services;
- Profiled of vulnerability and elimination discrimination in access to justice;
- Building capacity to prevent and respond to crime;
- Enhancing access to transitional justice;
- Fast tracking implementation of Legal aid policy and law.

The institution specific outputs include: -

Disposal of Cases

In FY15/16, the following are the planned outputs:

In the Supreme Court, 45 Criminal Appeals and 35 Civil Appeals will be disposed of;

In the Court of Appeal, 200 Civil Appeals, 20 Constitutional Appeals and 400 Criminal Appeals will be disposed of. In the High Court, 600 Criminal and Civil Appeals will be disposed of while 14,400 Criminal and Civil suits will be disposed of. In the Magistrate Courts, 129,839 cases (60,964 cases at Chief Magistrates; 54,197 cases at Grade I Courts; 14,678 cases at Grade II Courts) will be disposed of.

Judicial and non judicial officers trained.

The implementation of the performance measurement tool will be piloted in the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal and three high court circuits, Information desks installed; small claims procedure further rolled out, Alternative Dispute Resolution strengthened, Legal Aid provided by Justice Centres and the Gender Policy mainstreamed.

Criminal Prosecutions

To achieve rationalised physical de-concentration over the next FY 2015/16, the DPP will establish and

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operationalize 10 new offices. In this way, it will be responding to the need for sustained criminal prosecutions services in those communities. Targets for meeting service delivery standards have been set to include; addressing at least 60% of reported Public Complaints against staff performance and conduct, resolving 80% of Public Complaints against criminal justice processes, ensuring that at least 80% of the Directorates stations meet minimum performance standards (i.e. quality of legal opinions), prosecuting at least 50% of registered cross-border cases and responding to Incoming Mutual Legal Assistance requests within an average period of 30 working days.

Civil Suits By/Against Attorney General

The Attorney General will continue strengthening his mandate of defending Government in Civil Suits by attending court to defend 500 civil cases filed against Government of Uganda in the various Courts of Law and Human Rights Tribunals across the country. This will be achieved by working closely with the Line Institutions and Agencies.

On the Arbitration cases against Heritage and Tullow, the Attorney General's chambers will continue handling the three arbitration cases filed by Heritage Oil and Gas and Tullow in the Permanent Court of Arbitration in London. These cases have far reaching implications in as far as they will set precedents on the future taxability of VAT and Capital Gains tax in relation to oil and gas activities in Uganda. Precedents favorable to Government are the most desirable.

Administration of estates

Activities under administrator General include in improving the administration of estates, i.e. estates planning, inspection and management (including winding up estates, court representation, renunciation of letters of administration). Given the resource constraints the targets under administration of estates remain unchanged i.e. opening up 5000 new files for clients, inspection of 150 estates, 200 applications to wind up estates to be filed. Apply to Court to grant 25 letters of administration, issue 2400 certificates of No Objection, and effect 350 land transfers.

Regulation of the legal profession

The Law Council will continue to conduct public awareness programs through workshops and seminars; and regulation of pro-bono services by advocates are the major planned targets for the department of Law Council. Law Council plans to conclude 150 cases against errant advocates; inspect 700 Chambers /Law firms, 13 Universities and 20 Legal Service Providers across the country. Both approved and non approved law chambers, licensed lawyers and Universities will be published in the major news papers.

Legal Education

The LDC will implement a new curriculum as well as full integration of the clinical legal education in Bar Course programme. The training will be as follows: 700 students will be trained on the Bar Course; 400 students on Diploma-in- Law Course; 50 students on the Human Rights Courses; 700 students on the Short Courses.

In addition, 40 teaching staff will be trained in student centered learning. ICT teaching aids will be acquired and installed in lecture rooms; online platform set up and maintained for both on/off compass access. One new course will be designed. The library will be equipped with 5000 relevant books and equipped with networked shared computers; subscription made to 3 data bases. Two study Centres established in Arua and Hoima.

Under law reporting: Uganda Law Reports (ULR) for 2012 and 2013 will be proof read and made ready for editorial board. 2014 ULR and 2014 HCB will be compiled and typeset. Electronic local databases of all LDC publications will be created. Local legal materials produced by partners in Uganda digitalised.

Under the Legal Aid, LDC will handle 1000 walk in clients in the seven Legal Aid Clinic Centres; register 1500 cases for reconciliation in the 14 courts; Register 750 cases for diversion of juveniles. Procure 100

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bicycles for fit persons for Kamuli and Kamwenge district. Train 160 fit persons in 4 new districts. Train stakeholders on reconciliation and diversion in four districts.

Other key outputs include initiate construction of one building block comprising of 20 lecture rooms, resource centre and bookshop. complete 2nd phase of construction of perimeter wall. Renovation of existing infrastructure completed. Develop a comprehensive marketing strategy. Extended wireless network to cover the whole campus including classrooms and procure a reliable high speed internet connection.

Correctional Services

The major outputs for the next financial years include enhancing the safety and security of prisoners, staff and the public by incarcerating a daily average of 45,534 prisoners. Reducing escape rate from 7.5 to 7.0 per 1,000 prisoners held by June 2016. Maintaining mortality rate among prisoners at 0.75/1,000 prisoners held by June 2016. Increasing Prisons' holding capacity from 17,084 to 17,434 through construction of Prisoners' wards; Looking after a daily average of 45,534 prisoners (providing basic necessities of life food, clothes, beddings, medical care and accommodation, among others). Completing restructuring of Uganda Prisons Service; - job descriptions, person specifications and staff development plan. Rehabilitate, reform and reintegrate prisoners and reducing the rate of recidivism from 23% to 21% by intensifying rehabilitation programmes (agriculture, industries and formal education).

UPS will procure 20 uniports for establishment of emergency prisons at Bidibidi in Yumbe and Orom Tikau. Construct 58 staff housing units at Kitalya, Arua and Koboko prisons. Procure 7,151 iron sheets for to support construction of various staff housing units in selected prisons. Construct 2 maize cribs at Bugungu YP and Patiko prisons. Construct a drying platform at Amita to reduce post-harvest losses. Complete the feasibility studies for establishment of irrigation system at Ruimi, Ibuga and Mubuku farm prisons.

Prevention and detection of crime

35,000 cases of violent crimes investigated and submitted to DPP. Canine unit expanded from 51 to 75 districts. Muyenga model community policing rolled to 10 districts. 26 Regional headquarters connected with Human Resource Management system and Crime Records management system. Recruitment and training of crime preventers.

Protection of life and security of property

Increase deployment of the Integrated High way patrol to cover 25 spots from the current 21. Deploy Traffic personnel to enforce the Traffic and Road safety Act. Increase fire fighting services coverage to 60% from the current 40%. Pay contractual obligations on the helicopters. Expand marine coverage to the Islands and the Albertine Regions.

Regional integration and cooperation

Participate in Regional and International conferences on global crimes. Conduct joint Regional field training exercises to combat terrorism. Deploy police in peace keeping operation under EASF. Deploy sections of FPU in Somalia and Central African Republic.

Promotion of professionalism and management accountability

Start the construction of Police Divisions and Regional offices under PPP. Completion of Natete Police Station. Completion of the Cancer Hospital. Completion of the headquarter of Logistics and Engineering. Completion of the Police mariner. Operationalization of the secondary school for police orphans. Complete payment for the Police College.

Medium Term Plans

In the medium term, the sector will strengthen access to JLOS Services by developing a holistic justice system transformation policy for access to justice which shall include provision for massive legal and rights awareness programs, specialized services and service units; transformation of procedures and inculcation of

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service attitudes; Alternative dispute resolution; the needs of vulnerable groups; Legal aid and Capacity development. These will deliver four specific outputs:-

1. Rationalized availability of JLOS services across the country;
2. Quality improvements in services delivered in compliance with time and quality service standards;
3. Improved responses and outcomes for vulnerable groups including children, women, elderly and other disadvantaged groups; and
4. Increased compliance to norms and standards of policing, and prosecution.

These will be achieved through:-

- Enhancing knowledge and information on laws, rights, obligations & duties by the users; civic education and public awareness programs; Simplified and translated laws accessible to the public; Public awareness on rights, duties and obligations; Revised education curriculum; and User guides accessible
- Ensuring rationalized physical presence of JLOS institutions and services; Local Council Courts functional; Complete chain of justice countrywide; equip and staff JLOS institutions; JLOS institutions have capacity to effectively and efficiently provide services; Reduced distance to access JLOS services minimizing the costs of justice (fees, other costs, distance); Effective Legal Aid services program;
- Harmonize fees structure; and Justice, Law and Order centers rolled out;
- Ensuring quality services are delivered by JLOS though Reduced lead times; Improve forensic and scientific analytical results; Improved customer care systems; Competent and skilled staff; Reduced case backlog; Enhance the use of ADR mechanism and other administration of justice initiatives and
- Enhancing JLOS capacity to prevent and respond to crime; Safe persons; Secure property; Public order management programs; Community participation in crime prevention; Small Arms and Light Weapons proliferation controlled.

Actions to Improve Outcome Performance

- Build capacity of JLOs institutions and stakeholders to ensure delivery of institutional mandates effectively and efficiently;
- Build capacity to manage public order situations;
- Develop a sector wide infrastructure development plan;
- Develop and implement a sector capacity development strategy including human resource development;
- Enhance management information sharing;
- Fast track investigation, prosecution and adjudication of sex and gender based violence;
- Implement a sector wide deconcentration plan;
- Implement the case backlog reduction strategy;
- Improve investigation capacity;
- Increase staff motivation;
- Patriotism training and awareness creation;
- Promote access to legal aid services;
- Promote alternative justice systems in TJ;
- Promote community involvement in fight against crime;
- Promote legal awareness and empowerment;
- Promote service delivery innovations;
- Public education on administration of justice;
- Strengthen criminal justice agencies;
- Source for funding for the JLOS house construction and
- Undertake crime prevention strategies.

Table S2.3: Actions and Medium Term Strategy to Improve Sector Outcome

<i>Sector Outcome 2: Access to JLOS services particularly for the vulnerable persons enhanced</i>			
2014/15 Planned Actions:	2014/15 Actions by Sept:	2015/16 Planned Actions:	MT Strategy:

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<i>Sector Outcome 2: Access to JLOS services particularly for the vulnerable persons enhanced</i>			
2014/15 Planned Actions:	2014/15 Actions by Sept:	2015/16 Planned Actions:	MT Strategy:
Vote: 007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs			
Vote Function: 12 04 Regulation of the Legal Profession			
on going		Expedite the review of the Law Council Act and the procedures so that the Disciplinary Committee can perform efficiently	Review of the Law Council Act to change the composition and the procedures so that the Disciplinary Committee can perform efficiently Lobby JLOS to increase the subvention to the Department
Vote: 009 Ministry of Internal Affairs			
Vote Function: 12 12 Peace Building			
Print and disseminate copies of the CEWERU operational guidelines		Print and disseminate copies of the CEWERU operational guidelines	Partnership with the media fraternity and the Public on SALW
Policy on SALWs disseminated		Policy on SALWs disseminated	Development of a Peace Policy Finalise the establishment of Peace structures at Sub County and Parish levels Strengthen mechanisms for cross border conflict mitigations
Vote Function: 12 14 Community Service			
Rationalize the available MTEF ceiling	The available budget has been rationalised to take care of the key priorities	Rationalize the available MTEF ceiling	Revise the budget ceiling
Lobby with MoFPED to increase the budget ceiling		Lobby with MoFPED to increase the budget ceiling	
Vote: 101 Judiciary			
Vote Function: 12 51 Judicial services			
Continue resource mobilisation for the JLOS house	This was taken on by the JLOS Sector.	Construction was taken on by the JLOS Sector	Furnish and maintain Courts across the country
Vote: 106 Uganda Human Rights Comm			
Vote Function: 12 53 Human Rights			
Continued lobbying for funds	The Commission has continued lobbying for funds from MoFPED for salary enhancement.	Continued lobbying for funds	Recruit all staff as per approved structure and submit wage bill variations to MoFPED when the funds are available
Vote: 120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control			
Vote Function: 12 11 Citizenship and Immigration Services			
Establish electronic visa and permit system at Headquarters and at 6 major border posts		-Extend PISCES to Goli and Oraba. Undertake digitisation of files. Implement phase II of e-permit and e-visa system.	Interconnect all border operations Implement electronic document management system
Implement ICT MasterPlan			Implement online visa and e-permit system at 6 Missions abroad
Build staff IT capacity			
Extend PISCES/PIRS to more borders of Goli, Oraba and Lia			

Section 3: Justice, Law and Order Sector

<i>Sector Outcome 2: Access to JLOS services particularly for the vulnerable persons enhanced</i>			
2014/15 Planned Actions:	2014/15 Actions by Sept:	2015/16 Planned Actions:	MT Strategy:
Vote: 133 Directorate of Public Prosecutions			
Vote Function: 12 55 Public Prosecutions			
open 5 new field offices		Open & operationalise 10 new field offices	Solicit for increment in development funding to enable the Directorate construct at least 8 DPP offices per year in districts ; Recruit and deploy 106 new staff to fill the establishment (664), purchase file & storage server for information systems
Vote: 145 Uganda Prisons			
Vote Function: 12 57 Prison and Correctional Services			
14 vehicles procured - a daily average of 1,491 prisoners delivered to courts;enable 700 staff benefit from Duty Free Shop; Improve staff savings through Prisons SACCO; 35 groups of female staff and spouses supported through NAADS	Procurement of 14 vehicles to deliver prisoners to court and improve service delivery is ongoing; enabled at least 147 staff to construct homes through the duty free shop; Staff welfare improved through dressing all staff with uniform; 3 groups of female staff and spouses to male staff have benefited from the heifer project under NAADS programme; 230 babies staying with their mothers in prison looked after; 742 staff living with HIV/AIDS supported (provided with nutritional supplementation and drugs for opportunistic infections).	13 vehicles procured to deliver a daily average of 1,527 prisoners delivered to courts; enable 700 staff benefit from Duty Free Shop; Improve staff savings through Prisons SACCO; provide a daily average of 45,534 inmates with basic necessities of life.	Improving staff welfare through Prisons SACCO, Prisons staff Duty Free shop, NAADS, Health and Transport facilities
5 prisoners' wards at Isimba rennovated; Fencing of Namalu prison completed; uniports procured for emergency establishment of prisons to reduce congestion levels	Completed construction of Oyam Prison, and renovation and expansion of Mbarara Prison completed (3 blocks of staff houses and toilets, Administration block and a block of wards, chain link fence and sewage); fixing of 80 nipots for the 10 prisons for FY13/14 (Sanga, Kihihi, Buhweju, Nyarushanje, Ntungamo, Mitooma, Nakapiripirit, Lamwo, Bukwo, Sentema and Bututumula is in final finishes; Re-construction of Ndorwa Prison, fencing of Namalu prison, ongoing	58 staff housing units constructed at Kitalya, Koboko and Arua prisons. 7,151 iron sheets procured to roof staff houses in various prisons. Uniports procured for emergency establishment of prisons to reduce congestion levels at Bidibidi and Orom Tikau;	Renovations and expansion of existing prison infrastructure-wards, perimeter fences, construction of low cost staff houses to reduce congestion and improve welfare of staff and prisoners
8,600 prisoners imparted with life skills (5,600 in agriculture and 3,000 in vocational studies); 2,500 prisoners on formal education programme supported; rate of recidivism reduced from 26% to 23%	7,369, prisoners are undergoing life skills training (6,626 in agricultural skills and 743 in vocational skills training- Carpentry, tailoring, metal fabrication, hand craft and screen printing); 4,500 offenders linked to the outside world; 320 prisoners re-integrated to their	10,400 prisoners imparted with life skills (7,400 in agriculture and 3,000 in vocational studies); 3,000 prisoners on formal education program supported; rate of recidivism reduced from 23% to 21%	Paradigm shift from penal to correctional services with emphasis on retooling of rehabilitation facilities, scalling up of counselling services

Section 3: Justice, Law and Order Sector

<i>Sector Outcome 2: Access to JLOS services particularly for the vulnerable persons enhanced</i>			
2014/15 Planned Actions:	2014/15 Actions by Sept:	2015/16 Planned Actions:	MT Strategy:
	communities; All prisoners and staff given spiritual guidance; 2,227 prisoners on educational programmes in 10 prisons supported with scholastic materials; Guidance and counselling given to 5,010 prisoners and all staff;		
Vote: 148 Judicial Service Commission			
Vote Function: 12 58 Recruitment, Discipline, Research & Civic Education			
A new approach to radio talk shows has been introduced. This involves conducting continuous radio programmes in the 8 regions with one radio programme talk show being held every week per region.	Continuous Radio Talkshows were conducted on Radio One	Increase sensitization drives for public awareness on Judicial systems	Increase contact with the general public in relation to the sensitization campaigns and also source for more funds.

(iii) Outcome 3: Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted

Status of Sector Outcomes

The table below sets out the status of sector outcomes in terms of key sector outcome indicators.

Table S2.1: Sector Outcome Indicators

<i>Outcome 3: Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted</i>			
Outcome and Outcome Indicator	Baseline	2015/16 Target	Medium Term Forecast
Ratio of Police to population	1:786 (2010)	1:750	1:700 (2016)
Proportion of UHRC recommendations adopted	()	25	60 (2016)
Proportion of completed to registered corruption cases	84% (2011)	98	150 (2016)
Proportion of Auditor Generals recommendation that are implemented by JLOS institution within a financial year	()	65	80 (2016)
Incidence of crime per 100,000	337 (2009)	330	300 (2016)
% rate of recidivism (re-offending)	0.28 (2010)	0.24	0.2 (2016)

Performance for the first quarter of the 2014/15 financial year

The UHRC subscribed for the on line journals, ordered for 71 human rights text books and the Commission awaits the delivery of the text books. Technical support was offered to 2 regional libraries of Masaka Regional Office and Fort portal regional. This has increased access to human rights education and research material thus improving knowledge on human rights. Commission recruited a number of staff including 6 volunteers and 7 contract staff. UHRC also conducted staff capacity building trainings in the area of pre-retirement and computer applications. The trainings enhanced staff knowledge and skills in dealing with challenges faced, thus improving staff performance. Two desktop computers were procured. The process for designing a search engine for monitoring government compliance on human rights recommendations (international, regional and UHRC's) was started. A consultant was hired and designed the search engine. UHRC staffs were trained on the usage of the search engine.

Prosecutions

The DPP acknowledges Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) principles of accountability, non-discrimination and equality. While contributing to the attainment of those principles, the Directorate held interactive talk shows, continued with the process of disseminating the DPP Client Charter, and made some press releases. These interventions were meant to empower people of their rights and obligations while dealing with officers of the Directorate and/or accessing prosecution services. External JLOS

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Accountability was promoted by implementing the JLOS Anti-Corruption Strategy. Inter-agency meetings were held at various levels such as at District Chain-linked Coordination meetings. These meetings were intended to address issues related to agencies and their operations as they dispense criminal justice.

On the other hand, Internal JLOS Accountability was promoted by adhering to accountability procedures whereby 2 quarterly accountability reports, 2 quarterly compliance to procedure/regulations reports, 2 Inspection reports, 2 payroll verification report, and 2 fixed Assets review reports and 2 Procurement audit reports were produced. Regarding the adoption and implementation of the Anti-Corruption Measures in JLOS, the Directorate purchased and disseminated copies of anti-corruption and cyber laws to its officers. These are to form a basis of reference during prosecution of crimes that fall therein.

Citizenship and Immigration Control

392 immigrants were arrested and/or investigated; of which 215 had valid immigration facilities, 36 pending investigations and 141 illegal immigrants removed from the country. 18 offenders of immigration laws were successfully prosecuted. 45 appeals against denied work permits processed. The processing of appeals takes one week.

Prisons Services

Rehabilitative guidance and counseling were given to 5,010 inmates; 2,227 inmates on formal educational programs supported with scholastic materials; 4,500 inmates linked to outside world (actors of criminal justice system); 7,369 inmates undergoing life skills training (6,626 in agricultural skills and 143 in vocational skills); 230 babies staying with their mothers in prison looked after. Duty free materials procured and distributed to all regions-147 staff benefited. Prisons SACCO membership increased to 5,868 from 5,820 members.

Social services were provided to both staff and prisoners as follows: 742 staff living with HIV/AIDS supported with nutritional supplementation and drugs for opportunistic infections. 13,000 in patients and 170,000 out patients treated. All prisoners (41,726) dressed with prisoners' uniform. Service delivery standards enforced in all 242 prisons, 58 prison districts, 21 divisions and all prisons farms. All cases of human rights violations investigated and handled. Medical equipment maintained.

In the continuing efforts to reduce congestion the following constructions were undertaken: construction of a twin ward at Ruimi, Oyam prison, 14 blocks of staff houses at Muinaina, Kiyunga, Ruimi and Kapchorwa prison completed. Construction of new staff houses at Mbarara (4 blocks) and Nakasongola (3 blocks). Completed works on mini max Security prison at Kitalya, classrooms/educational infrastructure at Gulu prison, security at old Kitalya prison completed. Construction of water borne toilets in 40 selected prisons ongoing. Renovation of Murchison Bay Hospital theatre ongoing. Construction of a twin ward at Amita prison is ongoing- final finishes. Fixing of 80 uniports for 10 selected prisons completed. Construction of reception centers at Isingiro, Amuru, and Kaabong and re modification of Ndorwa ongoing. Reconstruction of a sanitation system at Tororo on going.

A total of 29 NGOs were monitored for compliance. National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons created awareness on the dangers of illicit SALWs in the districts of Lamwo, Kitgum and Agago and as a result, participants volunteered information on uncollected UXOs and illicit guns in the hands of the former rebels/fighters. Amnesty Commission in the same period conducted awareness campaigns on Amnesty Law in Kasese, Bundibugyo, Labongo, Amida, Lapul and Gulu.

Protect and promote rights of suspects and customer care

Completed the suspect profiling system and procuring an internet service provider to make the system operational. Inspected police cells in Busoga Region to establish the conditions of detention facilities and observation of the 48 Hours rule.

Welfare and production

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Completed setting up of the sub structure of the Cancer Treatment Hospital in Kololo. Commissioned the Police Garment Factory at Jinja Road. Procured 2 Tractors.

Table S2.2: Performance Targets FY2015/16 Contributing to the Sector Outcome*

<i>Outcome 3: Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted</i>			
<i>Vote, Vote Function Key Output</i>	Approved Budget and Targets	2014/15 Spending and Targets Achieved by End Sept	2015/16 Proposed Budget and Planned Targets
Vote: 007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs			
<i>Vote Function: 1205 Support to the Justice Law and Order Sector</i>			
Output: 120556	Uganda Police Force-JLOS		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Police Population ratio	1:600	1:800	1:600
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	3.007	0.752	3.007
Output: 120559	Directorate Of Public Prosecutions		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of cases prosecuted (Directorate of Public Prosecutions)	150,000	4,000	150,000
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	1.234	0.308	1.234
Vote: 009 Ministry of Internal Affairs			
<i>Vote Function: 1212 Peace Building</i>			
Output: 121201	Prevention of proliferation of illicit SALW.		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Tonnes of unexploded ordnances and explosives remnants identified for destruction	250	0	300
No. of security regions identified with obsolete and surplus arms, unexploded ordnances and explosive remnants of wars for disposal	5	0	5
No. of regions covered in arms marking	6	0	5
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.203	0.033	0.203
Output: 121251	Demobilisation of reporters/ex combatants.		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of reporters demobilised.	200	41	250
No. of reporters and victims trained	550	200	550
No. of communities recociled with reporters.	15	7	35
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	1.469	0.369	1.445
Output: 121252	Resettlement/reinsertion of reporters		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of reporters given psycho-socio support.	100	32	200
No. of reporters given re-insertion support	130	38	250
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.210	0.052	0.210
<i>Vote Function: 1213 Forensic and General Scientific Services.</i>			
Output: 121301	Forensic and General Scientific Services,		

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<i>Outcome 3: Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted</i>			
<i>Vote, Vote Function Key Output</i>	Approved Budget and Targets	2014/15 Spending and Targets Achieved by End Sept	2015/16 Proposed Budget and Planned Targets
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Average time taken to conclude forensic investigations (Days)	90	120	90
Status of roll out of National Criminal DNA databank			Pending DGAL enabling Law
Status of operationalisation of Poison Information Centre			Software for the database procured
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.130</i>
Output: 121302	Scientific, Analytical and Advisory Services		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of studies carried out in prevalence of antibiotics in milk, meat and products.	01	0	02
No. of forensic studies carried out on oil and gas industry contaminants in water from Albertine region(Bulisa district)	00	0	01
No. of commercial products verified	300	47	350
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	<i>0.124</i>	<i>0.013</i>	<i>0.094</i>
Vote: 120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control			
<i>Vote Function: 1211 Citizenship and Immigration Services</i>			
Output: 121105	Border Control.		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
% of immigration service delivery points which meet set standards	32	23.5	35
Lead time in clearing travelers at borders	3	2	2
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	<i>0.278</i>	<i>0.047</i>	<i>0.478</i>
Output: 121106	Identity Cards issued.		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
% of Ugandans 18 years and above issued with National Identity cards	83.33	0.01	85
% of eligible Ugandans registered for National Id	100	84	97
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	<i>78.362</i>	<i>13.674</i>	<i>28.266</i>
Vote: 133 Directorate of Public Prosecutions			
<i>Vote Function: 1255 Public Prosecutions</i>			
Output: 125501	Criminal Prosecutions		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Average time (days) taken to sanction a case to file	2	2	2
Average time (days) taken to peruse a case file for a decision to prosecute or not	30	30	30
Average time (days) taken to conclude prosecution-led-	120	120	120

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<i>Outcome 3: Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted</i>				
<i>Vote, Vote Function Key Output</i>	Approved Budget and Targets	2014/15 Spending and Targets Achieved by End Sept	2015/16 Proposed Budget and Planned Targets	
investigations				
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	4.276	0.909	4.277	
Output: 125503	International Affairs & Field Operations			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
Proportion (%) of cross border cases prosecuted	50	51	70	
Number of new DPP offices opened	5	0	10	
Time (days) taken to respond to incoming Mutual Legal Assistance requests	30	30	20	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	5.312	1.219	5.312	
Vote: 144 Uganda Police Force				
<i>Vote Function: 1256 Police Services</i>				
Output: 125601	Area Based Policing Services			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
No. of private security organizations that conform to standards	119	90	125	
No of traffic fatalities	2,700	555	2,600	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	23.493	5.836	23.493	
Output: 125604	Community Based Policing			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
Proportion of reported domestic violence cases resolved	83	57	85	
Proportion of complainants satisfied with disposal of their complaints	0.81	0.65	0.85	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	10.391	2.576	15.291	
Output: 125605	Mobile Police Patrols			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
Number of Public order incidents managed peacefully	20	8	20	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	40.234	8.920	40.234	
Output: 125609	Police, Command, Control and Planning			
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	18.629	5.166	18.426	
Output: 125651	Cross Border Criminal investigations (Interpol)			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
No of international criminals repatriated	100	00	100	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.968	0.126	0.968	
Vote: 145 Uganda Prisons				
<i>Vote Function: 1257 Prison and Correctional Services</i>				
Output: 125701	Rehabilitation & re-integration of offenders			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
Prisons farm contribution to			40%	

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<i>Outcome 3: Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted</i>				
<i>Vote, Vote Function Key Output</i>	<i>Approved Budget and Targets</i>	<i>2014/15 Spending and Targets Achieved by End Sept</i>	<i>2015/16 Proposed Budget and Planned Targets</i>	
prisoners' maize feeding requirements				
Number of prisoners on formal education programmes	2,500	2,227	3,000	
Number of offenders rehabilitated	8,600	6,769	10,400	
Number of offenders receiving rehabilitative counselling services	30,000	5,010	33,000	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	<i>1.309</i>	<i>0.119</i>	<i>1.138</i>	

* Excludes taxes and arrears

2015/16 Planned Outputs

The key sector outputs include:-

- Human rights observance in JLOS institutions;
- External JLOS accountability promoted;
- JLOS internal accountability promoted;
- JLOS communication strategy implemented;
- Secretariat staff facilitated to work;
- Performance of JLOS assessed;

The institution specific institutions include:

Criminal Prosecutions

This outcome will be realised by using the Client Charter to popularise the rights and obligations of the Directorate clients, holding radio talk shows aimed at informing the public about the Directorates operations and responding to issues raised therein, fostering the spirit of accountability amongst staff.

These interventions will partly inform assessment of the Directorate's functional performance management systems and overall accountability tenets.

The Directorate will develop an internal anti-corruption strategy, continue collaborating with the Police CIID to ensure that the JLOS Anti-corruption strategy is implemented. In addition, training will be held for officers involved in handling corruption related matters to ensure that they have a thorough grasp of the Money Laundering, Anti-Corruption and Cyber Laws.

Citizenship and Immigration Control

In the FY 2015/16, DCIC will undertake data processing for National ID cards; personalization and printing of National ID Cards as well as their issuance. Data recovery infrastructure will also be established.

Under support to immigration, services including passport issuance decentralised to Arua Regional offices, Beijing, New Delhi and Brussels. Six (6) motor vehicles will be procured to facilitate operations of all 4 departments in DCIC. Phase II of Electronic visa and permit system will be implemented. The second phase of digitization of files which is key to automation of work processes will be implemented.

Under Immigration Control, Aliens will be facilitated to work, invest, stay, study and visit the country by issuing work permits, residence permits, passes and visas; Border security will be enhanced across all immigration border posts; 34 immigration border posts maintained and equipped.

Citizenship and Passport Control: at least 180,000 passports will be issued; passport issuance system maintained at Headquarters, 5 regional offices and 6 Missions abroad; Issuance of Conventional Travel documents and certificate of identity; 5 regional passport issuance centers maintained and equipped; Citizenship granted to Ugandan diaspora and foreigners.

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Prisons Services

Operating a humane correctional environment by constructing water borne toilets in 58 prisons to completely eliminate bucket system from UPS. It will as well as focus on protecting and promoting the human rights of offenders and staff. Therefore, UPS will also ensure that a daily average of 1,527 prisoners produced to 213 courts spread countrywide with an aim of reducing the length of stay on remand from 11.4 to 10 months for capital offences and from 2 to 1.8 months for petty offences (sector target). And also reducing remand population from 54.5% to 50% of total prisoners' population (sector target). All sentences will be administered as passed by court.

Other key outputs will include increase in the level of provision of basic necessities (meals, medical care, clothing, and special care for children staying with their mothers in prison). Increase prisons farm contribution to prisoners' maize feeding requirements from 35% to 40%; Produce food worth shs.8bn from the Prisons farms and. Promoting professionalism and management accountability among the staff by ensuring 100% adherence to set standards and systems.

The DGAL has prioritised forensic monitoring and investigation to support safeguards for public health, food and environmental safety. Similarly, contaminants in environment will also be monitored. Commercial and consumer products will be verified for public health concerns and trade. Key Government installations and water/food supply systems will also be monitored for chemical and bio threats. To enhance internal security, the Ministry through the office of Government Security Office will continue creating awareness on counter terrorism, securing key government installations and manage explosives in the country

Medium Term Plans

It is the responsibility of JLOS, through legislation, management, dissemination of knowledge, information and other means to promote the respect and observance of human rights. JLOS will intensify the task of making institutions aware of their responsibility for ensuring that human rights are not abused, and of increasing understanding of what the national and international obligations mean. JLOS will pursue capacity development and role clarification to ensure that respect for, and awareness of human rights is seen as an attitude in the ordinary operation of their functions not as an add on. Human rights pursued thus will become binding obligations for institutional performance within each institutional area of operation.

Over the entire sector will seek to:-

1. Promote observance of human rights and accountability through enhancing human rights awareness, Civic education programs, instill measures to reduce human rights violations by state agencies, Law providing for personal liability enacted and increased compliance with standards.

2. External Accountability

The Sector will devise mechanisms to promote institutional independence and minimize extra –legal interference; review, develop and publicise harmonized transparent, fair, efficient and non-costly institutional and individual accountability mechanisms for violations of human rights norms; set procedures and practices; make public information related to institutional policies, rules and procedures; operational and budgetary information; and implement the Sector wide communication strategy.

3. Internal Accountability

Internal dissemination of institutional policies, rules, procedures, codes of ethics and systems of enforcement of discipline and individual accountability for errant behavior and human rights violations; Support to internal complaints handling mechanisms; Support to rewards and recognition of exemplary service regimes; Support to enhance internal capacity to enforce rewards and sanctions regimes; develop and implement institutional Peer Review Mechanisms in human rights observance and accountability; review and strengthen financial management strategy; develop a data base and make public external audit findings and follow up action; Pilot external independent oversight bodies to investigate individual cases of misconduct, conduct audits of institutional performance as a whole, with a view of rooting out systemic misconduct and corruption and to render institutional performance more transparent. JLOS will further

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ensure that internal policy dialogue focuses on behavioral reforms and accountability for increased professionalism and increased service delivery.

4. Anti-Corruption Measures

The JLOS Anti Corruption strategy strives to enhance the sector capacity to prevent corruption; to strengthen the detection, investigation and adjudication of corruption cases and to promote and enforce effective mechanisms for punishment of those found culpable. JLOS will strengthen measures to reduce incidences of corruption; improve the environment and procedure for execution of court decisions through vigilant supervision of court bailiffs; developing standards for efficient and effective administration of justice; mainstreaming gender and human rights standards in the administration of justice; developing internal capacity to enforce regulations and lead awareness enhancement initiatives for the public sector on government liability and its implications for national development. In addition JLOS will implement the JLOS Anti Corruption Strategy aligned to the National Anti corruption strategy and the Public Sector Reform initiatives including performance management, open government and access to information.

Actions to Improve Outcome Performance

- Promotion of alternative justice mechanisms;
- Finalization of Client charters and codes of conduct in all institutions;
- Develop adopt and implement the JLOS human rights action plan;
- Ensure access to information;
- Fast track implementation of the JLOS anti corruption strategy and handling of anti corruption cases;
- Increase human rights awareness at institutional and sectoral levels;
- Instill measures to reduce human rights violations by state and non state actors;
- Strengthen Institutional independence;
- Make public information related to policies procedures, fees, budgets;
- Promote individual accountability;
- Promote performance management in JLOS institutions;
- Promote reward and recognition systems;
- Strengthen financial management and
- Strengthen inspection function; monitoring and evaluation and sectoral internal audit departments.

Table S2.3: Actions and Medium Term Strategy to Improve Sector Outcome

<i>Sector Outcome 3: Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted</i>			
2014/15 Planned Actions:	2014/15 Actions by Sept:	2015/16 Planned Actions:	MT Strategy:
Vote: 009 Ministry of Internal Affairs			
Vote Function: 12 12 Peace Building			
CEWERU District Peace Committees facilitated to conduct CEWERU operations		CEWERU District Peace Committees facilitated to conduct CEWERU operations	Functional National Focal Point structures at National, District and Sub county level
Train peace committee members in CPRM		Train field monitors in CPRM	Strengthen the newly established peace committees in the districts neighboring Karamoja
Continue to demobilize and document reporter returnees	41 reporters were demobilised and supported to resettle in their communities. Of the 8 adult reporters, 5 were from ADF & 3 from LRA. Four (4) children repatriated by MONUSCO from DR Congo were handed over to AC. One (1) female reporter from ADF was taken to Butabika Hospital for rehabilitation	Continue to demobilize and document reporter returnees	Demobilise reporters. Manage 6 DRTs, Beni liaison office in DR Congo and Amnesty Commission office; Provision of resettlement and reinsertion packages; Develop Amnesty Resettlement Policy. Link reporters to existing socio-economic opportunities.
Link reporters to other service providers for ICRS services		Link reporters to other service providers for ICRS services	
Provide reporters with resettlement packages		Provide reporters with resettlement packages	

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<i>Sector Outcome 3: Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted</i>			
2014/15 Planned Actions:	2014/15 Actions by Sept:	2015/16 Planned Actions:	MT Strategy:
	93.3% of the reporters were provided with reinsertion support		
Vote Function: 12 13 Forensic and General Scientific Services.			
Forensic Investigations undertaken in administration of justice	403 new forensic cases were received; while a total of 120 cases were analyzed and reported (29.8% of received cases)	Forensic Investigations undertaken in administration of justice	Build staff capacity
Staff capacity strengthened		Staff capacity strengthened	Acquisition of specialised scientific and analytical equipment
Mbale regional laboratory strengthened	Trained 04 staff in proficiency in measurement science	Mbale regional laboratory strengthened	Extension of the main laboratory
	Trained 04 staff in proficiency in measurement science		Gulu and Mbarara regional laboratories operationalised
Vote Function: 12 14 Community Service			
Use rehabilitative projects as flag ships for appreciation of CS	Public sensitisation was done in Mpigi, Dokolo and Mbarara during the Police century celebrations	Use rehabilitative projects as flag ships for appreciation of CS	Intensify publicity sensitisation campaign through synergies and net works
Intensify publicity sensitisation campaign through synergies and net works	13 community sensitisation meetings were held	Intensify publicity sensitisation campaign through synergies and networks	
	11 radio programmes aired out		
	10,756 inmates sensitised in various Prisons across the country		
	302 posters & 10 offender jackets distributed		
	250 Judicial officers sensitised during UJOA annual members		
	1,985 offenders were offered counselling		
	118 home visits conducted		
	80 reconciliatory meetings conducted		
	81 peer support persons identified		
	166 offenders placed at projects		
	28 victims offered psychosocial support		

(iv) Efficiency of Sector Budget Allocations

Throughout the implementation of SIP III, the sector will continue to undertake various measures to increase efficiency and ensure value for money of its services. Some of these include:-

- Construction of JLOS house to accommodate all JLOS institutions;
- Enforcing crime prevention measures and community policing;

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- Implementing Sector anti-corruption strategy;
- Development and implementation of performance standards and client charters;
- Set up of an integrated Sector Information Management System;
- Developing the capacity of local council courts;
- Review of work processes in sector institutions;
- Roll out of the Small Claims Procedure in all courts;
- Installation of Court Recording equipment and
- Promotion of Prosecution led investigation.

Table S2.4: Allocations to Key Sector and Service Delivery Outputs over the Medium Term

Billion Uganda Shillings	(i) Allocation (Shs Bn)				(ii) % Sector Budget			
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Key Sector	396.8	353.0	430.7	413.7	48.4%	47.3%	48.5%	48.2%
Service Delivery	521.5	476.4	576.6	568.1	63.6%	63.8%	64.9%	66.2%

The sector provided a wide range of services. The costs of service vary greatly from one case to the next, by geographical location and time. A few of the costs include:-

Cost of completing a case at the Judiciary is based on the number of cases heard per session. Session costs differ according to whether the Judicial Officer is resident or visiting. Costs include vehicle fuel and maintenance, allowance to Judicial Officers, allowances to witnesses. These costs would fall as more judicial officers are appointed and deployed as resident to hear cases within their jurisdictions.

Cost of investigating a case by of the Uganda Police Force consists of vehicle running, fuel, allowances to investigators and summoning witnesses to give evidence. Although motor cycles which are more cost efficient, are procured the budget provided is inadequate.

Cost of producing prisoner in Court includes vehicle fuel and maintenance, day allowances to warders escorting prisoners and cost of feeding prisoner while in Court. Varies due to changes in fuel prices and increases in allowances by Ministry of Public Service.

Cost of maintaining prisoner – includes clothing and beddings, provision of health services, cleaning and sanitation facilities. Cost also includes salaries and allowances to different cadres of staff involved. Also includes provision of three meals per day using rations procured from the open market. Cost is subject to market variations arising from seasonal scarcities and surpluses. Cost subsidized by prison farm production which depends on the level of investment in farm machinery, tools and pesticides.

Cost of legal training by LDC includes salaries and allowances of teaching staff, cost of utilities (water and electricity) and provision of teaching materials to students. Cost has been scaled down in the form of cost-sharing thus shifting some financial burden on to the students to meet the cost of non-core services like accommodation and feeding. Cost of training Officers of the Uganda Police Force; Unit cost is very low to keep the overall training within available resources.

Table S2.5: Key Unit Costs of Services in the Sector (Shs '000)

Unit Cost Description	Actual 2013/14	Planned 2014/15	Proposed 2015/16	Costing Assumptions and Reasons for any Changes and Variations from Plan
Vote: 007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs				
<i>Vote Function: 1201 Legislation and Legal services</i>				
Drafting a Bill	4,102	20,102	53,800	The actual cost for drafting a Bill is 14m but the budget provided for in the next Financial Year is only 7.8m, which will not be enough to meet the planned out put.
<i>Vote Function: 1203 Administration of Estates/Property of the Deceased</i>				

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Unit Cost Description	Actual 2013/14	Planned 2014/15	Proposed 2015/16	Costing Assumptions and Reasons for any Changes and Variations from Plan
Inspection of an Estate	5,690	1,910	1,910	The average cost of Inspecting an Estate includes transport, fuel, allowances, etc, but due to increase in the costs, the available budget will be enough to inspect all the planned Estates
<i>Vote Function: 1204 Regulation of the Legal Profession</i>				
Conclusion of a Disiplinary Case	1,754	2,000	1,540	There are several factors that determine the conclusion of a case, so some cases can be concluded in a single sitting
Vote: 009 Ministry of Internal Affairs				
<i>Vote Function: 1213 Forensic and General Scientific Services.</i>				
Analysis of DNA case (with an average of 2 exhibits a cost of (\$150 per sample)			482,517	The dollar rate remain the same, funds are released in time to facilitate bulk purchase. Government provided extra support to the laboratory to be able to function.
Vote: 105 Law Reform Commission				
<i>Vote Function: 1252 Legal Reform</i>				
Printing and publication	20	600	22,800	The planned major publications are ready including the translated Constitution, MPS, Annual report, 2 study reports.
Vote: 109 Law Development Centre				
<i>Vote Function: 1254 Legal Training</i>				
Average cost of training a student.	2,500	2,500	2,083	Increase in teaching material costs and bringing in more part time lecturers on board to reduce the lecturer to student ratio
Vote: 133 Directorate of Public Prosecutions				
<i>Vote Function: 1255 Public Prosecutions</i>				
Average cost of prosecuting a Criminal case	0	0		Exchange rates & inflationary pressures stay stable for prosecuting transnational cases & extraditions, and domestic cases respectively. Prosecutors have modern skills to cope with new crime trends, there's improved Prosecutor case-load ratio.
Vote: 144 Uganda Police Force				
<i>Vote Function: 1256 Police Services</i>				
Training per CID officer		2,000	1,800	The unit cost for training a CID officer is Shs1.8m from induction to specialization basing on sophistication of crime. However, due to inadequate funding, fewer CID officers are trained.
Conclusive investigation of a case		2,000	2,104	To investigate a capital offence to conclusion, CIID needs 2.1m. However, only 4.85bn was provided in 2013. Out of 25,550 capital cases in 2013, only 2,308 (9%) could be investigated leaving 91% as case backlog. It requires 48.9bn annually.
Average cost of recruiting and Training a Police Officer		4,479	4,571	The unit cost for recruiting and training a Police officer was 4.479m over a period of 12 months including Competence Based Learning. But with the increased cost of consumables, medical supplies and feeding, expenditures have risen to 4.571m.
Vote: 145 Uganda Prisons				
<i>Vote Function: 1257 Prison and Correctional Services</i>				
Feeding a prisoner	3	3	3	The estimated unit cost per prisoner per day is shs.3,000. It is assumed that Prisons farm produce will supplement the food budget and that Ministry of Finance will provide some additional funding of shs.20.15bn to cover the shortfall
Vote: 148 Judicial Service Commission				
<i>Vote Function: 1258 Recruitment, Discipline, Research & Civic Education</i>				

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Unit Cost Description	Actual 2013/14	Planned 2014/15	Proposed 2015/16	Costing Assumptions and Reasons for any Changes and Variations from Plan
Cost of concluding a disciplinary case against a Judicial Officer				Fuel prices remain constant
4,320				This cost covers the activity from the time of submission of the request by the Judiciary to the time a Judicial Officer is recruited

(v) Sector Investment Plans

In an effort to take services closer to the population the focus will be providing increased access to JLOS services. Thus the sector will continue investing in construction of Justice Centers, reception centers, provision of transport as well as implementing information management systems.

Table S2.6: Allocations to Class of Output over the Medium Term

Billion Uganda Shillings	(i) Allocation (Shs Bn)				(ii) % Sector Budget			
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Consumption Expenditure(Outputs Provided)	677.3	624.3	717.0	699.3	82.6%	83.7%	80.7%	81.5%
Grants and Subsidies (Outputs Funded)	21.4	21.2	26.2	24.2	2.6%	2.8%	3.0%	2.8%
Investment (Capital Purchases)	121.3	100.8	145.1	134.3	14.8%	13.5%	16.3%	15.7%
Grand Total	820.0	746.3	888.3	857.9	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Under Project Support to National Citizenship and Immigration, expenditure will be incurred to procure vehicles, establishing immigration services(including passport issuance system) in Arua Regional Office; procure land and construct Gulu Regional Immigration Office, implement phase two of electronic visa and permit system.

The sector also seeks to minimize instances where court users provide means of transport to court officials for court business. These instances perpetuate the perceived and real corruption within the Judiciary. Thus the judiciary will spend UGX. 4bn to provide official means of transport for the Magistrates and Motorcycles for their Clerks especially those in hard to reach areas.

Under project 0385 Assistance to Uganda Police - The UPF will Procure and title Police land at Shs 2.12bn, construct residential and non-residential buildings at Shs 9.70bn, purchase motor vehicles and other transport equipment at Shs 14.436bn, aircraft-20.778bn, specialised machinery at Shs 20.528bn and provide furniture at Shs 0.10bn

Under 1107 Peace Recovery & Development Programme (PRDP): Construction of affordable accommodation using hydra foam technology at Shs 2.278bn, Provision of transport to PRDP districts at shs1.224bn, communication equipment at Shs 0.198bn and furniture at Shs 0.3bn.

Table S2.7: Major Capital Investments

Project	2014/15		2015/16
	Approved Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)	Actual Expenditure and Outputs by September (Quantity and Location)	Proposed Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)
Vote: 007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs			
Vote Function: 1205 Support to the Justice Law and Order Sector			
<i>Project 0890 Support to Justice Law and Order Sector</i>			
120572 Government Buildings and Administrative Infrastructure	Construction of JLOS House	Construction is ongoing and reported about in a separate project.	Construction of JLOS House
Total	930,443	0	930,443
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>930,443</i>	0	<i>930,443</i>
<i>External Financing</i>	<i>0</i>	0	<i>0</i>

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Project	2014/15		2015/16
Vote Function Output <i>UShs Thousand</i>	Approved Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)	Actual Expenditure and Outputs by September (Quantity and Location)	Proposed Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)
Vote: 101 Judiciary			
Vote Function: 1251 Judicial services			
<i>Project 0352 Assistance to Judiciary System</i>			
125175 Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	<p>a) Procurement of 4 Station wagon vehicles for 3 Justices of Supreme Court to be appointed and 1 replacement @ Ushs 200,500,000(excluding VAT)</p> <p>b) Procurement of 1 Station wagon vehicle for a Justice of Court of Appeal @ Ushs 197,000,000(Excluding Taxes)</p> <p>c) Procurement of 5 Station wagon vehicles for 5 High Court Judges to be appointed and 3 replacements @ Ushs 180,000,000(Excluding Taxes)</p> <p>d)Procurement of 1 Station wagon vehicles for a Registrar to be appointed @ Ushs 140,000,000(Excluding Taxes)</p> <p>e) Procurement of 1 Double Cabin vehicles for a Chief Magistrates currently without vehicles @ Ushs 100,000,000(Excluding Taxes)</p> <p>f) Procurement of 9 Double Cabin vehicles for GI Magistrates currently without @ Ushs 100,000,000(Excluding Taxes)</p> <p>g) Procurement of 1 Double cabin pickup for an Adminstrative Officer@ Ushs 100,000,000(Excluding Taxes)</p> <p>h) In order to facilitate serving Court processes, Judiciary will procure 10 Motorcycles for Courts @ 8,000,000(Taxes exclusive).</p>	Procurement processes commenced	<p>a) Procurement of 4 Station wagon vehicles for Justices of Supreme Court @ Ushs 200,500,000 (excluding VAT)</p> <p>b) Procurement of 1 Station wagon vehicle for a Justice of Court of Appeal @ Ushs 197,000,000(Excluding Taxes)</p> <p>c) Procurement of 5 Station wagon vehicles for 5 High Court Judges @ Ushs 180,000,000(Excluding Taxes)</p> <p>d)Procurement of 1 Station wagon vehicles for a Registrar to be appointed @ Ushs 140,000,000(Excluding Taxes)</p> <p>e) Procurement of 1 Double Cabin vehicles for a Chief Magistrates currently without vehicles @ Ushs 100,000,000(Excluding Taxes)</p> <p>f) Procurement of 9 Double Cabin vehicles for GI Magistrates currently without @ Ushs 100,000,000(Excluding Taxes)</p> <p>g) Procurement of 1 Double cabin pickup for an Adminstrative Officer@ Ushs 100,000,000(Excluding Taxes)</p> <p>h) In order to facilitate serving Court processes, Judiciary will procure 10 Motorcycles for Courts @ 8,000,000(Taxes exclusive).</p>
Total	6,372,477	0	3,759,000
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>6,372,477</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3,759,000</i>
<i>External Financing</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
125177 Purchase of Specialised Machinery & Equipment	<p>a) Procure 4 Sets of Court Recording and Transcription Equipments for the Courts (Second Hon. Justice in Mbale, Gulu and Mbarara, for the CM Makindye)</p> <p>b) Photocopiers for Iganga, Busia, kasese, kitgum, Tororo, Nakasongola, Kapchorwa, Mubende, Mityana and Kiboga CMs</p> <p>c) Photocopiers for 12 High Court Circuits</p>	Procurement process commenced	<p>a) Procure 4 Sets of Court Recording and Transcription Equipments for the Courts</p> <p>b) Photocopiers for 10 selected CM Courts.</p> <p>c) Photocopiers for 12 selected G.1 Courts</p> <p>d) Solar Pannels for five selected Courts</p>

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Project	2014/15		2015/16
Vote Function Output <i>UShs Thousand</i>	Approved Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)	Actual Expenditure and Outputs by September (Quantity and Location)	Proposed Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)
Vote Function: 1251 Judicial services			
	d Solar Pannels for Aduku, Amolatar, Ngora, Pader and Nakasongola Courts.		
Total	760,000	6,462	760,000
<i>GoU Development</i>	760,000	6,462	760,000
<i>External Financing</i>	0	0	0
125180 Construction and Rehabilitation of Judicial Courts	Construction of Courts continued Various rehabilitaitions done	Construction of Ramps commenced	Construction of Courts continued Various rehabilitaitions done
Total	635,000	112,453	635,000
<i>GoU Development</i>	635,000	112,453	635,000
<i>External Financing</i>	0	0	0
Vote: 109 Law Development Centre			
Vote Function: 1254 Legal Training			
<i>Project 0010 Support to Law Development Centre</i>			
125472 Government Buildings and Administrative Infrastructure	Complete construction of the LDC auditorium	Completing the construction of one Law development Centre auditorium	Initiate construction of 1 storeyed building block comprising of: 20 lecture rooms, resource centre and bookshop within the LDC premises. Construction of perimeter wall phase 2
Total	1,673,304	480,095	1,993,304
<i>GoU Development</i>	873,304	218,326	873,304
<i>External Financing</i>	0	0	0
<i>NTR</i>	800,000	261,769	1,120,000
Vote: 120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control			
Vote Function: 1211 Citizenship and Immigration Services			
<i>Project 1230 Support to National Citizenship and Immigration Control</i>			
121176 Purchase of Office and ICT Equipment, including Software	-Digitisation system for Immigration Headquarters procured -Electronic visa and permit system established at Immigration Headquarters and 6 border posts. -39 desk top computers, 3 generators, 3 Airconditioners, 8 Printers and 10 Scanners procured	-Completed study of work processes at immigration. System design for e-visa and permit system commenced.	- E-Visa and permit system extended to 10 Missions abroad under Phase II of electronic visa and permit system.
Total	5,476,940	0	4,000,000
<i>GoU Development</i>	5,476,940	0	4,000,000
<i>External Financing</i>	0	0	0
121175 Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	-3 Vehicles procured for Mbale and Gulu Regional Offices and for Immigration Headquarters.		-6 Vehicles procured to facilitate operations of all 4 DCIC departments.
Total	637,000	0	964,950
<i>GoU Development</i>	637,000	0	964,950
<i>External Financing</i>	0	0	0
Vote: 133 Directorate of Public Prosecutions			

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Project	2014/15		2015/16
Vote Function Output <i>US\$ Thousand</i>	Approved Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)	Actual Expenditure and Outputs by September (Quantity and Location)	Proposed Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)
Vote Function: 1255 Public Prosecutions			
<i>Project 0364 Assistance to Prosecution</i>			
125576 Purchase of Office and ICT Equipment, including Software	WAN covering 30 offices and HQs established. Unified communication established in 31 offices. Network management software and hardware acquired. Lightening arresters installed in 30 officers	Initiated Procurement. Advertised for Expression of interest.	PROCAMIS and its rollout.
Total	4,975,351	4,280	4,000,000
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>4,975,351</i>	<i>4,280</i>	<i>4,000,000</i>
<i>External Financing</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
125578 Purchase of Office and Residential Furniture and Fittings	11 new field offices furnished	Nil.	10 new stations furnished and working furniture for 140 States Attorneys procured. Bookshelves for the Documentation Centre procured.
Total	500,000	0	560,351
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>500,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>560,351</i>
<i>External Financing</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
125575 Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	4 pickups procured for the five up-country DPP offices & one Station wagon car for the DPP.	Nil	5 pick-ups and 2 motorcycles procured.
Total	811,400	0	635,000
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>811,400</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>635,000</i>
<i>External Financing</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Vote: 144 Uganda Police Force			
Vote Function: 1256 Police Services			
<i>Project 0385 Assistance to Uganda Police</i>			
125671 Acquisition of Land by Government	-Police College land on Entebbe Road Wakiso District procured. -Land survey and title (Kabalye PTS,Hoima PTS,Mbarara, Isingiro, Kisoro, Kanungu, Kiruhura, Bundibugyo, Lyantonde, Kabarole, Bukwo, Napak, Mayuge, Pallisa, Namutumba, Kotido, Kabong. -Cadastral Surveys(Buwenju Kween, Napak & Nakapiripirit)	Effectuated part payment for land at Bwebaja along Entebbe Road Conducted cadastral surveys at Amudat, Njeru, Bunyini, Namanve and Kween Opened land boundaries at Fire brigade and PTS Kibuli Supervised, monitored and evaluated land operational activities	* Land procured for the police college at Bwebajja. * Land at Nsambya, Kibuli, Jinja Rd and Naguru surveyed and titled for housing under PPP project
Total	2,120,000	16,280	2,120,000
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>2,120,000</i>	<i>16,280</i>	<i>2,120,000</i>
<i>External Financing</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
125672 Government Buildings and Administrative Infrastructure	-Nateete Police station (2nd and 3rd Floor) superstructure completed. -Logistics and Engineering Headquarters at Namanve completed. -PTS Kabalye classroom block completed and staff houses	Effectuated part payment for structures in Bwebaja on Entebbe Road Completion of staff accommodation at Kasese, Kabalye and Dokolo barracks Completion of CIID headquarters at Naguru, Abim	* Natete Police Station (phase III), Construction completed. Headquarters of Logistics and Engineering, sub structure completed Super structure for the Cancer Hospital completed.

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Project	2014/15		2015/16
Vote Function Output <i>US\$ Thousand</i>	Approved Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)	Actual Expenditure and Outputs by September (Quantity and Location)	Proposed Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)
Vote Function: 1256 Police Services	<p>phase two completed.</p> <p>-40 latrines completed in Aswa, Albertine, Rwenzori and Elgon Regions.</p> <p>-Low cost housing of two blocks of 6 units completed in Lira.</p> <p>- Two blocks 4 units each of staff accomodation completed in Rakai and Kasese .</p> <p>-Phase1 of the mariner and cancer centre completed</p> <p>- Police college established.</p> <p>-Police secondary school established.</p> <p>-Monitoring and supervision conducted.</p> <p>-Executive tent for police functions procured.</p>	<p>police station</p>	<p>Construction of the Mariner Completed</p> <p>* Payment for the structures of Police College at Bwebaja on Entebbe Road Completed.</p> <p>* Negotiation on PPP arrangement finalized.</p>
Total	9,700,069	13,620	9,700,069
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>9,700,069</i>	<i>13,620</i>	<i>9,700,069</i>
<i>External Financing</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
125675 Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	<p>-70 operational vehicles and 26 administrative vehicles and parts .2 Funeral vans procured.</p> <p>-Two twin engine helicopters procured(Payment).</p> <p>-Two patrol boats and safety equipment procured</p> <p>Ensure proper utilisation and maintenance of vehicles and equipment.</p>	<p>Initiated procurement process for the twin engine helicopters, vehicles and spares</p>	<p>* 1st phase of Contractual obligation on 98 vehicles paid</p> <p>* Contractual obligation for the two Helicopters paid</p> <p>-Two patrol boats and safety equipment procured</p>
Total	35,215,062	5,425,293	35,215,062
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>35,215,062</i>	<i>5,425,293</i>	<i>35,215,062</i>
<i>External Financing</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
125677 Purchase of Specialised Machinery & Equipment	<p>-Assorted equipment for Public order mgt (Gears,sheilds, jackets , boots,etc) procured .</p> <p>Assorted traffic equipments(Speed gun ,Breathanalyser) procured .</p> <p>- Assorted investigation equipment(Finger print rollers, ink,camera ,tapes, etc).procured.</p> <p>- Assorted ICT and communication equipment(computers, VHF and UHF Radios Walkie talkie etc) procured.</p>	<p>Initiated procurement processes for public order management equipment, band equipment, farm equipment, inputs and storage facilities.</p>	<p>* 1st payment on Contractual obligation for ICT, traffic, investigation & forensics laboratory, CT, POM and farm equipment paid.</p>

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Project	2014/15		2015/16
Vote Function Output <i>US\$ Thousands</i>	Approved Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)	Actual Expenditure and Outputs by September (Quantity and Location)	Proposed Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)
Vote Function: 1256 Police Services			
	- Assorted counter terrorism equipment (walkthrough, bomb detectors etc) procured.		
	- Assorted forensic laboratory equipments, machines, Band procured.		
	- Farm equipment (tractors and farm implements) procured.		
	- Office equipment (Computers, Servers, printers, photocopiers, etc) procured.		
Total	20,528,998	44,095	20,528,998
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>20,528,998</i>	<i>44,095</i>	<i>20,528,998</i>
<i>External Financing</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Project 1107 Police Enhancement PRDP			
125672 Government Buildings and Administrative Infrastructure	Lumino, Kamdini, Buliisa and Zombo Police Stations, Low cost housing in Lira barracks and a dormitory in Olilim PTS completed.	Using Hydraform Technology, construction Bulisa, Manafwa and Yumbe at Plastering level ; Bukwa, Agago, Amudat and Kitgum has been completed while Busia, Kaabong and Kotido are at Finishing level	* Construction of Bukedea, Aleptong, Budaka and Zombo Police stations completed * Construction of staff accommodation at Bukedea, Budaka and Zombo completed
	Mobilised materials for Aleptong and Katakwi, Plastered Kaberamaido and Bukwo while Busia, Buliisa and Bududa at Finishing level		
Total	2,277,592	66,634	2,277,592
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>2,277,592</i>	<i>66,634</i>	<i>2,277,592</i>
<i>External Financing</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
125675 Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	- Seven double cabin pickups and fast moving parts for investigation offices procured	Procurement process for Double Cabin vehicles initiated	* 11 Pickups for CIID in Amuru, Moroto, Abim, Pallisa, Manafwa, Katakwi, Agago, Yumbe, Albertine Regional CIID, support vehicles for operations and construction unit procured. * A lorry for PTS Olilim procured * 14 motor cycles for CFPU in Arua, Masindi, Nebbi, Soroti, Amuria, Mbale, Tororo, Kitgum, Agago, Gulu, Kole, Aleptong, Lamwo and Pader procured
Total	1,224,261	0	1,224,261
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>1,224,261</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,224,261</i>
<i>External Financing</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Vote: 145 Uganda Prisons			
Vote Function: 1257 Prison and Correctional Services			
Project 0386 Assistance to the UPS			

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Project	2014/15		2015/16
Vote Function Output <i>US\$ Thousand</i>	Approved Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)	Actual Expenditure and Outputs by September (Quantity and Location)	Proposed Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)
Vote Function: 1257 Prison and Correctional Services			
125777 Purchase of Specialised Machinery & Equipment	5 tractors and accessories (trailers, boom sprayers, Disc ploughs, disc hallows, 4 Row Planters, Rippers, Water bowsers, slashers etc) purchased; Prisoners' monitoring system and staff protection equipment installed; Timely supply of prisoners' food ensured by procuring and installing a Hammer mill Prisons main store - Kampala; Security of the prison enhanced by procuring fire extinguishers for Luzira group of Prisons; Safe custody of information ensured through purchase of Containers for archiving of information (4 containers of 40ft each); Budget saving measures adopted through purchase of construction equipment to enable use of Force on Account (Welding Machine, Portable circular saw, Spraying machine, Heavy Duty wheel barrows, Heavy Duty Generator, Compactor and vibrator among others)	Procurement of 5 tractors and accessories, CCTV cameras for Mbale and Jinja Main Prisons, staff and prisoner protection equipment, 2 hammer mills, 2 maize shellers, and assorted construction equipment ongoing; Four 40ft containers for archiving information delivered.	Security and ICT equipment installed (Masaka and Gulu prisons); Health of prisoners and staff enhanced by procuring clinical diagnostic equipment for Murchison Bay Hospital; Budget saving measures adopted through purchase of a hydro form machine and 1 tipper lorry to enable use of Force on Account;
Total	2,611,305	2,500	1,055,480
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>2,611,305</i>	<i>2,500</i>	<i>1,055,480</i>
<i>External Financing</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
125775 Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	12 Vehicles for production of prisoners to court and transportation of prisoners' rations, 01 tri-cycle for Kasanje prisons; 1 boat for Koome prison procured.	Procurement of 12 vehicles of production of prisoners to court and monitoring service delivery is ongoing -at evaluation stage.	12 Vehicles for production of prisoners to court, transportation of prisoners' rations and monitoring service delivery procured.
Total	1,352,533	0	1,200,000
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>1,352,533</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,200,000</i>
<i>External Financing</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
125780 Construction and Rehabilitation of Prisons	Emergency establishment of prisons to align to courts by procuring 70 uniports; 5 wards to increase prisoners' accommodation by 350(space for prisoners) in Isimba Prison renovated; Murchison Bay hospital theatre renovated; Outstanding commitments on Oyam Prison construction cleared; Feasibility studies for various capital works and architectural designs for the Prisons Training School, Loro, Buhweju, and Rakai prisons conducted/developed	GoU Projects for FY2014/2015 Completed construction of Oyam Prison; renovation of M/Bay hospital theatre, procurement of consultants to carry out Engineering designs, Studies and Plans for Capital works and conducting feasibility studies for various construction works on going GoU projects brought forward from previous financial years Completed construction of Kapchorwa prison and renovation and expansion of Mbarara Prison, Construction of 28 staff housing units at Muinanina, Kiyunga, and Ruimi at roofing stage;	Night soil bucket system eliminated in 18 prisons by constructing water borne toilets (The remaining 40 prisons with the night soil bucket system will be handled under the JLOS support); sanitation improved in Luzira complex by completing renovation of the Luzira complex sewerage line; 20 staff housing units constructed at Kitalya; 7,151 pieces of iron sheets procured to support construction of staff houses in various prisons. All construction projects for last financial years (a second prisoners' twin ward at Ruimi, Upper Prison Luzira - wall fence, prisoners' twin ward at Ruimi- FY2011/12, cotton store at Mubuku, expansion and renovation of Mbarara Prisons,

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Project Vote Function Output <i>US\$ Thousand</i>	2014/15 Approved Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location) Actual Expenditure and Outputs by September (Quantity and Location)		2015/16 Proposed Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)
Vote Function: 1257 Prison and Correctional Services	<p>Cnstruction of a twin ward at Ruimi (roofing stage), prisoners' ward at Amita (fencing), fixing of 80 Unipots for the 10 prisons (Sanga, Kihihi, Buhweju, Nyarushanje, Ntungamo, Mitooma, Nakapiripirit, Lamwo, Bukwo, Sentema and Bututumula is in final finishes</p> <p>JLOS projects for FY2014/2015</p> <p>Construction of water borne toilets in 40 prisons (Nakatunya, Kotido, Ngoma, Wakyato, Bamunanika, Nyimbwa, Buwambo, Kabasanda, Muduuma, Galilaya, Busaana, Nakifuma, Ngogwe, Nagoje, Nakisunga, Buyende, Nabwigulu, Kagoma, Namugawwe, Kalangala, Lukaya, Kyazanga, Rakai, Kasaali, Kakuuto, Bukomero, Hoima, Kiryandongo, Kisoko, Ngenge, Pece, Giligili, Nyabuhikye, Kicheche, and Kiburara prisons), fencing of Namalu prison, ongoing</p> <p>JLOS projects brought forward from previous financial years</p> <p>Completed construction of 2 classrooms at Masindi, reception centre at Pader & Paidha prison, and staff houses at Soroti.</p> <p>Cconstruction of reception centers at Isingiro (roofing stage), Amuru (foundation), re-modification of Ndorwa prison (roofing stage – perimeter wall completed), renovation of 4 prisoners' wards at Tororo prison (roofing stage) and construction of Kaabong prison (roofing stage) ongoing; procurement of a contractor for a borehole at Sembabule prison, Re-construction of water and sanitation system at Tororo Prison (final stages – installation of water tanks), construction of New Nebbi prison (roofing stage for wards and Administration block and staff houses) ,ongoing. These interventions are expected to increase prisons holding capacity by 350 (space to accommodate 350 prisoners)</p>		<p>construction of Mbarara Prisons staff quarters (completion) and a reception centre at Amita) completed.</p>

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Project	2014/15		2015/16
Vote Function Output <i>US\$ Thousands</i>	Approved Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)	Actual Expenditure and Outputs by September (Quantity and Location)	Proposed Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)
Vote Function: 1257 Prison and Correctional Services			
Total	1,595,282	10,469	3,235,778
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>1,595,282</i>	<i>10,469</i>	<i>3,235,778</i>
<i>External Financing</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Project 1109 Prisons Enhancement - Northern Uganda			
125780 Construction and Rehabilitation of Prisons	Security improved at Namalu through fencing; M&E of PRDP activities conducted	Procurement of a contractor for fencing of Namalu prison is ongoing - contract before Solicitor general for approval. Construction a Prison at Amita in final stages (plastering completed, fencing on going), PRDP activities supervised and monitored.	20 uniports procured to cater for emergency establishment of prisons at Bidibidi and Orom Tikau. Staff welfare improved through construction of 38 staff housing units at Koboko and Arua . M&E of PRDP activities conducted
Total	476,800	1,952	727,980
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>476,800</i>	<i>1,952</i>	<i>727,980</i>
<i>External Financing</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

S3 Proposed Budget Allocations for 2015/16 and the Medium Term

This section sets out the proposed sector budget allocations for 2015/16 and the medium term, including major areas of expenditures and any notable changes in allocations.

Table S3.1: Past Expenditure and Medium Term Projections by Vote Function

	2013/14 Outturn	2014/15		Medium Term Projections		
		Appr. Budget	Spent by End Sept	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Vote: 007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs						
1201 Legislation and Legal services	1.722	2.935	0.551	2.935	2.935	2.935
1202 Registration Births, Deaths, Marriages & Business	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
1203 Administration of Estates/Property of the Deceased	0.443	0.762	0.115	0.762	0.762	0.762
1204 Regulation of the Legal Profession	0.330	0.465	0.081	0.465	0.412	0.412
1205 Support to the Justice Law and Order Sector	23.484	23.851	4.422	23.600	28.322	28.325
1206 Court Awards (Statutory)	6.285	4.347	2.957	4.160	4.160	4.160
1249 Policy, Planning and Support Services	24.569	7.624	1.688	7.811	11.050	12.095
Total for Vote:	56.834	39.984	9.814	39.733	47.641	48.688
Vote: 009 Ministry of Internal Affairs						
1212 Peace Building	2.330	2.725	0.624	2.725	2.727	2.235
1213 Forensic and General Scientific Services.	1.131	1.295	0.217	1.302	1.402	0.307
1214 Community Service	0.497	0.550	0.118	0.550	0.563	0.373
1215 NGO Registration and Monitoring.	0.316	0.330	0.061	0.330	0.340	0.211
1249 Policy, Planning and Support Services	6.263	6.003	1.521	5.997	8.031	6.151
Total for Vote:	10.538	10.903	2.542	10.903	13.062	9.277
Vote: 101 Judiciary						
1251 Judicial services	83.141	84.035	18.773	83.459	98.725	73.629
Total for Vote:	83.141	84.035	18.773	83.459	98.725	73.629
Vote: 105 Law Reform Commission						
1252 Legal Reform	6.826	7.386	1.519	7.386	8.800	7.293
Total for Vote:	6.826	7.386	1.519	7.386	8.800	7.293
Vote: 106 Uganda Human Rights Comm						
1253 Human Rights	7.566	9.700	1.608	9.700	11.578	9.217

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	2013/14 Outturn	2014/15		Medium Term Projections		
		Appr. Budget	Spent by End Sept	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Total for Vote:	7.566	9.700	1.608	9.700	11.578	9.217
Vote: 109 Law Development Centre						
1254 Legal Training	5.397	8.801	2.897	10.111	11.162	11.163
Total for Vote:	5.397	8.801	2.897	10.111	11.162	11.163
Vote: 119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau						
1259 VF - Uganda Registration Services Bureau	8.420	9.695	1.537	9.695	10.401	10.402
Total for Vote:	8.420	9.695	1.537	9.695	10.401	10.402
Vote: 120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control						
1211 Citizenship and Immigration Services	176.800	119.254	36.659	44.864	53.810	50.895
Total for Vote:	176.800	119.254	36.659	44.864	53.810	50.895
Vote: 133 Directorate of Public Prosecutions						
1255 Public Prosecutions	15.982	21.979	3.456	21.870	26.188	19.019
Total for Vote:	15.982	21.979	3.456	21.870	26.188	19.019
Vote: 144 Uganda Police Force						
1256 Police Services	370.008	403.058	82.128	402.955	481.702	481.750
Total for Vote:	370.008	403.058	82.128	402.955	481.702	481.750
Vote: 145 Uganda Prisons						
1257 Prison and Correctional Services	85.491	102.026	19.355	102.423	121.425	121.708
Total for Vote:	85.491	102.026	19.355	102.423	121.425	121.708
Vote: 148 Judicial Service Commission						
1258 Recruitment, Discipline, Research & Civic Education	2.044	3.179	0.514	3.179	3.807	14.822
Total for Vote:	2.044	3.179	0.514	3.179	3.807	14.822
Total for Sector:	829.046	820.000	180.802	746.278	888.301	857.863

* Excluding Taxes and Arrears and including NTR

(i) The Total Budget over the Medium Term

The aggregated MTEF budget projections for the next FY 2015/16, indicate that the sector will receive 746.278bn a 9% reduction of UGX. 73.722bn from UGX. 820.0bn in FY 2014/15. In the medium term, it's projected to increase to UGX. 888.301bn and UGX 857.863bn in FY 2016/17 and FY 2017/18 respectively. The major reduction was on the budget for the Directorate of Immigration and Citizenship Control which was reduced from UGX.119.254bn to UGX.44.864bn after undertaking the National ID project. However, this significant drop in the NSIS Project funding will affect payment of outstanding contractual obligations, procurement of additional blank National ID cards, settling up of the National ID Disaster Recovery site as well as operational expenses for the project.

(ii) The major expenditure allocations in the sector

(iii) The major planned changes in resource allocations within the sector

The projected budget for most of the sector agencies has remained stagnant. The major reduction was on the budget for the Directorate of Immigration and Citizenship Control which was reduced from UGX.119.254bn to UGX.44.864bn after undertaking the National ID project. However, this significant drop in the NSIS Project funding will affect payment of outstanding contractual obligations, procurement of additional blank National ID cards, settling up of the National ID Disaster Recovery site as well as operational expenses for the project.

Table S3.2: Major Changes in Sector Resource Allocation

Proposed changes in 2015/16 Allocations and Outputs from those planned for in 2014/15:	Justification for proposed Changes in Expenditure and Outputs
Vote: 007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	

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Proposed changes in 2015/16 Allocations and Outputs from those planned for in 2014/15:	Justification for proposed Changes in Expenditure and Outputs
<i>Vote Function: 1299 Policy, Planning and Support Services</i>	
Output: 12 49 99 Arrears	
<i>Change in Allocation (US\$ bn):</i> -2.100	
Arrears were for Payment of Rent.	
Vote: 109 Law Development Centre	
<i>Vote Function: 1201 Legal Training</i>	
Output: 12 54 01 Legal Training	
<i>Change in Allocation (US\$ bn):</i> -0.766	
Increase in number of Bar Course students	<i>Training of more students on the Bar Course and improving quality of LDC graduates will greatly improve service delivery of the administrators of Justice. This therefore calls for recruitment of more lecturers and expansion of the infrastructure. 30 more lecturers need to be recruited and one building block consisting of 20 firm rooms, a resource centre and bookshop need to be constructed.</i>
Vote: 120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control	
<i>Vote Function: 1204 Citizenship and Immigration Services</i>	
Output: 12 11 04 Policy, monitoring and public relations.	
<i>Change in Allocation (US\$ bn):</i> -3.100	
After completion of the mass enrollment exercise under the NSIS project, there is a justifiable reduction in budgetary allocation for publicity and monitoring.	<i>However, despite the reduction in allocation, publicity and monitoring activities remain key and essential during national Identity card issuance. Implementation of the National ID system is expected to ensure an accurate electoral register, fight economic crimes and ensure national security through proper people identification.</i>
<i>Vote Function: 1277 Citizenship and Immigration Services</i>	
Output: 12 11 77 Purchase of Specialised Machinery & Equipment	
<i>Change in Allocation (US\$ bn):</i> -21.057	
No more additional equipment/kits is required for registration of citizens. H/e equipment for decentralised passport issuance required for Arua will be procured.	<i>Decentralisation of immigration services including passport issuance enhances access to services especially to the poor and vulnerable.</i>
<i>Vote Function: 1206 Citizenship and Immigration Services</i>	
Output: 12 11 06 Identity Cards issued.	
<i>Change in Allocation (US\$ bn):</i> -50.095	
After completion of mass enrollment of citizens, there is a reduction in operational costs such as payment of wages, allowance etc. This explains the reduction in allocation.	<i>The recurrent costs of the Data and Personalisation Center in Kololo such as data processing, data transfer, establishing a data recovery site among others must be fully funded for sustainability of the project activities and transition into a Registration Authority.</i>
Vote: 133 Directorate of Public Prosecutions	
<i>Vote Function: 1272 Public Prosecutions</i>	
Output: 12 55 72 Government Buildings and Administrative Infrastructure	
<i>Change in Allocation (US\$ bn):</i> 0.780	
Funds will be allocated for procurement and installation of solar power units in places with no power supply.	
<i>Vote Function: 1299 Public Prosecutions</i>	
Output: 12 55 99 Arrears	
<i>Change in Allocation (US\$ bn):</i> -0.861	
<i>Vote Function: 1276 Public Prosecutions</i>	
Output: 12 55 76 Purchase of Office and ICT Equipment, including Software	
<i>Change in Allocation (US\$ bn):</i> -0.975	
Funds will be allocated for procurement and installation of ICT equipment to improve productivity	
Vote: 144 Uganda Police Force	
<i>Vote Function: 1204 Police Services</i>	
Output: 12 56 04 Community Based Policing	
<i>Change in Allocation (US\$ bn):</i> 4.900	
The allocations are meant to boost community policing programmes following its launch by H.E the President of Uganda during the centenary celebrations	<i>Community Policing has been adopted as the foundation strategy for preventing and fighting crime because of the community involvement and partnerships. This will contribute to the continued decline in crime rate which is a precursor in attracting investment and enhancing economic growth which is key to the NDP objectives</i>

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Proposed changes in 2015/16 Allocations and Outputs from those planned for in 2014/15:	Justification for proposed Changes in Expenditure and Outputs
<p><i>Vote Function: 1208 Police Services</i></p> <p>Output: 12 56 08 Police Accommodation and Welfare</p> <p>Change in Allocation (US\$ bn): -4.800</p> <p>The money is allocated to community based policing for enhancing the Muyenga community police model</p>	<p><i>This is to provide logistical support to police personnel to improve efficiency in policing and service delivery</i></p>
<p><i>Vote Function: 1299 Police Services</i></p> <p>Output: 12 56 99 Arrears</p> <p>Change in Allocation (US\$ bn): -9.591</p> <p>Police received Shs 9.591bn for arrears during the FY 2014/15. However, in the FY 2015/16 there is no provision for arrears. This may affect the smooth operations of the police</p>	<p><i>The operations of police can not be postponed because of the nature of crime and unpredictable situations yet police has to respond to restore law and order. There is need to provide for arrears so that suppliers do not stop supplying police with the vital resources that affects performance and service delivery.</i></p>
<p>Vote: 145 Uganda Prisons</p> <p><i>Vote Function: 1280 Prison and Correctional Services</i></p> <p>Output: 12 57 80 Construction and Rehabilitation of Prisons</p> <p>Change in Allocation (US\$ bn): 1.892</p> <p>Increased allocation to cater for construction and rehabilitation of prisons and staff quarters and complete all ongoing construction projects</p>	<p><i>The transfer is meant to enhance security in prisons and also Safe guard against terrorists and other high profile prisoners and improve on staff welfare through improved housing</i></p>
<p><i>Vote Function: 1277 Prison and Correctional Services</i></p> <p>Output: 12 57 77 Purchase of Specialised Machinery & Equipment</p> <p>Change in Allocation (US\$ bn): -1.573</p> <p>Allocation reduced and transferred to output 125780 to cater for construction of staff houses and completion of prison constructions</p>	<p><i>This re allocation to cater for construction and rehabilitation of prisons to improve security, increase holding capacity, reduce congestion and staff quarters to improve staff living conditions.</i></p>
<p><i>Vote Function: 1299 Prison and Correctional Services</i></p> <p>Output: 12 57 99 Arrears</p> <p>Change in Allocation (US\$ bn): -18.598</p> <p>Water arrears were provided for the FY2013/2014 but not yet provided for 2015/2016 and the subsequent years</p>	<p><i>There is has been inadequate provision of funds to cater for utility bills of water and electricy causing shortfalls and accumulation of arrears. Funds need to be allocated to cater for arrears and increase allocation to utilities to avoid any further accumulation of arrears</i></p>

* Excluding Taxes and Arrears

S4: Challenges, Unfunded Outputs for 2015/16 and the Medium Term

This section sets out the highest priority outputs in 2015/16 and the medium term which the sector has been unable to fund in its spending plans.

Enforcement of laws: The rule of law is not just about the enactment of laws, nor about their simplification, it is the enforcement of the law in practice that counts. The sector is therefore investing in the creation of legal and procedural awareness and the provision of resources necessary for the effective enforcement of enacted legislation.

Access to JLOS services: JLOS services remains largely inaccessible outside of urban settings and particularly for socially and economically disadvantaged groups. Institutional barriers to access to JLOS Services, such as technical, cost and related barriers to access to the services of the frontline JLOS institutions must be addressed and the sector must ensure that vulnerable people access JLOS services.

Performance and institutional productivity: JLOS Service Delivery and institutional productivity remain low, there is therefore need to address the functionality of institutions and ensuring institutional and individual performance accountability. There is therefore need to urgently staff the JLOS institutions with the right number and quality of staff that are reasonably remunerated and facilitated to perform.

Public perception of corruption in JLOS institutions: the public continuously ranks the sector institutions among the top corrupt agencies. To address this perception the sector must fully implement the JLOS anti-corruption strategy without delay. **Welfare of staff especially in police and prisons:** the general leaving conditions of our uniformed officers and men in police and prisons remains poor to the greatest extent. The

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sector must therefore prioritize access to a house and clean water to the staff in uniform.

Delay to constitute Local Council Court: the sector believes Local Council Courts are vital in the delivery of justice in communities. The sector has continued to invest in building the capacity of the LCC to deliver justice. However the continued delay to elect LCI and II has negatively affected the sector efforts. It is therefore important the councils are fully constituted and made operational.

Limited capital budgets, suspension of aid by some JLOS DPG and high cost of rent: sector institutions continue to wallow with the high cost of rent for office accommodation and yet the capital development funds allocated to them cannot allow them construct office accommodation. This is also complicated by the fact that The Royal Netherlands Government suspended aid to JLOS following the passing of Anti Homosexuality Act which was later on nullified by the Constitutional Court. The government is therefore urged to support the sector bid to put up office accommodation under the JLOS House Project.

Table S4.1: Additional Output Funding Requests

Additional Requirements for Funding and Outputs in 2015/16	Justification of Requirement for Additional Outputs and Funding
<i>Vote Function: 1203 Legislation and Legal services</i>	
Output: 1201 03 Civil Suits defended in Court	
Funding Requirement (US\$ Bn) 1.400	
1. Defending Civil Suits in Courts of Law - UGX. 500m 2. Facilitating Government witnesses to attend court sessions - Shs.100.0m 3. Representation of Government in international for - Shs. 800m	<p><i>Defending Civil Suits in Courts of Law</i></p> <p><i>The Attorney General's chambers is mandated to represent government in all courts of law in all civil matters. This includes cases in regional and international courts such as the East African Court of Justice, Arbitrations in London and Washington. The State Attorneys therefore must attend court to effectively represent government failure of which government will lose the cases. This could lead to escalation of court wards which currently stand at 265bn.</i></p> <p><i>Effective representation of government requires provision of transport (vehicles), adequate budgets for travel inland, fuel and lubricants, allowances and motor vehicle maintenance and repair as well as stationery and printing services.</i></p> <p><i>Currently, a total of Shs. 883m is provided for defending civil suits in courts. Of this, Shs.742m (83.5%) is earmarked for employee costs (wages) leaving only Shs.147m for service costs i.e. court attendance and other operations annually. therefore the UGX.147m meant for court attendance (per diem, fuel, air tickets) both at home and abroad as well as verification of compensation claims nationwide is nothing compared to the volume of work. To effectively represent government in courts, the Ministry requires UGX. 500m for operations annually.</i></p> <p><i>Facilitating Government witnesses to attend court sessions</i></p> <p><i>Similarly, government loses some high profile cases due to lack of potential witnesses. Potential witnesses require facilitation in a form of transport and upkeep. The Ministry does not have a budget line for facilitating potential witnesses to appear in Courts and Human Rights Tribunals in defence of Government. Failure to do so Government will continue losing a lot of money through loss of cases due to lack of evidence. Loss of high profile cases by Government needs to be reduced by facilitating principal witnesses to attend Courts and Human Rights Tribunals.</i></p> <p><i>The Parliamentary and Legal Affairs Committee recommended that Government provides a budget to enable the Attorney General bring witnesses to Court. As a start a provision of Shs.100.0m was recommended.</i></p>

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Additional Requirements for Funding and Outputs in 2015/16	Justification of Requirement for Additional Outputs and Funding
	<p><i>Representation of Government in international fora.</i></p> <p><i>The ministry is mandated to represent government in various regional and international fora for Contract negotiations and arbitrations. Currently, the provision of Shs.353m for travel abroad is inadequate. A total of Shs. 800m is required.</i></p> <p><i>Remuneration of State Attorneys</i></p> <p><i>The Ministry is committed to obtain and retain skilled, committed and well motivated employees. Over the past few years, the ministry has recruited 15 new state attorneys per annum. However, its faced with challenge of retain these state attorneys due to the low remuneration compared to the private sector. As a result, the turnover of the staff has remained high leading to loss of skilled attorneys. In 2008, H.E the President directed that the salaries of State Attorneys be enhanced. However, the Shs.5bn which was availed was spread over several institutions making the increase a paltry amount for each State Attorney.</i></p>
<p><i>Vote Function:1201 Support to the Justice Law and Order Sector</i></p> <p>Output: 1205 01 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs-JLOS</p> <p>Funding Requirement (US\$ Bn) 28.600</p> <p>1.Support to the Construction of a JLOS House and appellate courts Criminal Court house and Police headquarters - UGX. 28.6bn</p>	<p><i>Support to the Construction of a JLOS House and appellate courts Criminal Court house and Police headquarters</i></p> <p><i>The JLOS House project is being implemented through a public private partnership and is in advance stages of procurement. The project does however require continued, monitoring and due diligence and will require additional support towards the processes of contracting and financial closure. As a requirement under PPP we have to execute guarantees equivalent to 10% of the construction costs. This is estimated at USD 10million. Realization of a JLOS house will impact positively in several ways i.e. save the sector of over USD7.0m paid in rent annually, enhance affordability and accessibility of legal and judicial services in a one start and stop centre.</i></p>
<p><i>Vote Function:1204 Legal Training</i></p> <p>Output: 1254 04 Community Legal Services</p> <p>Funding Requirement (US\$ Bn)</p> <p>More Legal Aid clinics would be created in various districts.the number of diversion and reconciliation cases handled would increase.</p>	<p><i>More funds would enable the Legal aid Clinic to increase on the number of juveniles diverted,number of cases reconciled as well as the handling of more Walk in clients.</i></p>
<p><i>Vote Function:1206 Citizenship and Immigration Services</i></p> <p>Output: 1211 06 Identity Cards issued.</p> <p>Funding Requirement (US\$ Bn) 156.323</p> <p>Payment of contractual obligations under the NSIS 2010 contract, completion of UPPC Entebbe National ID Data Personalisation Center, supply of additional 4 million blank ID cards, setting up the National ID disaster recovery site and operational expenses for data and personalisation center.</p>	<p><i>There is need to supply the additional 4 million blank ID cards to cover the shortfall in the number of cards supplied. Equally, the outstanding contractual obligations to Muhlbauer need to be paid in full for the smooth running of the project. The UPPC structures in Entebbe is due for completion to permanently house the proposed Registration Authority. Given the importance of the National Identification system in fighting crime and identity fraud, its relevance in the EAC intergration process, it is imperative that the identified activities be funded. The additional cards will cost UGX 21 billion, outstanding contractual obligation is UGX 25.36 billion; meanwhile the outstanding UPPC contractual obligation is UGX 1.96 billion. Establishing a disaster recovery site expected to cost UGX 27.8 billion(8 million euros). The proposed Registration Authority requires UGX 109 billion for its operations against a provision of UGX 28.8 billion.</i></p>
<p><i>Vote Function:1202 Police Services</i></p> <p>Output: 1256 02 Criminal Investigations</p> <p>Funding Requirement (US\$ Bn) 48.900</p> <p>>> Currently the funding to CIID is Shs 5bn making it difficult for them to complete investigations of</p>	<p><i>>> The Directorate needs to be adequately funded to be able to investigate and conclude all crimes. Due to inadequate funding, CIID is incapacitated and cannot investigate and conclude all cases registered. For example; to</i></p>

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Additional Requirements for Funding and Outputs in 2015/16	Justification of Requirement for Additional Outputs and Funding
registered 100,000 cases in a year at a cost of Shs2.1m	investigate a capital offence, CIID needs shs. 2,102,027. However, the funding for CID investigations in 2013 was shs 4,852,789,000 This means out of the 25,550 capital cases registered in 2013, (Homicide 2,326, Robberies 3,620, Fraud 9,998, Terrorism 8, Defilement 9,598), only 2,308 (9%) could be investigated leaving 23,242 (91%) as case backlog. Therefore for CIID to be able to complete investigations of capital cases, it requires Shs 48.9bn annually.
Output: 1256 09 Police, Command, Control and Planning	
Funding Requirement (US\$ Bn) 12.000	>> Police lacks adequate office and residential accommodation and the problem has been exacerbated by the creation of new districts and sub counties where police has no such accommodation. The Shs 3.6bn provided in the MTEF for rent is inadequate which requires additional Shs 1.4bn. Police requires to capitalize its Engineering Department to cope up with the challenge of inadequate accommodation. Complete Nateete police station.
The expansion of police services to the newly created districts and sub counties has resulted into increased need for police to rent 302 offices and staff houses at Shs 5bn. Police is also to capitalize its Engineering Department at Shs 3.0bn, complete Natete Police Station at Shs 4bn.	
<i>Vote Function: 1202 Prison and Correctional Services</i>	
Output: 1257 02 Prisoners and Staff Welfare	
Funding Requirement (US\$ Bn) 81.035	PRISONERS' FEEDING
Feeding of a daily average of 45,534 Prisoners – shs 28.26	Feeding of a daily average of 45,534 Prisoners at shs.3, 000 per prisoner per day requires shs.49.66bn. Provided is shs.21.44bn hence a shortfall of shs.28.26bn. At current level of investment, prison farm production is projected to produce food worth shs.8bn; the overall shortfall will be shs.20.26bn;
Dressing 7600 uniformed staff – shs6.51bn	INADEQUATE STAFF UNIFORM, PRISONERS' UNIFORMS AND BEDDINGS
Provision of clothing and beddings to a daily average of 45,534 prisoners – 4.715bn (shs0.968bn for prisoners' uniform, shs1.469bn for prisoners' blankets and shs2.278bn for felt mattresses)	STAFF UNIFORMS: Each staff is entitled to at least two pairs of uniforms with accessories and protective gear (Rain coats, gum boots, water bottles, shoes helmets, etc). Currently each staff is provided with only 1 pair of uniform that he has to wear on a daily basis. No protective gear is provided. Non provision of uniform is not only an embarrassment to the State but also a source of insecurity on part of staff and the public. To dress all uniformed staff with 2 complete pairs of uniform, shs.7.43bn is required. For FY 2015/2016 a provision of shs.0.92bn has been made, hence a shortfall of shs.6.51bn. PRISONERS' UNIFORMS AND BEDDINGS A prisoner is entitled to 2 pairs of uniform, a blanket, and a felt mattress. 80% of prisoners have no appropriate beddings and resources are not sufficient for providing 2 pairs of uniform per prisoner. In some prisons, prisoners have no beddings at all and sleep on the bare floor if they cannot provide for themselves. For a daily average of 45,534 prisoners; Shs1.548bn is required for adequate provision of prisoners' uniform, shs.0.58bn has been provided leaving a shortfall of shs.0.968bn; Shs.2.669bn is required for provision of 2 blankets per prisoner, shs.1.2bn has been provided, leaving a shortfall of shs.1.469bn and shs.2.278bn is required for provision of felt mattresses. No provision has been made. Non provision of these items is a human rights violation.
Providing proper accommodation to over 6,500 staff not properly housed – shs38.8bn	
Provision of adequate health services in prisons- shs2.75bn	
	About 6,500 out of 7,600 staff are not properly housed. They stay in

Section 3: Justice, Law and Order Sector

Additional Requirements for Funding and Outputs in 2015/16	Justification of Requirement for Additional Outputs and Funding
	<p><i>improvised houses, uniports, Finamores, canteens, while others rent at their own cost. This may explain high staff attrition rate of over 250 staff per year. This also compromises security of the prison and the public at large.</i></p> <p><i>To provide a two bed roomed house per staff for 500 staff per annum requires Shs.40bn (Shs.80million per housing unit) – phased over 10 years</i></p> <p>PRISONS HEALTH SERVICES</p> <p><i>High TB prevalence of 654/100,000 (c/f to national rate of 300/100,000) and lack of TB isolation facilities.</i> <i>Limited capacity for TB pre-entry screening services (is done in only 24 out of 242 prisons)</i> <i>High HIV/AIDs prevalence of approx. 11% among inmates (national rate is 6.4%).</i> <i>The coverage of HIV/AIDS services is limited to only 15% of the health units in UPS.</i> <i>Low staffing of health facilities: 218 (50%) out of 436 posts.</i> <i>To adequately provide health services in prisons requires an annual provision of shs.3.8bn against a provision of shs.1.05bn leaving a short fall of shs.2.75bn.</i></p>
Output: 1257 05 Prisons Management	
Funding Requirement (US\$ Bn) 54.174 Outstanding utility bills; Food - Shs6.8bn Electricity – shs16.9bn Water – shs2.1bn Annual budget requirement; Water - shs2.088bn Electricity - shs7.760bn Land surveying – shs1.68 Application of modern technology in documentation and prisoners’ profiling – shs5.2bn	<p>LOW STAFF NUMBERS AND HIGH STAFF ATTRITION</p> <p><i>The current level of custodial staffing is 5,382 against the required 15,178 at the projected prisoners’ population of 45,534 (more 9,796 staff required) Prisoners population has increased from a daily average of 39,278 prisoners in FY2012/13 to 41,616 (September, 2014), and is projected at 45,534 in (FY2014/2016);</i> <i>Custodial staff to prisoner ratio is 1:8 against 1:3 which is ideal.</i> <i>Annual average of over 250 staff leave the service due to poor conditions of work, among others</i> <i>Currently only 1,338 trainees are undergoing training at Prisons Training school. This will reduce the custodial staff prisoner ratio to only 1:7 against an ideal of 1:3.</i></p>
	<p>OUTSTANDING UTILITY BILLS;</p>
	<p><i>As at 30th September 2014, outstanding bills had accumulated to;</i></p>
	<p><i>Food - Shs6.8bn</i> <i>Electricity – shs16.9bn</i> <i>Water – shs2.1bn</i></p>
	<p><i>No provision on food, water and electricity arrears has been made in FY2015/2016.</i></p>
	<p><i>Annual budget requirement for water is shs.2.088bn; electricity is shs.7.760bn against a provision of shs.1.3bn for water, and shs3.754bn for electricity.</i></p>
	<p>LAND SURVEYING.</p>
	<p><i>176 pieces of land (72.7%) of all prisons land are not surveyed and the service faces challenges of protecting this land from illegal claimants and encroachers. Titling and surveying all 176 prisons land at a rate of shs10</i></p>

Section 3: Justice, Law and Order Sector

Additional Requirements for Funding and Outputs in 2015/16

Justification of Requirement for Additional Outputs and Funding

million per piece of land requires shs1.76bn. Shs80million has been provided leaving a shortfall of shs1.68bn.

LOW APPLICATION OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY IN DOCUMENTATION AND PRISONERS' PROFILING

There is absence of appropriate data management systems, appropriate software applications, and policy framework for technological development of prisons which compromises the safety and security of prisons.

There is no application of technology in the identification, management and control of prisoners in terms of CCTV cameras and biometric technology.

The record keeping and management system is manual in all the 242 prisons and 15 prison regions.

Low ICT development, in terms of hardware, software, and training to facilitate prisoners' identification, classification, segregation, and control. Required for providing and sustaining the necessary infrastructure is shs.5.2billion