

Sector: Justice, Law and Order

Sector Summary

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 Medium Term Budget Allocations*

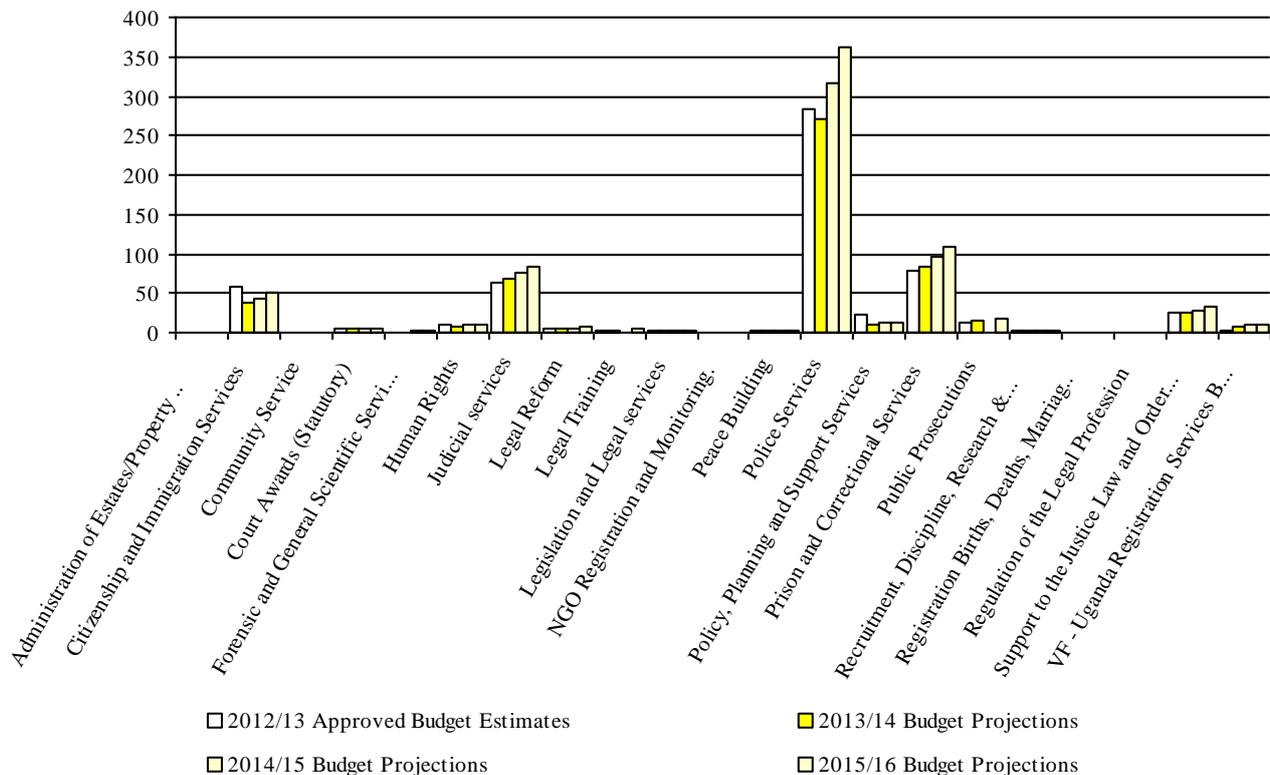
Table S1.1 and Chart S1.1 below summarises the Medium Term Budget allocations for the Sector:

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

	2011/12 Outturn	2012/13		MTEF Budget Projections			
		Approved Budget	Spent by End Dec	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	
Recurrent	Wage	198.946	222.447	97.510	225.410	266.623	306.616
	Non Wage	235.440	194.763	98.928	204.344	228.326	251.160
Development	GoU	138.757	114.166	41.690	118.772	143.083	162.012
	Ext. Fin**	0.173	6.486	0.588	3.016	0.558	0.000
GoU Total	573.144	531.375	238.129	548.527	638.032	719.788	
Total GoU+Donor (MTEF)	573.317	537.861	238.716	551.542	638.590	719.788	
<i>Non Tax Revenue</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>23.061</i>	<i>2.188</i>	<i>27.017</i>	<i>27.521</i>	<i>22.764</i>	
Grand Total	573.317	560.922	236.528	578.559	666.111	742.552	

* Excluding Taxes and Arrears

Chart S1.1: Medium Term Budget Projections by Vote Function (US\$ Billion)*



* Excluding Taxes and Arrears

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(ii) Sector Contributions to the National Development Plan

The theme of the NDP, “Growth, Employment and Prosperity,” captures the strategic priorities of the Justice, Law and Order Sector. Since the development of the first JLOS Strategic Investment Plan in 2001, the Sector has directed its attention largely towards promotion of the rule of law; fostering adherence to human rights; promoting access to justice particularly for the poor and the marginalized; increasing personal safety and security of property and contributing to national efforts towards economic development.

JLOS’s third SIP will focus on promoting a sector wide approach in line with the National Development Plan Objective 7 which provides for strengthening good governance, defence and security. Drawing from the collection of institutional mandates, JLOS will enhance: (i) 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); ii) enhance access to JLOS services for all particularly the poor and marginalized groups and iii) promotion of the respect and observance of human rights and institutional accountability for service delivery.

Strengthening policy and legal frameworks;

JLOS has 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 sentences; rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders and juveniles; integration and harmonization of JLOS information and case management systems; and review and rationalization of JLOS service delivery standards, processes and fees.

Enhancing access to justice;

The poor and marginalised 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 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.

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

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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:

- i. To promote rule of law and due process;*
- ii. To foster a human rights culture across the JLOS institutions;*
- iii. To enhance access to justice for all especially the marginalised and the poor;*
- iv. To reduce incidence of crime, to promote safety of the person and security of property; and*
- v. To enhance JLOS contribution to economic development;*

(iv) Priority Sector Outcomes and Key Outputs Planned to Influence Them

The following table sets out the outcomes which the sector wishes to improve, and the key outputs which are likely to contribute towards those improvements:

Table S1.2: Sector Outcomes and Key Sector Outputs

Sector Outcome 1:	Sector Outcome 2:	Sector Outcome 3:
<i>Strengthened legal and policy frameworks for JLOS operations and national development</i>	<i>Access to JLOS services particularly for the vulnerable persons enhanced</i>	<i>Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted</i>
Vote: 007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs		
Vote Function: 12 01 Legislation and Legal services		
Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 1:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 2:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 3:
<i>Outputs Provided</i>	None	None
120101 Bills, Acts, Statutory Instruments, Ordinances, Bye Laws		
120103 Civil Suits defended in Court		
Vote Function: 12 02 Registration Births, Deaths, Marriages & Business		
Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 1:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 2:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 3:
None	None	None
Vote Function: 12 03 Administration of Estates/Property of the Deceased		
Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 1:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 2:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 3:
None	<i>Outputs Provided</i>	None
	120304 Family arbitrations and mediations	
Vote Function: 12 04 Regulation of the Legal Profession		
Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 1:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 2:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 3:
<i>Outputs Provided</i>	None	None
120401 Conclusion of disciplinary cases		

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Sector Outcome 1: <i>Strengthened legal and policy frameworks for JLOS operations and national development</i>	Sector Outcome 2: <i>Access to JLOS services particularly for the vulnerable persons enhanced</i>	Sector Outcome 3: <i>Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted</i>
Vote Function: 12 05 Support to the Justice Law and Order Sector		
Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 1:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 2:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 3:
<i>Outputs Provided</i>	<i>Outputs Funded</i>	<i>Outputs Funded</i>
120501 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs-JLOS	120555 Judiciary - JLOS 120557 Uganda Prisons Service-JLOS	120556 Uganda Police Force-JLOS 120559 Directorate Of Public Prosecutions
Vote Function: 12 06 Court Awards (Statutory)		
Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 1:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 2:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 3:
None	None	None
Vote: 009 Ministry of Internal Affairs		
Vote Function: 12 12 Peace Building		
Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 1:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 2:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 3:
None	None	<i>Outputs Provided</i>
		121201 Prevention of proliferation of illicit SALW.
		<i>Outputs Funded</i>
		121251 Demobilisation of reporters/ex combatants.
		121252 Resettlement/reinsertion of reporters
Vote Function: 12 13 Forensic and General Scientific Services.		
Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 1:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 2:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 3:
None	None	<i>Outputs Provided</i>
		121301 Forensic and General Scientific Services,
		121302 Improved quality of samples and exhibits delivered.
Vote Function: 12 14 Community Service		
Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 1:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 2:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 3:
None	<i>Outputs Provided</i>	None
	121401 Improved Community Service Orders.	
	<i>Outputs Funded</i>	
	121451 Community Service Facilitation	
Vote Function: 12 15 NGO Registration and Monitoring.		
Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 1:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 2:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 3:
None	None	None
Vote: 101 Judiciary		
Vote Function: 12 51 Judicial services		
Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 1:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 2:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 3:

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Sector Outcome 1:	Sector Outcome 2:	Sector Outcome 3:
<i>Strengthened legal and policy frameworks for JLOS operations and national development</i>	<i>Access to JLOS services particularly for the vulnerable persons enhanced</i>	<i>Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted</i>
None	<i>Outputs Provided</i> 125101 Disposal of Appeals in the Supreme Court 125102 Disposal of Appeals and Constitutional Matters in the Court of Appeal 125103 Disposal of Appeals and Suits in the High Court 125104 Disposal of Suits and Appeals in the Magistrate Courts <i>Capital Purchases</i> 125180 Construction and Rehabilitation of Judicial Courts	None
Vote: 105 Law Reform Commission		
<i>Vote Function: 12 52 Legal Reform</i>		
Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 1:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 2:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 3:
<i>Outputs Provided</i> 125201 Reform and simplification of laws 125202 Revision of laws 125203 Publication and translation of laws	None	None
Vote: 106 Uganda Human Rights Comm		
<i>Vote Function: 12 53 Human Rights</i>		
Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 1:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 2:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 3:
None	<i>Outputs Provided</i> 125301 Investigation and resolution of Complaints 125302 Human rights education 125303 Monitoring compliance with human rights standards and treaties ratified by Uganda	<i>Outputs Provided</i> 125306 Monitoring IDPS and operation of civil military cooperation centres
Vote: 109 Law Development Centre		
<i>Vote Function: 12 54 Legal Training</i>		
Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 1:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 2:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 3:
<i>Outputs Provided</i> 125401 Legal Training	<i>Outputs Provided</i> 125404 Community Legal Services	None
Vote: 119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau		
<i>Vote Function: 12 59 VF - Uganda Registration Services Bureau</i>		
Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 1:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 2:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 3:
None	None	None
Vote: 120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control		
<i>Vote Function: 12 11 Citizenship and Immigration Services</i>		
Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 1:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 2:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 3:
None	None	<i>Outputs Provided</i> 121105 Border Control. 121106 Identity Cards issued.
Vote: 133 Directorate of Public Prosecutions		

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Sector Outcome 1: <i>Strengthened legal and policy frameworks for JLOS operations and national development</i>	Sector Outcome 2: <i>Access to JLOS services particularly for the vulnerable persons enhanced</i>	Sector Outcome 3: <i>Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted</i>
Vote Function: 12 55 Public Prosecutions		
Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 1:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 2:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 3:
None	None	<i>Outputs Provided</i> 125501 Criminal Prosecutions 125503 International Affairs & Field Operations
Vote: 144 Uganda Police Force		
Vote Function: 12 56 Police Services		
Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 1:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 2:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 3:
None	None	<i>Outputs Provided</i> 125601 Area Based Policing Services 125604 Community Based Policing 125605 Mobile Police Patrols 125609 Police, Command, Control and Planning <i>Outputs Funded</i> 125651 Cross Border Criminal investigations (Interpol) <i>Capital Purchases</i> 125680 Construction and Rehabilitation of Police posts and stations
Vote: 145 Uganda Prisons		
Vote Function: 12 57 Prison and Correctional Services		
Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 1:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 2:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 3:
None	<i>Outputs Provided</i> 125705 Prisons Management <i>Capital Purchases</i> 125780 Construction and Rehabilitation of Prisons	<i>Outputs Provided</i> 125701 Rehabilitation & re-integration of offenders
Vote: 148 Judicial Service Commission		
Vote Function: 12 58 Recruitment, Discipline, Research & Civic Education		
Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 1:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 2:	Key Outputs Contributing to Outcome 3:
None	<i>Outputs Provided</i> 125801 Recruitment of Judicial Officers 125802 Public Complaints System 125803 Public awareness and participation in justice administration	None

S2: Past Sector Performance and Medium Term Plans

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This section describes past and future performance, in terms of sector outcomes, key sector outputs, costs and plans to address key sector performance issues.

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

Status of Sector Outcome

A strong, harmonized and consistent legal, regulatory and policy environment is conducive for national development and is a core public good under the mandate of the Justice, Law and Order Sector. This plays a critical role in enhancing productivity growth; improving country competitiveness and is a basis for socio-economic transformation.

In 2011/12 review 13 bills were enacted into law bringing to 76.7% the number of priority laws under SIPII enacted. At the same time the sector developed and ensured the gazetting of various statutory instruments and sensitized duty bearers. As a result 90% of the enacted laws were implemented. To ensure an up-to-date statute book the sector has also revised 98% principal laws by incorporating amendments, repealing obsolete provisions and ensuring that the law is clear and accessible. The sector is thereafter exploring possibilities of fast-tracking the production of electronic versions of the laws to facilitate access to laws. Currently access to up to date laws and case precedents stands at 47.4%. The sector also ensured that 8 priority bills that had lapsed with the 8th Parliament were re-tabled. The JSC was constituted and is now operational. The sector remained on course to improve the regulatory environment for doing business with special focus on the reform of commercial laws, building capacity of commercial dispute resolution institutions, commercial registries and commercial bar. About 76% of the priority commercial laws were enacted over the SIPII period. Under transitional justice, the Amnesty Act was renewed, though Part II was allowed to lapse as the sector fast tracks the completion the transitional justice policy and legal framework. The lapse of Part II effectively eliminated the blanket amnesty provision.

Table S2.1 Outcome 1: Sector Outcome Indicators

<i>Outcome 1: Strengthened legal and policy frameworks for JLOS operations and national development</i>			
Outcome and Outcome Indicator	Baseline	2013/14 Target	Medium Term Forecast
Use of Alternative Dispute Resolution(ADR) mechanisms increased	26% (2010)	30%	50% (2015)
Time taken to issue work permits (working days)	21 (2010)	21	14 (2015)
Time taken to issue passports (working days)	10 (2010)	10	7 (2015)
Time taken to clear travellers through borders	5 (2010)	5	2 (2015)
Proportion of the public confident in the enforcement of existing laws	30% (2008)	45%	55% (2015)
Number of key laws enacted and enforced by the sector	12 (2009)	6	11 (2010)
Increase in the proportion of target population with access to updated laws	52% (2010)	8%	45% (2015)
% of target population with access to laws	65 (2008)	65	68 (2015)
% of public confidence in the Justice system	45 (2008)	55	65 (2015)

2011/12 Performance

Given the changing social political and economic environment, many of the laws on the statute book have been found wanting and proposals have been made for their reform. At the same time new businesses, international and regional obligations as well as societal ways of life have created demand for new pieces of legislation. In the financial year 2010/11, 8 bills sponsored by the sector were enacted and over 50% are in force now. The sector attained the set target of having all 6 of the targeted bills enacted as well as having new bills tabled before parliament. The sector drafted and published 19 Acts and 13 bills. The reporting period also saw the successful enactment of 38 statutory instruments 4 ordinances and 11 legal notices, thus recording an average performance of 102% compared to the set indicator targets. Despite this performance,

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4 critical bills that were under consideration by committees of the 8th Parliament lapsed and have to be fast tracked and re-tabled in the 9th Parliament. Significant performance was further noted in the consolidation (revision and publication) of laws, bringing the statute book up to date and ensuring that all laws enacted from 2001 to 2007 are all consolidated into annualized volumes for ease of reference by users both judicial and non-judicial. In addition, translation of the constitution and Local Council Courts Act laws into 4 local languages was undertaken.

According to the Competitiveness Index for doing business, the climate for doing business is influenced by eleven pillars including the efficacy of the legal regime which falls in the domain of JLOS. Thus Uganda's ability to do business is inextricably not only influenced by JLOS but other institutions over which JLOS has no control. That withstanding, over the last three years, Uganda's competitiveness has been improving because of an improved legal regime for enforcement of contracts and judgments. This is a direct effect of having an effective Commercial Court and a relatively strong Judiciary. As results of the legal reform effort, the progressive enforcement of existing legislation Uganda has improved by 7 positions in the Global competitiveness index and is now ranked 118 out of 139 countries in the world, according to the Global Competitiveness Report 2010-2011; World Economic Forum.

The sector continued to champion the fundamental, constitutional guarantee that all legal proceedings will be fair and that one will be given notice of the proceedings and an opportunity to be heard before the government acts to take away one's life, liberty, or property. Courts are now required to inform the Principal Judge on a monthly basis of all the pending judgments. We have as result witnessed a 25% increase in total number of cases concluded and judgments delivered.

To improve immigration services, an ICT Master Plan was developed; 10 Computers and accessories were procured and Local Area Network is now fully operational at immigration head quarters. Statistical software was designed, and a high volume server installed. This was complimented by the recruitment induction and training of 10 new members of staff. The Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control (DCIC) also carried out information exhibition in Mbale. There was deliberate effort at harmonization of registration procedures with sister registration centers, the issuance of 34360 visas, 4523 movement permits issued, maintenance of 32 borders with travellers being cleared within 5 minutes, were some of achievements recorded in the year.

Within the reporting period 24 meetings of the DCIC board were held in which 193 Residence permits were approved and 4380 entry permits, 1790 student passes and 5050 special passes were issued raising collection of about 27billion in NTR. The directorate also produced and issued 60,863 passports within 8days of lodging the application.

The JSC held 12 disciplinary committee sessions in which 48 cases were handled to conclusion. 88 cases were also investigated and reports filed. The challenge however has been the lack of a fully constituted commission over the past 6 months to handle the cases where investigations have been completed. Whereas there are is no fully constituted Judicial Service Commission, the Commission continues to handle investigation of complaints against Judicial Officers.

The sector continued to place more effort in the fight against corruption both within and in the nation generally through various avenues. The Anticorruption court has remained vibrant with a high disposal rate of cases at 60.7% of all cases and 84% of the registered cases. Most important is the increased coordination among the JLO agencies in the chain of fighting corruption which has resulted in the maintenance of an over 90% conviction rate. This was possible through the adoption of prosecution led investigation and relatively increased facilitation to the anti corruption agencies.

There were delays in approving the JLOS Anti-Corruption Strategy. That notwithstanding, part of the

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strategy such as strengthening inspections and quality assurance within the sector; compliance with statutory and constitutional standards; performance management; creation of Disciplinary Committees; Client Charters; strengthening the Anti-Corruption Division and its partner institutions to fight corruption and improving financial management through regular audits, are being implemented to improve integrity in the sector.

The Police Professional Standards Unit received 2,026 cases in 2010 and 898 cases were completed, leaving 1,128 cases pending inquiry. In the period January to June 2011, the Unit recorded 1,140 complaints completing, 368 cases while 772 cases are pending. The sector developed a sector wide anti-corruption strategy that focuses on strengthening detection of corruption, prevention of corruption and punishment for those found culpable.

In FY 2010/11 and in the past the sector has continued to defend the independence of the judiciary and the judicial process. Courts in Uganda are seen and felt by the political system and society, as the legitimate body for the determination of right, wrong, legal and illegal. The judiciary enjoys ‘insularity’ in (i) appointment, (ii) security of tenure (including maintenance of appointment during tenure), (iii) protection of salary during tenure, and (iv) the financial and administrative autonomy. Courts have continued to exhibit high degrees of impartiality with Judges basing their decisions on the law and the facts, and not any predilection towards one of the litigants. Furthermore, the judiciary is able to make their decisions free from the influences of the executive and legislative branches of government.

The Sector, through the Commercial Court continued to spearhead the use of innovative approaches and techniques for ensuring expeditious disposal of disputes. In the reporting period the number of cases registered increased by 12.7% and the total number of cases disposed correspondingly increased by 24.7%. The increase in cases filed negatively affected the total disposal rate of commercial disputed which dropped from 38.7% in 2009/10 to 28.8% in 2010/2011. However the total number of cases disposed increased from 949 in 2009/10 to 1179 in 2010/11. It must be noted that there were staff movements with the division, and the new Judges may have taken a while to adjust since some are newly appointed Judges. As part of the strategy to improve efficiency the Commercial Court Users Committee has been strengthened.

Performance for the first half of the 2012/13 financial year

A strong, harmonized and consistent legal, regulatory and policy environment is conducive for national development and is a core public good under the mandate of the Justice, Law and Order Sector. This plays a critical role in enhancing productivity growth; improving country competitiveness and is a basis for socio-economic transformation.

The First Parliamentary Counsel of MoJCA drafted and monitored the passage of various legislation. By December 2012, 6 Bills had been drafted, 12 Acts published; 20 Statutory Instruments and 6 Legal Notices. The Bills drafted include Trade Licensing Amendment Bill, 2012; Free Zone Bill, 2012; Public Private Partnership Bill, 2012, Morgate Act and Contracts Acts were published; and the National Biotechnology Safety Bill, 2012. MoJCA responded to 1369 out of 1445 contracts and MoUs received for review and approval. Also responded to 161 of the 309 requests for Legal advice from MDAs.

Sentencing Guidelines were completed by the ULRC and submitted to the Chief Justice. The study reports and draft bills for Succession, Criminal Trial procedure were being prepared. A study tour to the UK and South Africa on Companies bill was undertaken. Preliminary consultations on the National Citizenship & immigration Control Act held. Issues/consultation paper on Registration of titles Act developed; Concept paper on Legislation on GAL was also developed;

Translated the DVA into 8 local languages. Advocacy on the HIV/AIDS bill undertaken and report submitted to the relevant committee of Parliament. Proposed amendments to the ULRC Act & regulations

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prepared ready for submission to the Attorney General, Study tour to the UK on major revision undertaken and 120 principal laws already revised. Three EAC meetings were attended by LRC. Drafting manual and enabling law for major revision being prepared, the constitution and the Local Governments Act reprinted; Local Governments Act simplified; Land Act published; translation of the Local Council Courts Act, 2 staff sent to UK for short course on changing the law.

In the effort to strengthen legal and policy framework, the DPP through the Inspection and Quality Assurance program ensured that 77.5% of the Directorate's offices met minimum performance standards (quality of legal opinions) and 65% of recommendations of internally conducted research implemented. In addition, records, information and computer services program received various sets and copies of Legal Reference materials which were distributed to prosecuting offices;

The Ministry of Internal Affairs developed a final National Action Plan on small arms and light weapons as well as the Draft bill on firearms. Marked firearms in all the regions of Uganda Prison Service and five regions of Internal Security Organisation. The CEWERU strategic plan was launched to strengthen pastoral related conflict mitigation;

Prepared and submitted Cabinet memo on the NGO Bill to cabinet; printed and disseminated 1000 copies of NGO guidelines for district and sub county monitoring committees; held 7 radio talk shows on the NGO policy; printed the NGO policy (400 copies) and NGO regulations (500).

Stakeholder consultations on National DNA Criminal Databank; Expert opinion was offered in 2 out of 22 court sessions summoned. 20 court sessions were not honored due to insufficient funds to facilitate movement of experts; Drafted operational Standard Operating Procedures for all divisions;

LDC trained 405 Bar Course students, 350 Diploma in Law Students, 1200 Administrative Officers Law Course and procured more books for the library; Published 3000 copies of Law reports of 2010 & 2006. The LDC Legal Aid Clinic handled 2,000 juvenile cases, trained 100 police officers, 20 Magistrates on the diversion programme, trained 200 Community leaders and 400 fit persons on the diversion programme, reconciled 250 cases at Court of Law and 150 cases at police, trained 405 Bar Course students in Clinical Legal Education;

Table S2.2 Outcome 1: Key 2013/14 Outputs 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 Planned outputs	2012/13 Spending and Outputs Achieved by End Dec	2013/14 Proposed Budget and Planned Outputs
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>Description of Outputs:</i>	19 Bills to be drafted and published; 22 Acts to be Published; 61 Statutory Instruments; 6 Ordinances; 3 Bye Laws to be published; and 16 Legal notices	6 Bills and 12 Acts Drafted and published. 20 statutory instruments , 6 Legal Notices and 6 Legal Notices.	14 Bills to be drafted and published; 17 Acts to be Published; 60 Statutory Instruments; 4 Ordinances; 3 Bye Laws to be published; and 9 Legal notices
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of bills drafted and Published	19	6	14
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.659	0.124	0.551
Output: 120103	Civil Suits defended in Court		

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

<i>Vote, Vote Function Key Output</i>	Approved Budget and Planned outputs	2012/13 Spending and Outputs Achieved by End Dec	2013/14 Proposed Budget and Planned Outputs
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	Effective representation of Government in Court; Effective supervision of State Attorneys to defend Government in Courts; Effective negotiation of out of court settlement	Handled 30 Civil suits Against the Attorney General out of which 5 cases worth 5.552bn were lost and 11 cases were won, Government saved Shs.4.934bn. Also handled 18 Constitutional Petitions; 6 Misc Applications and causes and 1 Civil Appeal	Effective representation of Government in Court; Effective supervision of State Attorneys to defend Government in Courts; Effective negotiation of out of court settlement
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
% of ex parte judgements against AG	20	5	100%
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.883	0.453	0.742
<i>Vote Function: 1204 Regulation of the Legal Profession</i>			
Output: 120401	Conclusion of disciplinary cases		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	-Hold Dsciplinary Committee meetings and conclude at least 150 cases in 60 sittings. -Carrying out research and consultations	Concluded 45 cases in 20 sittings	-Hold Dsciplinary Committee meetings and conclude at least 150 cases in 60 sittings. -Carrying out research and consultations
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Number of disciplinary cases disposed off	150	45	150
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.144	0.036	0.103
<i>Vote Function: 1205 Support to the Justice Law and Order Sector</i>			
Output: 120501	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs-JLOS		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	Develop Legislative Quality Assurance Standards for MoJCA service; Set a Legal Audit and Inspectorate Department; Government Liability Mitigation Policy; Claimant Award and Compensation Policy.	Construction of Moroto Mini-JLOS ongoing; 6 Bills had been drafted; responded to 1369 out of 1445 contracts and MoUs; development of Compensation policy ongoing; 45 cases against errant lawyers in 20 sittings	Completion of Mbale office; Fast track Succession laws, develop legislative tracking system; work process review; Print priority bills; 2 Vehicles for court attendance; Phase 2 of automation of Admin General's Dept; Specialised training; Civil witness sup
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Proportion of districts with the basic JLOS frontline services (Functional)	19	6	12
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	1.826	0.766	1.812
Vote: 105 Law Reform Commission			
<i>Vote Function: 1252 Legal Reform</i>			
Output: 125201	Reform and simplification of laws		

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Sector Summary

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

<i>Vote, Vote Function Key Output</i>	Approved Budget and Planned outputs	2012/13 Spending and Outputs Achieved by End Dec	2013/14 Proposed Budget and Planned Outputs
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	Research undertaken to reform the following:- National Citizenship & Immigration Control, the Registration of Titles Act, the Employment Act, Legislation on the Government Analytical Lab, law to regulate the construction industry	National Citizenship & immigration Control Act: Preliminary consultations with the Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control held, Concept paper developed, field consultations held; Registration of titles Act: Issues/consultation paper developed,	Reform of the following Acts; Penal code Act, Business names Act. Review of the following Acts; Anti corruption Act, Mental treatment Act, Prisons Act. Legislation to regulate the Construction industry.
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. Of field consultation reports submitted to the Commission	2	1	2
No. Of concept papers prepared	4	1	4
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	2.299	0.816	2.164
Output: 125202	Revision of laws		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	major revision, revision of principal laws, revision of subsidiary laws, revision of the cumulative supplement as at 2011, revision of laws affected by court decisions and distribution of Commission publications.	Cummulative supplement Draft updated as at December 2012. Draft report prepared on specific laws affected by court decisions. Update of index as at December, 2012 completed. Legal audit of all laws passed after 2000 completed, revision of laws passed aft	Preparation of the final report on revision of principal laws for submission to Attorney General (consolidation of variou reports on obsolete provisions, laws identified for repeal, reform). Preparation of the disposition table and review of subsidiary l
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Revised and Published laws (Years)	3	2	3
No. of laws revised	4	2	4
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.520	0.133	0.699
Output: 125203	Publication and translation of laws		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	Translation of the constitution into Runyakitara, Ngakarimojong and Ateso, translation of the simplified LCC Act into Runyakitara, translation of the simplified Local governments Act into Luganda, publication of the Land Act, publication of study reports	500 copies of the pocket size contracts Act and 500 copies for Mortgage Act printed, Procurement process for printing pocket size constitution ongoing, review of translated constitution into luganda is ongoing,	Simplification of the Land Act Cap 227, Translation of the constitution into Ateso and Ngakarimojong. Translation of LCCA into Runyankole/Rukiga
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of laws translated into local languages	2	0	2
No. of laws simplified	1	0	1
No. Of advocacy reports prepared	3	1	3
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.488	0.063	0.425
Vote: 109 Law Development Centre			
<i>Vote Function: 1254 Legal Training</i>			
Output: 125401	Legal Training		

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Sector Summary

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

<i>Vote, Vote Function Key Output</i>	Approved Budget and Planned outputs	2012/13 Spending and Outputs Achieved by End Dec	2013/14 Proposed Budget and Planned Outputs
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	Train 500 Bar Course students, 350 Diploma in Law students and 1200 Administrative officers	Train 405 Bar Course students, 363 Diploma in Law students and 600 Administrative officers	Train 500 Bar Course students, 350 Diploma in Law students and 1200 Administrative officers
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No of students trained on Diploma in Law	350	363	350
No of students trained on Bar Course	500	405	550
No of students trained in Administrative Law Course	1200	600	1200
% of students who qualify on Bar Course	40	40	50
% of students who pass diploma in Law as a proportion of those trained	40	40	50
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	1.393	0.128	2.405

* Excludes taxes and arrears

2013/14 Planned Outputs

In FY 2013/14, JLOS plans to strengthen the legal and policy framework environment underpinning JLOS Service delivery through advocacy for the enactment of prioritized laws, the simplification and translation of laws, regulations and procedures and ensure their accessibility in both hard and electronic versions. Improving the legal and policy. It will also strengthen Independence of JLOS Institutions. In addition to the institutional mandates, the Sector will specifically undertake the following activities:-

- Draft Regulations for Industrial Properties Bill, Geographical Indications Bill, Firearms regulations;
- Finalise the witness and victim protection law; and Enabling Law for Government Analytical Laboratory;
- Review the Birth & Death Registration Act, Prisons Act, Probation Act, LDC Act and Advocates' Acts
- Reform the Electoral Laws (Parliamentary Elections Act) and Penal Code Act;
- Advocate for quick passage of commercial bills (Financial leasing Bill, Investment Bill, Consumer protection Bill, sale of goods and services Bill), Succession laws, DRB, Khadi courts, Witness protection;
- Develop Identification Act to establish national criminal DNA databank;
- Simplification of the Land Act and Tax Appeals Tribunal Act;
- Publish Principal laws, 2000 edition and laws passed between 2001-2012 as well as the Subsidiary laws 2000 edition and subsidiary laws passed between 2001-2012
- Review Prisons Standing Orders & Regulations; develop policy & guidelines on use of prisoners' labour;
- Review the Police Standing Orders (PSO) to align with the constitution, new legislations, new structure and Human rights aspects;

In strengthening case management standards and harmonization of administrative service delivery standards, the Sector will:-

- Develop and deploy an automated database management system for JSC records management;
- Roll out the online UHRC Complaints Management System to 3 regional offices;
- Extension of Mobile Vital (Births and Deaths) Registration System in 5 districts and automate production of Long Birth Certificates;
- Automate and link work processes in the DCIC;

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- Printing of materials for Civil Registration targeting 75,000 births, 3000 deaths and 3500 marriages;
- Carry out bar-bench meetings in High Court Circuits;
- Roll out Small Claims procedure to 10 more courts;
- Implement use of sentencing guidelines & sensitise on mediation guidelines for Commercial and other courts;
- Conduct capacity development for local governments in bye laws and the law making process;
- Review and update work process to increase speed in all directorates of Ministry of Justice;
- Develop a user's handbook on National community service;
- Develop the capacity of NGO Monitoring Committees in line with NGO Policy 2010;
- Develop standards for prosecutors (DPP) in handling children & SGBV cases;
- Interconnect borders with headquarter and regional offices (PISCES);
- Equip passport centres at Mbarara and Mbale regional offices with Furniture, computers;
- Public education on immigration services through holding public sensitization clinics and user guides;
- Train 45 Law Development Centre staff in pedagogical and strategic management;
- Procure reference materials for LDC, MoJCA, Court of Appeal and subscription with online legal resources;
- Train trainers who will sensitize police officers on the Anti-Torture Act;
- Study on implementation of community service and its impact in Uganda - 12 yrs after inception;
- Review and enhance functionality of a MoJCA Uganda Legal Information website;
- Conducting sensitizations for stakeholders and users of the Business Registry Acts;
- Training URSB staff in the Companies' Act, New Partnership Act and in Records Management;
- Conduct 3 sensitization meetings and workshops for stakeholders including 1 for the Judges
- Awareness creation through Media (Radio, TV and Newspapers) on compliance to Business Registration Regulations;
- Accommodation of police Officers at the URSB for National enforcement of Intellectual Property laws;
- Set up 10 new and support 30 existing rehabilitative projects for the National Community;
- Train 15 staff in community offender rehabilitation, reintegration and management;

Table S2.3 Outcome 1: Past and Medium Term Key Sector Output Indicators*

<i>Outcome 1: Strengthened legal and policy frameworks for JLOS operations and national development</i>							
<i>Vote Function Key Output Indicators and Costs:</i>	2011/12 Outturn	2012/13 Approved Plan	2012/13 Outturn by End Dec	MTEF Projections			
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	
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						
No. of bills drafted and Published	30	19	6	14	20	20	
Output: 120103	Civil Suits defended in Court						
% of ex parte judgements against AG	69	20	5	100%	100	100	
<i>Vote Function: 1204 Regulation of the Legal Profession</i>							
Output: 120401	Conclusion of disciplinary cases						
Number of disciplinary cases disposed off	94	150	45	150	200	200	
<i>Vote Function: 1205 Support to the Justice Law and Order Sector</i>							
Output: 120501	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs-JLOS						
Proportion of districts with the basic JLOS frontline services (Functional)	11	19	6	12	12	15	
Vote: 105 Law Reform Commission							
<i>Vote Function: 1252 Legal Reform</i>							
Output: 125201	Reform and simplification of laws						

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No. Of concept papers prepared	2	4	1	4	4	5
No. Of field consultation reports submitted to the Commission	2	2	1	2	3	1
Output: 125202	Revision of laws					
No. of laws revised	2	4	2	4	4	4
Revised and Published laws (Years)	2	3	2	3	3	3
Output: 125203	Publication and translation of laws					
No. Of advocacy reports prepared	2	3	1	3	3	3
No. of laws simplified	1	1	0	1	2	2
No. of laws translated into local languages	2	2	0	2	2	2
Vote: 109 Law Development Centre	Vote Function: 1254 Legal Training					
Output: 125401	Legal Training					
% of students who pass diploma in Law as a proportion of those trained	40	40	40	50	50	
% of students who qualify on Bar Course	40	40	40	50	50	
No of students trained in Administrative Law Course	1000	1200	600	1200	1200	
No of students trained on Bar Course	500	500	405	550	600	
No of students trained on Diploma in Law	350	350	363	350	350	

Medium Term Plans

In the medium term, the sector will continue implementation of SIP III with outcome one, Strengthening Legal and Policy environment to ensure improved JLOS Service delivery. It is important that a strong policy and legal regime exists 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. These among many other challenges is what the sector plans to address by :-

- Improvement of the legal and policy environment within which JLOS institutions operate and that underpins JLOS service delivery;
- Improvement of the national legislative, regulatory and policy environment for the realization of national development objectives;
- Domestication of international, regional rights obligations into national law and monitoring compliance with country commitment to international reporting obligations; and
- User Access to Laws

Overall, the strategies will include:-

- 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;
- Simplify and make available updated laws, policies and standards to internal and external users;
- Develop 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;
- Develop a national framework for the practice of —informal systems of justice to ensure conformity with human rights standards;

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- Harmonize service delivery standards across the Sector;
- Harmonize JLOS information and Case management systems
- Sector wide review and reengineering of service delivery processes to reduce red tape in service delivery;
- Develop rules on ADR (mediation and arbitration);
- Enhanced 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;
- Increased user awareness of laws, regulations, standards and procedures;
- Gap reduction between national legislation and regional and international human rights regime.

Actions to Improve Outcome Performance

- Enhance capacity of district chain linked committees;
- Restructuring of key departments in the sector;
- 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 S2.4 Outcome 1: 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>			
2012/13 Planned Actions:	2012/13 Actions by Dec:	2013/14 Planned Actions:	MT Strategy:
Vote: 007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs			
Vote Function: 12 05 Support to the Justice Law and Order Sector			
Roll out of quick wins case backlog clearance programme and recruiting Judges.	Pilot of Small Claims Procedure in 6 Courts and roll out of Land Courts in 15 Chief Magistrates Courts; Criminal Prosecutions program ensured that investigations of criminal cases were guided within an average of 115 days as well as setting other timelines; introduction of prosecution-led investigations	Recruit more Judges, Pilot Performance Management in Judiciary and DPP; train JLOS officers; Roll out Small Claims procedure; Carry out bar-bench meetings; Conduct Prosecution led investigations	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 of Government officials on breach of contracts and violation of Human Rights	Held a sensitisation workshop for Accounting Officers, Heads of PDU's and Chairpersons of Contracts Committees.	Sensitisation of 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: 105 Law Reform Commission			
Vote Function: 12 52 Legal Reform			
2 staff trained on long term basis, 8 staff trained on short term basis and 3 staff attached to sister law reform commissions abroad to learn best practices	4 members of staff were paid for long term course training.	Continue training staff on both long term basis and short term basis on relevant skills.	Formation of a training committee to identify key priority areas for training

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<i>Sector Outcome 1: Strengthened legal and policy frameworks for JLOS operations and national development</i>			
2012/13 Planned Actions:	2012/13 Actions by Dec:	2013/14 Planned Actions:	MT Strategy:
Research undertaken to reform the Financial Leasing law, National Citizenship and Immigration Control Act, Registration of Titles Act, the Employment Act, Legislation on the Government Analytical Lab, legislation to regulate the construction industry	National Citizenship & immigration Control Act: Preliminary consultations with the Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control held, Concept paper developed, field consultations held; Registration of titles Act: Issues/consultation paper developed, and reviewed by the taskforce: Legislation on GAL: Concept paper developed, Information gathering retreat held with officials from GAL, writing of consultation paper underway.	Reform of the following Acts; Penal code Act, Business names Act. Review of the following Acts; Anti corruption Act, Mental treatment Act, Prisons Act. Legislation to regulate the Construction industry.	Construction of office premises, 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			
Complete phase 1 of the AFIS; development of the Crime Records Management System.	The Crime Records Management System has been developed.	Procure and set up the AFIS in pilot Division and Districts and also 50 complete SOCO kits.	Enhance quality of intelligence-led investigations and scientific based analysis of evidence for speedy disposal of cases.
Vote: 148 Judicial Service Commission			
Vote Function: 12 58 Recruitment, Discipline, Research & Civic Education			
Ensure that the Commission has more and regular monthly meetings	The commission, with facilitation has been able to meet 3 times in the quarter	Introduce retainer allowances to enable regular Commission Disciplinary Committee meetings. Fast track the process for the constitutional amendment for the full time membership of representatives of the public.	Propose a constitutional amendment for two members representing the public.

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

Status of Sector Outcome

Taking services to the people remained a top priority of the sector in the period under review. Various construction projects for the JLOS frontline institutions were completed strengthening the sector's physical and functional presence. It is worth reporting that 58% of the constructions under PRDP that had stalled are now completed and another 30% are expected to be completed before the end calendar year 2012. Currently Courts are functionally present in 95% of districts while DPP is present in 91 districts following opening of 7 new stations. There are now 223 functional prison units, 321 police stations and 1694 police posts spread in over 98% of the sub counties. In the reporting period the sector registered 144% disposal rate of registered cases and 48% total disposal rate of cases. This is the first time the sector has been able to dispose of more cases than are registered since the start of the sector wide approach. This performance resulted into 21.7% reduction in case backlog and a reduction in the average length of stay on remand for capital offenders to 11.8 months as well as a 3.7% reduction in the proportion of pretrial detainees.

This performance is collaborated by the high public satisfaction with JLOS services which stands at 60% according to the recently concluded JLOS baseline survey. More Judicial Officers, State Attorneys and Prison Warders were recruited and trained while 500 cadets recruited in 2010 were passed. In the period under review as a result of partnership with non-state actor the sector registered a 56% increase in access to legal aid. In terms of legal education the adoption of pre-entry examinations has begun to bear fruit as demonstrated by a 517% increase in pass rate from 06% in 2010 to 37% in 2012. The police population ratio deteriorated from 1:709 to 1:755 while the warder prisoner ratio deteriorated from 1:4.5 to 1:5. In some places the ratio is 1:10. This was due to the high population growth rate, the high growth rate of the prisoner population, high attrition rates, less than adequate recruitment in the police and prison.

Following the employment of both reactive and proactive measures the sector registered a 43% reduction in incidence of crime over SIPII period. Juvenile offenders reduced by 32% as well as cases of rape and corruption. Also the increased capacity and skills of investigators and prosecutors resulted into an increase in conviction rates from 49% to 53%.

By moving away from punitive to correctional methodology the sector has reduced the rates of re-offending from 45% at the start of the SIPII to 26.7% in the year under review. Strategies such as community service as an alternative to imprisonment, prisoner rehabilitation programmes and prisoner's reintegration programmes as well as skills training are responsible for the positive trend. Many inmates were enrolled in rehabilitative programmes and formal education.

The sector continued to build the capacity and use of forensic science and continued to roll out the canine unit which is helping to wipe out thefts and burglary.

In terms of safety 0.3% reduction in road traffic accidents was recorded and 11 fire Centres were established targeting major towns in the country. Although the number of fires reported increased, the response time reduced from over 3hours to less than 30 minutes. It is of concern however that the number of women committing crime increased by 48%; cases related to trafficking in narcotics increased by 79% and there was also an upward trend in the number of defilement cases that increased by 2%.

Following the adoption of case backlog reduction strategy and the prioritization of civil case backlog, a 173% disposal rate of registered civil cases and 134% disposal rate of registered land cases was attained. The total number of commercial cases disposed increased by 23.6%; 44 mediators were trained and 9 were deployed in the commercial court. The process of rolling out mediation to land, family and civil divisions as well as the establishment of the small claims procedure is on course. In the reporting period 17 land courts were established as part of innovations to deal with the growing backlog of land cases while non-tax

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revenue collection grew by 34%. The sector however registered a low disposal rate of tax disputes and due to slow pace of innovations the country dropped 3 places in the Ease of Doing Business Index, majorly caused by inefficiencies of actors outside of JLOS.

Table S2.1 Outcome 2: Sector Outcome Indicators

<i>Outcome 2: Access to JLOS services particularly for the vulnerable persons enhanced</i>			
Outcome and Outcome Indicator	Baseline	2013/14 Target	Medium Term Forecast
Reduction in case backlog growth (%)	-7.5 (2010)	30	60 (2014)
Ratio of convicts to remand prisoners	45 (2010)	48	55 (2014)
Ratio of completed cases to registered cases	92.15% (2011)	98.3%	125% (2015)
Proportion of districts with complete chain of core JLOS services and institutions	30% (2010)	38%	65% (2015)
Percentage of prisoners on remand	55 (2010)	52	45 (2014)
Incidence of crime per 100000	314 (2010)	310	290 (2015)
Disposal rate of cases filed (%)	38.9 (2009)	48	60 (2013)
Average stay on remand in months for capital offences (in months)	15.1 (2010)	14	12 (2015)
Average stay on remand for petty offences (in months)	3 (2010)	2.8	2 (2014)
Average length of stay on remand for capital offenders(Months)	15 (2011)	15	12 (2015)

2011/12 Performance

Access to JLOS services increased several fold over the last few years, 70% of the Ugandan population that lives in rural areas now traverses shorter distances and access JLOS services in close proximity to each other. These developments are based on the fact that not all people in Uganda have equal access to the justice system. The poor and marginalized group's 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. To ensure equitable access to justice in the FY 2010/11, the sector placed emphasis on addressing the distance between the people and the points of access to JLOS services, increase in the disposal rate of cases in all areas of justice whether civil or criminal, the reduction in case backlog and average length (months) of stay on remand for capital offenses, and the remand period for petty offences. Access to legal aid was also prioritized especially targeting those charged with capital offences in the Chief Magistrate's Courts as well as the Higher Court, Court of Appeal and Supreme Court.

In the period under review Mbale regional laboratory was commissioned, and is now operational. The construction of Gulu laboratory resumed in September 2011 and completion is expected in December 2011. Construction of a regional laboratory in Mbarara started and is expected to be completed in the first half of 2012.

In terms of physical de-concentration, Nine courts were constructed and completed 3 as well as staff houses in 5 districts in Northern Uganda, while construction of staff houses in 3 others is near completion. Seven out of 8 other courts under construction are near completion. Construction of mini JLOS House in Karamoja commenced. Staff houses were constructed in Gulu and the development has reduced attrition rate of State Attorneys from the station improving service quality to the people of northern Uganda. Three Resident State Prosecutors offices in Moroto, Kanungu and Adjumani were upgraded to Resident State Attorney status. Furthermore 8 field offices were opened; 4 out of the targeted 12 field offices at the level of Resident State Prosecutor were established in districts. This brings to 92 the number of operational DPP offices country wide covering 82% of the districts in Uganda. In terms of construction, DPP Mpigi is complete while construction of 8 DPP offices is due for completion by the end of September 2011. Also construction of Hoima and Kamuli DPP offices and staff quarters in Abim and Nakapiripirit started in the last quarter of 2011/12 while procurement for construction of Dokolo and, Amuru DPP offices and

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residential house was completed. The sector constructed 4 courts, 5 DPP offices and 3 police stations all with staff accommodation in 5 districts including a High Court at Lira and are all fully operational.

The UPF progressed with the construction of offices and staff accommodation in various places. In the reporting period under PRDP 9/22 police barracks (Amolator, Pader, Amuru 2, Nakapiripirit, Katakwi, Abim, Kaabong, Adjumani, and Atiak) were completed as well as 3/12 police stations at the same time ASTU zonal offices were also completed. The UPF is also constructing police stations in Bushenyi, Luwero, and started the reconstruction of Natete Police station. Other constructions include the construction of police barracks in 3 districts as well as those in PRDP and KIDDP regions. Other constructions nearing completion include ASTU zonal offices in Lapon, Orum, and chepsunya. Others include police stations in Amuru and Oyam as well as barrack's In Kaberamaido, Moroto, Dokolo, Pader2, Kaabong2, Gulu among others .

The Police also procured, delivered and installed 20 hydra foam machines for the regions of Central North, North West, Mid East and Mid-Western. So far 5 out of the planned 12 units of residential accommodation in Kiryandongo, Nebbi, Kitgum, Busia, Kumi, are near completion. The machines have thus lowered the cost of construction, especially for the much needed staff accommodation in the force. As a result there is recorded a 5% reduction in congestion /sharing of residential accommodation within the force. Construction of Afoji, Mpondwe and Atiak border posts were completed while construction of Suam River, Amudat, Lia and Paidha and Bunagana commenced.

The sector procured 162 police patrol pickups, 34 troop carriers, 3 ambulances and 2,100 motorcycles to improve police mobility, also procured computers, communications equipment and accessories (LAPN) for Masindi and Buliisa. In addition 10 fire tenders and 10 water tanks were procured as well as other requisite equipment. The police also received a donation of assorted laboratory equipment to be used at the newly opened police forensic laboratory. For prisons 8 computers; 1 pickup and 6 Lorries and energy saving stoves were procured. The Lorries now help in transportation of prisoners to court in 6 stations. At the same time 4 tractors, were procured to support food production in prison farms. The prison has also procured industrial tools for prisons workshops. To ease border monitoring and supervision, given the porous nature of Uganda's borders 14 motorcycles were procured. For the judiciary 13 vehicles were procured for Chief Magistrates in addition to 16 station wagons procured for the new Judges and Justices. At the same time 4 mini data centres were set up in 4 high court circuits bringing the number of such centres to 9 out of the targeted 13.

Recruitment and training - To address the challenge of staff numbers a Deputy Chief Justice, Principal Judge and 11 Judges were appointed and sworn in within the reporting period. 9 Chief Magistrates and 25 Magistrates' grade I were also appointed. With this recruitment there is complete quorum at the Court of Appeal; the number of high Court judges now stand at 47 out of 50, there are 42 Chief Magistrates, 130 Magistrates Grade 1 and 107 Magistrates grade 2. This development is partly responsible for the increased disposal rate of cases which now stands at 92% of registered cases. With the enactment of the Judicature (amendments) Act 2011, the number of Justices at the Supreme Court will increase to 11 from 7 and Court of Appeal to 15 from 9. This increase will only be realized when the Judicial service commission is reconstituted.

During the period under review, 11 State Attorneys were recruited deployed in various DPP stations, bringing the total number of State Attorneys at various levels in the DPP to 172 out of the approved structure of 219. (DPP now operates at 78% of the approved structure). It must be noted that the DPP also employs 124 state prosecutors out of 166 State Prosecutors in the approved structure. 32 Prosecutors were trained as well as 118 State Attorneys. This training has helped improve the quality of prosecution as seen from an improved conviction rate recorded by the DPP however the case load per State Attorney remains very high i.e. at 1,052 files per State Attorney per year for perusal and 820 files per year for prosecution at

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the current filing rate.

Aware of the low warder prison rates, 700 prison warders/wardresses were recruited and are now undergoing training. This recruitment has augmented the warder prisoner ration from 1:5 to 1:4 but is still short of the internationally recommended ratio of 1:3. The increased warder prisoner ration has been instrumental in reducing the rate of escape of prisoners as well as the recapture rates. The escape rates stand at 1.2% while recapture rates of those who escape stand at 46.5% one of the highest rates in Africa.

For the Uganda Police Force, 5,000 PPCs and 500 Cadets were recruited increasing police strength from 38,168 to 43,668 a police population ratio of 1:709 at the current projected population. The new recruits are about to complete the basic training programme. As a stop gap measure the police also recruited 24,000 election constables who helped in policing elections and have now been demobilized. This was because the police strength was thin and could not provide personnel to cover each of the approximately 24,000 polling centers. 7,846 police officers were also promoted to various ranks. This has improved command, supervision and boosted morale of the officers and men in the police. To support investigations specialized investigative skills were imparted to 172 CID personnel, while one officer was sent to UK for training in forensic document analysis and ballistics to improve the capacity of the CID in forensic analysis of evidence. To address the challenge of public order management before during and after elections 11,314 personnel were trained in Public Order Management, 113 in public order command courses, 48 in public order management tactical trainers' course all with the aim of improving the handling of Public order situations and avoiding loss of life.

Case backlog reduction - Within the period under review 102,001 cases were disposed against 110,692 cases filed over the same time period in the courts at all levels country wide. This translates into 92.14% disposal rate of cases filed. The sector launched and implemented the pilot case backlog quick wins programme which has resulted into drastic reduction in the average length of stay on remand from 27 months in 2009 to 15 months in the reporting period. At the same time the ratio of convicts to remands has increased from 44.5% to 47% country wide and some prisons like Luzira upper now have more convicts than remands for the first time in 28 years. Also as result of the roll out of the quick wins programme to lower courts there has been a complete elimination of criminal cases older than one year in the magistrate's courts country wide. The definition of criminal case backlog in magistrates' courts has now changed to mean cases in the system that is a year old.

With the above disposal rates there is increasing effort at all levels of court in the disposal of cases. In the year under review on average a grade II magistrate disposes 92 cases per year, magistrate grade I, 165 cases per year, Chief magistrates 1,396 cases per year and Judges at High Court 276 cases per year. This is against an average case load of 127 cases for Supreme Court Judges, 3206 for Court of Appeal, 1153 for each High Court Judge, 3559 for each Chief Magistrate, 343 for Magistrate grade I and 174 for Magistrate grade II. Note that although there 47 appointed High Court Judges 5 of these are not currently active in the Judiciary.

It is noticeable that the number of cases filed continues to grow at about 21% per annum, but the courts have upped the game by matching this rate of filling with 25% growth in absolute number of cases completed. One should also note that the judiciary still operates at less than optimum with 5 out of 47 Judges serving outside the judiciary and over 8 senior Judges leaving the bench through retirement within the same financial year. One interesting development over the year under review in addition to quick wins programme was the holding of upcountry sessions for the Court of Appeal in Gulu, Mbarara and Mbale for the first time since its creation. This development reduced the burden of witnesses and litigants travelling long distances to Kampala. Performance by focus areas shows a high performance in terms of disposal of criminal, land and family cases while the performance of commercial and civil justice remain below the average disposal rate of about 44% of all cases in the system. One should note that the increase in cases

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registered by over 21% has had a negative effect on the total disposal rate despite the increase in total number of cases disposed at all levels of court.

Noticeable also are effort to dispose cases involving juveniles. For example out of 2728 capital cases 350 were completed by Chief Magistrates Courts compared to 225 new cases filed. However Grade 1 Magistrates did not make enough effort to complete cases involving juvenile with only 11% of cases filed completed leaving 405 cases pending. As part of the case backlog quick wins the Uganda police undertook self-assessment and audit. The focus of this exercise was to rid the police of all cases considered unmeritorious. Un-meritorious cases were defined as cases that were reported before the end of 2009 in which the complainants had lost interest or opted to settle their cases out of police or court leaving the Police files open; Police case files were still open though the investigations had not established any evidence; accused person were not known or identified and; accused persons jumped police bond or court bail but Police case files remained open.

As a result of the initiatives the following achievements were realized; 59,276 different criminal cases were weeded out; 16,552 criminal cases were closed; 15,707 cases were committed to the high court; and 123 cases were concluded in Court with 52 convictions and 71 acquittals and dismissals.

Reduction in Remand Population - Although Prisoners on remand are proportionately higher than the convicted prisoners, (52.7% compared to 46.7%), it is important to note that the ratio of convicts to remands is increasing over time. This performance is progressively reducing the number of pre trial detainees and Uganda is now catching up with other countries in the region such as Kenya and Rwanda and performing better than some other countries in the region with very high proportion of pre trial detainees, such as Mali (88%) Nigeria (69%), Burundi 62% to mention but a few.

Community service - Through Community Service, 8000 orders were issued to remove petty offenders from prisons and identification of offenders conducted in 42 districts. The orders were also issued in Court sessions at all levels of the Judiciary country wide. The NCSP also visited 28 prisons and identified 1,423 eligible offenders thereby reducing the number of petty offenders in prison. It also worth noting that 26 orders were issued by Local Council Court III in 14 districts.

The office of the Administrator General is now undergoing computerization to facilitate records storage and retrieval. The administrator general was able in the reporting period to attend to all clients, opening up 3787 new files, inspect 101 estates and obtain 18 letters of administration of estates and wind up 205 estates. To quicken the process of winding up the department is currently in negotiation with the Judiciary to harmonize procedure and enhance performance. In the reporting period the department graded 2546 certificates of no objection and issued 363 land transfers. It also successfully mediated 920 cases on behalf of estates.

Civic education - The sector procured a vehicle to facilitate sector wide Civic Education procured and in the reporting period 39 radio talk shows and 5 TV Talk shows were held in 18 districts at the same time 40 sub-county workshops were held in each of the 8 districts. The civic education campaign was also carried out through 4 prison workshops. The citizen hand book was translated into Luganda and is ready for printing and dissemination.

Legal aid - The sector continued to finance access to legal aid through the state brief system and has augmented provisions under case backlog quick wins programme to attract quality legal representation. To address currently challenges in legal aid provision the sector is currently fast tracking the development of a National Legal Aid Policy.

The Justice Centres Uganda (JCU) - This is an initiative of the sector to pilot state provision of legal aid

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with support from development partners, have been successful in creating awareness and understanding of legal and human rights in the communities as is evidenced by 73 awareness campaigns and 24 radio awareness sessions. They have also provided legal and human rights advice and psychosocial support to hard to reach communities through 47 mini mobile clinics and toll free telephone lines. At the same time 2000 booklets on succession law in various dialects were published and distributed to the communities.

Juvenile justice - The MoGLSD resettled 174 juveniles after Court releases 15% of these were female and 85% male juveniles. The sector also supported de-concentration of remand homes as well as reduction in case backlog. A special high court session for juvenile offenders is scheduled for the first quart of 2011/12. 17 juvenile benefited from the other sessions organized under the quick wins programme.

The sector also focused on legal training and in the period under review the Law Development Centre trained 320 Bar Course students with significant reduction in failure rate. The centre in the reporting period also adopted the use of entrance examinations coordinated by the Law Council. This aimed at addressing the high failure rates. In the reporting period over 170 students passed compared to fewer than 30 the previous financial year.

Key Result Area 3: Promote observance of Human Rights and Accountability

Enhanced JLOS response to crime

The sector has enhanced the capacity of crime fighting agencies, to fight crime through physical de-concentration of services, training, recruitment and provision of equipment. The police is now more equipped to respond to crime and has the numbers to fully police the country. There are now police posts in 1700 sub counties and in the urban area every ward has police outposts. As a result many more people are running to the police to report even civil disputes. This is the reason why many reports are made but the significant number is actually civil matters. Also the heavy investment in community policing as well as road safety has contributed to the reduction in crime prevalence, acts of lawlessness and road accidents despite the increased number of vehicles on the roads.

In 2010 the Crime rate reduced by 4% from 103,592 criminal cases investigated in the year 2009 to 99,676 cases investigated. In total Police recorded 262,936 cases in the mentioned year of 2010 out of which 163,260 were civil in nature and complainants were advised to seek civil remedies. This downward trend in the crime rate is a consistent pattern since 2006 when the crime rate peaked from 2004.

At the estimated growth rate of 3.4%, the population of Uganda the current crime rate for every 100,000 people is 314 or 3.14 per 1,000 people compare to 336 in 2009 and 798 in 2007.

At the start of the year about 12,000 cases were reported county wide. This rose steeply to over 14000 between May and June then fell drastically to 6000 in July and this has been the trend for the rest of the period till December.

Generally reported crime has been dropping since 2005. Kampala Metropolitan Still tops the list of location with high crime incidences. This is followed by South Eastern Region, and Eastern. The region with least reported crime are, North East (Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Amudat) Central North –(Kotido-Abim and Kabong). Highest crimes were registered in Katwe, Jinja District and CPS Kampala. Theft tops the list of reported crimes, followed by assaults, and economic crimes like obtaining money by false pretences.

The numbers of homicides investigated in 2010 decreased by 34% from 2,669 to 1,761 cases while death by shooting reduced by 15%. Also death by domestic violence reduced by 3.6% however cases of mob justice increased by 7.5% from 332 cases reported in 2009 to 357 cases. This is partly attributed to lengthy justice dispensation contrary to punishment awarding in African context which is instant thereby causing discontent among the public.

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Incidents of suspected ritual murders decreased from 29 cases in 2009 to 14 cases in 2010 involving 9 juveniles and 5 adults. There were 02 cases of attempted murder for witchcraft rituals in 2010 as compared to 01 case registered in 2009. Some other criminal incidents related to human sacrifice included being in possession of human body parts and digging of graves to remove body parts for witchcraft rituals (03).

In the year under review, there were two (02) incidences of terrorism registered in the country. On 11th July 2010 as Ugandans were watching the 2010 football world cup final in various places, terrorists carried out attacks at two (02) different locations at Kyaddondo Rugby Club Lugogo and Ethiopian Village Restaurant in Kabalagala in which seventy eight (78) people died and eighty nine (89) injured. There was also an unsuccessful terrorist attempt in Makindye Division in Kampala.

In 2010, the numbers of homicides investigated decreased by 34% from 2,669 to 1,761 cases while death by shooting reduced by 15%. In the reporting period death by domestic violence reduced by 3.6% however cases of mob justice increased by 7.5% from 332 cases reported in 2009 to 357 cases. This is partly attributed to lengthy justice dispensation contrary to punishment awarding in African context which is instant thereby causing discontent among the public.

Sexual offences - Defilement was the leading Sex Related Crime reported in the country with a total of 7,564 cases investigated in the year 2010 compared to 7,360 cases in 2009, thus an increase of 2.7%. A total of 3,401 suspects were arrested and taken to Court. 709 cases of rape were investigated compared to 619 cases in 2009 hence an increase by 14.5%. A total of 252 suspects of rape were arrested and charged in Court. Other sex related offences investigated included 274 cases of indecent assault, 12 cases of Incest and 86 cases of unnatural offences compared to 550 cases of indecent assault, 54 cases of incest and 72 cases of unnatural offences investigated in 2009. The Police Forensic Sciences building is complete, and is being fully equipped. The immediate impact of this development will be felt in the efficient and fast resolution of cases under investigation, and, eventually, in successful prosecutions in Court.

There was a decrease of 6.5% in the crime rate in the year 2010, and a comparison over the SIPII implementation period show that crime rates picked in 2006, and have been declining progressively, as a result of efforts employed to combat crime and increased vigilance of both police and communities. The result is that Uganda is among the countries in the world with the lowest crime rates ie below 5 crimes for every 1000 people in population.

Child Related Offences: A total of 4,781 Child related cases where children/juveniles were the direct targets/victims of crime, were investigated in 2010 and below are the number of juveniles affected for selected crimes.

In terms of prosecution services the sector has continued to register marked improvements with the adoption of prosecution led investigations. In the period under review the DPP perused 181,000 files and prosecuted 141,049 cases, with a 49.5% conviction rate of the cases concluded. The Directorate, conducted 1,903,856 pre-trial interviews for preparation of witnesses, handled 159 fraud cases, 25 new prosecution led investigations, 38 special investigations, 30 cases of international nature and new crime trends, 22 extradition proceedings 30 Transnational cases. DPP/CID coordination meeting were also intensified. It is important to note that 3.3% of the cases were prosecuted in the high court, and over 96% in Magistrate's Court with 4,431 cases committed to the High Court.

In terms of building the capacity of the CID, the sector recorded an increase in CID strength 4,473 and corresponding reduction in workload from 23 cases per detective to 18 cases. The sector also trained 140 crime intelligence officers in addition to advanced training in forensic analysis for one officer.

Performance for the first half of the 2012/13 financial year

The Sector focuses on improving the availability and accessibility of its services. JLOS therefore seeks to

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make its service points more accessible for people with disabilities, elderly people, vulnerable persons and extend selected services in land and family justice to the rural areas and develop and/or strengthen inclusive processes including community policing, community service, public participation in court proceedings to facilitate meaningful public participation.

Case Disposal

By December 2012, 2 Criminal Appeals and 1 Civil Appeal were disposed of in the Supreme Court. This is due to the Supreme Court lacking quorum with only four out of the required eleven Justices in place. The Justices should urgently be appointed to enable them perform their duties.

Similarly, the CoA only has six out of the required 15 Justices. The Criminal Appeals though usually faster cannot move due to lack of quorum especially when their lordships are either indisposed or on leave. Thus 93 Civil Appeals and 42 Criminal Appeals were disposed of in the Court of Appeal; Inadequate staffing at the Judges' level following the delay in appointments has impeded performance in some High Court Circuits. Currently the whole of Teso, Lango, Acholi, Karamoja and Bugisu region is managed by only two Judges based in Lira and Mbale respectively.

Number of civil suits and appeals in the High Court disposed off (family, land, civil and commercial) was 5,391 (176%) compared with a target of 3,070. The improved performance was due to the roll out of quick win sessions in civil matters targeting very old civil cases. This meant shifting Judges from criminal to civil cases.

A total of 50,595 (46%) out of the annual target of 109,261 suits (Family, Criminal, Civil, Land and Anti-Corruption) in the Magistrates Courts disposed of. There a challenge of lack of adequate funds for sessions, visiting locus in quo and for facilitating witnesses which frustrates some of the efforts to dispose of the planned cases.

Other key miles stones in the Judiciary were pilot of Small Claims Procedure was in 6 Courts and rolled out of Land Courts in 15 Chief Magistrates Courts; Under support to JLOS 6 courts are under construction in Kayunga, Lamwo, Isingiro, Bundibugyo, and Kanungu as well as Kabale High Court and construction of Kyenjojo is expected to commence in quarter 3

270 forensic cases examined and disposed off and 90 cases (468 exhibits) finalized. Poison information for 2012 aggregated; 104 commercial and illicit products cases with 131 exhibits were verified and reported. 129 Environmental and agricultural cases with 74 samples were analyzed and reported. Participated in EAC and NAM Proficiency Testing (PT) Schemes; 5 staff underwent short term training in dactylography, ballistics and drug trafficking; Supervised the construction Mbarara regional lab which is nearing completion.

Criminal Prosecutions program ensured that investigations of criminal cases were guided within an average of 115 days, prosecution-led Case files pending a decision to prosecute or not, were perused within an average of 30 days, case files for sanctioning were perused within an average of 2 days and Police case files pending a decision to prosecute or not, were perused within an average of 5 days.

Field Affairs and International Affairs program too responded to incoming Mutual Legal Assistance. Requests within an average of 30 days, carried out 1 nation -wide field office performance planning, staff mentoring, performance assessment visit, prosecuted 57.5% of reported Cross-border cases and sanctioned 30% of the registered international crimes and terrorism cases.

A daily average of 34,617 prisoners looked after (provided with meals, medical care, and basic necessities of life); 7,000 offenders imparted with life skills (2,200 with industrial skills and 4,800 with agricultural

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skills); 4,700 inmates counseled and helped to cope with imprisonment; 3,000 inmates re-integrated to communities; 1,500 inmates are undergoing formal education training; 302 inmates sat for UNEB exams (PLE-118; UCE-46; UACE- 38; other certificates 50, Diploma 50); The recidivism rate has been maintained at 26.8% (no accurate method used due to lack of biometric devices)

Department of Law Council under its Disciplinary Committee concluded 45 cases against errant lawyers in 20 sittings by the end of December 2012. In the same period, 312 Chambers /Law firms were inspected. Also, the Law Council inspected 2 Universities.

Similarly, 12 Disciplinary Committee sessions for suspected errant judicial officers were held by JSC . 73 complaints Investigated, 22 cases concluded; Twenty suggestion boxes installed. Six complaints investigations exercises were conducted in 15 districts. 12 Court Inspections and complaint collection trips were carried out. Suggestion boxes were also installed in 9 districts.

Assessment of obsolete, expired and unserviceable rifles and ordinances in UPDF and UPF stores in western region still ongoing; marking of UPS arms ongoing in southern and south western regions Marking of ISO arms in Eastern and mid-eastern region ongoing;

Registered 288 New NGOs; renewed 291 NGO permits; 146 NGOs were entered into the data base; Procured 4,000 new incorporation certificates and 4,000 permits; Held 8 meetings on arbitration cases for 17 NGOs to resolve disputes, 300 NGO Board services brochures and 5000 flyers were produced and disseminated.

Ministry of Internal Affairs conducted counter terrorism training for private security organizations in Kampala; Inspected new site for explosives magazine placement at Jobi East 1, Nebbi District, Inspected site for temporary storage of explosive for seismic survey at Ayago Hydropower project and a quarry site at Kibale, demolition of expired detonators for cementers quarry, inspected Nambi Hill quarry at Zirobwe, inspected RCC magazine at Ntungamo, inspected site at Kabale for placement of explosive magazine for Sino minerals investments Ltd; Appointed 4, confirmed 27 and trained 4 staff.

Managed and supervised 4289 orders issued; One inter district visit held in Central region for adoption of best practices; 70 placement supervisors trained in the North for improved program performance; 8 Radio talk shows conducted in Northern Uganda and one TV talk for awareness raising; 1073 posters distributed; 145 offender jackets; 320 brochures distributed; Monitored two regions of Central and Eastern regions; 79 home visits made, 135 offenders counseled; 24 re-arrests made; 11 districts supported for Planning Committee meetings, CS forms and monitoring.

Assessment of obsolete, expired and unserviceable rifles and ordinances in UPDF and UPF stores in western region still ongoing; marking of UPS arms ongoing in southern and south western regions Marking of ISO arms in Eastern and mid-eastern region ongoing;

Registered 288 New NGOs; renewed 291 NGO permits; 146 NGOs were entered into the data base; Procured 4000 new incorporation certificates and 4000 permits; Held 8 meetings on arbitration cases for 17 NGOs to resolve disputes, 300 NGO Board services brochures and 5000 flyers were produced and disseminated.

Eight (08) reporters from ADF (06) and LRA (02) were documented for Amnesty. Also demobilized, documented and resettled 123 reporters in their communities; Seven (07) dialogue and reconciliation meetings were held between reporters and the host communities in 05 DRTs for peaceful coexistence; sensitized reporters, affected communities and stakeholders in all DRTs on resettlement and reintegration process; 85 reporters who had been demobilized were provided with reinsertion and resettlement support;

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-Resettled reporters were monitored to assess how they are coping up in their communities; Three follow up visits were carried out to assess how the reporters are fairing in the community; Five (05) from LRA repatriated from DR Congo were reunited with their families and next of kin; Provided psychosocial support to 20 reporters in the DRTs; 720 reporters and victims were mobilized for skills training and referred to service providers in the 14 sub counties in the four DRTs; 180 reporters and victims trained in metal fabrication, entrepreneurial and Agric management skills in the North;

Managed and supervised 4289 orders issued; One inter district visit held in Central region for adoption of best practices; 70 placement supervisors trained for improved program performance as well as conducting 8 radio talk shows conducted in Northern Uganda and one television talk show for awareness raising also 1073 posters were distributed.

145 offender jackets and 320 brochures distributed; Monitored two regions of Central and Eastern regions; 79 home visits made, 135 offenders counseled; 24 re-arrests made; 11 districts supported for Planning Committee;

Administrator General attended to all clients. By December 2012, a total of 1760 new files had been opened. In the same period, the Administrator General also inspected 17 estates and 8 letters of Administration were granted to the Administrator General. The Administrator General wound up 42 estates; granted 1153 Certificates of No objections; and 243 Land Transfers. 720 arbitrations and mediations were also concluded by the Administrator General. The reasons for the performance are discussed below.

Recruitment

Three Grade one Magistrates were recruited and recommendations for the appointment of five Justices of the Supreme Court, eight Justices of Appeal and seven Judges for the High Court forwarded to the Appointing Authority.

Civic Education

Twelve Radio talk shows were conducted by JSC in 10 districts. 800 copies of the Luo Citizens' Handbook were printed. 19,000 brochures and charts on Land Law, Succession Law and Resolution of Land disputes were printed. Two Impact assessment exercises were conducted in the Districts of Kayunga, Jinja, Kiboga and Hoima.

Registrations and Immigration

URSB collected Ushs 7.950bn in NTR by 31st December, 2012 from all registrations. Business registrations included Companies (9,025), Documents (7,856), registered, debentures (440) chattels mortgages (32), 900 Trademarks registrations and 229 Trademarks renewals. Two companies were Liquidated and 5 Bankruptcy cases filed. Civil registrations included 18,307 Births, 1,043 Deaths, 1,832 Marriages, 18 Adoptions registered;

A total of 38,722 passports were issued to citizens , 227 East African passports, 70 Conventional travel documents and 2,360 certificate of identity. Lead time for passport issuance has remained 10 days. - Issued a total of 4,771 work permits to foreigners in employment in the country, 2,497 dependants passes; 3,167 students passes, 1,543 special passes and 26,284 visas issued. Improved border control and intercepted and rescued 10 victims of Trafficking in persons. Inspected and prepared Oraba, Cyanika and Mpondwe for installation of PISCES. 612 immigrants were arrested and investigated, removed 57 illegal immigrants out of the country; 6 suspects were successfully prosecuted.

Retooling and Equipping

Computerization of the Administrator General's registry is still ongoing. Currently, computerization of the

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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. Procured vehicles for LDC (2) and computers for LDC and integration of ICT in all LDC programmes is ongoing. Training of staff in pedagogical skills is also ongoing.

Construction

Procurement of construction materials for Mbarara and Nakasongola low cost staff houses awaits production of the LPO; Procurement of the contractor for renovation and expansion of Mbarara main ongoing, door & window fitting yet to begin; Procurement of contractor for renovation and expansion of Gulu prison ongoing; Wall plastered; windows & doors fitted for the rehabilitation centre at Namalu; sewerage line works ongoing for a rehabilitation centre at Namalu

Construction of Kiburara and Oyam prison, Fencing of M/Bay prison, roofing of a twin ward at Ruimi completed; Construction of Bushenyi prison (expected in April, 2013); Two prisoners' wards at Kapchorwa have been plastered; Procurement of a contractor for construction of a new prison at Lamwo at bidding stage; Purchase of materials for construction of water borne toilets in the 20 selected prisons and sanitation system at Tororo prison await production of the LPO; Construction of 32 low cost staff housing units at Luzira is at finishing stage (by end of February, 2013); Construction works for Nebbi prison ongoing;

MoJCA Finalized Construction of the Mini- JLOS house in Moroto and the procurement of consultancy services and the contractor for the Mbale regional office and Moroto staff quarters. Construction of Mbale regional office started and is expected to be finalized in the FY 2013/14.

The second phase of the construction of the boundary wall was completed. Construction of the auditorium on going . Construction of 5 more firm rooms is on to reduce on the ratio of classroom to students which is at 1:40 instead of the ideal one of 1:20.

Table S2.2 Outcome 2: Key 2013/14 Outputs 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 Planned outputs	2012/13 Spending and Outputs Achieved by End Dec	2013/14 Proposed Budget and Planned Outputs
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>Description of Outputs:</i>	1000 family arbitrations and mediations to be conducted.	720 family mediations handled	1000 family arbitrations and mediations to be conducted.
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No of family arbitrations and mediations	1000	720	1000
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.150	0.027	0.127
<i>Vote Function: 1205 Support to the Justice Law and Order Sector</i>			
Output: 120555	Judiciary - JLOS		

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

Vote, Vote Function Key Output	Approved Budget and Planned outputs	2012/13 Spending and Outputs Achieved by End Dec	2013/14 Proposed Budget and Planned Outputs
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	119,126 cases to be disposed; Construction of Aibanda CM & Lugazi/Mayuge GI; Transcription and court recording equipment in 13 courts; 130 inspections conducted; 900 complaints to be handled; Assorted furniture for 4 courts	Criminal Appeals and 1 Civil Appeal were disposed of in the Supreme Court. 93 Civil Appeals and 42 Criminal Appeals were disposed of in the Court of Appeal; 5,391 civil suits and appeals in the High Court disposed off; 595 (46%) out of target of 109,261 s	Carry out bar-bench meetings; train judicial officers; Roll out Small Claims procedure and justice centres to provide legal aid; Construct Kabale & Makindye court; Re-Engineer the Court Case Administration System; Acquire Court Recording equipment; Case
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
% of completed cases	155,000	26.2	160000
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	2.391	0.882	2.391
Output: 120557	Uganda Prisons Service-JLOS		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	Reduction in congestion & distance walked to attend court; improved welfare; increased production & productivity; effective offender integration & rehabilitation programs	Reconstruction of Nebbi Prison; Supported the session system, where prisoners are produced in court. Procured and installed CCTV Cameras for Maximum and high security prisons; Established and Furnished correctional education classrooms in Gulu, Moroto, Ji	Prisons Standing Orders Review; Construction of reception centers Kabong, Amuru and Isingiro, Masindi classrooms, Ruimi, water borne toilets; automation of Prisoner data management; mechanisation of Prison farm; Feeding prisoners at Court
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Proportion of remands in Prison		54	52
Average length of stay on remand for capital offenders (months)	14	14	14
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	1.781	0.697	1.781
Vote: 009 Ministry of Internal Affairs			
<i>Vote Function: 1214 Community Service</i>			
Output: 121401	Improved Community Service Orders.		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	a) Supervise and manage 8000 CS orders issued by Magistrates and LCCs country wide. b) Best practices on Community Service adopted and applied. c) Commence development of National Policy on Community service. d) Set up 10 rehabilitative projects. e) Train	1. 4289 orders issued managed and supervised 2. One inter district visit held in Central region for best practices 3. 40 head teachers trained in Gulu district on offender management, supervision and counseling.	-Supervision and management of 8800 CS orders issued by Magistrates and Local Council Courts countrywide. -Best practices on Community Service adopted and applied.
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Proportion of orders issued against the convicted minor offenders	52	52	52
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.328	0.128	0.321
Output: 121451	Community Service Facilitation		

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

<i>Vote, Vote Function Key Output</i>	Approved Budget and Planned outputs	2012/13 Spending and Outputs Achieved by End Dec	2013/14 Proposed Budget and Planned Outputs
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	Support 45 District Community Service Committees in the different regions to implement CS activities.	11 districts supported for planning committee meetings and monitoring	Support 17 District Community Service Committees in the different regions.
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.069	0.034	0.068
Vote: 101 Judiciary			
<i>Vote Function: 1251 Judicial services</i>			
Output: 125101	Disposal of Appeals in the Supreme Court		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	28 Criminal Appeals and 53 Civil Appeals disposed off.	2 Criminal Appeals and 08 Civil Appeals disposed of.	300 Criminal Appeals, 140 Civil Appeals and 16 Constitutional Appeals disposed of.
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of Criminal Appeals in the Supreme Court timely disposed off.	53	02	300
No. of Civil Appeals in the Supreme Court timely disposed	28	08	140
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	5.399	2.591	7.432
Output: 125102	Disposal of Appeals and Constitutional Matters in the Court of Appeal		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	150 Civil Appeals, 277 criminal appeals disposed off.	93 Civil Appeals, 12 Criminal Appeals disposed of.	1400 Civil Appeals, 1200 criminal appeals disposed off.
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of Criminal Appeals in the Court of Appeal Disposed off	277	12	1200
No. of Civil Appeals in the Court of Appeal Disposed off	150	93	1400
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	5.686	2.781	7.686
Output: 125103	Disposal of Appeals and Suits in the High Court		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	3,070 Civil suits, 1,297 Commercial suits, 3,094 Criminal suits, 3,056 Family suits and 1,546 Land Cases and 388 Anti Corruption cases disposed off	2,201 Civil suits; 684 Commercial; 761 Criminal suits, 2,051 Family suits; 989 Land Cases and 114 Anti Corruption cases disposed of.	3,070 Civil suits, 1,297 Commercial suits, 3,094 Criminal suits, 3,056 Family suits and 1,546 Land Cases and 388 Anti Corruption cases disposed of
		In addition, 268 Civil Appeals and 42 Criminal Appeals were disposed of in the High Court.	
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of Civil and Criminal Suits in the High Court disposed off	4500	6490	4500
No. of Civil and Criminal Appeals in the High Court disposed off	3070	310	3500
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	20.599	9.561	22.844
Output: 125104	Disposal of Suits and Appeals in the Magistrate Courts		

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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 Planned outputs	2012/13 Spending and Outputs Achieved by End Dec	2013/14 Proposed Budget and Planned Outputs
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	109,261 cases disposed (62,997 cases at Chief Magistrates; 25,469 cases at Grade I Courts; 10,805cases at Grade II Courts)	41,617 Cases disposed (24,025 cases at Chief Magistrates; 15,210 cases at Grade I Courts; 2,382 Cases at Grade II Courts)	109,261 cases disposed (62,997 cases at Chief Magistrates; 25,469 cases at Grade I Courts; 10,805cases at Grade II Courts)
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of Suits (Family, Criminal, Civil, Land and Anti- Corruption) in the Magistrates Courts disposed off	109261	41617	109,261
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	14.294	6.977	15.399
Output: 125180	Construction and Rehabilitation of Judicial Courts		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	Commence Construction of Aibanda Chief Magistrates Court and Lugazi/ Mayuge Magistrates Grade I Court	NIL	Commence construction of Lugazi and Mayuge Magistrate Grade 1 Courts. Complete ongoing constructions
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of Courts renovated against plan	0	0	6
No. of Courts built against plan	2	0	2
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	1.696	0.000	1.076
Vote: 106 Uganda Human Rights Comm			
<i>Vote Function: 1253 Human Rights</i>			
Output: 125301	Investigation and resolution of Complaints		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	The Commission expects to receive 1,500 complaints of which 500 are expected to be referred. This is based on previous years' performance. Further, through the tribunals, the Commission targets top conclude 50 complaints ; mediate 150 and fully hear 80.	the commission has registered 303 alleged human rights violations of which 223 are males and 80 females, 854 persons were referred/given legal advice to places well suited to handle their complaints. The commission has concluded investigations into 247 comp	1. To Conduct 4 days consultative review meeting on the UHRC Complaints handling manual 2. To Print 200 copies and publishing the revised UHRC complaints handling manual 3. To Hire of 6 data entrants for 6 months for inputting the -To register 800 com
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Proportion of investigated to those registered	70	8	20
Proportion of concluded cases to those investigated	40	16	61
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.630	0.166	0.000
Output: 125302	Human rights education		

Sector: Justice, Law and Order

Sector Summary

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

Vote, Vote Function Key Output	Approved Budget and Planned outputs	2012/13 Spending and Outputs Achieved by End Dec	2013/14 Proposed Budget and Planned Outputs
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	UHRC shall organise 108 barazasa across the country; train 2,000 security agents in different human rights; produce 110,000 IEC materials, 24,000 copies of publications; train 54 district human rights desks and functionalise 40% SS clubs.	only 8 barazas were conducted where 874 males and 474 females were sensitised, 2 kraal outreaches were also conducted in the karamoja regions where 72 males and 60 females were sensitised. No IEC materials and publications produced.	1. To Conduct constitutional education through 108 community barazas targeting 13956 people 2. Conducting human rights education and awareness through 36 radio talkshows and 3383 spot messages. 3. Conducting human rights education and awareness through 2
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Percentage of security agents trained on different human rights	5	0	10
Percentage of districts covered with human rights education awareness campaigns	40	0	50
Number of copies of Human Rights magazines distributed	24000	0	30000
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.948	0.317	0.066
Output: 125303	Monitoring compliance with human rights standards and treaties ratified by Uganda		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	4 bills shall be reviewed; 14th annual report prepared; 1,000 detention facilities inspected; 200 health facilities inspected; children/women rights promoted; businesses inspected;	307 places of detention visited of which 151 were police posts, 68 police stations, 76 prisons, 10 military detentions and 2 refugee camps. 109 health facilities monitored of which 10 hospitals, 16 HCIVs, 60 HCIII and 23 HCII.	To facilitate 2 members of staff to attend consultative meetings and offer advice on human rights during the formulation of the EAC laws 2. Inspect 900 places of detention that is police, police stations in line with the UHRC constitutional mandate. 3. Pri
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Proportion of bills reviewed for human rights compliance to those presented before Parliament	30	0	
Percentage of detention facilities inspected at least once a year			80
Annual state of human rights report produced on time	1	0	1
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.279	0.074	0.000
Vote: 109 Law Development Centre			
<i>Vote Function: 1254 Legal Training</i>			
Output: 125404	Community Legal Services		

Sector: Justice, Law and Order

Sector Summary

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

<i>Vote, Vote Function Key Output</i>	Approved Budget and Planned outputs	2012/13 Spending and Outputs Achieved by End Dec	2013/14 Proposed Budget and Planned Outputs
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	Train 500 Bar Course Students in Clinical Education and ADR, 100 Police officers, handle 100 juvenile offenders and handle 600 petty offenders	405 Bar Course students trained in Clinical Legal Education and ADR. 1000 juvenile cases handled, Trained 100 police officers, 800 petty offenders handled, 100 Community leaders and 200 fit persons on the diversion programme, Reconciled 180 cases at	Train 500 Bar Course Students in Clinical Education and ADR, 100 Police officers, handle 100 juvenile offenders and handle 600 petty offenders
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of police officers, magistrates, community leaders in legal practice.	150	100	150
No. of juvenile cases handled	1000	1000	1000
No of petty criminals trained and accepted back in society	1000	800	1000
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.080	1.279	0.168

Vote: 145 Uganda Prisons

Vote Function: 1257 Prison and Correctional Services

Output: 125705	Prisons Management		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	Procurement of 32 computers; utility bills for electricity, water and telecommunications paid for; Maintaining prisons equipment and machinery; 226 prisons, 14 regional offices, 58 prison districts & 21 sections operational; 11 prisons land surveyed and bo	Utilities (Water, Electricity and telephone) paid for; equipment such as water pumps, boilers, radios etc maintained; procurement of 06 computers ongoing; Procurement process for the server computer plus Network softwares for data center is in progress; r	233 Prison Units, 14 Regional Offices, 21 Sections and 58 Prison Districts- operational; service delivery standards enforced in all prisons; Human Rights committees established in 25 prisons; all eligible convicts provided with transport on release; Priso
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Warden: Prisoner Ratio	1:6	1:6	1:6.1
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	30.250	14.768	37.064

Output: 125780	Construction and Rehabilitation of Prisons		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	Renovation of Gulu (administration block and 7 prisoners' wards), Renovation and expansion of Mbarara prison (construction of administration block, 1 prisoners' wards of 70 accommodation capacity, sick bay, perimeter wall, sewerage and sanitary systems);	Procurement of construction materials for Mbarara and Nakasongola low cost staff houses awaits production of the LPO; Procurement of the contractor for renovation and expansion of Mbarara main ongoing; Roofing of a twin ward at Ruimi done, door & window f	Expansion of Mbarara completed (sickbay and staff quarters renovated; perimeter fence erected); a twin ward and 11 blocks of staff houses (each block housing two families) constructed at Ruimi prison; 1 administration block and two classrooms for the trai
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of prisons rehabilitated	2	8	2
No. of prisons constructed	2	3	3
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	3.608	0.684	4.850

Vote: 148 Judicial Service Commission

Vote Function: 1258 Recruitment, Discipline, Research & Civic Education

Output: 125801	Recruitment of Judicial Officers		

Sector: Justice, Law and Order

Sector Summary

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

<i>Vote, Vote Function Key Output</i>	Approved Budget and Planned outputs	2012/13 Spending and Outputs Achieved by End Dec	2013/14 Proposed Budget and Planned Outputs
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	Number of Judicial Officers recruited depending on the submissions made by the Judiciary, confirmations of Judicial officers due for confirmation made, Training of Judicial Officers undertaken	Six Magistrates Grade I recruited. Advertisement, short listing and Interviews for Justices of the Supreme Court, Justices of Appeal Court, High Court Judges, and for the Dep. Chief Justice were held and recommendations made to the appointing authority.	Number of Judicial Officers recruited depending on the submissions made by the Judiciary, Confirmations of Judicial officers due for confirmation made, Training of Judicial Officers undertaken
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Average time taken to make recommendations for appointment of judges to the President	4 months	4	4 months
Average time taken to recruit judicial officers up to Chief Magistrate	3 months	3	3 months
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.344	0.141	0.344
Output: 125802	Public Complaints System		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	Number of complaints received investigated.	73 complaints Investigated	Number of complaints received investigated.
	Number of cases investigated concluded by the Disciplinary Committee	22 cases concluded 8 Court Inspection Trips done	Number of cases investigated concluded by the Disciplinary Committee
	24 trips for court inspections undertaken	20 suggestion boxes installed.	24 trips for court inspections undertaken
	20 Suggestion boxes procured and installed in new areas		20 Suggestion boxes procured and installed in new areas
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Proportion of registered complaints investigated	50%	58.5	50%
Proportion of investigated cases disposed off(Disposal Rate)	75%	30.1	75%
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.521	0.253	0.504
Output: 125803	Public awareness and participation in justice administration		

Sector: Justice, Law and Order

Sector Summary

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

Vote, Vote Function Key Output	Approved Budget and Planned outputs	2012/13 Spending and Outputs Achieved by End Dec	2013/14 Proposed Budget and Planned Outputs
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	36 radio talk shows will be held in various regional centres 6,000 copies of the Citizens Handbook will be printed in English, Luganda, Ateso, Nga'Karimojong, Luo and Runyakitara. The Citizens Handbook will be translated to Swahilli 4 subcounty worksho	12 Talk shows held Citizens Handbook printed 01 subcounty workshop held	36 radio talk shows in various regional centres 7,000 copies of the Citizens Handbook will be printed in English, Luganda, Ateso, Swahilli, Nga'Karimojong, Luo and Runyakitara. 4 subcounty workshops held Forum for Judicial Officers held
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Number of sub counties covered	4	1	4
Number of radio talk shows conducted	36	12	36
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.449	0.159	0.425

* Excludes taxes and arrears

2013/14 Planned Outputs

This outcome seeks to support institutions to deliver services in accordance with the user entitlements and standards stipulated in the Constitution. Improvements in service delivery under JLOS SIP III targets four areas including:-

- Rationalized physical de-concentration of JLOS services:
- Improved Effectiveness to meet Service Delivery standards
- User Empowerment Services
- Profiling for Vulnerability and Elimination of discrimination and bias in access to JLOS Services.

The key activities to be undertaken in FY2013/14 to support the attainment of the outcome include:-

- Construction of three new Justice Centers to provide a complete chain of Justice, in Ibanda, Wakiso and Kiboga;
- Equipping and furnishing 11 Justice Centers in Ibanda, Wakiso, Mayuge, Lamwo, Bundibugyo, Isingiro, Kayunga, Kyenjojo, Kiboga, Kibuku Bulamburi;
- Construction of JLOS House, expected to house most JLOS institutions, requires UGX.154bn but UGX.5bn will be earmarked from SWAp fund next FY 2013/14.
- Construction of reception centers in Isingiro, Kaboong and Amuru, each costing 650m, would be phased in FY2013/14 (400m) and FY2014/15 (250m);
- Procurement of LC/MS to increase success rate of analytical forensic examinations in explosives, chemical war agents, food additives, plant and animal poisons be funded with 500m in FY 2013/14 and balance in FY2014/15;
- Construct and furnish 1 new DPP office in Kapchorwa. Open & resource 8 new DPP offices and carry out major renovation of 3 DPP buildings (including provision of ramps) in Fort portal, Mbale & Masaka.
- Construction of guard houses, External water tank & toilets in 7 existing DPP stations in Paidha, Nebbi, Arua, Moyo, Adjumani, Kotido & Soroti;
- Procure & install Solar equipment in 5 DPP stations (i.e. in Amuru, Nakapiripirit, Arua, Nebbi & Paidha.);
- Construct Ngom Oromo and Ntoroko border posts as well as DCIC staff accommodation at Mpondwe and Oraba as well as build ramps & modify counters at border posts;
- Construction of 2 Dormitories at Kabale Remand Home;

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- Completion of construction of LDC Auditorium LDC Model Court;
- Construct Koboko Police Station and a fence at Nagalama Dog Breeding center;
- Phase II Construction of Justice Centre (mini-JLOS) for UPF in Kyenjojo ;
- Contribution toward construction of a ULS Resource Centre;
- Completion of MoJCA Mbale office and completion of Moroto Mini JLOS House;
- Reconstruction, expansion and modification of Ndorwa Prison and staff quarters;
- Construction of a maximum security prison at Kitalya - phase 2;
- Renovation at Tororo Prison;
- Re-Engineer the Court Case Administration System (CCAS);
- Acquire Court Recording equipment for Kabale, Soroti and Masaka High Courts, Civil Divisions and for each of the Chief Magistrates Court at the High Court Circuit Headquarters;
- Computerisation of Prisoner data management, LDC registry
- Set up wide area network to link departments;
- Procure passport delivery Van for DCIC;
- Procure 2 vehicles to facilitate Court attendance and estates inspection;
- 2nd Phase of computerization of Administrator General's Dept - Land Registry & accounts;
- Specialised training in legislative drafting and Translating Policy into Legislation;
- Training Leadership Skills Development for 36Heads of Divisions, Resident Judges and their Registrars;
- 66 Chief Magistrates and Resident State Attorneys Trained in Criminal Procedure and Case Management;
- Train 200 Magistrates Grade I and State Prosecutors in Criminal Procedure and Case Management Skills;
- 160 Judicial Officers Trained in Judgment Writing Skills and Land Justice for 5 days ;
- Work Based Computer Training conducted for 290 Judiciary staff;
- Records management, customer care, ethics and integrity for Court 120 officers (Clerks, stenographers and Registry staff, and JLOS core support staff);
- Training of 40 Court Interpreters, Evidence Course for 20 Judicial Officers and 20 police Investigators;
- A Human Rights Approach to Programming Training for 20 judicial officers and 20 prison officers;
- Train 12 AC staff on reintegration, monitoring and follow up of reporters to enhance on performance.
- Training and Induction courses for 266 cadets posted to KMP on their roles as OC Stations and Posts;
- Provide outreach guidance and counseling to police families in four major barracks on stress management;
- Induct 100 CFPOs in counseling and investigations of domestic violence across entire country;
- Training of Tax Appeals Tribunal staff in transcribing, International tax, and accounting and Oil and gas ;
- Provide support to forensics service with 50 (Scene of Crime) SOCO sets;
- Procure 3 motor vehicles to improve CIID investigations and promote quality assurance in 6 pilot regions;
- Conduct crime sensitization on drug consumption and sexual offences for youths in 200 schools in South Eastern;
- Support to Police Standards Unit (PSU) to handle public complaints;
- Train 20 Trainers of Trainers police personnel in sign language at Kyambogo University.;
- Induct additional 500PPCs into CIID;
- Train personnel (SOCO) in Scenes of Crime management(50), Cyber investigations(25), Narcotic investigations(100), fraud investigations(50), crime intelligence analysis(30), first responders course(200), collation and crime data management(120), Homicide Investigations (100);
- Enabling operations of the Official Receiver;
- Construct and equip community police posts in 5 districts based on the Muyenga model;
- Use of LDC Bar course students to reconcile 1100 cases in courts ;
- Support for Post mortem examinations and investigation of SGBV;
- Procure double cabin vehicles for medical surgeons;
- Strengthen records management in Local Council courts and monitor LCC III in 30 districts;
- Printing and distribution of LCC Reference materials, LCC Act and LCC Regulations;
- Holding JSC Disciplinary Committee meetings to dispose of cases against errant Judicial Officers;
- Procure 50 speed guns to mitigate road accidents;

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- Induct 50 dog handlers, construct 10 canine units and procure 10 specialised canine carrier vehicles;
- Provision of reception desk for the elderly and disabled at Admin Gen and Law Council offices;
- Juvenile court attendance and re-integration in communities after release;
- Conducting constitutional education through 108 community human rights baraza targeting at least 150 community members in each;
- Conducting human rights education and awareness through media programs and 2 Kraal outreaches in Moroto;
- Conduct 8 sessions of 50 participants each in Crime Scene Management for first responders by GAL;
- Citizen's Handbook printed in Luganda, English, Ateso, Nga'Karimojong, Luo Runyakitara and Swahili and disseminated;
- Inspection of Law advocates Law Firms and Universities offering law programs and publication of those approved;
- Mobilization of relatives of the young children incarcerated with their mothers in prisons to take care of them;
- Strengthen rehabilitation programmes in the Remand Homes and Rehabilitation Centres- Kampiringisa;
- Pilot the development and implementation of individual rehabilitation and reintegration program of offenders; linking offenders to local communities, preparation of local communities to accept the offenders; preparing the offenders for release;
- Construction and refurbishment of educational infrastructure at Masindi Prison(2 blocks of 4 rooms);
- Complete mechanization of Ruimi Prison farm to impart Agricultural Skills to prisoners;
- Conduct comprehensive studies on Amnesty and its effect on Transitional Justice;
- Conduct 8 dialogue and reconciliation meetings between reporters and host communities for peaceful co-existence in 6 DRTs
- Conduct 6 awareness campaigns on the current state of the Amnesty Law and process to reduce tension;
- Support to Justice Centres Uganda to provide Legal Aid Services;
- Community empowerment through community sensitizations, mobile clinics and radio talk shows and Know your Rights, Use your Rights Awareness

Table S2.3 Outcome 2: Past and Medium Term Key Sector Output Indicators*

<i>Outcome 2: Access to JLOS services particularly for the vulnerable persons enhanced</i>							
<i>Vote Function Key Output Indicators and Costs:</i>	2011/12 Outturn	2012/13 Approved Plan	Outturn by End Dec	MTEF Projections			
				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	
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						
No of family arbitrations and mediations	986	1000	720	1000	1000	1000	
<i>Vote Function: 1205 Support to the Justice Law and Order Sector</i>							
Output: 120555	Judiciary - JLOS						
% of completed cases	90838	155,000	26.2	160000	160000		
Output: 120557	Uganda Prisons Service-JLOS						
Average length of stay on remand for capital offenders (months)	14	14	14	14	14	14	
Proportion of remands in Prison			54	52	52		
Vote: 009 Ministry of Internal Affairs							
<i>Vote Function: 1214 Community Service</i>							
Output: 121401	Improved Community Service Orders.						
Proportion of orders issued against the convicted minor offenders	6998	52	52	52	52		
Output: 121451	Community Service Facilitation						

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Vote: 101 Judiciary						
<i>Vote Function: 1251 Judicial services</i>						
Output: 125101 Disposal of Appeals in the Supreme Court						
No. of Civil Appeals in the Supreme Court timely disposed	40	28	08	140	140	
No. of of Criminal Appeals in the Supreme Court timely disposed off.	16	53	02	300	300	
Output: 125102 Disposal of Appeals and Constitutional Matters in the Court of Appeal						
No. of Civil Appeals in the Court of Appeal Disposed off	162	150	93	1400	1400	
No. of Criminal Appeals in the Court of Appeal Disposed off	35	277	12	1200	1200	
Output: 125103 Disposal of Appeals and Suits in the High Court						
No. of Civil and Criminal Appeals in the High Court disposed off	996	3070	310	3500	3500	
No. of Civil and Criminal Suits in the High Court disposed off	9486	4500	6490	4500	4500	
Output: 125104 Disposal of Suits and Appeals in the Magistrate Courts						
No. of Suits (Family, Criminal, Civil, Land and Anti- Corruption) in the Magistrates Courts disposed off	80154	109261	41617	109,261	109,261	
Output: 125180 Construction and Rehabilitation of Judicial Courts						
No. of Courts built against plan	1	2	0	2	7	
No. of Courts renovated against plan	0	0	0	6	7	
Vote: 106 Uganda Human Rights Comm						
<i>Vote Function: 1253 Human Rights</i>						
Output: 125301 Investigation and resolution of Complaints						
Proportion of concluded cases to those investigated	7.9	40	16	61	61	30
Proportion of investigated to those registered	77	70	8	20	25	50
Output: 125302 Human rights education						
Number of copies of Human Rights magazines distributed	2000	24000	0	30000	30000	
Percentage of districts covered with human rights education awareness campaigns	20	40	0	50	60	
Percentage of security agents trained on different human rights	5.4	5	0	10	10	
Output: 125303 Monitoring compliance with human rights standards and treaties ratified by Uganda						
Annual state of human rights report produced on time	1	1	0	1		
Percentage of detention facilities inspected at least once a year	79			80		
Proportion of bills reviewed for human rights compliance to those presented before Parliament	36	30	0			
Vote: 109 Law Development Centre						
<i>Vote Function: 1254 Legal Training</i>						
Output: 125404 Community Legal Services						

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No of petty criminals trained and accepted back in society	520	1000	800	1000	1000
No. of juvenile cases handled	400	1000	1000	1000	1000
No. of police officers, magistrates, community leaders in legal practice.	100	150	100	150	150
Vote: 145 Uganda Prisons					
<i>Vote Function: 1257 Prison and Correctional Services</i>					
Output: 125705 Prisons Management					
Warden: Prisoner Ratio	1:4.8	1:6	1:6	1:6.1	1:3.5 1:3
Output: 125780 Construction and Rehabilitation of Prisons					
No. of prisons constructed	0	2	3	3	2 3
No. of prisons rehabilitated	4	2	8	2	2 3
Vote: 148 Judicial Service Commission					
<i>Vote Function: 1258 Recruitment, Discipline, Research & Civic Education</i>					
Output: 125801 Recruitment of Judicial Officers					
Average time takeb to recruit judicial officers up to Chief Magistrate	0	3 months	3	3 months	3 months
Average time taken to make recommendations for appointment of judges to the President		4 months	4	4 months	4 months
Output: 125802 Public Complaints System					
Proportion of investigated cases disposed off(Disposal Rate)	0	75%	30.1	75%	75%
Proportion of registered complaints investigated	0	50%	58.5	50%	50%
Output: 125803 Public awareness and participation in justice administration					
Number of radio talk shows conducted		36	12	36	36
Number of sub counties covered		4	1	4	4

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

- Rationalized availability of JLOS services across the country;
- Quality improvements in services delivered in compliance with time and quality service standards;
- Improved responses and outcomes for vulnerable groups including children, women, elderly and other disadvantaged groups; and
- 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

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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.

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

- Enhance capacity of district chain linked committees;
- Restructuring of key departments in the sector;
- Enhance staff welfare especially in hard to reach areas;
- Ensuring implementation of all enacted laws;
- Review and improve integrated MIS, case management systems and registries;
- Development of standards and enforcement of performance measurement;
- Fast tracking of all ongoing construction projects;
- Implementing the sector anti-corruption strategy;

Table S2.4 Outcome 2: Actions and Medium Term Strategy to Improve Sector Outcome

<i>Sector Outcome 2: Access to JLOS services particularly for the vulnerable persons enhanced</i>			
2012/13 Planned Actions:	2012/13 Actions by Dec:	2013/14 Planned Actions:	MT Strategy:
Vote: 007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs			
Vote Function: 12 04 Regulation of the Legal Profession			
Case backlog clearance and also clear the current cases by holding more sittings.	45 disciplinary cases concluded in 20 sittings. Clearance was low due to insufficient funds to facilitate more sittings; changes in membership; lengthy procedures and increased appeals.	Case backlog clearance and also clear the current cases by holding more sittings	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			
1. Disseminate National Policy on SALW at District level. 2.Interface with media practitioner for positive reporting on small arms issues. 3.Continue to institute peace committees at Sub county to monitor peace matters and avert conflict.	-Procurement at evaluation stage to procure printing of 200 copies of The new NAP	-Print and disseminate more 100 copies of the CEWERU operational guidelines.	1.Partnership with the media fraternity and the Public on SALW. 2. Development of a Peace Policy. 3. Finalise the establishment of Peace structures at Sub County and Parish levels. 3.Strengthen mechanisms for cross border conflict mitigations.
Vote Function: 12 14 Community Service			

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<i>Sector Outcome 2: Access to JLOS services particularly for the vulnerable persons enhanced</i>			
2012/13 Planned Actions:	2012/13 Actions by Dec:	2013/14 Planned Actions:	MT Strategy:
a) Increased awareness on Community service programme b) 400 key stakeholders trained on social re-integration of offenders.	A) 1073 posters distributed in western, 144 in Eastern, 203 in Central region, North and in Kampala B) 9 Radio talk and one TV talk show held C) 320 brochures distributed (240 in North and 80 in west) D) 45 offender jackets distributed	-Awareness raising on community service implementation in four regions. -Staff trained -Training of stakeholders	a) Enhance Publicity campaigns and build synergies with other key stakeholders. b) Set up rehabilitation projects in all Districts.c) Establish coordination networks with stakeholders countrywide.
Vote: 101 Judiciary			
Vote Function: 12 51 Judicial services			
Intensify lobby for funds for constructions required.	Continued lobbying for funds though unsuccessful as no additional funds were provided for the much desired constructions	Intensify lobby for funds for constructions required.	Build,Equip, Furnish and facilitate Court Operations.
Vote: 106 Uganda Human Rights Comm			
Vote Function: 12 53 Human Rights			
start the construction of regional offices by procuring land and 1 building constructed	No action taken	UHRC planned to open 2 regional office in Hoima and Kampala regional offices for the start.UHRC plans to do preliminary work i.e. advertising and preparation of drawings and plans and BOQs for the construction of Gulu office since land is acquired .	To open up 4 more regional offices
UHRC has presented its underfunded priority interventions to JLOS and MoFPED for resource allocation	UHRC wrote to the Ministry Of Finance Planning and Economic Development requesting for additional funds for the salaries of the 3 new commissioners totalling up to 83,566,888	continued lobbying	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			
Develop ICT Masterplan. Undertake interconnectivity. Automate Business Processes at the Headquarters. Extend PISCES/PIRS to 4 borders	Development of the ICT Master Plan and Strategic Plan on going. Mpondwe and Oraba inspected and earmarked for extension of PISCES Software	-Finalise development of the ICT MasterPlan, Operationalise ICT Masterplan and develop the DCIC Strategic Plan.	Continue to Implement ICT MasterPlan; Build staff IT capacity. Extend PISCES/PIRS to more borders.
Vote: 133 Directorate of Public Prosecutions			
Vote Function: 12 55 Public Prosecutions			

Sector: Justice, Law and Order

Sector Summary

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

2012/13 Planned Actions:	2012/13 Actions by Dec:	2013/14 Planned Actions:	MT Strategy:
-Complete constructions of DPP offices including in Ntungamo, Kalangala, Kumi and Dokolo -Open 8 new field offices -Upgrade 10 RSPs to RSA status	Ntungamo- is at roofing and finishing level. Kalangala- residential block is at wall plate level. Office premises are at window level. Kumi - Office premises are at window level. Dokolo- is at roofing stage. 3 field offices were opened in Nakifuma, Lyantonde and Nakapiripit.	Commence construction of DPP office in Kapchorwa. Complete constructions of DPP offices in Busia, Ntungamo, Kalangala, Kumi and Dokolo. Open 5 new field offices Upgrade 10 RSPs offices to RSA status	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

Procure 9 vehicles for delivery of prisoners to 211 courts; procure farm inputs to enhance prisons farm production; dressing all prisoners with a pair of prisoners' uniform each and all staff with a pair of uniform each	The 07 pick-ups (of FY2011/2012) were delivered; Contract to supply 04 lorries, 03 buses, 04 pick-ups and 1 station wagon awaits solicitor general's approval; 10,120 prisoners dressed with a pair of uniform each; Uniform for 7,000 staff being stitched; a daily average of 961 prisoners produced to courts; Female prisoners' children looked after	Vehicles procured for transportation of prisoners to court - a daily average of 1,153 Prisoners produced to 213 courts country wide	Aligning of prisons to other JLOS institutions to reduce on the expenses of delivering prisoners to court
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Sector: Justice, Law and Order

Sector Summary

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

2012/13 Planned Actions:	2012/13 Actions by Dec:	2013/14 Planned Actions:	MT Strategy:
Renovation of Gulu, reconstruction of a rehabilitation centre at Namalu, Renovation & expansion of Mbarara prisons; Construction of 20 staff housing units & renovation of 5 staff houses at Mbarara prison; Completion of Ruimi and Oyam prison constructions	<p>Procurement of construction materials for Mbarara and Nakasongola low cost staff houses awaits production of the LPO; Procurement of the contractor for renovation and expansion of Mbarara main ongoing; Roofing of a twin ward at Ruimi done, door & window fitting yet to begin; Construction of Oyam prison completed and is in use; Fencing of M/Bay prison completed; Procurement of contractor for renovation and expansion of Gulu prison ongoing; Wall plastered, windows & doors fitted for the rehabilitation centre at Namalu; sewerage line works ongoing for a rehabilitation centre at Namalu</p> <p>JLOS funded activities:</p> <p>Construction of Bushenyi prison at finishing stage - variations have been approved (completion expected in April, 2013); Two prisoners' wards at Kapchorwa have been plastered - variation request submitted to Ministry of works; Procurement of a contractor for construction of a new prison at Lamwo at bidding stage; Purchase of materials for construction of water borne toilets in the 20 selected prisons and sanitation system at Tororo prison await production of the LPO; Construction of 32 low cost staff housing units at Luzira is at finishing stage (to be completed by end of February, 2013); Construction works for Nebbi prison ongoing (Admn block at foundation level; Wards & staff houses foundation excavated)</p> <p>EU Support:</p> <p>Renovations of clinical laboratories at Ruimi and Jinja prisons completed; Provision of water borne toilets to eight</p>	Mbarara prison expanded; a ward and staff houses constructed at Ruimi; new training school constructed (phase 1); Emergency prisons established; Amita prison reconstructed; 3 wards at Patiko renovated	Rehabilitation/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

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

2012/13 Planned Actions:	2012/13 Actions by Dec:	2013/14 Planned Actions:	MT Strategy:
	selected prisons (Kibaale, Iganga, Bufulubi, Moyo, Erute, Pece, Butiiti and Kabula)		
4,500 offenders imparted with industrial and agricultural skills (3,000 imparted with agricultural skills and 1,500 imparted with industrial skills); rehabilitative Counseling and guidance of 1,500 Prisoners;	7,000 offenders imparted with life skills (2,200 in industrial skills, 4,800 in agricultural skills); 3,000 inmates re-integrated to communities; 1,500 inmates are undergoing formal education training; 302 inmates sat for UNEB exams (PLE-118; UCE- 46; UACE-38; other certificates -50, Diploma -50); 4700 inmates counseled and helped to cope with imprisonment; 50 inmates trade tested in vocational skills; Policy framework for enhancing entrepreneurship skills developed - 10th EDF support; Tororo and Fortpotral prisons equipped with carpentry machinery – 10th EDF; Rate of recidivism maintained at 26.8%; 217 staff benefited from the duty free shop items bringing the cumulative number to 994	8,000 prisoners imparted with life skills (in agriculture and vocational studies); rate of recidivism reduced from 26.8% to 26%	Paradigm shift from penal to correctional services with emphasis on retooling of rehabilitation facilities, scalling up of counselling services
Vote: 148 Judicial Service Commission			
Vote Function: 12 58 Recruitment, Discipline, Research & Civic Education			
More emphasis to be put on radio programmes as these deliver better on civic education. More involving programmes like drama productions to be taken to districts	The drama skit was produced. Not all the radio talk shows were held within the quarter.	More emphasis to be put on radio programmes which deliver better on civic education. More involving programmes like drama productions to be taken to districts.	Increase contact with the general public in relation to the sensitization campaigns and also source for more funds

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

Status of Sector Outcome

The Government of Uganda's long term objective is full respect for human rights. It is the responsibility of JLOS through legislation, management, dissemination of knowledge, information and other means to counteract abuses of human rights. The sector is also promoting e-government, reducing fiduciary risk and ensuring that human rights gender and social accountability measures are strengthened and mainstreamed in all JLOS activities.

In terms of addressing human rights observance there was a noticeable reduction in human rights violations by JLOS institutions. In the Uganda prisons 87.6% of the units now have functional human rights committees. The sector strategy to increase carrying capacity in prisons resulted into a 54% increase in prisons carrying capacity over SIPII period although this increase was short of the prison population growth which was 72%. It is therefore not surprising that 35% of the prison units still have serious congestion levels.

Sector investments and the adoption of the human rights based approach resulted in the elimination of the bucket system in 32% of prison units over the SIPII period. Mortality rates in prisons have also considerably reduced from over 10 deaths for every 1000 inmates at the start of the SIPII to under 2 deaths for every 1000 inmates now. The sector also enhanced staff housing in police and prisons through the construction of barracks while staff of other JLOS institutions working in some hard to reach areas were also provided with accommodation. The sector also continued with programmes to enhance human rights awareness especially targeting former staff of the Local Administration Prisons and Special Police Constables. Over 1500 were trained in basic human rights skills. Through continuous community awareness, using meetings, baraazas and media campaigns, many Ugandans have become conscious of their rights. It is no wonder that the number of complaints registered are high.

The sector continued to build its capacity to fight corruption and deepened the use of prosecution led investigation. This strategy is responsible for the high conviction rate in anti-corruption cases which stands at 64%.

Table S2.1 Outcome 3: Sector Outcome Indicators

<i>Outcome 3: Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted</i>			
Outcome and Outcome Indicator	Baseline	2013/14 Target	Medium Term Forecast
Ratio of Police to population	1:786 (2010)	1:750	1:700 (2015)
Proportion of UHRC recommendations adopted	()	25%	60% (2015)
Proportion of pretrial detainees	53% (2011)	51%	45% (2015)
Proportion of completed to registered corruption cases	84% (2011)	98%	150% (2015)
Proportion of Auditor Generals recommendation that are implemented by JLOS institution within a financial year	()	65%	80% (2015)
Incidence of crime per 100,000	337 (2009)	330	300 (2015)
% rate of recidivism (re-offending)	0.28 (2010)	0.24	0.20 (2014)

2011/12 Performance

The sector has enhanced the capacity of crime fighting agencies, to fight crime through physical de-concentration of services, training, recruitment and provision of equipment. The police is now more equipped to respond to crime and has the numbers to fully police the country. There are now police posts in 1700 sub counties and in the urban area every ward has police outposts. As a result many more people are running to the police to report even civil disputes. This is the reason why many reports are made but the significant number is actually civil matters. Also the heavy investment in community policing as well as

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road safety has contributed to the reduction in crime prevalence, acts of lawlessness and road accidents despite the increased number of vehicles on the roads.

In 2010 the Crime rate reduced by 4% from 103,592 criminal cases investigated in the year 2009 to 99,676 cases investigated. In total Police recorded 262,936 cases in the mentioned year of 2010 out of which 163,260 were civil in nature and complainants were advised to seek civil remedies. This downward trend in the crime rate is a consistent pattern since 2006 when the crime rate peaked from 2004.

At the estimated growth rate of 3.4%, the population of Uganda the current crime rate for every 100,000 people is 314 or 3.14 per 1,000 people compare to 336 in 2009 and 798 in 2007.

At the start of the year about 12,000 cases were reported county wide. This rose steeply to over 14000 between May and June then fell drastically to 6000 in July and this has been the trend for the rest of the period till December.

Generally reported crime has been dropping since 2005. Kampala Metropolitan Still tops the list of location with high crime incidences. This is followed by South Eastern Region, and Eastern. The region with least reported crime are, North East (Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Amudat) Central North –(Kotido-Abim and Kabong). Highest crimes were registered in Katwe, Jinja District and CPS Kampala. Theft tops the list of reported crimes, followed by assaults, and economic crimes like obtaining money by false pretences.

The numbers of homicides investigated in 2010 decreased by 34% from 2,669 to 1,761 cases while death by shooting reduced by 15%. Also death by domestic violence reduced by 3.6% however cases of mob justice increased by 7.5% from 332 cases reported in 2009 to 357 cases. This is partly attributed to lengthy justice dispensation contrary to punishment awarding in African context which is instant thereby causing discontent among the public.

Incidents of suspected ritual murders decreased from 29 cases in 2009 to 14 cases in 2010 involving 9 juveniles and 5 adults. There were 02 cases of attempted murder for witchcraft rituals in 2010 as compared to 01 case registered in 2009. Some other criminal incidents related to human sacrifice included being in possession of human body parts and digging of graves to remove body parts for witchcraft rituals (03).

In the year under review, there were two (02) incidences of terrorism registered in the country. On 11th July 2010 as Ugandans were watching the 2010 football world cup final in various places, terrorists carried out attacks at two (02) different locations at Kyaddondo Rugby Club Lugogo and Ethiopian Village Restaurant in Kabalagala in which seventy eight (78) people died and eighty nine (89) injured. There was also an unsuccessful terrorist attempt in Makindye Division in Kampala.

In 2010, the numbers of homicides investigated decreased by 34% from 2,669 to 1,761 cases while death by shooting reduced by 15%. In the reporting period death by domestic violence reduced by 3.6% however cases of mob justice increased by 7.5% from 332 cases reported in 2009 to 357 cases. This is partly attributed to lengthy justice dispensation contrary to punishment awarding in African context which is instant thereby causing discontent among the public.

Sexual offences - Defilement was the leading Sex Related Crime reported in the country with a total of 7,564 cases investigated in the year 2010 compared to 7,360 cases in 2009, thus an increase of 2.7%. A total of 3,401 suspects were arrested and taken to Court. 709 cases of rape were investigated compared to 619 cases in 2009 hence an increase by 14.5%. A total of 252 suspects of rape were arrested and charged in Court. Other sex related offences investigated included 274 cases of indecent assault, 12 cases of Incest and 86 cases of unnatural offences compared to 550 cases of indecent assault, 54 cases of incest and 72 cases of unnatural offences investigated in 2009. The Police Forensic Sciences building is complete, and is being fully equipped. The immediate impact of this development will be felt in the efficient and fast resolution of

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cases under investigation, and, eventually, in successful prosecutions in Court.

There was a decrease of 6.5% in the crime rate in the year 2010, and a comparison over the SIPII implementation period show that crime rates picked in 2006, and have been declining progressively, as a result of efforts employed to combat crime and increased vigilance of both police and communities. The result is that Uganda is among the countries in the world with the lowest crime rates ie below 5 crimes for every 1000 people in population.

Child Related Offences: A total of 4,781 Child related cases where children/juveniles were the direct targets/victims of crime, were investigated in 2010 and below are the number of juveniles affected for selected crimes.

In terms of prosecution services the sector has continued to register marked improvements with the adoption of prosecution led investigations. In the period under review the DPP perused 181,000 files and prosecuted 141,049 cases, with a 49.5% conviction rate of the cases concluded. The Directorate, conducted 1,903,856 pre-trial interviews for preparation of witnesses, handled 159 fraud cases, 25 new prosecution led investigations, 38 special investigations, 30 cases of international nature and new crime trends, 22 extradition proceedings 30 Transnational cases . DPP/CID coordination meeting were also intensified. It is important to note that 3.3% of the cases were prosecuted in the high court, and over 96% in Magistrate's Court with 4,431 cases committed to the High Court.

In terms of building the capacity of the CID, the sector recorded an increase in CID strength 4,473 and corresponding reduction in workload from 23 cases per detective to 18 cases. The sector also trained 140 crime intelligence officers in addition to advanced training in forensic analysis for one officer.

Crime prevention and tackling rates of recidivism

To address recidivism focus was placed on prisoner rehabilitation programmes including formal education programs. The details will be provided in the annual report. In order to address the challenge of recidivism the sector has invested substantial effort and resources in the rehabilitation of offenders through skills development and formal education programmes. The reporting period recorded an increase in the number of inmates enrolled under formal education programmes as well as renovation of prison industries and workshops.

Over 1,600 offenders trained in agricultural and industrial skills; 140 inmates given psychosocial support and counseling; produced 1600MT of maize, 1,500 heads of animals looked after, 100 acres planted with trees. This was against an annual target of 3,500 offenders trained in agricultural and industrial skills; psychosocial support and counseling; Farm production from 4600 acres (food worth shs.6.9bn), management of 1,500 heads of cattle, and 300 acres planted with trees.

During the year under review, 40 incidents of cattle rustling were registered in 2010 as compared to 50 incidents reported in 2009. UPDF in 2010 recovered 21,190 cattle that were stolen. ASTU also recovered 1,347 head of cattle out of 2,125 heads of cattle stolen. Goats/Sheep recovered were 239 out of 278 stolen in the year under review.

The sector acquired new firefighting equipment increasing police capacity to handle fire incidents with 9 new fire stations opened up. At the same time the police also acquired motor vehicles, riot gear and ambulances all addressing safety of person and security of property. In 2010, a total of 669 incidents of fires were reported, compared to 1,853 incidents of fires reported in 2009 giving a 63% decrease. However death by fire increased to 76 in 2010 as compared to 54 deaths 2009.

Promote observance of Human Rights and Accountability

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Justice systems are hinged on human rights principles which are enshrined in International and Regional Treaties, National Constitutions and laws. The role of JLOS institutions is to protect and promote these human rights, including the right to a fair and speedy trial, and the non-derogable right on freedom from torture.

The roll out of the human rights committees has continued and an additional 11% of the prison units, translating into 77.5% coverage (172 prison units out of 222) compared to 69.8% in 2009 and less than 15% at the start of SIPII. The Human rights committees in the prison undertake human rights education, peer review and monitoring compliance to human rights standards in the prisons.

As results of increased human rights education by UHRC, an increasing number of Ugandans are now aware of their rights. However more human rights education is required to enable them also appreciate their duties as citizens. In 2010 the UHRC through its outreach programmes directly reached 4512 people through 21 training activities. This was complemented by 101 radio talk shows, 13 television programmes and 1813 radio spot messages.

The commission further held National civic education for 101RDCs for all districts in Uganda, and also held a 3 day civic education workshop for 50 police officers from the political and electoral offences unit in addition to 2 training workshops on HRBA in Amuria and Katakwi districts. The commission further conducted 3 community sensitization meetings in Karamoja, sensitized 542 SPCs and carried out inspection of 707 places of detention, 51 health centres and also published and launched the 13th annual report.

There is substantial adherence to the 48hour rule especially in non-capital offences. According the Uganda police there was 85% compliance to the 48 hour rule by the Police compared to 75% the previous financial year. This was made possible through increased sensitization as well increased coordination through the JLOS district chain linked committees. UHRC recorded an increase in disposal rate of complaints and also an increase in human rights compliance. In 2010 a total of 530 complaints were conclusively investigated out of a backlog of 973 complaints, i.e. a 54.5% performance which is 10.6% higher than the previous year's performance. In the period under review 797 cases were registered, 1,711 complaints were referred because jurisdiction under the law (e.g labour disputes), 266 heard and concluded either through mediation or tribunal hearings reflecting a 36% increase in disposal rate compared to 2009. Complaints normally referred to other institutions related to access to justice, child protection, torts, criminal matters, land disputes, succession, domestic disputes among others. This was possible because of the roll out of the case backlog reduction quick wins programme to both judicial and quasi-judicial institutions.

The sector registered a 5.5% increase in prisons carrying capacity from 13,670 to 14,421 inmates with the renovation and reconstruction of 13 units in Amuria, Kumi, Adjumani, Muinaina, Rukungiri, Gilgil, Kapchorwa, Mutufu, Murchison Bay, Jinja(M), Upper, and Lututuru prisons. Ongoing construction now nearing completion at Kirurhura (2wards) Bushenyi (2wards) Paidha (1ward) Dokolo (1ward), Pader (1ward), Oyam, Mbarara (2wards), Patiko and Moroto 2nd phase is estimated to increase carrying capacity by a further 1,250 inmates. This will result into a prison carrying capacity of 15671 inmates and an occupancy level of 195%, if the current prison population is maintained. As at the end of June 2011 occupancy rate in prison had reduced from 225% in 2009 to 213%. As a result of the increase in capacity as well as other sector programs such improved investigations, and quick adjudication a 12 percentage point's reduction in prison congestion was recorded over the reporting period.

The sector represented by Uganda prison service continued to respect the right of inmates to food and clothing. In the reporting period all prisoners on average 30,962 inmates were provided with a pair of uniforms compared to 7,143 in the FY 2009/10 and all staff (7015) were provided with uniform making it possible to distinguish inmates from warders. All of the 30,962 inmates were provided with 3 meals per day

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and most prisons with enhanced diet of vegetables or soya beans or silver fish and clean water.

A reduction in mortality from 2.4 per 1000 to 2 per 1000, was recorded with 4938 admissions and 105,363 outpatients treated, 13% staff with HIV/AIDS were supported, 20% of health facilities are now in formal partnerships with district health authorities. An increase of 18% in HIV counseling and testing conducted and 15%, increase in enrollment on ART were achieved reducing morbidity by 10%. Due to investments in health care, pre entry screening in 24 prison units TB detection rates increased from 30% to 59%.

Performance for the first half of the 2012/13 financial year

The Government of Uganda is committed to protect and promote human rights. Consequently, 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. In the period June to December 2012, the following outputs were realized:-

During the period under review, 303 complaints were registered of which 223 were males and 80 were female. There was a negative variance in the complaints registered basically because in the reporting period, most regions did not conduct radio talk shows, community sensitizations/barazas and mobile complaint handling exercise where people learn more about their rights and where to report in case of a violation. (a total of 303 complaints were received, 749 cases investigated). UHRC mediated 15 matters during the reporting period;

At the investigations levels, a total of 749 files were investigated 247 were fully investigated and 502 files were partially investigated and ready for tribunal proceedings; Few cases were concluded because of cancellation of some tribunals due to lack of funds (to travel to areas like Moroto) and also in some regions there were no case cause list.

Of the 39 matters that were disposed of at Tribunal level, 23 complaints were dismissed, 08 amicably settled and 08 decisions made;

UHRC monitored the handling of complaints at the investigations and tribunal level in six regional offices; Out of 292 places of detention planned for monitoring by UHRC, 307 places of detention monitored of which 153 were police posts, 67 were police stations, 75 were prisons, 10 military places and 2 refugee camps (a positive variance of 15 places of detention inspected was attributed to increased funding from DGF).

UHRC conducted 2 Human Rights Dialogue between JLOS Institutions and Uganda Human rights Commission and then between some selected institutions to discuss the recommendation the Annual Reports. However civic education activities were budgeted for under the DGF addendum budget whose funds were not released during the period

Two meetings were held between the Human rights Committee of Parliament and UHRC which was attended by the members of the Human Rights Committee of Parliament, Members of the Commission;

Government Analytical Laboratory staff members vaccinated against Hepatitis B; Developed guidelines for the HIV/AIDS work based policy; 70% of staff appraisal forms completed on National DNA Criminal Databank and DNA collection. Two court sessions were attended to give expert opinion

Table S2.2 Outcome 3: Key 2013/14 Outputs 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 Planned outputs	2012/13 Spending and Outputs Achieved by End Dec	2013/14 Proposed Budget and Planned Outputs

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Outcome 3: Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted

<i>Vote, Vote Function Key Output</i>	Approved Budget and Planned outputs	2012/13 Spending and Outputs Achieved by End Dec	2013/14 Proposed Budget and Planned Outputs
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>Description of Outputs:</i>	Increased capacity to detect, prevent and respond to crime, rationalised physical presence, increased; quick wins Case Backlog; community policing	Conducted Investigation of SGBV cases in 16 Police regions in which 1900 sex crime cases were investigated; Supported postmortem examinations and thus 140 postmortem examinations; The procurement process for opening up of 5 PSU offices in Lira and Soroti	Anti-Torture Act Sensitization; Police Standing Orders Review; Procure 50 SOCO sets; Construct Koboko Station, at Nagalama Breeding center fence, 10 canine units. counseling to police families; Various training; 3 motor vehicles for investigations; invest
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Police Population ratio	1:600	1:600	1:600
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	1.743	0.682	1.743
Output: 120559	Directorate Of Public Prosecutions		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	Prosecution programme plans to have 142,250 cases prosecuted; 4 nationwide & 100 adhoc inspections carried out; Rationalized physical presence; train 100 prosecutor and hold 1 professional retreat	Reviewed The DPP training policy; Opened and resourced 8 new DPP stations; Procured and installed solar equipment in 5 stations; supported witnesses in prosecution of cases at all levels in courts. Conducted court needs assessment for corruption and white	Prosecute criminal cases; develop standards for handling children & SGBV cases; Open & resource 8 new DPP offices; major renovation of 3 DPP buildings; Construct and furnish 1 new DPP office in Kapchorwa; Solar equipment in 5 stations; Train 40 staff
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of cases prosecuted (Directorate of Public Prosecutions)	220000	150000	58525
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	1.908	0.721	1.908
Vote: 009 Ministry of Internal Affairs			
<i>Vote Function: 1212 Peace Building</i>			
Output: 121201	Prevention of proliferation of illicit SALW.		

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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 Planned outputs	2012/13 Spending and Outputs Achieved by End Dec	2013/14 Proposed Budget and Planned Outputs
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	A) Bill on firearms, ammunition and related matters finalised. B) Finalisation of the review of the National Action Plan. C) Reduction of illicit small arms. D) 150 fire arms officers trained.	A) Trained 20 data and records officers from UPDF, UPF and UPS. B) Assessment of obsolete, expired and un serviceable rifles and ordinance in UPDF and UPF stores in western region ongoing C) Marking of UPS arms in southern and south western regions on	a) Reduction of illicit small arms and light weapons b) Fire arms officers trained on best practice guidelines of arms management.
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of unserviceable firearms and tons of EOD collected and destroyed	50000	0	0
No. of personnel trained on best practice guidelines of arms management.	150	20	20
No. of firearms marked	15	0	0
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	<i>0.057</i>	<i>0.027</i>	<i>0.057</i>
Output: 121251	Demobilisation of reporters/ex combatants.		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	a) Demobilisation, dialogue and reconciliation of reporters. B) Management of the Commission, 6 DRTs, reception centres and Beni Liaison office; c) Improve database management; d) Mobilisation, monitoring and supervision in 6 DRTs in PRDP areas.	A) Managed the Commission and the six DRTs. B) Demobilized, documented and resettled 123 reporters in their communities. C) Seven (07) dialogue and reconciliation meetings were held between reporters and the host communities in 5 DRTs for peaceful coex	a) Demobilization, documentation, dialogue and reconciliation of reporters. B) Management of the Commission, 6 DRTs, reception centers and Beni Liaison office; c) Mobilization of reporters and communities for skills training d) Monitoring and superv
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of reporters demobilised.	500	123	200
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	<i>1.505</i>	<i>0.746</i>	<i>1.479</i>
Output: 121252	Resettlement/reinsertion of reporters		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	a) Reporters given reinsertion packages; b) Monitor resettlement and reinsertion of reporters; c) Family tracing and reunion of reporters.	a) 85 reporters who had been demobilized were provided with reinsertion and resettlement support b) Reporters resettled were monitored to assess how they are coping up in their communities. c) Three follow up visits were carried out to assess how the	a) Reporters given reinsertion packages; b) Monitor the resettlement and reinsertion of reporters; c) Family tracing and reunion of reporters.
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of reporters given reinsertion support	920	85	200
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	<i>0.400</i>	<i>0.200</i>	<i>0.390</i>
<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 Planned outputs	2012/13 Spending and Outputs Achieved by End Dec	2013/14 Proposed Budget and Planned Outputs
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	a)Timely undertake forensic analysis. b) Poison Information Center established; c) sample survey of common poisons undertaken and data captured. d) Pilot National Crime DNA databank rolled out.	1. 270 forensic cases examined and disposed off 2. Poison information aggregated for 2012 3. Laws on National DNA Criminal Databank and DNA collection fast tracked	1. Timely Forensic Investigations undertaken in administration of justice
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Average time taken to conclude forensic investigations	90	90	120
Status of roll out of National Criminal DNA databank	Pilot criminal data bank	Nil	DNA Evidence Collection Act to support the National Criminal DNA Databank (Unfunded)
Status of operationalisation of Poison Information Centre	Furnish	Procurement ongoing for furniture	Establish toll-free line
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.070	0.013	0.069
Output: 121302	Scientific, Analytical and Advisory Services		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	a) Environmental and Agricultural products analysed for public health concerns. b) Commercial products from various agencies verified in an effort to protect Government revenue and foster product compliance. c) undertake exposure assesment of pesticide r	1. 220 commercial and illicit products cases with 131 exhibits were verified and reported. 2. 129 Environmental and agricultural cases with 74 samples were analyzed for public health concerns. 3. Two court sessions were attended to give expert opinion	1. Environmental and agricultural products sampled and tested. 2. Exposure assessment of pesticide residues and antibiotics in food products undertaken 3. Commercial products verified in an effort to protect Government revenue
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of Enviromental and Agricultural products sampled and analyzed	135	129	135
No. of commercial products verified	210	220	210
No. of assessment on pesticide residues and antibiotics in food products undertaken	120	0	120
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.115	0.005	0.124
Vote: 120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control			
<i>Vote Function: 1211 Citizenship and Immigration Services</i>			
Output: 121105	Border Control.		

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Outcome 3: Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted

<i>Vote, Vote Function Key Output</i>	Approved Budget and Planned outputs	2012/13 Spending and Outputs Achieved by End Dec	2013/14 Proposed Budget and Planned Outputs
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	-Facilitate issuance of at least 95% of all visa prone travellers into the country. -Maintain equip 34 border stations.	-286 foreign nationals visas extended -26,284 visas issued to visa prone travelers. -Inspection of Cyanika, Mpondwe, and Oraba for PISCES installation carried out. -Conducted 3 border managers meetings to improve performance and security. -Intercepted	-Continue to facilitate at least 95% of all visa prone travellers into the country. -Maintain and operate 34 immigration border posts.
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Proportion of immigration service delivery points which meet set standards	25	15	30
Lead time in clearing travelers	3	2	3
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.537	0.188	0.286
Output: 121106	Identity Cards issued.		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	-Personalize Identity cards for at least 2 million citizens already captured in first phase of the National Identity Card Project. -Procure Personalization Center, Renovate and install necessary equipment. -Register at least 50% of all Aliens legally i	-Citizenship verification ongoing at UPPC Entebbe. -1,000 Cards have so far been personalised. -Requirements specifications for NSIS Phase II nearly complete -Requirements specifications for legal information security framework yet to be developed.	-5 million National ID Cards personalised and issued. -8 million citizens registered -Legal and Information Security framework developed.
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Proportion of Ugandans 18 years and above issued with National Identity cards	10	0.024	20
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	6.556	0.072	17.366
Vote: 133 Directorate of Public Prosecutions			
<i>Vote Function: 1255 Public Prosecutions</i>			
Output: 125501	Criminal Prosecutions		

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Outcome 3: Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted

Vote, Vote Function Key Output	Approved Budget and Planned outputs	2012/13 Spending and Outputs Achieved by End Dec	2013/14 Proposed Budget and Planned Outputs
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	142,250 Cases were Prosecuted 1,600,000 witnesses interviewed. 70 prosecution led investigations handled -180,000 cases registered and perused 6 DPP/CID meetings & 1 workshop held. 100 Prosecutors trained in specialized skills.	Investigations of criminal cases guided in an average of 106 Days. Prosecutions-led Case files pending a decision to prosecute or not perused in an average of 35 days. Case file for sanctioning perused in an average of 2 days. Police Case files pendi	Investigations of criminal cases guided in an average of 120 days. Prosecutions-led Case files pending a decision to prosecute or not perused in an average of 30 days. Case file for sanctioning perused in an average of 2 days. Police Case files pendi
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Average time taken to guide investigations	120	106	120
Average time taken to peruse with a view to make a decision to prosecute or not	30	35	30
Average time taken to peruse a case file for sanctioning	2	2	2
Average time taken to peruse a case file for a decision to prosecute or not			30
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	6.805	3.186	7.628
Output: 125503	International Affairs & Field Operations		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	-40 MLA requests, 15 extraditions & 30 transnational cases handled - 4 nationwide, 105 adhoc inspections & 105 perf. planning & assess't meetings held -20 inter. conferences attended, 1 training on International Corporation & 2 Inter. conferences held	Incoming Mutual Legal Assistance Requests responded to in an average of within 30 days. Nation wide field office performance planning, staff mentoring, performance assessment visit carried out. 57.5% of reported Cross-border cases were prosecuted. 4	Incoming Mutual Legal Assistance Requests responded to in an average of 30 days 4 Nationwide Field offices' performance planning, staff mentoring, performance assessment visits carried out 50% of reported cross-border cases prosecuted 30% of regi
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Proportion of international crimes and terrorism cases sanctioned	30	40	40
Proportion of cross border cases prosecuted	50	57	60
Performance planning, staff mentoring, performance monitoring and performance assesment visits carried out in field offices	4	1	4
Time taken to respond to incoming mutual legal assistance requests	30	30	30
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.800	0.239	0.982
Vote: 144 Uganda Police Force			
<i>Vote Function: 1256 Police Services</i>			

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Outcome 3: Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted

<i>Vote, Vote Function Key Output</i>	Approved Budget and Planned outputs	2012/13 Spending and Outputs Achieved by End Dec	2013/14 Proposed Budget and Planned Outputs
Output: 125601	Area Based Policing Services		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	Enhanced public safety and security of property. Improved handling of civil disobedience. Minimised abuse of fire arms. Improved safety on roads and minimized fatal accidents.	Provided security for 2 National and 5 International conferences. Supported the Electoral Commission in the by-elections at Kasese, Butambala, Usuk, Kween and Kamuli. Monitored performance of 74 private security firms and supervised training of 6,370 guar	Enhanced public safety and security of property. Improved handling of public disorders and demonstrations. Minimised abuse of fire arms. Improved safety on roads and minimized fatal accidents.
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of private security organizations that conform to standards	103	74	111
No of traffic fatalities	3011	1442	2902
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	19.433	8.845	19.433
Output: 125604	Community Based Policing		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	Strong community policing programs. Strong child and family protection services.	Sensitized police officers on the S.A.R.A(Scan, Analyse, Response, Assess) model of policing at Entebbe, Kikaya, Bulenga, Luweero, Kajjansi, Muyenga Community police post and other police posts in KMP. Conducted a series of 241 radio programmes countrywid	A more engaged public in crime prevention through community policing. Enhanced Gender and family protection services. Reduced cases of domestic violence and child abuse.
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Proportion of reported domestic violence cases resolved	75	67.77	79
Proportion of complainants satisfied with disposal of their complaints	0.68	0.70	0.74
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	8.219	1.649	8.219
Output: 125605	Mobile Police Patrols		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	Enhanced law and order. Improved handling of incidents of civil disobedience. Reduced incidents of crime.	Provided operational support in Butambala, Usuk, Kasese Butaleja, Kween and Kamuli. Provided foot and motorised patrols on major highways and urban centres during festivities. Guarded refugee influx in Kisoro and provided security for the receiving camp in	Improved handling of incidents of public disorders and demonstrations. Reduced incidents of crime. Enhanced law and order.
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
Number of Public order incidents managed peacefully	30	17	25
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	30.853	16.310	30.853
Output: 125609	Police, Command, Control and Planning		

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Outcome 3: Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted

<i>Vote, Vote Function Key Output</i>	Approved Budget and Planned outputs	2012/13 Spending and Outputs Achieved by End Dec	2013/14 Proposed Budget and Planned Outputs
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	Motivated personnel.Reduced crime.Strong public complaints system.Effective customer care. Enhanced transnational cooperation. Strong budgets and plans.	Provided strategic policy guidance on by-elections. Sensitized 270 police personnel in KMP, North Kyoga, CW and CE regions on command, control, policies, transformation in structures, laws and procedures for disciplinary courts. Conducted sensitization of	Improved personnel welfare. Reduced incidents of crime. Strong public complaints system. Improved customer care. Enhanced transnational cooperation. Effective adherence to plans and budgets.
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	12.923	5.156	12.817
Output: 125651	Cross Border Criminal investigations (Interpol)		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	Enhanced information sharing and investigations. Enhanced participation in UN peace keeping operations. Enhanced Cooperation with partner states on transnational crime.	Processed and issued 9,151 certificates of good conduct to successful applicants. Tracked and issued certificates for 531 motor vehicles. Coordinated investigations of transnational crime (cyber, drug & human trafficking). Investigated 70 cases on illegal	Enhanced surveillance at border entry points. Enhanced cooperation with partner states on Transnational crime. Increased participation in UN/AU peace-keeping missions.
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No of international criminals repatriated	210	82	180
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	0.468	0.356	0.468
Vote: 145 Uganda Prisons			
<i>Vote Function: 1257 Prison and Correctional Services</i>			
Output: 125701	Rehabilitation & re-integration of offenders		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	4,500 offenders imparted with life skills (1,800 with industrial skills and 3,000 with agricultural skills); rehabilitative counseling and guidance of 1,500 Prisoners; Guidance and counseling to all the prisoners on admission; extension of formal educati	7,000 offenders imparted with life skills (2,200 with industrial skills and 4,800 with agricultural skills); 4,700 inmates counseled and helped to cope with imprisonment; 3,000 inmates re-integrated to communities; 1,500 inmates are undergoing formal ed	8,000 prisoners imparted with life skills (5,000 with agricultural skills and 3,000 with vocational skills - Carpentry, tailoring, metal fabrication, hand craft and screen printing) - this will contribute towards reducing the rate of recidivism from 26.8%
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of prisoners trained in (agricultural;vocational) skills	4500	7000	8000
No. of offenders receiving counselling services	1500	4700	120000
<i>Output Cost (US\$ bn):</i>	4.184	1.897	4.282

* Excludes taxes and arrears

2013/14 Planned Outputs

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

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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.

The following activities will be undertaken in FY 2013/14:-

- Feeding prisoners at Court;
- Purchase of uniforms for 5000 prisoners in prison farms;
- Conduct a documentation of human rights violations in the country, particularly in Acholi sub region;
- Preparation of the National Action Plan for Human Rights;
- Establish Human Rights committees in 5 regions (Mbarara, Gulu, Hoima, Jinja & Masaka);
- Procure 5 motor cycles for regional Human rights officers;
- Construction of water borne toilets at 20 prisons and construction of borehole in Sembabule;
- Induct 220 visiting justices of peace;
- Conduct a census of police accommodation;
- Establish inspection and quality assurance function and Human rights desk in MoJCA;
- Training of former LAP & SPCs in Democratic policing and Human rights observance in 5 Regions;
- Identify best performing police districts in investigations and human rights observance;
- Carry out national Inspection of all courts in 12 Magisterial Areas ;
- Procure 2 Station wagons for UHRC investigations;
- Provide support for investigation of 100 corruption cases;
- Conduct Joint Sector inspections;
- Training of 10 JLOS inspectors in inspection and quality assurance;
- Implement quick wins in the JLOS Anti-corruption strategy ;
- Conduct annual joint integrity studies in five regions;
- Operationalisation of Transitional Justice policy ;
- Implement Joint action plan for prosecution of corruption cases and hold 6 inter-agency criminal justice meetings for implementation prosecution of corruption cases' joint action plan;
- Procure & distribute to 30 stations copies of Anti-Corruption and Cyber laws;
- Hold a training meeting for DPP staff on accountability (ethics, integrity & performance mgt);
- Develop guidelines for magistrates in the supervision of LCs;
- Translate and print court user manuals into 4 Languages (Luganda, Runyankole, Swahili and Luo);
- Carry out regional 8 regional anti-corruption town hall meetings on corruption and perceived corruption by judicial officers in Arua, Mbale, Soroti and Jinja High Court Circuits ;
- Preparation of anti corruption witnesses;
- Hold 3 level foras with different tiers of the Judiciary on appraisals, performance management, discipline and recruitment;

Table S2.3 Outcome 3: Past and Medum Term Key Sector Output Indicators*

<i>Outcome 3: Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted</i>							
<i>Vote Function Key Output Indicators and Costs:</i>	2011/12	Approved	2012/13	Outturn by	MTEF Projections		
	Outturn	Plan	End Dec		2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
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						
Police Population ratio	1:709	1:600	1:600		1:600	1:600	1:600
Output: 120559	Directorate Of Public Prosecutions						
No. of cases prosecuted (Directorate of Public Prosecutions)	117214	220000	150000		58525	150000	150000
Vote: 009 Ministry of Internal Affairs							
<i>Vote Function: 1212 Peace Building</i>							
Output: 121201	Prevention of proliferation of illicit SALW.						

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No. of firearms marked		15	0	0	0	
No. of personnel trained on best practice guidelines of arms management.	200	150	20	20	60	70
No. of unserviceable firearms and tons of EOD collected and destroyed	30000	50000	0	0	0	
Output: 121251 Demobilisation of reporters/ex combatants.						
No. of reporters demobilised.	156	500	123	200	150	250
Output: 121252 Resettlement/reinsertion of reporters						
No. of reporters given re-insertion support	1647	920	85	200	200	250
<i>Vote Function: 1213 Forensic and General Scientific Services.</i>						
Output: 121301 Forensic and General Scientific Services,						
Average time taken to conclude forensic investigations	1836	90	90	120	120	90
Status of operationalisation of Poison Information Centre		Furnish	Procurement ongoing for furniture	Establish toll-free line	Roll out	
Status of roll out of National Criminal DNA databank		Pilot criminal data bank	Nil	DNA Evidence Collection Act to support the National Criminal DNA Databank (Unfunded)	Maintain	
Output: 121302 Scientific, Analytical and Advisory Services						
No. of assessment on pesticide residues and antibiotics in food products undertaken		120	0	120	120	
No. of commercial products verified		210	220	210	210	
No. of Environmental and Agricultural products sampled and analyzed		135	129	135	135	
Vote: 120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control						
<i>Vote Function: 1211 Citizenship and Immigration Services</i>						
Output: 121105 Border Control.						
Lead time in clearing travelers	3	3	2	3	2	2
Proportion of immigration service delivery points which meet set standards	11	25	15	30	40	45
Output: 121106 Identity Cards issued.						
Proportion of Ugandans 18 years and above issued with National Identity cards	0.002	10	0.024	20	35	
Vote: 133 Directorate of Public Prosecutions						
<i>Vote Function: 1255 Public Prosecutions</i>						
Output: 125501 Criminal Prosecutions						

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Average time taken to peruse a case file for a decision to prosecute or not				30	30	30
Average time taken to peruse a case file for sanctioning	38	2	2	2	2	2
Average time taken to peruse with a view to make a decision to prosecute or not	113980	30	35	30	30	30
Average time taken to guide investigations	75395	120	106	120	120	120
Output: 125503 International Affairs & Field Operations						
Performance planning, staff mentoring, performance monitoring and performance assesment visits carried out in field offices		4	1	4	4	4
Proportion of cross border cases prosecuted	17	50	57	60	70	70
Proportion of international crimes and terrorism cases sanctioned		30	40	40	50	50
Time taken to respond to incoming mutual legal assistance requests		30	30	30	30	30
Vote: 144 Uganda Police Force						
<i>Vote Function: 1256 Police Services</i>						
Output: 125601 Area Based Policing Services						
No of traffic fatalities	3343	3011	1442	2902	2700	2600
No. of private security organizations that conform to standards	103	103	74	111	119	125
Output: 125604 Community Based Policing						
Proportion of complainants satisfied with disposal of their complaints	0.52	0.68	0.70	0.74	0.81	0.85
Proportion of reported domestic violence cases resolved	55	75	67.77	79	83	85
Output: 125605 Mobile Police Patrols						
Number of Public order incidents managed peacefully	50	30	17	25	20	20
Output: 125609 Police, Command, Control and Planning						
Output: 125651 Cross Border Criminal investigations (Interpol)						
No of international criminals repatriated	331	210	82	180	100	100
Vote: 145 Uganda Prisons						
<i>Vote Function: 1257 Prison and Correctional Services</i>						
Output: 125701 Rehabilitation & re-integration of offenders						
No. of offenders receiving counselling services	1500	1500	4700	120000	120000	130000
No. of prisoners trained in (agricultural;vocational) skills	3800	4500	7000	8000	9000	10000

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

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will become binding obligations for institutional performance within each institutional area of operation. Over all the sector will seek to:-

a) 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.

B) 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;

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

D) 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

- Developing the capacity of local council courts
- Enforcing crime prevention measures
- Enhance staff welfare especially in hard to reach areas
- Ensuring implementation of all enacted laws

Table S2.4 Outcome 3: Actions and Medium Term Strategy to Improve Sector Outcome

<i>Sector Outcome 3: Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted</i>			
2012/13 Planned Actions:	2012/13 Actions by Dec:	2013/14 Planned Actions:	MT Strategy:
Vote: 009 Ministry of Internal Affairs			
Vote Function: 12 12 Peace Building			

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<i>Sector Outcome 3: Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted</i>			
2012/13 Planned Actions:	2012/13 Actions by Dec:	2013/14 Planned Actions:	MT Strategy:
Demobilise reporters. Manage 6 DRTs, Liaison and AC offices, Provide resettlement packages, Link reporters to existing social and economic opportunities and programmes,	a)123 reporters from different fighting groups were demobilised, documented and resettled in their communities. B) 40 reporters have been selected for referral to other service providers – Private Sector Foundation (PSF) and Northern Uganda Youth Centre (NUYC) c) 85 reporters who had been demobilized were provided with resettlement support d) Managed the commissioner, the 6 DRTs and Beni liaison office	Document reporters who are eligible for Amnesty b) Link reporters to existing opportunities c) manage the commission and its DRTs d) provide reporters with Pyscosocial support	Demobilize 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.
1.Facilitate District Task Force and District Peace Committees workplans. 2.Build capacity of NFP/SALWs Structures at District and Sub County levels.	No funds released for the activity	-CEWERU District Peace Committees facilitated to conduct CEWERU operations.	1.Functional National Focal Point structures at National, District and Subcounty level .
Vote Function: 12 13 Forensic and General Scientific Services.			
a) Strengthen the chain of custody of exhibits. b) Strengthen staff technical capacity. c) Continue with remodelling and furnishing of D/GAL offices and Laboratory space. d) Complete the construction of Gulu lab&furnish Mbarara Lab with support from JLOS.	A) Construction of Gulu regional lab restarted.B) Mbarara regional lab nearing completion. C) Commenced the remodeling of DGAL administrative block, Water laboratory.	1. Timely Forensic Investigations undertaken in administration of justice. 2.Exposure assessment of pesticide residues and antibiotics in food products undertaken. 3. Staff capacity strengthened	a) Build capacity. B) Acquisition of specialised scientific and analytical equipmentst c) Extension of the main laboratory. D) Raise public awareness on pivotal role/services of D/GAL.e) Operationalise Regional Laboratories.
Vote Function: 12 14 Community Service			
a) Best practices on community service adopted and applied from African countries b) Facilitate 5 inter district bench marking exercises.	1. 30 placement supervisors trained 2. One inter district visit held in Central region	a) Best practices on community service adopted and applied	a) Create Sub Region Offices b) Continous stakeholder trainings/sensitisation .
a) Identification of offenders in all districts, b) Commence on the development of National Policy on CS.	1. 4289 issued orders managed and supervised. 2. 2 internal consultative meetings on policy development held	1. Supervision and management of 8800 CS orders issued 2. Continue with the development of the CS policy.	a)Operationalisation of the CS Policy. B) Local Council Court Clerks trained.
Vote: 144 Uganda Police Force			
Vote Function: 12 56 Police Services			

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<i>Sector Outcome 3: Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted</i>			
2012/13 Planned Actions:	2012/13 Actions by Dec:	2013/14 Planned Actions:	MT Strategy:
Start Implementation of PPP. Complete the construction of 5 police stations under the Justice Community Centres and 5 barracks using Hydra foam . Upgrade the fleet management system as an efficiency savings measure.	The Hydrafoam construction started in in Tororo, Butaleja, Maracha and kibuku. The 5 Community Justice Centres are near completion.	Ensure provision of adequate and better accommodation for personnel through the PPP and hydrafoam technology. Construct dormitories and classroom blocks at PTS Kabalye to improve the learning environment. Provide transport for the CIID.	Expedite the implementation of Public Private Partnership. Pay contractual obligations on transport and equipment. Construct cheap accommodation using Hydra foam technology

(iv) Efficiency of Sector Budget Allocations

The sector is undertaking various measures to increase efficiency and ensure value for money of its services. Some of these include:-

- Enforcing crime prevention measures and community policing;
- Implementing Sector anti-corruption strategy;
- Development and implementation of performance standards and client charters;
- Construction of JLOS house to accommodate all JLOS institutions;
- 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;
- Promotion of Prosecution led investigation

Table S2.5: Allocations to Key Sector and Service Delivery Outputs over the Medium Term

<i>Billion Uganda Shillings</i>	<i>(i) Allocation (Shs Bn)</i>				<i>(ii) % Sector Budget</i>			
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Key Sector	247.3	283.4	313.6	352.9	44.1%	49.3%	47.1%	47.5%
Service Delivery	328.7	363.2	420.4	478.5	58.6%	62.8%	63.1%	64.4%

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 legal training by LDC includes salaries and allowances of teaching staff, cost of utilities (water and electricity) and provision of teaching materials to students. The cost is restricted to the extent of appropriation in aid generated. 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. The Police Force carries out annual recruitment and training of 500 constables for 3 months within the allocated budget. The scope of the training is reduced due to the budget constraint there by impacting on the quality of the cadets passed out. The unit cost for recruiting and training a Police officer should be UGX 1.9m over a period of nine months.

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

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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.

Table S2.3: Key Unit Costs of Services in the Sector (Shs '000)

Unit Cost Description	Actual 2011/12	Planned 2012/13	Proposed 2013/14	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	13,473	7,800	14,000	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>				
Inspection of an Estate	200	180	200	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	1,542	967	1,750	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 exhibits (with an average of 2 samples at a cost of (\$150 per sample)	204	401	401	The dollar rate remain the same, funds are released in time to facilitate bulk purchase. Government provided extra support to laboratory to be able to function.
Vote: 105 Law Reform Commission				
<i>Vote Function: 1252 Legal Reform</i>				
Printing and publication	99,333	162,667	1,000,000	Printing of the revised Principal Laws and subsidiary laws
Vote: 109 Law Development Centre				
<i>Vote Function: 1254 Legal Training</i>				
Average cost of training a student.	1,068	1,020	1,204	Reduction in the student in-take of the Bar Course and Diploma in Law Course due to Entry examinations as well as Liberalisation of private universities respectively.
Vote: 133 Directorate of Public Prosecutions				
<i>Vote Function: 1255 Public Prosecutions</i>				
Average cost of prosecuting a Criminal case	0	17	17	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>				

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Unit Cost Description	Actual 2011/12	Planned 2012/13	Proposed 2013/14	Costing Assumptions and Reasons for any Changes and Variations from Plan
Training per CID officer	333	333	1,600	The unit cost for training a CID officer is 1,600. However, due to inadequate funding, fewer CID officers are trained.
Conclusive investigation of a case	1,700	2,000	1,700	Research conducted in 2002 indicated that the average unit cost for investigating a case to conclusion is 1.7m. However, with the current state of inflation, the cost has gone up to 2m per case. The allocated resources are therefore inadequate.
Average cost of recruiting and Training a Police Officer	1,091	2,580	2,584	The unit cost for recruiting and training a Police officer was 1.9m over a period of nine months. But with the increased cost of consumables, medical supplies and feeding, expenditures have risen to 2.58m.
Vote: 145 Uganda Prisons				
<i>Vote Function: 1257 Prison and Correctional Services</i>				
Feeding a prisoner	2	2	3	Farm produce will supplement the food budget and more provision will be made for prisoners feeding. The estimated unit cost per prisoner per day is shs.3,000 against shs.1,667 provided per prisoner per day (Shs.2,197 with prisons farm production)
Vote: 148 Judicial Service Commission				
<i>Vote Function: 1258 Recruitment, Discipline, Research & Civic Education</i>				
Cost of concluding a disciplinary case against a Judicial Officer		3,705	3,705	Fuel prices remain constant
Average cost of a Recruitment session of Judicial Officers		4,667	4,667	This cost covers the activity from the time of submission of the request by the Judiciary to the time a Judicial Officer is recruited

Table S2.6: Allocations to Capital Investment over the Medium Term

Billion Uganda Shillings	(i) Allocation (Shs Bn)				(ii) % Sector Budget			
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Consumption Expenditure (Outputs Provided)	440.3	464.3	508.0	568.8	78.5%	80.2%	76.3%	76.6%
Grants and Subsidies (Outputs Funded)	20.0	19.9	26.1	26.3	3.6%	3.4%	3.9%	3.5%
Investment (Capital Purchases)	100.6	94.4	132.0	147.4	17.9%	16.3%	19.8%	19.9%
Grand Total	560.9	578.6	666.1	742.6	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The key activities to be undertaken in FY2013/14 to support the attainment of the outcome include:-

- Construction of JLOS House, expected to house most JLOS institutions, requires UGX.154bn but UGX.5bn will be earmarked from SWAp fund next FY 2013/14. The sector hopes that MoFPED will meet its undertaking in funding this house.
- Construction of three new Justice Centers to provide a complete chain of Justice, in Ibanda, Wakiso and Kiboga;
- Equipping and furnishing 11 Justice Centers in Ibanda, Wakiso, Mayuge, Lamwo, Bundibugyo, Isingiro, Kayunga, Kyenjojo, Kiboga, Kibuku Bulamburi;
- Construction of reception centers in Isingiro, Kaboong and Amuru, each costing 650m, would be phased in FY2013/14 (400m) and FY2014/15 (250m);
- Procurement of LC/MS to increase success rate of analytical forensic examinations in explosives, chemical war agents, food additives, plant and animal poisons be funded with 500m in FY 2013/14 and balance in FY2014/15;
- Construct and furnish 1 new DPP office in Kapchorwa. Open & resource 8 new DPP offices and carry out major renovation of 3 DPP buildings (including provision of ramps) in Fort portal, Mbale & Masaka.

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- Construction of guard houses, External water tank & toilets in 7 existing DPP stations in Paidha, Nebbi, Arua, Moyo, Adjumani, Kotido & Soroti;
- Procure & install Solar equipment in 5 DPP stations (i.e. in Amuru, Nakapiripirit, Arua, Nebbi & Paidha.);
- Construct Ngom Oromo and Ntoroko border posts as well as DCIC staff accommodation at Mpondwe and Oraba as well as build ramps & modify counters at border posts;
- Construction of 2 Dormitories at Kabale Remand Home;
- Completion of construction of LDC Auditorium LDC Model Court;
- Construct Koboko Police Station and a fence at Nagalama Dog Breeding center;
- Phase II Construction of Justice Centre (mini-JLOS) for UPF in Kyenjojo ;
- Contribution toward construction of a ULS Resource Centre;
- Completion of MoJCA Mbale office and completion of Moroto Mini JLOS House;
- Reconstruction, expansion and modification of Ndorwa Prison and staff quarters;
- Construction of a maximum security prison at Kitalya - phase 2;
- Renovation at Tororo Prison;

(v) Sector Investment Plans

The major capital expenditures in the medium term include construction of JLOS house, police headquarter and criminal court house. Other constructions will include Justice centers, reception centers and courts; The sector will also invest in setting up an integrated automated Information Management System as well as equipping and furnishing JLOS institutions.

Table S2.7: Major Capital Investments

Project Vote Function Output <i>UShs Thousand</i>	2012/13		2013/14
	Approved Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)	Actual Expenditure and Outputs by December (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	N/A	Procurement of the contractor to fence the land and develop the detailed architecture designs and BOQs is ongoing	Construction of JLOS House
Total	7,592,000	901,835	5,092,000
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>7,592,000</i>	901,835	<i>5,092,000</i>
<i>Donor Development</i>	<i>0</i>	0	<i>0</i>
Vote: 101 Judiciary			
Vote Function: 1251 Judicial services			
<i>Project 0352 Assistance to Judiciary System</i>			
125176 Purchase of Office and ICT Equipment, including Software	Provide Transcription and Court Recording equipment to 4 Chief Magistrates Courts; Provide additional Transcription and Court Recording equipment to Supreme Court, Court of Appeal; Commercial Court, Family Division; Anti-corruption Court, International Crimes Division, Civil Division, Masaka and Soroti High Court Circuits.	nil (no funds were released for this activity)	6 Transcription and Court Recording equipment procured and installed in 3 High Courts and 3 Chief Magistrates Courts Digitisation of court filing commenced Video conferencing system set up in the Model Court 80 Computers procured
Total	1,959,538	0	1,041,388
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>1,959,538</i>	0	<i>1,041,388</i>
<i>Donor Development</i>	<i>0</i>	0	<i>0</i>

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Project	2012/13		2013/14
Vote Function Output <i>US\$ Thousand</i>	Approved Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)	Actual Expenditure and Outputs by December (Quantity and Location)	Proposed Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)
Vote Function: 1251 Judicial services			
125180 Construction and Rehabilitation of Judicial Courts	Construction of Ibanda Chief Magistrates Court and Lugazi/Mayuge Magistrate Grade I	nil (The funds were used to procure vehicles for Registrars)	Construction of Lugazi and Mayuge CM Courts commenced Various rehabilitations done
Total	1,331,833	0	895,757
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>1,331,833</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>895,757</i>
<i>Donor Development</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Vote: 120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control			
Vote Function: 1211 Citizenship and Immigration Services			
<i>Project 1167 National Security Information Systems Project</i>			
121175 Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	Transport means improved	-Clearance to procure motor vehicles sought from the respective organs of the state.	Transport means improved
Total	900,000	0	1,260,000
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>900,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,260,000</i>
<i>Donor Development</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
121172 Government Buildings and Administrative Infrastructure	-Main Personalisation Center Established.	-Best evaluated bidder for purchase of Main Personalisation Center selected. -Government Valuer/Surveyor's report obtained. -Purchase agreement pending Solicitor General's approval. -Interim Personalisation Center installed at UPPC.	-Main Personalisation Center Established.
Total	13,660,000	0	8,240,000
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>13,660,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>8,240,000</i>
<i>Donor Development</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
121176 Purchase of Office and ICT Equipment, including Software	Available data processed.	-Requirements specifications for extra equipments done.	Available data processed.
Total	4,000,000	0	2,000,000
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>4,000,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2,000,000</i>
<i>Donor Development</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Project 1230 Support to National Citizenship and Immigration Control</i>			
121172 Government Buildings and Administrative Infrastructure	Immigration service delivery enhanced	-Evaluation of bids carried out	Improved delivery of immigration service
Total	170,000	0	600,000
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>170,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>600,000</i>
<i>Donor Development</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>			

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Project	2012/13		2013/14
Vote Function Output <i>US\$ Thousand</i>	Approved Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)	Actual Expenditure and Outputs by December (Quantity and Location)	Proposed Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)
Vote Function: 1256 Police Services			
125677 Purchase of Specialised Machinery & Equipment	-Procured and purchased a twin engine helicopter and interceptor boat. -Developed phase II of the AFIS machine. -Provision of assorted equipment for traffic operations. -Modern equipment for scientific based analysis of evidence procured. -Contractual obligation on Public order management equipment fulfilled.	Partly paid contractual obligations for public order management equipment. A concept paper for procurement of the AFIS has been developed. An assessment visit for the twin engine helicopter has been done in Poland.	-Developed phase II of the AFIS. -Contractual obligation on Public order management equipment. -Provision of assorted equipment for traffic operations, communication and office equipment. -Provision of 50 SOCO kits with funding from JLOS.
Total	37,181,360	22,953,345	34,197,694
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>34,204,592</i>	22,953,345	<i>27,324,592</i>
<i>Donor Development</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>NTR</i>	<i>2,976,768</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>6,873,101</i>
125675 Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	-Reliable and efficient transport (Continue to pay contractual obligation on vehicles).	Honoured contractual obligations on vehicles. Serviced UPF fleet, boats and equipment. Initiated procurement process for patrol boats with the compensation funding from the insurance company for the boat that sunk.	-Reliable and efficient transport procured (A twin engine helicopter, boats, vehicles and motor cycles).
Total	26,150,431	4,140,575	23,511,967
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>16,238,699</i>	4,140,575	<i>14,919,467</i>
<i>Donor Development</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>NTR</i>	<i>9,911,732</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>8,592,500</i>
125672 Government Buildings and Administrative Infrastructure	-Completion of Police Headquarters(CID Wing), dormitories at Kabalye PTS and phase II super structure of Nateete Police Station. -Construction of police headquarters under the JLOS house project.	Police Headquarters Naguru is at finishing stage. Materials for the superstructure of Nateete are being mobilized. Construction of the classroom block at PTS Kabalye is at the 3rd floor.	-Completion of phase II super structure of Nateete Police Station. -Construction of phase I of police headquarters under the JLOS house project. -Completion of 3 classroom block at PTS Kabalye, and Luweero and Koboko with funds from JLOS.
Total	3,200,069	968,047	3,200,069
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>3,200,069</i>	968,047	<i>3,200,069</i>
<i>Donor Development</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Project 1107 Police Enhancement PRDP			
125672 Government Buildings and Administrative Infrastructure	-Tororo, Butaleja police stations and Awach, Maracha, Kotido and Arua staff accommodation constructed. -Improved Police accommodation using hydrofoam technology.	Construction materials for office accommodation at Tororo and Butaleja police stations have been mobilized while construction works for residential buildings at Awach, Maracha and Kibuku are in progress. Renovation of Arua barracks is in progress.	-A police station constructed at Koboko and Buliisa -Improved Police accommodation in Buliisa, Masindi, Tororo, Bududa and Bukwo using hydrofoam technology.
Total	2,540,000	851,548	2,370,000
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>2,540,000</i>	851,548	<i>2,370,000</i>
<i>Donor Development</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

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Project	2012/13		2013/14
Vote Function Output <i>UShs Thousand</i>	Approved Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)	Actual Expenditure and Outputs by December (Quantity and Location)	Proposed Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)
Vote Function: 1256 Police Services			
125675 Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	-13 double cabin pickups provided to CIDs in the 7 Regions of NW, N, CN, ME, E & NE and selected districts of Lamwo, Tororo, Apac, Bulisa, Koboko & Nakapiripirit.	Procurement for the supply of 13 double cabin pickups to support CID is at evaluation stage.	-12 double cabin pickups procured for district CIDs of Nebbi, Soroti, Kumi, Mbale, Busia, Arua, Sironko, Lira, Gulu, Kitgum, Bukedea and Oyam. Also procure motor vehicle tyres
Total	1,639,852	<i>0</i>	1,316,669
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>1,639,852</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,316,669</i>
<i>Donor Development</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Vote: 145 Uganda Prisons			
Vote Function: 1257 Prison and Correctional Services			
<i>Project 0386 Assistance to the UPS</i>			

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Project	2012/13		2013/14
Vote Function Output <i>US\$ Thousand</i>	Approved Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)	Actual Expenditure and Outputs by December (Quantity and Location)	Proposed Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)
Vote Function: 1257 Prison and Correctional Services			
125780 Construction and Rehabilitation of Prisons	20 staff housing units constructed and 5 staff housing units renovated at Mbarara prison; administration block, 1 ward of accommodation capacity 70 prisoners, perimeter fence and sanitation system constructed at Mbarara prison; Renovations made for a sick Bay at Mbarara prison; Construction works at Ruimi and Oyam prisons completed.	Procurement of construction materials for Mbarara and Nakasongola low cost staff houses awaits production of the LPO; Procurement of the contractor for renovation and expansion of Mbarara main ongoing; Roofing of a twin ward at Ruimi completed; Construction of Oyam prison completed and is in use; Fencing of M/Bay prison completed JLOS funded activities: Construction of Bushenyi prison at finishing stage - variations have been approved (completion expected in April, 2013); Two prisoners' at Kapchorwa have been plastered - variation request submitted to Ministry of works; Procurement of a contractor for construction of a new prison at Lamwo at bidding stage; Purchase of materials for construction of water borne toilets in the 20 selected prisons and sanitation system at Tororo prison await production of the LPO; Construction of 32 low cost housing units at at Luzira is at finishing stage (to be completed by end of February); Construction works for Nebbi prison ongoing (Admn block at foundation level; Wards & staff houses foundation excavated) EU Support: Renovations of clinical laboratories at Ruimi and Jinja prisons completed; Provision of water borne toilets to eight selected prisons (Kibaale, Iganga, Bifulubi, Moyo, Erute, Pece, Butiiti and Kabula completed)	Expansion of Mbarara completed; a twin ward and 11 blocks of staff houses (each block housing two families) constructed at Ruimi prison; 2 blocks each of 10 housing units constructed at Kapchorwa prison; 1 administration block and two classrooms for the training school constructed at Kitalya; Emergency prisons established at Amuru, Kaboong, Isingiro, Kalidima, Buhweju, Mitooma and Yumbe; a lagoon to serve 800 persons constructed at Ibuga prison
Total	3,207,840	647,218	3,850,036
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>3,207,840</i>	<i>647,218</i>	<i>3,850,036</i>
<i>Donor Development</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

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Project Vote Function Output <i>US\$ Thousand</i>	2012/13		2013/14
	Approved Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)	Actual Expenditure and Outputs by December (Quantity and Location)	Proposed Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)
Vote Function: 1257 Prison and Correctional Services			
125775 Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment	9 vehicles procured for delivery of prisoners to court and transportation of prisoners' rations	The 07 pick-ups (of FY2011/2012) were delivered; Contract to supply 04 lorries, 03 buses, 04 pick-ups and 1 station wagon awaits solicitor general's approval	Vehicles procured for production of prisoners to court and transportation of prisoners' rations; a daily average of 1,153 prisoners produced to 213 courts country wide
Total	1,301,572	626,021	720,000
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>1,301,572</i>	<i>626,021</i>	<i>720,000</i>
<i>Donor Development</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
Project 1109 Prisons Enhancement - Northern Uganda			
125780 Construction and Rehabilitation of Prisons	A rehabilitation centre reconstructed at Namalu prison; Gulu prison renovated and expanded (administration block and 7 prisoners' wards);	Procurement of contractor for renovation and expansion of Gulu prison ongoing; Wall plastered; windows & doors fitted; sewerage line works ongoing for a rehabilitation centre at Namalu	Construction of 2 prisoners' wards and an administration block at Amita prison; 3 wards at Patiko prison renovated
Total	1,302,539	37,233	1,000,000
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>1,302,539</i>	<i>37,233</i>	<i>1,000,000</i>
<i>Donor Development</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

(vi) Off-Budget Activities

None.

(vii) Contributions from other Sectors

S3 Proposed Budget Allocations for 2013/14 and the Medium Term

This section sets out the proposed sector budget allocations for 2013/14 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

	2011/12 Outturn	2012/13		Medium Term Projections		
		Appr. Budget	Spent by End Dec	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Vote: 007 Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs						
1201 Legislation and Legal services	2.320	2.334	0.958	1.930	1.931	1.931
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	0.560	0.600	0.110	0.509	0.510	0.510
1204 Regulation of the Legal Profession	0.229	0.287	0.070	0.206	0.207	0.207
1205 Support to the Justice Law and Order Sector	22.550	23.744	8.159	25.787	26.717	32.196
1206 Court Awards (Statutory)	4.975	4.347	1.399	4.347	4.782	5.470
1249 Policy, Planning and Support Services	26.734	16.631	4.314	5.457	6.662	7.622
Total for Vote:	57.367	47.943	15.011	38.236	40.809	47.936
Vote: 009 Ministry of Internal Affairs						
1212 Peace Building	1.153	2.505	1.183	2.469	2.610	2.867
1213 Forensic and General Scientific Services.	0.515	1.124	0.426	1.116	1.681	1.949
1214 Community Service	0.477	0.544	0.217	0.526	0.525	0.882
1215 NGO Registration and Monitoring.	0.241	0.289	0.084	0.282	0.343	0.513

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	2011/12 Outturn	2012/13		Medium Term Projections		
		Appr. Budget	Spent by End Dec	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
1249 Policy, Planning and Support Services	6.024	5.108	2.025	5.043	5.400	5.598
Total for Vote:	8.410	9.570	3.935	9.437	10.558	11.809
Vote: 101 Judiciary						
1251 Judicial services	58.053	61.745	27.725	67.657	75.672	83.815
Total for Vote:	58.053	61.745	27.725	67.657	75.672	83.815
Vote: 105 Law Reform Commission						
1252 Legal Reform	2.950	5.165	1.874	5.486	6.278	7.065
Total for Vote:	2.950	5.165	1.874	5.486	6.278	7.065
Vote: 106 Uganda Human Rights Comm						
1253 Human Rights	6.143	10.704	3.762	8.117	9.148	10.208
Total for Vote:	6.143	10.704	3.762	8.117	9.148	10.208
Vote: 109 Law Development Centre						
1254 Legal Training	0.619	6.343	3.717	7.222	16.674	8.640
Total for Vote:	0.619	6.343	3.717	7.222	16.674	8.640
Vote: 119 Uganda Registration Services Bureau						
1259 VF - Uganda Registration Services Bureau	1.737	2.714	1.159	8.713	9.779	10.874
Total for Vote:	1.737	2.714	1.159	8.713	9.779	10.874
Vote: 120 National Citizenship and Immigration Control						
1211 Citizenship and Immigration Services	53.959	35.429	4.168	38.206	43.211	51.260
Total for Vote:	53.959	35.429	4.168	38.206	43.211	51.260
Vote: 133 Directorate of Public Prosecutions						
1255 Public Prosecutions	12.100	12.586	5.517	14.677	16.657	18.750
Total for Vote:	12.100	12.586	5.517	14.677	16.657	18.750
Vote: 144 Uganda Police Force						
1256 Police Services	299.166	285.087	139.936	286.846	331.028	380.854
Total for Vote:	299.166	285.087	139.936	286.846	331.028	380.854
Vote: 145 Uganda Prisons						
1257 Prison and Correctional Services	70.583	81.346	33.135	91.742	103.779	108.522
Total for Vote:	70.583	81.346	33.135	91.742	103.779	108.522
Vote: 148 Judicial Service Commission						
1258 Recruitment, Discipline, Research & Civic Education	2.056	2.292	0.966	2.220	2.518	2.818
Total for Vote:	2.056	2.292	0.966	2.220	2.518	2.818
Total for Sector:	573.144	560.922	240.904	578.559	666.111	742.552

* Excluding Taxes and Arrears

(i) The Total Budget over the Medium Term

According to the MTEF budget projections, the aggregate sector budget is projected to increase by 17.637bn (3.1%); from UGX 560.922bn in the current FY to UGX 578.559bn in the next FY 2013/14. In the medium term, its projected increase to UGX 666.111bn and UGX 742.552bn in FY 2014/15 and FY 2015/16 respectively.

The wage budget will increase from UGX 222.447bn in FY2012/13 to UGX 225.410bn in FY2013/14. The Non wage is also projected to increase by 4.9% (9.5816bn) from UGX 194.763bn to UGX 204.344bn in FY 2013/14. This provision is still insufficient to cater for the operations of sector institutions implying sector institutions require perennial supplementary releases every financial year to meet their constitutional obligations. The capital budgets are expected to increase marginally from UGX 114.17bn in FY 2012/13 to

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UGX 118.77bn in FY2013/14. On the other hand, External Financing will significantly drop by 53% from UGX6.49bn in FY2012/13 to UGX3.02bn in FY2013/14.

(ii) The major expenditure allocations in the sector

The major services that account for high expenditure in FY 2013/2014 are Police Services of crime prevention, detection and investigations at 49.6% (UGX 286.846b). This is followed by Prisons and correctional Services with 15.9% (UGX 91.742 bn) of the sector budget. Judicial services under Judiciary will be allocated 11.7% (UGX 67.657 bn) of the sector budget. Support to the Justice Law and Order Sector will receive UGX 38.206n which represents a 6.6% share.

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

Police Services

-Funds earmarked for purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment was reallocated to clearing contractual obligations on public order management equipment. Payment of twin engine helicopter, boats and vehicles.

Prison and Correctional Services

-Establishment of an irrigation system at Ruimi prison; increase in number of prisons land to be surveyed; computerization of the prisons. There is need to move towards food self sufficiency in prisons and thus establishment of an irrigation system to increase output.

- Activities like ACSA conference, and procurement of the prisons band equipment have been accomplished; increased allocation to prison health services for both prisoners and staff. The move to reduce on consumptive expenditure and re-allocate to other essential service delivery areas; enhance performance of the prisons health services in terms of medical supplies and maintenance of hospital machinery

Judicial services - There is need to fully computerize court processes through the procurement of computers and court recording equipment in order to ease access to justice by reducing on the time taken to dispose of cases. Funds were reallocated to cater for the much needed construction of courts over the medium term

National Citizenship and Immigration Control - Need to provide funds for recurrent activities of the National Identity Card Project. National identification is crucial in the development process of Uganda. When successfully implemented would promote national security, improvement in delivery of social services and electoral processes.

Table S3.2: Major Changes in Sector Resource Allocation

* Excluding Taxes and Arrears

S4: Challenges and Unfunded Outputs for 2013/14 and the Medium Term

This section sets out the major challenges the sector faces in 2013/14 and the medium term which the sector has been unable to address in its spending plans.

Accommodation (Office and Residential)

Most of the JLOS institutions are in rented premises which costs the tax payer an average cost of seven million dollars each Financial Year. The rent is about 60% of JLOS Development Budget which in real terms could either build 5 medium sized prisons or ten justice centres or most importantly, modern accommodation for all the 15 JLOS institutions within ten years. The need to construct a JLOS House to accommodate all JLOS institutions is more urgent now than ever before. We have agreed to commit five billion shillings every year, out of our Development budget to fund the construction of the JLOS House. MOFPED is required to honor its obligation of providing 50% of the cost of constructing the JLOS House. The bankable project agreed upon was submitted to MoFPED. MOFPED is also requested to honor its

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obligation to end what the Hon. Chief Justice has called Judicial nomardism.

Enforcement of laws: To improve predictability and certainty of the legal framework, law reform should go hand in hand with the enforcement of laws. As pointed out 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 Universal Periodic Review on the situation of human rights in Uganda noted the widening gap between the law on paper and the law in practice. Of concern to the Sector is the absence of laws in some key sectors and the presence of weak or outdated and archaic legislation.

Access to legal and rights information: The levels of legal and rights awareness among the population served by JLOS institutions remain low. Procedures of access and mechanisms to obtain redress remain largely unknown to users. This limits the demand side ability to assert and claim their due entitlements from the JLOS system. The JLOS sector is mandated to bring the legal and policy framework to popular appeal within which all people including the vulnerable may assert their rights. Popularization of the laws and massive education of the public on their constitutional rights and legal protections are part of the process of entrenchment of the rule of law entrusted to the Sector. This is a marginally discharged role by the sector. Presently there is no comprehensive system of simplification and dissemination of laws to the population and also to the justice actors.

Institutional barriers to access to JLOS Services: Attempts to improve access in the last two SIPs have improved physical access to the office of the Administrator General. There is need to address technical, cost and related barriers to access the services of the Administrator General, Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration; Uganda Registration Services Bureau; NGO Registration Services; National Identification and Uganda Human Rights Commission.

JLOS Service Delivery and institutional productivity remain low. In the initial years JLOS investment mainly focused on stabilization reforms including reconstruction, retooling and staff development. This was largely driven by the dire need arising out of the many years of institutional neglect and decay. Now the opportunities for addressing the functionality of institutions are opening up calling for the high attention of JLOS to institutional and individual performance accountability. JLOS services remains largely inaccessible outside of urban settings and particularly for socially and economically disadvantaged groups.

JLOS service delivery is also affected by the policies and performance of other sectors. Under decentralization, the proliferation of districts (112 count) is adversely affecting the capacity of institutions to deliver services concurrent with the increasing demand for services (both monetary and personnel). Part of human resource management for the JLOS sector depends on a separate agency – the Ministry of Public Services, which provides oversight of all civil servants as well as public employees apart from judicial officers; police and prisons personnel. Provision of health services for suspects and victims of crime depends significantly on the provision of health services by the Health Sector, just as land justice outcomes depend largely on policies driven externally by the Land Sector. For JLOS service delivery to improve area it is clear that a holistic approach will be required: one that accounts for a comprehensive understanding of the challenges that confront it and a wide-ranging set of initiatives to address them.

Justice for Children: Since JLOS SIP 1 in 2000, JLOS engaged in discussions at various levels to ensure access to justice for all particularly the poor and vulnerable groups, children inclusive. However service delivery to children remained fragmented at institutional level. A number of promising initiatives have been limited in scope - mainly serving children in conflict with the law and over shadowing equally important claims of children in the justice system for instance, in the areas of management of estates, custody, guardianship, protection of victims of crime and related services. Many of the justice system practitioners have had to adopt a make “do approach” dictated by resource limitations, rather than need, priority or statutory and internationally ratified obligations. The gaps are most evident within the Probation and Social

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Welfare Services where policy, staffing and structural challenges have to be addressed in a systematic manner as a matter of urgency. The Judiciary needs to address issues of jurisdiction to handle children matters in alignment with the phasing out of Grade II Magistrates under the Professionalization of the Bench policy. The Sector needs to upscale and harmonise the implementation of good practices and concepts like diversion – that are only important and meaningful to children only if applied consistently across the system. The Justice for Children Program promises to integrate all these pockets of good practices into an interrelated, coherent and integrated service for children, shifting approach from institution to system wide planning, implementation and accountability for results for children.

Transitional Justice: The multiple links between transitional justice mechanisms and poverty reduction demonstrate the need to combine accountability and justice mechanisms with reparative measures for victims, a process of institutional reform, and efforts to tackle structural inequalities. For transitional justice mechanisms to have a significant impact on poverty reduction, they must form, part of a coherent overall strategy, be effective in meeting their objectives, and have relevance and legitimacy for those they aim to assist¹³. Transitional justice has cross cutting themes. Studies and surveys have confirmed the magnitude of the need for land justice in northern Uganda, which presents a unique opportunity for JLOS to harness, by incorporating specific actions related to land and transitional justice programmes over the next 2- 3 years.

Land is a key strategic resource to Uganda's population and is a core primary factor of agricultural production, ecosystem stability, and climate resilience. Land constitutes over 50 percent of the value of items in the asset basket¹⁴ of poor Ugandans. Despite the importance of the natural resource base to agricultural growth, challenges persist. Land degradation hotspots, in particular soil erosion and infertility, have been identified in the Southwestern Highlands, Lake Victoria Crescent, the northwest, and the eastern highlands, as well as the Cattle Corridor. These constraints are amplified by current climate variability and future temperature rise, placing challenging demands on current and future agricultural productivity. Taken together, the situation of the environment has significant implications for the Justice, Law and Order Sector to regulate and govern relations relating to the management of water resources, food security, forests, natural resource management, human health, infrastructure, and livelihoods. Land disputes and conflicts continuously flow into the criminal justice system. This situation has the potential to affect the country's development and growth trajectory. The high rate of population growth together with poor environment management practices means that more pressure will be exerted on the natural resource base, even if only to maintain the current quality of life, much less to contribute to economic growth and deliver environmental benefits. The role of the Justice, Law and Order Sector to protect, promote and enforce the environmental legal, policy and regulatory framework working together with other sectors is important.

Table S4.1: Additional Output Funding Requests

Additional Requirements for Funding and Outputs in 2013/14	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	<i>Defending Civil Suits in Courts of Law</i>
2. Facilitating Government witnesses to attend court sessions - Shs.100.0m	<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>
3. Representation of Government in international for - Shs. 800m	
	<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</i>

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Additional Requirements for Funding and Outputs in 2013/14	Justification of Requirement for Additional Outputs and Funding
	<p><i>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> <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) 154.000</p> <p>1. Construction of a JLOS House and appellate courts Criminal Court house and Police headquarters - UGX. 154bn</p>	<p><i>Construction of a JLOS House and appellate courts Criminal Court house and Police headquarters</i></p> <p><i>Lack of institutional office space poses a lot of challenges both to Government and the general public. Government is increasingly finding it difficult to prioritise money for rent. Government institutions find themselves clamed into rented premises without adequate, appropriate and scalable space. Parking in the city centre has become a night mare. [UGX. 154bn]</i></p>

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Additional Requirements for Funding and Outputs in 2013/14

Justification of Requirement for Additional Outputs and Funding

The sector is desirous to having a JLOS house which will enhance its services. Already the sector has 5 Acres of land in Naguru capable of accommodating the Judiciary, MOJCA, UPF headquarters, UPS headquarters, DPP, JSC, MIA, ULRC, CADER and URSB. 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.

A capital development project, " Project 1242: Construction of JLOS House " was created however, no funds have been earmarked for it the MTEF. in addition, The sector submitted a Bankable project to MOFPED to enable her source for funding. in addition, MOFPED undertook to provide funding for this important project.

Vote Function: 1202 Policy, Planning and Support Services

Output: 1249 02 Ministry Support Services (Finance and Administration)

Funding Requirement (US\$ Bn) 4.719

1. Operations of Regional offices - UGX.500m
2. Inadequate Rent Provision for MOJCA- USD 1,791,767
3. Operationalization of Center for Arbitration and Dispute Resolution (CADER) - UGX.3.519bn
4. Capital Budget - UGX700m

Operations of Regional offices

Over the last eight years the ministry has opened four regional offices in Mbarara, Gulu, Arua and Mbale; construction of Moroto Mini JLOS House is progressing smoothly and will be operational next FY. 2013/14. the number of MoJCA regional offices will rise to five in number. As a result of this deconcentration program, the Ministry has brought the legal services of; Litigation, Legislation, Legal advice and estates management nearer to the people. The poor and the marginalized are able to access the services of Administrator General cost effectively. Local governments now use services of our regional offices instead of hiring private lawyers in matters of legal representation in courts as well as negotiations and drafting of contracts.

However, currently only US\$160m is provided annually for the operations of the existing five regional offices. This greatly incapacitates the service delivery in these areas. To enable the regional offices to render legal services to the local governments as well as the general public we need UGX.500m per annum.

Inadequate Rent Provision for MOJCA

Due to lack of an Institutional Office space MOJCA headquarters and two of its departments of Administrator General and Law Council are housed in two (2) separate rented premises. Rent payable annually is USD1,239,267. Funds available for rent is Ug.Shs.2.404bn/(USD 890,370). This gives a shortfall on rent USD348,897. Relatedly, a sum of USD 552,500 is required for office space for additional staff. (Grand total USD 1,791,767)

Operationalization of Center for Arbitration and Dispute Resolution (CADER)

CADER by law is mandated to steer and guide the growth of the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) sector in Uganda. The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment), Bill 2007 provides for direct funding of CADER from the Treasury. CADER requires a financial provision of UGX.3.519bn for employee cost and service costs as well as offsetting the outstanding commitments. Prior to the passing of the law creating CADER, MoFPED issued a certificate of financial implication. it is therefore

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Additional Requirements for Funding and Outputs in 2013/14	Justification of Requirement for Additional Outputs and Funding
	<p>surprising that Ministry of Public Service cannot approve the institutional arrangement for CADER on grounds of lack of money.</p> <p>Capital Budget</p> <p>MoJCA is grateful to MoFPED for the two new capital development budget projects created under the ministry vote 007 at the commencement of FY 2012/13, namely:-</p> <p>a. Project 1228: Support to Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and</p> <p>b. Project 1242: Construction of JLOS House.</p> <p>To kick start these capital development projects, the ministry reallocated UGX.10m and UGX.1m from its non wage recurrent budget to activate Project 1228 and project 1242 respectively. However, since the creation, no funds have been provided for these projects in the MTEF. An initial UGX700m would enable the Ministry buy office equipment, equipment, vehicles and furniture. On the other hand the ministry is keen to know the supplementary funding which MoFPED is committed towards the construction of the JLOS house.</p>
<p>Vote Function: 1206 Judicial services</p> <p>Output: 1251 06 Judiciary Support Services</p> <p>Funding Requirement (US\$ Bn) 14.790</p> <p>The expected recruitment of Judges and Justices and the recruitment of magistrates and its attendant costs necessitates an increment in the budget.</p>	<p>The JLOS Objective of enhancing access to justice to all especially the marginalised poor can not be met if Judicial Officers are not adequately supported in terms of support to court operations, payment of rent dues and provision of updated legal reference Materials among others. Conducive working environment, dissemination sentencing guidelines and other such tools vital for their trade are crucial if miscarriage of Justice is to be avoided.</p>
<p>Vote Function: 1204 Legal Training</p> <p>Output: 1254 04 Community Legal Services</p> <p>Funding Requirement (US\$ Bn) 2.905</p> <p>Provision of a wage bill</p>	<p>LDC depends on NTR which has greatly reduced as a result of reduction in the number of students admitted in the Bar Course and Diploma in Law.</p>
<p>Vote Function: 1206 Citizenship and Immigration Services</p> <p>Output: 1211 06 Identity Cards issued.</p> <p>Funding Requirement (US\$ Bn) 43.000</p> <p>Additional funds is required to carry out mass registration of citizens</p>	<p>Citizenship registration and issuance of National Identity Cards is expected to simplify procedures such as issuance of passports, management of aliens in the country. This leads to a reduction in the incidence of crime, a key result area in the National Development Plan. It will also simplify compilation of an accurate electoral register etc.</p>
<p>Vote Function: 1202 Police Services</p> <p>Output: 1256 02 Criminal Investigations</p> <p>Funding Requirement (US\$ Bn) 49.500</p> <p>Additional operational funds for CIID to enable effective investigations of sophisticated and disposal of violent crimes; and research & information to counter Terrorism.</p>	<p>>> The crime of terrorism and the continuous threat of attacks pose a big security challenge. The Police Counter Terrorism Directorate needs to invest in research and information. However, the current funding of shs 0.120bn is in adequate. An additional funding of shs 49.5bn is required to cater for information and classified stores.</p>
<p>Output: 1256 09 Police, Command, Control and Planning</p> <p>Funding Requirement (US\$ Bn) 104.400</p> <p>The expansion of police services to the newly created districts and sub counties has resulted into increased need for police to rent offices and staff houses at Shs 4bn. Police is also to capitalize its Engineering Department at Shs 3.0bn, construct the super structure of Nateete Police Station at Shs 3.5 bn, relocate 8,000 families from the PPP sites at Shs 3.8 bn.</p>	<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 1.6bn provided in the MTEF for rent is inadequate which requires additional Shs 4bn. Police requires to capitalize its Engineering Department to cope up with the challenge of inadequate accommodation. Reconstruct Nateete police station.</p>

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Additional Requirements for Funding and Outputs in 2013/14	Justification of Requirement for Additional Outputs and Funding
<i>Vote Function: 1202 Prison and Correctional Services</i>	
Output: 1257 02 Prisoners and Staff Welfare	
Funding Requirement (US\$ Bn) 11.256 Feeding a daily average of 38,684 prisoners at shs.3,000 per prisoner per day requires shs.42,358,980,000 against the provision of shs.23,602,358,400	<i>Feeding of a daily average of 38,684 prisoners (each prisoner feeds on shs.3,000 per day for 3 meals) requires shs.42,358,980,000 against the provision of shs.23,602,358,400, hence a shortfall of shs.18,756,621,600. At current level of investment, prison farm production is projected to produce food worth shs.7.5bn; The overall shortfall will be shs.11,256,621,600.</i>
Output: 1257 05 Prisons Management	
Funding Requirement (US\$ Bn) 5.400 Conduct recruitment and training of 1,200 which requires staff for a period of 9 months requires shs. 3bn. Wage shortfall; Required is shs.32.126bn against a provision of shs.29.889bn	<i>Currently, the staff – prisoners’ ratio is 1:6.2 against the ideal standard of 1:3 for custodial staff. This human resource gap has greatly compromised UPS capacity to maintain staff deployment to acceptable levels with some staff working more than 12hrs per day. High staff attrition rate has also affected service delivery. Uganda prisons service has over the last 3 years alone lost 516 staff arising from abscondment of duty, retirement, death and desertions. The attrition rate is mostly due to poor conditions of service. The request for authority to conduct recruitment in FY2012/2013 has been declined by Ministry of Finance, implying that, at the projected level of prisoners’ population growth rate and the rate of staff attrition, the ratio is likely to reduce further to approx. 1:7. Unless recruitment is done staff will suffer long hours of work and service delivery will be compromised. To conduct recruitment and training of 1,200 required staff for a period of 9 months requires shs. 3bn. No provision</i> <i>Wage shortfall: For this FY2012/2013 there is a wage shortfall of shs.0.5bn. Next FY2013/2014, the total wage bill required is shs.32.1bn - shortfall is shs.2.4bn</i>