

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)

	2014/15 Outturn	2015/16		MTEF Budget Projections			
		Approved Budget	Spent by End Sept	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
Recurrent	Wage	240.131	305.156	72.363	304.719	290.755	305.293
	Non Wage	306.936	441.408	102.743	437.935	519.366	612.852
Development	GoU	281.978	282.382	24.185	282.382	334.187	388.500
	Ext. Fin.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
GoU Total		829.046	1,028.945	199.292	1,025.036	1,144.309	1,306.645
Total GoU+Ext Fin. (MTEF)		829.046	1,028.945	199.292	1,025.036	1,144.309	1,306.645
<i>Non Tax Revenue</i>		<i>0.000</i>	<i>16.413</i>	<i>1.401</i>	<i>22.292</i>	<i>23.892</i>	<i>39.892</i>
Grand Total		829.046	1,045.359	200.693	1,047.328	1,168.201	1,346.537

* 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 key outcomes. These are also highlighted as sector priorities in the NDP II including a) Improving the legal, policy and regulatory environment that is conducive for doing business to create wealth and employment; b) Enhancing access to JLOS services particularly for vulnerable persons; c) Rights promotion in order to ensure accountability, inclusive growth and competitiveness in Uganda; and d) Fighting corruption in order to strengthen Uganda's competitiveness for wealth creation and inclusive growth. These outcomes are aligned to the National Development Plan Objective which provides for strengthening good governance, defence and security.

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 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

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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

Strengthening the rule of law and due process through enacting and enforcing key laws as well as improvements in access to the law is essential in building the public confidence in the justice system. To achieve this, the JLOS focus is on ensuring quick passage of policies and laws to address emerging issues as well as simplification of the laws and policies and translating them into local languages.

In the third year of implementation of SIP III, JLOS focused attention on ensuring certainty of laws, enforcement of existing legislation and fast tracking the enactment of pending legislation. The sector too supported and buttressed the key negotiators at EAC, IGADD and COMESA ensuring that Uganda's interests were taken care of during the regional integration processes.

Recognizing the constraints brought about by applying obsolete and inadequate laws (both in content and

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procedures) and aware of the need to match the current international, institutional, operational and societal demands the sector fast tracked the enactment and enforcement of some of the JLOS institutional establishment operational laws and regulations to enhance service delivery. Out of 30 JLOS establishment/operational laws targeted during the SIP III period, 5 Bills were enacted, 9 Bills were passed by Cabinet and tabled before in Parliament and 16 Bills are before Cabinet. This brings the cumulative total of Bills enacted over the SIP III period to 19. The sector also conducted and completed seven studies aimed at addressing some of the existing operational bottlenecks as well as addressing new and emerging areas of law.

Independence of JLOS institutions is critical to the Sector's efforts to reduce to ensure that institutions are sufficiently empowered to execute their mandates. The Chief Justice and Deputy Chief Justice were appointed and assumed office which has enhanced the leadership of the Judiciary and the establishment of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeal respectively.

In ensuring that Administrative Service Delivery Standards are harmonized, UPF simplified the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs); UPS reviewed the Prisons Standing Orders; Management Guidelines for Remand Homes and Rehabilitation Centres were developed; promotion of Plea Bargaining Programme at the High Court; developed a child justice strategy to foster overall protection of children in contact with the law among others.

In the first quarter of FY 2015/16, the following key outputs were realized.

MoJCA drafted and monitored the passage of several laws through Parliament. Specifically, 10 Bills were drafted and published, 4 Acts and 19 Statutory Instruments published. The Bills drafted and published include:-

- i. Uganda Cancer Institute, Bill, No.15 of 2015.
- ii. Financial Institutions (Amendment) Bill, No.16 of 2015.
- iii. National Council for Disability (Amendment) Bill, No.17 of 2015.
- iv. National Council for Older Persons (Amendment) Bill, No.18 of 2015.
- v. National Council for Youth (Amendment) Bill, No.19 of 2015.
- vi. National Women Council (Amendment) Bill, No.20 of 2015.
- vii. Capital Markets authority (Amendment) Bill, No.21 of 2015.
- viii. Presidential Elections (Amendment) Bill, No.22 of 2015.
- ix. Parliamentary Elections (Amendment) Bill, No.23 of 2015.
- x. Electoral Commission (Amendment) Bill, No.24 of 2015.

Under the reform and simplification of laws, the ULRC finalised study report on Births and Death Registration Act; Study report and draft bill for Evidence Act finalized. Consultations were completed for the Amnesty model law as well as the study report and draft Bill on the study to regulate fundraisings; report and Bill submitted to MoJCA. Under revision of laws, final checking of 8 volumes completed for the revised Principal Laws Revised volume 24 of the Statutory Instruments; concept note prepared for the consolidation of the Grey book. Consolidated laws relating to Elections

In terms of policy review, the UPF conducted consultations on the development of a Gender Policy developed to mainstream gender issues in policing. DCIC drafted guidelines for issuance of visas and handling passport applications and provided general legal advice to the Ministry on 24 passport applications and 37 citizenship applications.

In the same period, MoJCA received 1,346 contracts and MoUs for review and approval, of which 87% (1,168) contracts had been reviewed and responded to; which is a commendable performance. MoJCA also received 216 requests for Legal Advice from MDAs, 80% of which i.e. 173 were responded to. Most of those not responded to lacked sufficient information backing them and requests for additional information

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from MDAs were not replied to in time. 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

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

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

Over the last one year, recruitment of personnel was undertaken in UPF, UPS, DPP and Judiciary leading to favourable reduction of workloads. With continuous lobbying the Industrial Court was revived. JLOS registered a 30% steady growth in disposal of cases following the increase in staffing in key JLOS institutions, procurement of Court recording equipment and automation of services, adoption of performance targets for judicial officers among others. Also achieved were continued reduction in crime rate and a reduction of children committing crime. There was a 13% reduction in the rate of adult reoffending from 26.7% to 23% as a result of strong rehabilitation programs and the adoption of a correctional as opposed to a punitive prison approach. The sector too registered a reduction in average length of stay on remand for adult capital offenders to 10.5 months which is 25% above the targeted 14months expectation at this point in the implementation of the SIPIII. This is attributed to adoption of new innovations such as plea bargaining which partly addressed the challenge of over stay on remand after committal in some prisons covered under the pilot programme. Investments in training have resulted in improved investigations and growth in conviction rates now at 64%. Experiments on state provision of legal aid have taken momentum and expanded to cover more districts/regions. The sector also recorded an improvement in the ease of doing business following the reduction in lead times for registration of businesses however there is need to address issues of insolvency. It is worth noting that according the 2015 World Bank Doing Business report Uganda improved by two places from position 131 to 129.

In the first quarter of FY 2015/16, the following key outputs were realized.

Case Disposal

In the first quarter, the Supreme Court disposed of 3 Civil appeals. In the Court of Appeal, 59 Civil Cases; including 15 Civil Appeals and 44 Civil Applications. 22 Constitutional Appeals and 25 Cases were disposed of, including (21 Criminal Appeals and 4 Criminal Applications). In the High Court, 1,304 Civil suits, 460 Commercial suits, 639 Criminal suits, 424 Family suits and 326 Land Cases and 92 Anti Corruption cases disposed of. At Magistrate Court level, 15,088 were disposed. These included, 7,384 at Chief Magistrates; 6,407 at Magistrate G.1 and, 1,297 at Magistrate G.II. The renovation of Mpigi commenced while the procurement process for others is ongoing.

Administration of Estates

The Administrator General attended to all clients country wide and by the end of First quarter FY2015/16, a total of 1109 new files for clients. This figure includes files opened at regional offices. The Administrator General also inspected 26 estates and granted 4 letters of Administration. In the same period 15 estates were successfully filed for winding up; made 783 Certificates of No objection were issued; and effected 42 Land Transfers, 256 Family Arbitrations and 260 Family Mediations were also concluded.

Regulation of the Legal Profession

The Department of Law Council under its Disciplinary Committee concluded 35 cases against errant lawyers in 9 committee Sittings. The department currently has a backlog of 687 cases. The Department also inspected 26 new Chambers /Law firms, 16 Legal Service Providers inspection of Universities and schools teaching law was scheduled to take place in second Quarter. Inspection of old law firms will be conducted

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in second quarter. The number of sittings was affected by lack of quorum for the committees thereby reducing the number of concluded cases.

Citizenship and Immigration Control

During the first quarter, DCIC facilitated travel for citizens through issuance of 32,970 Ugandan citizens issued national passports. To facilitate travel within the East African Community, 83 Ugandan citizens issued East African passports. Passport issuance systems in Mbarara, Mbale, Pretoria, Washington and London maintained and operational. In the first quarter, DCIC facilitated investment in the country through issuance of 2,230 work permits. 1,346 dependants of work permit holders issued with dependant passes comprised of 631 children, 653 spouses, and 62 other forms of dependants.

Law Education and reporting

The LDC is providing legal training to 435 students on the Bar Course; 400 students on the Diploma in Law Course; 50 students on Diploma in Human Rights Course; 337 students on the Administrative Officers Law Course. The LDC has also introduced 4 streams for the Bar Course.

Trained 435 Bar Course students in Clinical Legal Education and alternative Dispute Resolution. Handled 250 walk in clients in the seven Legal Aid Clinic Centres and registered 70 cases for reconciliation in 14 courts. Under the diversion program, 110 register cases for diversion of juveniles in 9 districts. Procured 40 bicycles for fit persons for Kamuli and Kamwenge district.

Policing Services

In prevention and detection of crime, police recorded 9,011 reported cases, investigated 6,284 cases, submitted 2,132 cases to DPP and took 1,595 cases to court and secured 132 convictions. Trained 250 officers in police disciplinary court procedures Sensitized 3,000 volunteer crime preventers to enhance community policing.

Under protection of life and security of property, continued to train the additional 3,500 new recruits (30% females) to reduce the police: population ratio from 1:819 to 1:757 basing on the census population of 35M people. Increased traffic deployment to enforce the Traffic and Road safety Act and mitigate traffic jam in major towns. UPF opened a marine detach at Sabagolo on L.Albert; received 50 vehicles and 2 helicopters to enhance operations and emergency response.

In regional integration and cooperation, UPF participated in EAPPCO conferences and meetings and also participated in a continental field training exercises in South Africa to assess combat readiness of African forces in peacekeeping operations and contributed peace keeping forces to the Regional East African Standby Force.

Policing the first phase of the 2016 general elections beginning with the pre-election (Party primary elections, delegates conferences and Campaigns of the Presidential candidates) was undertaken.

Promotion of professionalism and management accountability. Various infrastructural development were achieved as follows Natete roofed, Kabale, Morulem, Napak, Yumbe, Buliisa, Lumino Police Stations and phase 2 super structure of Logistics and Engineering Headquarters and foundation for the Police mariner completed. Storage facilities at Ikafe, Kabalye and Olilim Police training Schools constructed. The Police College at Bwebajja operationalized. Paid 6.3% (of the 30%) payment for bulk procurement of operational and specialized vehicles.

Prisons Services

Under rehabilitation and re-integration of offenders, 9,274 prisoners are undergoing life skills training (9,156 in agricultural skills and 118 in vocational skills training-Carpentry, tailoring, metal fabrication, hand craft and screen printing); 12,888 offenders linked to the outside world; 800 prisoners reintegrated to their communities; All prisoners and staff given spiritual guidance; 2,335 prisoners on educational

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programmes in 10 prisons supported with scholastic materials; Guidance and counseling given to 15,182 prisoners and all staff; Recidivism expected to reduce from 23% to 21%.

A daily average of 45,125 prisoners looked after and dressed with a pair of uniform each, 7,435 staff dressed with a pair of uniform each; procured; all prisoners with 2 pieces of blankets each; sanitary items provided to all prisoners – a daily average of 2,066 female prisoners provided with adequate sanitary items; 247 prisons provided with kitchen utensils. Staff welfare improved through supporting female staff and spouses to male staff under NAADS programme; Duty free shop materials procured and sold to staff - enabling at least 87 staff to construct homes; 240 babies staying with their mothers in prison looked after; 662 staff living with HIV/AIDS supported.

The Community Service has continued diverting the petty offenders into community service. In the first quarter, 2,117 Community Service orders were issued as follows: Eastern (336), Kampala Extra (797), Central (315), Western (261) and Northern (408). The NGO Bill 2015 tabled in Parliament for 2nd reading and before the whole house for debate 245 new NGOs were registered and 284 NGO permits renewed.

Marked firearms from 9 UPDF training institutions; 647 police guns were marked in a mop-up exercise in the 8 regions and destroyed 100 UPDF guns at a public function on the International Peace Day celebrations in Mbarara. Trained 16 officers on the newly acquired marking equipment. Conducted a one day public lecture to the students leaders from the higher institutions of learning on the dangers associated with Small Arms. Conducted sensitization of 628 district and local leaders on the dangers of illicit small arms proliferation during a training on fostering Patriotism and Nationalism in Amuru district.

New forensic cases (268) were received; while a total of 164 cases were analyzed and reported (61.2% of received cases). A total of 06 witness summons were received and responded to by experts and responded to. Initiated payment for DNA reagents to honor outstanding obligation; A total of 20,760,000 was realized from 5 cases under Questioned Documents Division yielding UGX.1m and 35 cases for paternity/relationship tests UGX. 19.760m.

DGAL trained 6 staff in Lead Auditors (2) and four in QMS; conducted one Quality Management review in preparation for readiness for accreditation. Pre-Assessment of Pesticide Residue Laboratory (PRL) by External Lead Assessor from Turkey Accreditation body. Conducted Proficiency tests for Water & Environment, PRL, and Food & Drugs Divisions. Submitted Management review reports and internal Quality audit reports to the accreditation body Documents

Recruitment, Discipline, Research & Civic Education

Under recruitment of Judicial Officers, the JSC had 476 applicants shortlisted for different judicial positions; 5 Justices were appointed to the Supreme Court (2 of which were female); 7 Justices appointed to the Court of Appeal (3 of which were female). In addition, the Commission made submissions to the appointing authority for the appointment of 2 Justices of the Supreme Court, 2 Justices of the Court of Appeal and 16 Justices of the High Court; and on the other hand, 3 Grade I Magistrates were confirmed in appointment.

Under the Public Complaints System, the JSC registered 29 complaints and investigated 61 cases (where two investigation trips were conducted across 12 districts); 3 Disciplinary Committee meetings were held and 36 cases were presented for action of which 10 were concluded. To enhance the planning and research function, 3 court inspection trips were carried out across 7 districts/ magisterial areas to assess work environment of Judicial Officers as well as their performance. The Commission also enhanced planning for implementation of its activities by conducting one M&E trip covering 4 districts; provided Human resource support (payment of salaries) as well as ensuring provision of auxiliary services.

Public Awareness and Participation in Justice Administration, the Directorate of Education and Public Affairs conducted 9 radio talk- shows; 1 sub county civic education workshop; 1 prison inmates' workshop

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as well as 1 performance management workshops.

Outcome 3: Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted

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

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

In the first quarter of FY 2015/16, the following key outputs were realized.

In handling complaints management mechanisms, the UHRC estimated to take an average time of 45 minutes to receive, refer and or register a complaint. The commission received a total of 798 complaints of these 504 cases were reported by males and 294 cases were reported by females. Of the received complaints 144 complaints were registered by the commission and 654 complaints were advised/ referred to other institutions.

A total of 143 alleged human rights violations were registered. 65 complaints in regard to torture, 16 complaints in regard to personal liberty, 28 complaints in regard to denial of child maintenance, 10 cases in regard to deprivation of property and 20 cases registered in regard to detention beyond 48 hours among other alleged human rights violations.

A total of 164 matters were fully investigated with 102 being backlog and 62 non-backlogs. Two bills were reviewed for human rights compliance in parliament and recommendations were made. Finalization of the inception report on human right documentation program by the consultant. A total of 76 detention facilities were inspected during the period, 11 were prisons, 19 police stations, 45 police posts and 1 military detention. The commission was able to conduct two meeting on the NAP with a total number of 85 participants of whom 50 were male and 35 were female. The main participants were from different religious denominations in Uganda such as; the Orthodox Church, Catholic Church, church of Uganda, Uganda Moslem Supreme Council, Evangelical, and Pentecostal fellowship leaders and the Business Community, Human Rights Defenders and Academia with the aim of the meeting solicit for their views in regard to the development of the national Action plan for human rights.

Informed and Empowered Citizenry: The Uganda Human Rights Commission developed, produced and disseminated 12,000 Posters on the content for School Human Rights and Peace Club. The posters enumerated the human rights and responsibilities of children. A total number of 224 radio talk shows and 650 spot messages conducted in the different regions to broadcast human rights information to the public.

The commission conducted 7 community barazas which were attended by a total number of 1108 people with 816 male and 292 female who were sensitized cross 5 districts. A total of 12 trainings were carried out during the reporting period with 1017 security agents participating of whom 593 were male and 339 were female.

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Enhanced Focus on Economic, Social and Cultural rights: The meeting with Ministry of Health-Vector Control Division office aimed at discussing UHRC report findings and interventions so far made by the Ministry to address the elephantiasis problem and an update on the progress made in implementing the recommendations made by the former UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to health on addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases.

Uganda is preparing to hold its next national general elections for presidential, parliamentary, Local Government and other elective positions in the country in March, 2016. The Electoral Commission displayed voter's register from 22nd July to 11th August 2015 in every polling station in the country. This exercise was preceded by the training of display staff at sub-county level by the Electoral Commission Staff conducted on 20th -21st July 2015. A total of 93 relevant books were bought in the library and technical support offered to five regional offices

Citizenship and Immigration Control

DCIC 331 arrested immigrants and/or investigated (of which 136 had valid immigration facilities and 81. 70 Quit notices to leave country served out of 98 new rejected entry permit applications. Concluded investigations into 52 rejected entry permit applications that were pending. Processed and submitted 23 Appeals against rejected entry permits applications. 40 Appeals processed from Hon. Minister of Internal Affairs (of which 21 rejected, 18 approved and 01 for review). Sixteen offenders of immigration law arraigned in court; of which 07 successfully prosecuted and 09 still pending before court.

Registration of Persons and Issuance of National Identity cards to all eligible persons:

During the quarter, 5,717,144 national ID cards were personalised and printed. 7,236,502 citizens were issued with national Identity cards during the quarter. All the citizens issued with national ID cards are identifiable in the National Identification register.

Policing Services

Protect and promote rights of suspects and customer care. Deployed the Suspect Profiling System (SPS) in 26 police regions. Installed 2 Electronic Notice Board at CPS Kampala and Katwe police station. Compliance unit formed to monitor corrupt practices in police. Welfare and production: Cleared 160 acres for maize growing in PTS Olilim. Sensitized 222 officers on Project Planning and Management to enhance income-generating skills in Jinja, Bugiri and Tororo.

Prisons Services

Service delivery standards, human rights observance and compliance enforced in 247 prisons; 3,600MT of maize produced in season 2015A; 2,855 acres of maize prepared and planted in 6 project farms – expected output 5,139MT, 112 acres of Maize seed planted – 60MT expected, 1,000 acres of cotton produced – expected output 500MT; access to justice enhanced through transporting a daily average of 987 inmates to 213 courts spread country wide; Prisons buildings maintained; utility bills (Water, Electricity and telephone) paid; equipment such as water pumps, boilers, radios etc. maintained; Procurement of 20 tractors and accessories, contractors for installation of CCTV cameras and other classified security equipment, procurement of Contractors to renovate Murchison Bay laboratories and staff clinic, ongoing.

Improvement of sanitation in Luzira prisons complex, construction of 14 maize cribs at Bugungu YP, Lugore, Amita, Kiburara, Kaladima and Kijumba prisons (construction works started), and installation of 2 maize rub halls at Isimba, Ibuga, ongoing; all the 17 prisons farms and other development activities monitored and evaluated.

In an effort to enhance safety and security of prisoners, staff and the public, the UPS completed construction of prisoners' wards at Ruimi, Isingiro, Amuru, and Kaabong prisons and a perimeter fence at Upper prison. Also Installation of security equipment (CCTV cameras) at Masaka and Gulu prisons in ongoing. There was enhanced security by incarcerating a daily average of 45,125 prisoners.

Under rehabilitation, reform and reintegration of prisoners, 2,335 inmates on formal educational programs

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facilitated with scholastic materials; 9, 274 inmates are undergoing training in life skills (9,156 in agricultural skills; 11 in vocational skills); 15,182 inmates given rehabilitative guidance and counseling; 12,888 inmates linked to outside world (actors of criminal justice system); 800 offenders were reintegrated back into their communities; 42 inmates trade tested in various vocational trades.

Remand population is currently at 55.4%, the daily average of 987 prisoners produced to 213 courts spread country wide – procurement of 18 vehicles ongoing.

Under protection and promotion of human rights of offenders and staff; construction of water borne toilets in 38 prisons to eliminate the ‘Night soil bucket system’ of sanitation and improve sanitation ongoing. Construction of 38 staff housing units Arua, Koboko, and Kitalya prisons is ongoing. A daily average of 45,125 prisoners looked after; All 240 children of female prisoners staying in prison given welfare support for growth and development. Medical drugs for opportunistic infections and nutritional support given to 662 staff living with HIV/AIDS.

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	2016/17 Target	Medium Term Forecast
Use of Alternative Dispute Resolution(ADR) mechanisms increased	26% (2010)	30	50% (2016)
Time taken to issue work permits (working days)	21 (2010)	10	7 (2016)
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)

Table S2.2: Performance Targets FY2016/17 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	2015/16 Spending and Targets Achieved by End Sept	2016/17 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	10	15
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	1.666	0.314	1.666

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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	2015/16 Spending and Targets Achieved by End Sept	2016/17 Proposed Budget and Planned Targets
Output: 120103	Civil Suits defended in Court		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Percentage of ex parte proceedings against the Attorney General	20	20	20
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	4.184	0.828	4.184
<i>Vote Function: 1204 Regulation of the Legal Profession</i>			
Output: 120401	Conclusion of disciplinary cases		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
% of disciplinary cases disposed off compared to cases registered	70	14	70
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.602	0.119	0.602
<i>Vote Function: 1205 Support to the Justice Law and Order Sector</i>			
Output: 120501	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs-JLOS		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
% of districts with the basic JLOS frontline services (infrastructure)	46	70	46
% of districts with the basic JLOS frontline services (Functional)	79	68	79
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	1.806	0.203	1.806
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 Laws simplified	1	0	3
No. of draft bills submitted for reform of laws	2	1	3
No of studies completed	4	2	3
Average time taken to conduct studies (months)	24	25	22
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	4.719	1.118	4.719
Output: 125202	Revision of laws		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of laws revised	200	1	100
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.851	0.197	0.851
Output: 125203	Publication and translation of laws		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of publications	4	0	3
Constitution translated into local languages	2	0	2
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.656	0.128	0.656
Vote: 109 Law Development Centre			
<i>Vote Function: 1254 Legal Training</i>			
Output: 125401	Legal Training		

Section 3: Justice, Law and Order Sector

<i>Outcome 1: Strengthened legal and policy frameworks for JLOS operations and national development</i>			
<i>Vote, Vote Function Key Output</i>	<i>Approved Budget and Targets</i>	<i>2015/16 Spending and Targets Achieved by End Sept</i>	<i>2016/17 Proposed Budget and Planned Targets</i>
% of students graduating in diploma in Law as a % of those who enrolled	80	80	80
% of students graduating in diploma in Human rights as a % of those who enrolled	90	90	90
% of students graduating in Bar course as a % of those who enrolled	55	55	55
% of students graduating in Administrative Law Course as a % of those who enrolled	86	86	86
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	<i>3.575</i>	<i>0.415</i>	<i>4.087</i>

* Excludes taxes and arrears

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>			
<i>2015/16 Planned Actions:</i>	<i>2015/16 Actions by Sept:</i>	<i>2016/17 Planned Actions:</i>	<i>MT Strategy:</i>
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. Promoting alternative dispute resolution mechanisms as well as plea bargaining.	Judicial offices recruited	Judiciary will continue to consult stakeholders on the key provision of the Bill after the much awaited amendment of the Constitution. The JSC will also expedite recruitment of Judicial Officers.	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	.	conduct More Sensitisation workshop for Government officials on breach of contracts and violation of Human Rights	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	The proposal for restructuring has already been submitted to cabinet by Ministry of Public Service. It's awaiting cabinet approval.	Follow up with Ministry of Public Service on the proposed structure	Operationalise the approved structure
Vote: 105 Law Reform Commission			
Vote Function: 12 52 Legal Reform			
Improved skills in: research, report writing, management skills, governance, legislative drafting,	Sponsored staff for training in M&E and Information management	Build staff capacity in areas of reform, revision and management.	1. Arrange tailor made trainings 2. Identify and utilize training institutions/ facilitators of repute nationally and internationally
Identify project	Developed an implementation	Reduce the average time taken	Schedule and monitor project

Section 3: Justice, Law and Order Sector

<i>Sector Outcome 1: Strengthened legal and policy frameworks for JLOS operations and national development</i>			
2015/16 Planned Actions:	2015/16 Actions by Sept:	2016/17 Planned Actions:	MT Strategy:
implementation issues / challenges	plan for each project.	to reform a law from 24 months to 18 months	implementation and ensure timeliness.
Vote: 144 Uganda Police Force			
Vote Function: 12 56 Police Services			
Lobby for funds to equip the regional police laboratory. 26 Regional headquarters connected with Crime Records management system and Human Resource Management system	Lobbying still ongoing to secure funding for the regional laboratory. Crime records management System and Human Resource management System undergoing upgrade	Acquire the state of the art equipment to enhance scientific crime management	Enhance quality of intelligence-led investigations and scientific based analysis of evidence for speedy disposal of cases. Improve on management and supervision of personnel
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.	Completed procurement of Bwebaja Police College. Nateete Police station and the Cancer hospital undergoing construction. Negotiation for PPP ongoing	Improve police welfare	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			
Increase sensitization drives for public awareness on Judicial systems		Maintain and manage public complaints system by providing for functional toll free lines, conducting case investigations, holding Disciplinary Committee meetings, and court inspections	Increase public access to the Public Complaints System and case disposal through lobbying for more funds. Enhance work environment and performance of Judicial Officers in law and administration of justice
Coninue facilitating the commissioner for improved performance		Ensure timely recruitment of Judicial Officers through regular consultations with the Judiciary regardig development of the recruitment plan.	Propose an amendment to Article 146 of the constitution to make Members of JSC permanent to reduce on recruitment expenses and reduce case backlog.

(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	2016/17 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 (2016)
Average length of stay on remand for capital offenders(Months)	15 (2011)	15	12 (2016)

Section 3: Justice, Law and Order Sector

Table S2.2: Performance Targets FY2016/17 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>	Approved Budget and Targets	2015/16 Spending and Targets Achieved by End Sept	2016/17 Proposed Budget and Planned Targets
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>			
% of family disputes resolved through mediation	90	30	90
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.344	0.020	0.424
<i>Vote Function: 1205 Support to the Justice Law and Order Sector</i>			
Output: 120555	Judiciary - JLOS		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
% of completed cases to registered cases	101	10	100
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	2.138	0.828	2.138
Output: 120557	Uganda Prisons Service-JLOS		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Carrying capacity of prisons	17,434	35244	17634
% of prisoners enrolled and attending rehabilitation programs	21	12	21
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	2.047	0.403	2.047
Vote: 009 Ministry of Internal Affairs			
<i>Vote Function: 1214 Community Service</i>			
Output: 121401	Improved Community Service Orders.		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Rate of offender abscondment	18	6	18
No. of offenders reintegrated.	1000	199	1000
No. of community service orders issued and supervised.	10,946	2117	11055
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.371	0.087	0.371
Output: 121451	Community Service Facilitation		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No of active offender rehabilitation programs	12	0	12
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.068	0.000	0.024
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 Civil Appeals in the Supreme Court timely disposed	35	3	40
No. of Criminal Appeals in the Supreme Court timely disposed off.	45	0	45
Average time taken to	700	1200	700

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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	2015/16 Spending and Targets Achieved by End Sept	2016/17 Proposed Budget and Planned Targets	
dispose of cases in the Supreme Court (days)				
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	6.653	2.402	6.820	
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	400	25	440	
Disposed off				
No. of Civil Appeals in the Court of Appeal Disposed off	200	59	220	
Average time taken to dispose of cases in the Court of Appeal (days)	505	706	505	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	7.302	1.599	7.177	
Output: 125103	Disposal of Appeals and Suits in the High Court			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
No. of indigent persons accessing legal aid	876	4227	876	
No. of Civil and Criminal Suits in the High Court disposed off	14,400	3024	14400	
No. of Civil and Criminal Appeals in the High Court disposed off	600	190	600	
Average time (days) taken to dispose of cases in the High court	678	740	678	
% of persons accused of capital offences accessing state briefs	100	60	100	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	30.717	7.689	30.312	
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	129,839	15088	129,839	
Average time taken to dispose of cases in the Magistrates Courts	260	275	260	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	24.198	5.577	22.020	
Output: 125180	Construction and Rehabilitation of Judicial Courts			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
% of districts with Grade 1 courts	72	63	72	
% of courts operating from own buildings	75	56	75	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.635	0.051	0.635	
Vote: 106 Uganda Human Rights Comm				
<i>Vote Function: 1253 Human Rights</i>				

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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	2015/16 Spending and Targets Achieved by End Sept	2016/17 Proposed Budget and Planned Targets	
Output: 125302	Human rights education			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
Number of security agents trained	860	1017	850	
Number of IEC materials on human rights made and circulated	2,500	730	2,000	
Number of human rights community meetings (Barazas)	110	7	150	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	<i>0.009</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 juvenile diverted from the criminal justice system	1,100	110	400	
% of cases referred to Legal Aid Clinic for reconciliation that are concluded	65	65	65	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	<i>0.505</i>	<i>0.081</i>	<i>0.396</i>	
Vote: 145 Uganda Prisons				
<i>Vote Function: 1257 Prison and Correctional Services</i>				
Output: 125705	Prisons Management			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
Warder to prisoner ratio	1:07	07	1:07	
Number of prisons whose land has been surveyed	8	1	10	
A daily average of prisoners delivered to courts	1,527	987	1321	
% prison where the bucket system is eliminated	100	76.1	100	
% of remand prisoners to the total prisoner population	50	54.4	50	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	<i>57.476</i>	<i>12.165</i>	<i>61.387</i>	
Output: 125780	Construction and Rehabilitation of Prisons			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
Carrying capacity of prisons	17,434	310	17634	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	<i>4.014</i>	<i>0.220</i>	<i>4.027</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 (months)	3	3	4	
Average time (months) taken to recruit judicial officers up to Chief Magistrate	3	3	4	

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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>	<i>Approved Budget and Targets</i>	<i>2015/16 Spending and Targets Achieved by End Sept</i>	<i>2016/17 Proposed Budget and Planned Targets</i>
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	1.292	0.428	0.637
Output: 125802	Public Complaints System		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
% of registered complaints investigated	75	15	75
% of investigated cases disposed off(Disposal Rate)	42	10	42
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.526	0.054	0.560
Output: 125803	Public awareness and participation in justice administration		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of Anti corruption Barrazzaz held	4	0	3
% of sub counties covered	36	11	36
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.411	0.052	0.429

* Excludes taxes and arrears

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>			
2015/16 Planned Actions:	2015/16 Actions by Sept:	2016/17 Planned Actions:	MT Strategy:
Vote: 007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs			
Vote Function: 12 04 Regulation of the Legal Profession			
Expedite the review of the Law Council Act and the procedures so that the Disciplinary Committee can perform efficiently	No completed	Timely payment of sitting allowances to Law council Disciplinary Committee to enable them clear case backlog.	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	Nil	1) Roll out CEWERU activities to other areas outside Karamoja cluster;	1) Partnership with the media fraternity and the Public on SALW and CEWERU;
Policy on SALWs disseminated		2) Policy on SALWs disseminated.	2) Strengthen mechanisms for cross border conflict mitigations.
Vote Function: 12 14 Community Service			
Rationalize the available MTEF ceiling	Nil	1) Rationalize the available MTEF ceiling;	Lobby with MoFPED to increase the budget ceiling.
Lobby with MoFPED to increase the budget ceiling		2) Lobby with MoFPED to increase the budget ceiling.	
Vote: 101 Judiciary			
Vote Function: 12 51 Judicial services			
Construction was taken on by the JLOS Sector	The sector is soon commencing construction.	Through support from JLOS the Judiciary will continue through the phased construction of the Courts.	Furnish and maintain Courts across the country

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<i>Sector Outcome 2: Access to JLOS services particularly for the vulnerable persons enhanced</i>			
2015/16 Planned Actions:	2015/16 Actions by Sept:	2016/17 Planned Actions:	MT Strategy:
Vote: 106 Uganda Human Rights Comm			
Vote Function: 12 53 Human Rights			
Continued lobbying for funds		Continue to implement case backlog reduction strategies in order to ensure that complaints (Particularly vulnerable persons) access remedies faster	Continue to popularize and disseminate the Commission's Client charter in order to ensure that people at the grass roots are aware of and can access the commission's services
Vote: 120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control			
Vote Function: 12 11 Citizenship and Immigration Services			
-Extend PISCES to Lia and Oraba. -Implement phase II of e-permit and e-visa system.	-Systems design and business processes of the Uganda e-visa and permit management system completed. -Prototype of the system capable of processing on-line visa and permit applications, approvals and issuance is to be subjected to systems acceptance test and subsequently to be launched in December 2015. -250,000 files, both in the passport and immigration registry have been indexed, re-archived ready for digitization.	-Extend e-visa and permit system to 10 more borders and 10 missions abroad.	Interconnect all border operations Implement electronic document management system(EDMS) Implement the Uganda e-visa and permit system at all Missions abroad
Vote: 133 Directorate of Public Prosecutions			
Vote Function: 12 55 Public Prosecutions			
Open & operationalise 10 new field offices	Nil	Establish & operationalize 8 offices. Overhaul the implementation of PROCAMIS for easy retrieval and management of case data.	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			
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.	Procurement of 18 vehicles for production of prisoners to court and monitoring service delivery is ongoing – at evaluation stage, Professionalism encouraged through dressing 7,435 uniformed staff with a pair of uniform; Staff welfare improved through social welfare programs like staff canteens, guidance and counseling, holiday training for staff families and children in all 16 regions, duty free shop materials procured and distributed to all regional and sub-regional stores- 87 staff	Procure 9 vehicles for delivery of prisoners to court; a daily average of 1,321 prisoners delivered to 213 courts; 48,706 prisoners dressed with a pair of uniform each; 8,585 uniformed staff provided with a pair of uniform each	Improving staff welfare through Prisons SACCO, Prisons staff Duty Free shop, NAADS, Health and Transport facilities

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<i>Sector Outcome 2: Access to JLOS services particularly for the vulnerable persons enhanced</i>			
2015/16 Planned Actions:	2015/16 Actions by Sept:	2016/17 Planned Actions:	MT Strategy:
	benefited; Prisoners' welfare enhanced by providing a daily average of 45,125 prisoners with basic necessities of life (meals, medical care, shelter and dressing), looking after babies (240) staying with their mothers in prison, providing sanitary items to all prisoners – a daily average of 2,066 female prisoners provided with adequate sanitary towels.		
44 new staff housing units constructed at Kitalya, Koboko and Arua prisons and 20 staff housing units completed at Ndorwa prison. Establish emergency prisons at Bidibidi and Orom Tikau to reduce congestion levels	Construction of 38 housing units at Kitalya, Arua and Koboko, procurement of 7,151 iron sheets to support low cost staff housing initiatives ongoing.	Construction 36 housing units at Lugore, installation of 30 staff uniports at Luzira, minor renovations of Mbale prison done; Fencing of Namalu, construction of Nebbi prison completed.	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
11,200 prisoners imparted with life skills (8,200 in agriculture and 3,000 in vocational studies); 3,000 prisoners on formal education program supported; rate of recidivism reduced from 23% to 21%	Rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders improved enabling 58 stations to run FAL programs – 1,289 inmates benefited, 9,274 prisoners are undergoing life skills training; 2,335 prisoners on educational programmes in 10 prisons supported with scholastic materials, offering counseling and guidance services to 15,182 inmates, reintegrating 800 inmates back to their communities, training 2,457 inmates in behavioral change and strengthening capacity of 164 prisons to run rehabilitation programs. 800 prisoners were re-integrated to their communities; All prisoners and staff given spiritual guidance. Spiritual and moral rehabilitation facilitated through religious services in all prisons – 27,723 inmates benefited. Recidivism expected to reduce from 23% to 21%.	11,700 prisoners imparted with life skills; 800 prisoners re-integrated to their communities; 3,500 prisoners on education supported; 7,000 offenders linked to outside world	Paradigm shift from penal to correctional services with emphasis on retooling of rehabilitation facilities, scaling up of counselling services

(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	2016/17 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	84% (2011)	98	150 (2016)

Section 3: Justice, Law and Order Sector

<i>Outcome 3: Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted</i>			
Outcome and Outcome Indicator	Baseline	2016/17 Target	Medium Term Forecast
cases			
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)

Table S2.2: Performance Targets FY2016/17 Contributing to the Sector Outcome*

<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>2015/16 Spending and Targets Achieved by End Sept</i>	<i>2016/17 Proposed Budget and Planned Targets</i>
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>			
Incidence of crime per 100,000	290	10000	290
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	1.957	0.686	1.957
Output: 120559	Directorate Of Public Prosecutions		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of cases prosecuted (Directorate of Public Prosecutions)	150,000	120000	160,000
% of successful prosecutions to prosecutions concluded	50	68	50
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	1.645	0.303	1.645
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>			
% of regions covered in arms marking to total number of regions	98	98	100
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.203	0.030	0.100
Output: 121251	Demobilisation of reporters/ex combatants.		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of reporters demobilised.	550	137	150
No. of reporters and victims trained	0	70	450
No. of reporters reintegrated into communities.	550	28	150
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	1.445	0.313	1.445
Output: 121252	Resettlement/reinsertion of reporters		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of reporters given re-insertion support	250	28	150
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.210	0.027	0.210
<i>Vote Function: 1213 Forensic and General Scientific Services.</i>			
Output: 121301	Forensic and General Scientific Services,		

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Outcome 3: Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted				
<i>Vote, Vote Function Key Output</i>	Approved Budget and Targets	2015/16 Spending and Targets Achieved by End Sept	2016/17 Proposed Budget and Planned Targets	
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
Average time taken to conclude forensic investigations (Days)	250	90	60	
Status of roll out of National Criminal DNA databank			Profile 5000 DNA in Kampala region	
% of convictions out of cases involving forensic evidence	75	61.2	75	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	<i>0.419</i>	<i>0.074</i>	<i>0.419</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	03	
No. of forensic studies carried out on oil and gas industry contaminants in water from Albertine region(Bulisa district)	01	0	02	
No. of commercial products verified	650	146	400	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	<i>0.324</i>	<i>0.062</i>	<i>0.264</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	31	37	45	
Lead time in clearing travelers at borders	2	3	3	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	<i>0.478</i>	<i>0.075</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	70	79	75	
% of eligible Ugandans registered for National Id	80	99	80	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	<i>27.822</i>	<i>5.981</i>	<i>86.927</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	120	121	120	

Section 3: Justice, Law and Order Sector

<i>Outcome 3: Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted</i>				
<i>Vote, Vote Function Key Output</i>	Approved Budget and Targets	2015/16 Spending and Targets Achieved by End Sept	2016/17 Proposed Budget and Planned Targets	
conclude prosecution-led- investigations				
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	5.037	1.190	3.981	
Output: 125503	International Affairs & Field Operations			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
Number of new DPP offices opened	10	0	8	
% of cross border cases prosecuted	30	69	30	
Time (days) taken to respond to incoming Mutual Legal Assistance requests	5	22	5	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	6.152	1.475	6.952	
Vote: 144 Uganda Police Force				
<i>Vote Function: 1256 Police Services</i>				
Output: 125601	Area Based Policing Services			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
accident fatality rate			7	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	24.893	6.203	25.078	
Output: 125604	Community Based Policing			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
% of reported domestic violence cases investigated and concluded	83	40	83	
% of public complaints against police officers disposed off	84	21	84	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	16.691	4.167	16.733	
Output: 125605	Mobile Police Patrols			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
Number of Public order incidents managed peacefully	25	5	25	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	52.634	14.901	52.733	
Output: 125609	Police, Command, Control and Planning			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
% of police Health Centres that are operational	60	50	60	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	44.988	8.324	44.993	
Output: 125651	Cross Border Criminal investigations (Interpol)			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				
No of international criminals repatriated	10	0	10	
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.568	0.142	0.270	
Vote: 145 Uganda Prisons				
<i>Vote Function: 1257 Prison and Correctional Services</i>				
Output: 125701	Rehabilitation & re-integration of offenders			
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>				

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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	2015/16 Spending and Targets Achieved by End Sept	2016/17 Proposed Budget and Planned Targets
Percentage of Prisons farm contribution to the overall prisoners feeding requirements	50	50	50
Number of prisoners on formal education programmes	3,000	2335	3500
Number of offenders on rehabilitative programs	11200	15182	20000
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	<i>1.138</i>	<i>0.116</i>	<i>1.109</i>

* Excludes taxes and arrears

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

<i>Sector Outcome 3: Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted</i>			
2015/16 Planned Actions:	2015/16 Actions by Sept:	2016/17 Planned Actions:	MT Strategy:
Vote: 009 Ministry of Internal Affairs			
Vote Function: 12 12 Peace Building			
Continue to demobilize and document reporter returnees	1) Carried out awareness campaigns in Bundibugyo, Kitgum TC, Arua MC that enabled communities to accept;	1) Continue to demobilize and document reporter returnees;	1) Demobilize reporters;
Link reporters to other service providers for ICRS services	2) Received ad resettled 28 reporters of which 06 were repatriated from DRC Congo. 02 from ADF, 02 LRA and 01 FARL and the 22 reporters received from within the country (Pader, Butalejja, Kasese and Kibale);	2) Link reporters to other service providers for opportunities and programmes;	2) Provision of resettlement and reinsertion support;
Provide reporters with resettlement packages		3) Provide reporters with resettlement support.	3) Develop and implement Transitional Justice Policy;
CEWERU District Peace Committees facilitated to conduct CEWERU operations	1) Held planning meetings in the 6 districts of Amuru, Gulu, Kitgum, Oyam, Lira and Dokolo to develop work plans for implementation within the communities on the issues identified during the awareness raising workshops. Provided financial support to the above districts to promote community participation and engagements of the traditional structures in conflict prevention and mitigation;	1) Amend the Fire arms Act 1970;	4) Link reporters to existing socio-economic opportunities.
Train field monitors in CPRM	2) CEWERU Uganda hosted a 2 days Second Karamoja Leadership Forum (KLF) Meeting on the implementation of Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism in Moroto district. The meeting was attended by CEWERU representatives from S/Sudan, officials from CEWARN and the district	2) Facilitate the District Peace Committees to conduct CEWERU operations;	1) Establish peace structures in other districts outside Karamoja cluster;
		3) Review CEWERU operational guidelines;	2) Strengthen the peace structures to conduct CEWERU operations;
		4) Train field monitors in CPRM.	3) Operationalize CEWERU operational guidelines.

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<i>Sector Outcome 3: Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted</i>			
2015/16 Planned Actions:	2015/16 Actions by Sept:	2016/17 Planned Actions:	MT Strategy:
	leaders from the Karamoja cluster on the Ugandan side The KLF will function as a regional peace structure that will be used for peace building and offer space for resolution of conflicts that can be dialoged upon including cross border disputes.		
Vote Function: 12 13 Forensic and General Scientific Services.			
Forensic Investigations undertaken in administration of justice Staff capacity strengthened Mbale regional laboratory strengthened	Increased training for staff in specialized areas like DNA, Ballistics, Questioned documents	Forensic Investigations undertaken in administration of justice Staff capacity strengthened Mbale regional laboratory strengthened	Build staff capacity Acquisition of specialised scientific and analytical laboratory equipment Extension of the main laboratory Gulu, Moroto and Mbarara regional laboratories operationalised
Vote Function: 12 14 Community Service			
Use rehabilitative projects as flag ships for appreciation of CS Intensify publicity sensitisation campaign through synergies and networks	Over 30, 000 seedlings were distributed to Public Institutions during the quarter. The department continued to utilize Radio programmes allotted to Police. Media personnel were also trained in the Eastern Region	1) Use rehabilitative projects as flag ships for appreciation of CS; 2) Intensify publicity and sensitization campaigns through synergies and networks.	Enhance publicity and sensitization campaigns through synergies and networks

(ii) 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;
- 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.

(iii) 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 S2.4: Allocations to Class of Output over the Medium Term

Billion Uganda Shillings	(i) Allocation (Shs Bn)				(ii) % Sector Budget			
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Consumption Expenditure(Outputs Provided)	797.5	863.5	909.4	1,004.4	76.3%	82.4%	78.1%	76.0%

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Grants and Subsidies (Outputs Funded)	27.2	26.0	36.4	53.2	2.6%	2.5%	3.1%	4.0%
Investment (Capital Purchases)	220.7	157.8	219.0	263.2	21.1%	15.1%	18.8%	19.9%
Grand Total	1,045.4	1,047.3	1,164.8	1,320.9	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

S3 Proposed Budget Allocations for 2016/17 and the Medium Term

This section sets out the proposed sector budget allocations for 2016/17 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

	2014/15 Outturn	2015/16		Medium Term Projections		
		Appr. Budget	Spent by End Sept	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Vote: 007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs						
1201 Legislation and Legal services	1.722	7.720	1.501	7.720	7.720	7.720
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	1.550	0.202	1.630	1.630	1.630
1204 Regulation of the Legal Profession	0.330	1.191	0.219	1.111	1.111	1.111
1205 Support to the Justice Law and Order Sector	23.484	30.600	4.711	30.600	36.864	42.501
1206 Court Awards (Statutory)	6.285	9.350	5.066	10.900	10.900	10.900
1249 Policy, Planning and Support Services	24.569	16.984	2.237	15.085	19.502	26.148
Total for Vote:	56.834	67.395	13.934	67.046	77.727	90.010
Vote: 009 Ministry of Internal Affairs						
1212 Peace Building	2.330	2.725	0.466	2.725	2.345	2.462
1213 Forensic and General Scientific Services.	1.131	3.299	0.458	3.329	2.084	2.188
1214 Community Service	0.497	0.576	0.114	0.576	0.605	0.635
1215 NGO Registration and Monitoring.	0.316	0.341	0.069	0.349	0.367	0.385
1249 Policy, Planning and Support Services	6.263	6.412	1.404	6.022	7.492	9.203
Total for Vote:	10.538	13.353	2.512	13.001	12.892	14.873
Vote: 101 Judiciary						
1251 Judicial services	83.141	92.557	22.082	90.610	80.431	97.962
Total for Vote:	83.141	92.557	22.082	90.610	80.431	97.962
Vote: 105 Law Reform Commission						
1252 Legal Reform	6.826	9.886	2.133	9.886	8.215	9.524
Total for Vote:	6.826	9.886	2.133	9.886	8.215	9.524
Vote: 106 Uganda Human Rights Comm						
1253 Human Rights	7.566	13.700	2.403	13.700	10.931	12.702
Total for Vote:	7.566	13.700	2.403	13.700	10.931	12.702
Vote: 109 Law Development Centre						
1254 Legal Training	5.397	10.891	2.783	10.890	11.540	12.218
Total for Vote:	5.397	10.891	2.783	10.890	11.540	12.218
Vote: 119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau						
1259 VF - Uganda Registration Services Bureau	8.420	14.715	2.665	14.894	16.512	18.309
Total for Vote:	8.420	14.715	2.665	14.894	16.512	18.309
Vote: 120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control						
1211 Citizenship and Immigration Services	176.800	126.778	8.136	126.447	147.995	170.428
Total for Vote:	176.800	126.778	8.136	126.447	147.995	170.428
Vote: 133 Directorate of Public Prosecutions						
1255 Public Prosecutions	15.982	27.587	4.599	26.984	22.979	26.306
Total for Vote:	15.982	27.587	4.599	26.984	22.979	26.306
Vote: 144 Uganda Police Force						
1256 Police Services	370.008	527.933	111.882	527.769	601.778	679.836

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	2014/15 Outturn	2015/16		Medium Term Projections		
		Appr. Budget	Spent by End Sept	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total for Vote:	370.008	527.933	111.882	527.769	601.778	679.836
Vote: 145 Uganda Prisons						
1257 Prison and Correctional Services	85.491	137.385	26.889	142.922	162.343	197.338
Total for Vote:	85.491	137.385	26.889	142.922	162.343	197.338
Vote: 148 Judicial Service Commission						
1258 Recruitment, Discipline, Research & Civic Education	2.044	3.179	0.674	3.179	14.859	17.032
Total for Vote:	2.044	3.179	0.674	3.179	14.859	17.032
Total for Sector:	829.046	1,045.359	200.693	1,047.328	1,168.201	1,346.537

* Excluding Taxes and Arrears and including NTR

(i) The major expenditure allocations in the sector

The major budget allocations for 2016/17 will include the following:-

- Citizenship and Immigration Services
- Police Services
- Prison and Correctional Services
- Judicial services

Table S3.2: Major Changes in Sector Resource Allocation

* Excluding Taxes and Arrears

S4: Unfunded Outputs for 2016/17 and the Medium Term

This section sets out the highest priority outputs in 2016/17 and the medium term which the sector has been unable to fund in its spending plans.

Table S4.1: Additional Output Funding Requests

Additional Requirements for Funding and Outputs in 2016/17	Justification of Requirement for Additional Outputs and Funding
<p><i>Vote Function: 1203 Legislation and Legal services</i></p> <p>Output: 1201 03 Civil Suits defended in Court</p> <p>Funding Requirement (US\$ Bn):</p>	<p><i>Defending Civil Suits in Courts of Law</i></p> <p><i>The Attorney General's chambers are 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.</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>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, it's 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>	

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Additional Requirements for Funding and Outputs in 2016/17	Justification of Requirement for Additional Outputs and Funding
Funding Requirement (US\$ Bn): 28.600	Support to the Construction of a JLOS House and appellate courts Criminal Court house and Police headquarters
	<p>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.</p>
Vote Function: 1204 Legal Training Output: 1254 04 Community Legal Services	
Funding Requirement (US\$ Bn): More Legal Aid clinics would be created in various districts.the number of diversion and reconciliation cases handled would increase.	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.
Vote Function: 1206 Citizenship and Immigration Services Output: 1211 06 Identity Cards issued.	
Funding Requirement (US\$ Bn): 6.000 Embark on Alien registration and issue alien registration cards, a personalisation machine is required..	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 activity be funded. The proposed Registration Authority requires UGX 6billion to acquire Personalisation machines for Alien registration system.
Vote Function: 1202 Police Services Output: 1256 02 Criminal Investigations	
Funding Requirement (US\$ Bn): 48.900 ** For the last 5 years, CIID has accumulated a case backlog of about 300,000 cases which jeopardises the dispensation of justice.	<p>>> 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 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.</p>
Output: 1256 09 Police, Command, Control and Planning	
Funding Requirement (US\$ Bn): 8.000 Police is renting 302 offices and staff houses at Shs 5bn. Police is also to capitalize its Engineering Department at Shs 3.0bn. Shortfall of Shs 38bn on salary for personnel	<p>>> 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 3.9bn provided in the MTEF for rent is inadequate which requires additional Shs 1.1bn. Police requires to capitalize its Engineering Department to cope up with the challenge of inadequate accommodation. Complete Nateete police station.</p>
Vote Function: 1202 Prison and Correctional Services Output: 1257 02 Prisoners and Staff Welfare	
Funding Requirement (US\$ Bn): 88.221 Feeding a daily average of 48,706 prisoners requires 53.3; the shortfall is shs.24.8bn Enhancing food production for food self sufficiency short fall is shs 8.906bn Dressing 8,568 uniformed staff – shortfall of shs.6.528bn. Provision of clothing and beddings to a daily average of 48.706 prisoners – 7.137bn	<p>PRISONERS' FEEDING AND FARM PRODUCTION</p> <p>Feeding of a daily average of 48,706 Prisoners at shs.3, 000 per prisoner per day requires shs.53.33bn. Provided is shs.30.26bn hence a shortfall of shs23.07bn. At current level of prisons farm investment, the projected output is worth shs.16.2bn. This leaves a shortfall of shs.6.87bn in the FY2016/17. However, the Service brought forward outstanding commitments of food of shs.10.85bn and Budget for FY2015/16 was approved with a shortfall of shs7.14bn, leading to an overall shortfall of shs.24.8bn</p> <p>However, in FY2017/18 and the medium term, UPS is likely to attain food</p>

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Additional Requirements for Funding and Outputs in 2016/17	Justification of Requirement for Additional Outputs and Funding
<p>Providing proper accommodation to over 6,500 staff not properly housed; constructing 500 staff houses per annum requires shs.40bn; shs1.4bn has been provided; shortfall is shs38.6bn</p> <p>Provision of adequate health services in prisons- shortfall shs2.45bn</p>	<p><i>self-sufficiency in maize production if the required funding is availed – as per the proposal submitted to Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.</i></p> <p><i>Strategic Activities:</i></p> <p><i>a)Capitalization of Prisons farm (Combine harvesters) shs.1.12bn is required – there no provision;</i></p> <p><i>b)Tractors and accessories – Shs.7.2bn is required – no provision;</i></p> <p><i>c)Farm inputs for 2 seasons requires shs.6.413bn against a provision of shs.5.827bn – Shs.0.586bn</i></p> <p>INADEQUATE STAFF UNIFORM, PRISONERS’ UNIFORMS AND BEDDINGS</p> <p>STAFF UNIFORMS:</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Non provision of uniform is a source of insecurity on part of staff and the public. To dress all uniformed staff with 2 complete pairs of uniform, shs.8.568bn is required. For FY 2016/2017 a provision of shs.2.04bn has been made, hence a shortfall of shs.6.528bn.</i></p> <p>PRISONERS’ UNIFORMS AND BEDDINGS</p> <p><i>A prisoner requires 2 pairs of uniform, a blanket, and a felt mattress. Prisoners have no felt mattresses. Resources are not sufficient for providing 2 pairs of uniform per prisoner. For a daily average of 48,706 prisoners; Shs2.630bn is required for adequate provision of prisoners’ uniform, shs0.85bn has been provided leaving a shortfall of shs.1.78bn; shs.3.409bn is required for provision of felt mattresses-No provision has been made; and shs1.948 for Blankets – No provision</i></p> <p>PRISONS HEALTH SERVICES</p> <p><i>The coverage of HIV/AIDS services is limited to only 15% of the health units in UPS. Low staffing of health facilities: 218 (50%) out of 436 posts are filled. To adequately provide health services in prisons requires an annual provision of shs.3.8bn against a provision of shs1.35bn leaving a short fall of shs2.45bn.</i></p> <p>STAFF WELFARE - Staff accommodation:</p> <p><i>5,500 staff are not properly housed. They stay in 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. Only shs1.4bn has been provided leaving a shortfall of shs.38.6bn</i></p>
Output:	1257 05 Prisons Management

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Additional Requirements for Funding and Outputs in 2016/17	Justification of Requirement for Additional Outputs and Funding
<p><i>Funding Requirement (US\$ Bn):</i> 62.574</p> <p>Annual budget requirement; Water - shs4.559bn Electricity - shs10.607bn</p> <p>Training 1,150 staff requires shs4.030bn; shortfall is shs3.73bn</p> <p>Maize seed and cotton Production - requires shs39.74bn in the first year of implementation</p> <p>Purchase of security equipment and establishing special unit for security requires shs10.686bn</p>	<p>UTILITIES (WATER AND ELECTRICITY)</p> <p><i>Increase in prisoner population has a direct effect on water bills. Water is a basic necessity of life that must be provided at all times. There has been an increase in number of stations connected to national grid without budget. Increase in tariff rates of utilities without adjusting the MTEF results into accumulation of arrears. For example, the period between FY2010/2011 and FY2014/15, water tariff rate has increased by shs.400 (19%) while electricity increased by shs.182 (48%) per unit but the budget has not increased. Annual budget requirement for utilities FY2016/2017 is; Water shs.4.559bn; provided is shs1.262bn, leaving a shortfall of shs3.296bn. Electricity shs.8.876bn; provided is shs3.754bn, leaving a shortfall of shs5.122bn.</i></p> <p><i>Farming and farm infrastructure development</i></p> <p><i>To enable prisons generate efficiency budget saving, a maize seed and cotton production proposal has been submitted to MoFPED for funding over a five year period.</i></p> <p><i>The total project sum is shs.135.021bn. However, if UPS is allowed to use a revolving fund, only shs.82.406bn will be released from the Treasury in the 1st three (3) years of the project and the balance will be met from revenue generated.</i></p> <p><i>Shs.117.654bn will have been generated in form of revenue by the end of the 5th year</i></p> <p><i>Low Staff Numbers and High Staff Attrition</i></p> <p><i>The current level of custodial staffing is 6,269 against the required 15,044. At the projected prisoners' population of 48,706 (more 9,966 staff is required). Prisoners population has increased from a daily average of 39,278 prisoners in FY2012/13 to 45,133 (October, 2015), and is projected at 48,706 in (FY2016/2017); Custodial staff to prisoner ratio is 1 staff to 7 prisoners against 1:3 which is ideal.</i></p> <p><i>The Service has been given Authority to recruit and train 1,150 staff. Recruitment has been done. Training 1,150 staff requires shs.4.030bn, shs.300million has been provided, leaving a shortfall of shs3.73bn</i></p> <p>SECURITY</p> <p><i>Given the changing profiles of offenders, with global increase in terrorism, security of both prisons and staff MUST be enhanced when being delivered to court or on transfer.</i></p> <p><i>The sentencing regime has also changed whereby some people are being sentenced to imprisonment for life and others to more than sixty (60) years – brings a condition of no hope that may lead to other criminal acts in the prison if the security, rehabilitation and counselling are not tailored to specific needs of offenders</i></p> <p><i>Strategic Activities</i></p> <p><i>Acquisition of assorted and classified security equipment; Required is shs.4.65bn, provided is shs0.564bn, shortfall is shs.4.086bn</i></p> <p><i>Establishing and equipping a Special Unit to enhance security. Required is shs.6.6bn – No Budget provision</i></p>