



THE JUDICIARY

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT - FY 2020/21



STRENGTHENING ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

November, 2021



FOREWORD

On behalf of the Judiciary, it is an honour to present to you the Annual Performance Report for the Financial Year 2020/21. This report is in fulfilment of Section 39(1) of the Administration of the Judiciary Act 2020 that mandates the Chief Justice to publish an Annual Performance Report. The report highlights efforts towards strengthening administration of justice in Uganda which is the theme of the Judiciary Strategic Plan V FY 2020/21 to 2024/25 (JSPV).

In the FY 2020/21, Courts disposed of **156,875** cases out of a caseload of **317,929**. This accounted for **49%** of all cases in the system. The **156,875** cases disposed of translated into a **20%** improvement in case disposal from **130,869** cases disposed of in the FY 2019/20. In addition, the Courts recorded a **4%** increase in case registration from **159,543** cases in FY 2019/20 to **165,347** cases in FY 2020/21.

The JSPV which is aligned to the third National Development Plan (NDP III) aims at improving business processes for improved efficiency and effectiveness in the administration of justice. The Judiciary also embarked on the operationalisation of the newly enacted Administration of the Judiciary Act 2020, which gives effect to Chapter 8 of the Constitution. Among other key things, the Judiciary staff structure for both judicial and non-judicial personnel was reviewed to address the demand for Judiciary services. Plans are under way to decentralise the Court of Appeal to the regions starting with Mbarara and Gulu.

With the staffing levels currently at **37%**, the Judiciary still faces a challenge of staffing gaps at all court levels. As a result, backlog stood at **51,748** cases (**32%**) of the total **161,054** cases pending at the end of FY 2020/21. The Commercial Court alone, has over **6,094** unresolved cases worth **UGX 5 trillion**.

The COVID-19 pandemic affected the performance of the Judiciary in the reporting period. The operations of courts were scaled down to enforce the presidential directives on restrictions imposed to control the spread of the virus. The Judiciary used video conferencing systems to hear critical cases especially during the lockdown. This system was installed at the Commercial Division, Mbarara High Court, Arua High Court, Masindi High Court and Masaka High Court to enable continuous hearing of cases.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Deputy Chief Justice, the Principal Judge, Justices and Judges of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal and High Court, the Permanent Secretary/Secretary to the Judiciary, the Chief Registrar, Registrars, Heads of Departments/Units and all the staff of the Judiciary for their efforts that account for the performance.

I thank the Executive and Legislative arms of Government, as well as the Administration of Justice Programme institutions, Development Partners, Civil Society Groups and the media fraternity for their contribution and excellent partnership during the reporting period.

FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY



Alfonse Chigamoy Owiny - Dollo
CHIEF JUSTICE



VISION

Justice for All

MISSION

To efficiently and effectively administer justice

CORE VALUES

Independence: The Judiciary will ensure that it operates freely in its own best judgement, without taking directives from, or being controlled by, any person or authority. We will uphold and exemplify the independence of the Judiciary in its individual and institutional aspects.

Impartiality: We uphold that justice must not merely be done but must also be seen to be done. Judicial Officers shall perform judicial duties without fear, favour, ill-will, bias, or prejudice.

Transparency: The Judiciary will be open at all times in dealing with all partners in the administration of justice, documenting its operations and freely disseminating information. The Judiciary will endeavour to win the confidence and trust of all Ugandans and the international community through the quality of its services.

Professionalism: The Judiciary will endeavour to have well-trained, professionally competent and self-confident staff that will administer justice to all.

Integrity: The Judiciary will carry out its activities in an honest and truthful manner, and will take all reasonable measures to prevent wilful wrongdoing by its officials. Our behaviour and conduct will re-affirm the people's faith in the integrity of the Judiciary.

Accountability: The Judiciary will take full responsibility for its actions, and will always be answerable to the people of Uganda and to its partners.

Equality: The Judiciary will uphold the principles of equality, equal opportunities and affirmative action in respect to gender and other disadvantaged groups. We shall accord equal treatment to all persons who appear in court, without distinction on unjust discrimination based on the grounds of sex, colour, race, ethnicity, religion, age, social or economic status, political opinion, or disability.





THE JUDICIARY TOP MANAGEMENT



**Hon. Justice Alfonse Chigamony
Owiny-Dollo**
Chief Justice



Hon. Justice Richard Buteera
Deputy Chief Justice



Hon. Justice Dr. Flavian Zeija
Principal Judge



Mr. Pius Bigirimana
Permanent Secretary/Secretary
Judiciary



Ms. Sarah Langa Siu
Chief Registrar

CONTENTS

| | | |
|---|--|-----|
| VISION, MISSION AND CORE VALUES | | i |
| THE JUDICIARY TOP MANAGEMENT | | ii |
| TABLE OF CONTENTS | | iii |
| LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS | | vi |
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | | vii |
| REGULATORY FRAMEWORK GOVERNING THE JUDICIARY | | 1 |
| 1.1 | Introduction | 1 |
| 1.2 | The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda | 1 |
| 1.3 | The Administration of the Judiciary Act, 2020 (AJA) | 1 |
| 1.4 | The Judicature Act, Cap. 13 | 1 |
| 1.5 | Other Legislations and Regulations | 1 |
| 1.6 | Policy Context | 2 |
| 1.7 | The Hierarchy and Structure of the Courts of Judicature of Uganda | 2 |
| 1.7.1 | The Supreme Court | 3 |
| 1.7.2 | Court of Appeal / Constitutional Court | 3 |
| 1.7.3 | The High Court | 3 |
| 1.7.4 | The Magistrates Courts | 4 |
| ADMINISTRATION OF THE JUDICIARY | | 5 |
| 2.0 | Introduction | 6 |
| 2.1 | The Chief Justice | 6 |
| 2.2 | The Deputy Chief Justice | 6 |
| 2.3 | The Principal Judge | 6 |
| 2.4 | Judiciary Council | 6 |
| 2.5 | The Committees of the Judiciary | 7 |
| 2.6 | The Inspectorate of Courts | 7 |
| 2.7 | The Chief Registrar | 7 |
| 2.8 | The Secretary to the Judiciary | 8 |
| 2.9 | The Judicial Training Institute (JTI) | 8 |
| FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE | | 9 |
| 3.0 | Introduction | 9 |
| 3.1 | Government of Uganda Funding for FY 2020/21 | 10 |
| 3.2 | Summary of Development Partners funding | 10 |
| 3.3 | Non-Tax Revenue collections | 11 |
| PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE | | 12 |
| 4.0 | Introduction | 12 |
| 4.1 | Summary of achievements realised at outcome level | 12 |
| 4.2 | Court processes and case management | 12 |
| 4.2.1 | The Legal and Regulatory Framework | 13 |
| 4.2.2 | Cases disposed of at all court levels | 14 |
| 4.2.3 | Status of case backlog | 16 |
| 4.2.4 | Plea Bargaining Programme | 17 |
| 4.2.5 | Mediation | 19 |
| 4.2.6 | Small Claims Procedure | 19 |
| 4.2.7 | The Inspectorate of Courts function | 20 |
| 4.2.8 | Access to reference materials | 21 |

| | | |
|-------|--|----|
| 4.3 | Equitable access to Judiciary services | 21 |
| 4.3.1 | Physical access to Judiciary services and proximity to Courts | 21 |
| 4.3.2 | Functional access to Judiciary Services | 26 |
| 4.4 | Use of ICT in the Administration of Justice | 26 |
| 4.4.1 | Automation of Court Processes | 26 |
| 4.4.2 | Video Conferencing System | 28 |
| 4.4.3 | Digital Court Recording and Transcription | 29 |
| 4.4.4 | Digital Transformation | 29 |
| 4.5 | The Judiciary workforce and institutional Capacity | 30 |
| 4.5.1 | Human resource capacity | 30 |
| 4.5.2 | Staff wellness improved | 33 |
| 4.6 | Coordination, partnerships and accountability | 34 |
| 4.6.1 | Coordination with stakeholders | 34 |
| 4.6.2 | Stakeholder engagements | 35 |
| 4.7 | Public awareness and image of the Judiciary | 43 |
| 4.7.1 | Participatory public engagements and the Judiciary brand promoted | 43 |
| 4.8 | Resource mobilization and management | 46 |
| 4.8.1 | Resource mobilization | 46 |
| 4.8.2 | Accounting System and Resource Management | 47 |
| 4.8.3 | The Monitoring and Evaluation function in the Judiciary | 48 |
| 4.8.4 | Policy and planning documents prepared and submitted | 48 |
| 4.8.5 | The Judiciary Statistics Strategy developed and implemented | 48 |
| 5.0 | General Challenges | 49 |
| 5.1 | Man power gaps | 49 |
| 5.2 | Inadequate Funding | 49 |
| 5.3 | Escalating case backlog | 50 |
| 5.4 | Limited Jurisdiction of Magistrates Court | 51 |
| 5.5 | Inadequate Court infrastructure | 51 |
| 5.6 | Lack of Transport | 51 |
| 5.7 | Unreliable Power and Internet Facilities | 51 |
| 5.8 | Limited automation of court processes | 51 |
| 5.9 | The Covid-19 Challenge | 51 |
| 5.10 | Staff Insecurity | 51 |
| 5.11 | Weaknesses and Inadequacies among the Key Sister agencies | 51 |
| 6.0 | Recommendations | 53 |
| 6.1 | Adequate Funding | 53 |
| 6.2 | Recruitment of Sufficient staff | 53 |
| 6.3 | Implementation of the Administration of Judiciary Act | 55 |
| 6.4 | Effective implementation of the case management reforms | 60 |
| 6.5 | Improvement of Court infrastructure | 61 |
| 6.6 | Strengthening automation of court processes | 61 |
| | Annex 1: Detailed Court Performance for FY2020/21 | 62 |
| | Annex 2: Justices of the Supreme Court & Court of Appeal, Judges of the High Court and Judicial Officers of the lower bench | 83 |
| | Table 1: Overview of Release and Expenditures (Uganda Shillings) | 9 |
| | Table 2: Funding from Development Partners for FY2020/21 | 10 |
| | Table 3: Comparison of Non-Tax Revenue (NTR) Collection between FY2019/20 and FY2020/21 | 11 |
| | Table 4: Key Performance Indicators | 12 |
| | Table 5: Detailed Key Performance Indicators | 13 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Table 6: Summary of Court Performance for FY2020/21 | 15 |
| Table 7: : Summary of Performance for the Mediation Programme for FY2020/21 | 19 |
| Table 8: Court Performance for Small Claims Procedure for FY2020/21 | 20 |
| Table 9: Judiciary staff establishment as at 30th June, 2021 | 31 |
| Table 10: Training activities in the Judiciary in the Financial Year 2020/ 2021 | 32 |
| Table 11: Number of premises of Court Bailiffs inspected across the country | 41 |
| Table 12: Number and categories of officers affected by transfers, promotions and assignments | 43 |
| Table 13: The status of case backlog at all court levels | 50 |
| Table 14: Recruitment Plan for Judicial and non-Judicial officers in the Financial Year 2021/2022 | 53 |
| Table 15: Proposed Structure for the Upper Bench | 56 |
| Table 16: Proposed Structure for the Lower Bench | 56 |
| Table 17: Proposed Structure for the staff of the Judiciary | 57 |
| Table 18: Detailed Court Performance for FY2020/21 | 62 |
| Table 19: Case Age at the Supreme Court as at 30th June, 2021 | 76 |
| Table 20: Case Age at Court of Appeal/ Constitutional Court as at 30th June, 2021 | 76 |
| Table 21: Case Age at High Court Divisions as at 30th June, 2021 | 77 |
| Table 22: Case Age at High Court Circuits as at 30th June, 2021 | 77 |
| Table 23: Backlog Status for Chief Magistrate, Magistrate Grade One Courts and Grade Two Courts as at 30th June, 2021 | 82 |
| Table 24: Summary table showing complaints received and handled by the Office of the Hon. The Principal Judge | 82 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | |
|---|----|
| Figure 1: Hierarchy and Structure of Courts of Judicature of Uganda | 4 |
| Figure 2: Judiciary Administration Structure | 5 |
| Figure 3: Comparison of the Percentage Budgetary Allocation Trends for the Three Arms of Government in the last 4 years | 10 |
| Figure 4: Comparison of FY2019/20 and FY2020/21 Court Performance | 15 |
| Figure 5: Pending and Backlog Cases by Court level as at 30th June 2021 | 16 |
| Figure 6: Backlog Trend for the Months –January 2020 to June 2021 | 17 |
| Figure 7: Summary of performance for the Plea Bargaining Program for FY2020/21 | 18 |
| Figure 8: ECCMIS interface | 27 |

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---------|--|
| AIDS | Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome |
| AJA | Administration of the Judiciary Act, 2020 |
| ADR | Alternative Dispute Resolution |
| BFP | Budget Framework Paper |
| CCAS | Court Case Administration System |
| CJ | Chief Justice |
| CM | Chief Magistrate |
| CR | The Chief Registrar |
| DCJ | Deputy Chief Justice |
| DPP | Directorate of Public Prosecutions |
| ECCMIS | Electronic Court Case Management Information System |
| FY | Financial Year |
| GI | Magistrate Grade One |
| GII | Magistrate Grade Two |
| GOU | Government of Uganda |
| HC | High Court |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| HR | Human Resource |
| ICT | Information and Communications Technology |
| IEC | Information, Education and Communication |
| IFMIS | Integrated Financial Management System |
| IT | Information Technology |
| JCS | Judicial Service Commission |
| JLOS | Justice, Law and Order Sector |
| JTI | Judicial Training Institute |
| LAN/WAN | Local/ Wide Area Network |
| LASPNET | Legal Aid Service Providers Network |
| LDC | Law Development Centre |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MoFPED | Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development |
| NBI/EGI | National Backbone/ E-Government Infrastructure |
| NDP | National Development Plan |
| NITA-U | National Information Technology Authority - Uganda |
| NPA | National Planning Authority |
| NTR | Non-Tax Revenue |
| PET | Performance Enhancement Tool |
| PJ | Principal Judge |
| SCP | Small Claims Procedure |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SGBV | Sexual and Gender-Based Violence |
| SOPs | Standard Operating Procedures |
| SWAP | Sector Wide Approach |
| ToT | Training of Trainers |
| UAT | User Acceptance Tests |
| UGX | Uganda Shillings |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Annual Performance Report provides information concerning all activities of the Judiciary during the Financial Year 2020/21. The strategic objectives, interventions, outputs, indicators and associated targets set out in the Judiciary Strategic Plan V FY 2020/21 – FY 2024/25 are used as the framework for analysis of the performance. The seven strategic objectives are: Enhancing equitable access to Judiciary services; improving court processes and case management; strengthening the use of information and communication technology in the administration of justice; developing and supporting the Judiciary workforce and institutional capacity; improving coordination, partnerships and accountability; improving public awareness and the image of the Judiciary; and enhancing resource mobilisation and management.

The approved budget for FY 2020/21 was UGX 199,077,590,548 compared to UGX 181,623,481,000 for FY 2019/20. In the period under review, a Supplementary Budget of UGX 22,514,276,353 was received leading to a revised budget of UGX 221,591,866,901. The Supplementary Budget was earmarked for retirement benefits of judicial officers in accordance with the Administration of the Judiciary Act 2020, domestic and utility arrears and disposal of presidential and parliamentary election petitions.

A total of UGX. 208,780,683,306 out of the UGX. 215,502,421,726 released was spent, thus contributing to the 96.6% absorption rate. The 4.4% unspent funds comprised the Wage budget of UGX 4,004,847,954 arising from retirement of staff and late replacements; the Non-Wage budget of UGX 2,674,888,677 mainly for unpaid Pension and Gratuity for staff which was attributed to system malfunctions; as well as the Development budget of UGX 42,001,789 arose from the ongoing construction works which were disrupted by COVID 19 lockdown. The Judiciary received a cumulative release of UGX. 14,042,660,000 from the Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS) and Development Partners. By the end of the FY, UGX. 11,610,061,688 was spent.

In the FY 2020/21, Courts disposed of 156,875 cases out of a caseload of 317,929. This accounted for 49% of all cases in the system. The 156,875 cases disposed of translated into a 20% improvement in case disposal from 130,869 cases disposed of in the FY 2019/20. In addition, the Courts recorded a 4% increase in case registration from 159,543 cases in FY 2019/20 to 165,347 cases in FY 2020/21.

Despite this performance, the Judiciary still faced a challenge of staffing levels at 37%, affecting all court levels. As a result, backlog stood at 51,748 cases (32%) of the total 161,054 pending at the end of FY 2020/21. The Commercial Court alone, had over 6,094 unresolved cases worth UGX 5 trillion.

In FY 2021/22, the Judiciary will focus on increasing the staffing levels to 45%; increasing access to Judiciary services through construction of the Archive; and expanding the Judiciary Training Institute (JTI), the Court of Appeal buildings at Gulu and Mbarara, the High Court Circuits at Soroti, Hoima, Rukungiri and Mpigi, the Magistrate's Courts at Karenga, Patongo, Abim, Alebtong, Budaka as well as the Justice Centres under JLOS at Bunyagabu, Omoro, Lwengo, Kibaale, Kyegegwa and Rakai. The Judiciary will complete the construction of the Justice Centres under JLOS at Buhweju, Sheema, Sembabule, Kole, Kyegegwa, Rakai and Serere.

In addition, the Judiciary will be launching and operationalising the 1st Phase of the Electronic Court Case Management Information System (ECCMIS) in 18 Court stations. These include: The Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal/Constitution Court, the seven Divisions of the High Court, one High Court at the Circuit, five Chief Magistrates Courts and three Magistrates Grade 1 Courts. Due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Judiciary will roll-out more video conferencing systems to seven court stations and prison facilities as well as digital court recording and transcription to four court stations to facilitate judicial officers in timely determination of cases.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK GOVERNING THE JUDICIARY

1.1 Introduction

In accordance with Section 39(1) of the Administration of the Judiciary Act, 2020 (AJA) the Honourable Chief Justice is required to publish an Annual Performance Report on all activities of the Judiciary during the financial year. This report provides information on the state of the Judiciary in the country. The strategic objectives, interventions, outputs, indicators and associated targets set out in the Judiciary Strategic Plan V FY 2020/21 – FY 2024/25 are used as the framework for the analysis of the performance.

1.2 The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda

The core mandate of the Judiciary is adjudication of cases which is performed by judicial officers of both the superior courts and the lower bench and supported by administrative staff of various categories. This mandate is spelt out under Article 126 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda in the following authoritative terms:

- 1 *Judicial power is derived from the people and shall be exercised by the Courts established under this Constitution in the name of the people and in conformity with law and with the values, norms and aspirations of the people.*
- 2 *In adjudicating cases of both a civil and criminal nature, the Courts shall, subject to the law, apply the following principles—*
 - a) *justice shall be done to all irrespective of their social or economic status;*
 - b) *justice shall not be delayed;*
 - c) *adequate compensation shall be awarded to victims of wrongs;*
 - d) *reconciliation between parties shall be promoted; and*
 - e) *substantive justice shall be administered without undue regard to technicalities.*

Article 128 of the Constitution asserts the independence of the Judiciary and provides that “in the exercise of judicial power, the Courts shall be independent and shall not be subject to the control or direction of any person or authority”. The Uganda Judicial Code of Conduct enjoins all judicial officers to uphold safeguards for the discharge of judicial duties in order to maintain and enhance the institutional and operational independence of the Judiciary. Judicial officers are public servants within the meaning of Articles 257(2) and 151 of the Constitution and are therefore accountable to the people they serve from whom judicial power is derived.

1.3 The Administration of the Judiciary Act, 2020 (AJA)

The AJA aims at giving effect to Chapter Eight of the Constitution by strengthening the independence of the Judiciary. The object of the AJA is to: Provide for the efficient and effective administration of the Judiciary; establish the Judiciary Council to advise the Chief Justice on the administration of justice and the courts; establish a Judiciary Service within the Judiciary; strengthen the independence of the Judiciary by streamlining the provision and management of funds for the Judiciary and by establishing structures within the Judiciary to improve the performance of the Judiciary; and provide for retirement benefits of judicial officers and for related matters. Successful implementation of the Act requires review and development of policies and regulations, cooperation of all the stakeholders and sufficient resource allocation to the Judiciary.

1.4 The Judicature Act, Cap. 13

The Judicature Act, Cap. 13 is a key law, among others, that establishes the Superior Courts of Judicature of Uganda and spells out the respective composition and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal and the High Court. It also outlines the origin of appellate jurisdiction of the respective courts in both criminal and civil matters; spells out the administrative power and function of each court; and also provides for prerogative remedies that can be issued by the High Court. The Act also establishes the Rules Committee responsible, inter alia, for making the rules of procedure for courts in Uganda.

1.5 Other Legislations and Regulations

In addition to the above, the Judiciary is guided by the following and other legislations:

- i. The Magistrates Courts Act, Cap 16

- ii. The Public Finance Management Act, 2015
- iii. The Judicial Service Act, Cap 14
- iv. The Employment Act, 2006
- v. The Uganda Code of Judicial Conduct, 2003
- vi. The Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Act, 2003
- vii. The Leadership Code Act, 2002
- viii. The Public Service Standing Orders, 2010
- ix. The Judicial Service Commission, Regulations S.I 87/2005
- x. The Judicial Service Commission,(Complaints and Disciplinary Proceedings) Regulations SI. 88/2005
- xi. Treasury Instructions, 2017

1.6 Policy Context

Access to justice is a basic principle of the rule of law. The UN Declaration of the High-Level Meeting on the Rule of Law (2012) emphasises the right of equal access to justice for all. It reaffirmed the commitment of Member States to taking all necessary steps to provide fair, transparent, effective, non-discriminatory and accountable services that promote access to justice for all.

The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 recognises the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and strong institutions. Similarly, Aspiration 3 of Agenda 2063 and Pillar 3.6 of the East African Community Vision 2050, also advocate for justice and the rule of law.

The Uganda Vision 2040 identifies the tenets of good governance to include constitutional democracy, protection of human rights, rule of law, political and electoral processes, transparency and accountability, Government effectiveness and regulatory quality and security.

The third National Development Plan (NDPIII) recognises good governance as the panacea for accelerated development and the rule of law as the foundation of a free society that places limits on government authority such that all citizens are equally subject to a common set of laws. The Judiciary is indispensable and should handle adjudication of cases in a judicious, impartial and expeditious manner in order to raise confidence of citizens and investors in the rule of law and justice system for national development.

A functional Judiciary will undoubtedly enable the State to regulate the economy and empower institutions and individuals to contribute to economic development by confidently engaging in business, investments and other economic ventures. As an example, the timely intervention and enforcement of property rights as well as the effective resolution of disputes arising from commercial transactions, serve to strengthen investors' confidence to invest in the country.

1.7 The Hierarchy and Structure of the Courts of Judicature of Uganda

Article 129 of the Constitution of Uganda establishes the Courts of Judicature empowered to exercise judicial power, as follows:

- i. The Supreme Court of Uganda;
- ii. The Court of Appeal of Uganda/Constitutional Court;
- iii. The High Court of Uganda; and
- iv. Such subordinate Courts as Parliament may by law establish, including qadhis courts for marriage, divorce, inheritance of property and guardianship, as may be prescribed by Parliament.

The Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Uganda are the superior courts of record.

Subordinate courts including Magistrates Courts, constitute the lower bench. The hierarchy and structure of the courts of judicature is shown in Figure 1.

1.7.1 The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is established under Articles 130-132 of the Constitution as the highest Court in Uganda and the final Court of appeal. The Supreme Court only decides cases on appeal from the Court of Appeal save for presidential election petitions, where the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction. Decisions of the Supreme Court form precedents that all lower Courts are required to follow.

The Supreme Court bench is constituted by the Chief Justice and not less than ten Justices. A Coram is formed by five justices when hearing civil and criminal appeals but when hearing appeals from decisions of the Constitutional Court, a bench of seven justices form a Coram. Administratively the Supreme Court is headed by the Chief Justice who chairs the Coram and in his/her absence the most senior justice in the Coram chairs.

1.7.2 Court of Appeal / Constitutional Court

The Court Appeal is established under Articles 134-137 of the Constitution of Uganda. It is an intermediary between the Supreme Court and the High Court and has appellate jurisdiction over decisions of the High Court, and some statutory Tribunals. It is not a Court of first instance and has no original jurisdiction, except when it sits as a Constitutional Court to hear constitutional matters.

All civil and criminal appeals are heard by a Coram of three Justices of Appeal. Some applications coming before the Court of Appeal may be decided by a single Justice. Any person dissatisfied with a decision of a single Justice of Appeal may, by way of Reference, have the matter determined by a bench of three Justices of Appeal, which may confirm, vary or reverse the decision. Appeals and applications decided by the Court of Appeal can be appealed to the Supreme Court, but the Court of Appeal is the final court in Parliamentary and Local Government election petitions.

The Court of Appeal of Uganda consists of the Deputy Chief Justice and 14 Justices of Appeal.¹ The Court of Appeal is constituted at any sitting of an uneven number not being less than three members of the court. The Deputy Chief Justice presides at each sitting of the Court and in his/her absence the most senior member of the Coram presides. The Deputy Chief Justice is the head of the Court of Appeal and in that capacity assists the Chief Justice in the administration of the Court of Appeal.

The court has original jurisdiction in determining constitutional petitions. Article 137 of the Constitution provides that any question as to the interpretation of the Constitution shall be determined by the Court of Appeal sitting as the Constitutional Court. The Court also determines constitutional legal questions referred to it by other courts and tribunals through constitutional references. When sitting as a Constitutional Court, the Court of Appeal consists of a bench of five members of the court.

1.7.3 The High Court

The High Court of Uganda is created under Articles 138-140 of the Constitution of Uganda. It is the third Court of record in the order of hierarchy and has unlimited original and appellate jurisdiction, which means that it can determine any case of any value or try any criminal offence arising within Uganda. Appeals from Chief Magistrates, Magistrate Grade One Courts and some administrative tribunals go to the High Court. The High Court also has supervisory powers over Magistrates Courts and Local Council Courts through appeal and revisionary jurisdiction.

According to Section 13 of the Judicature Act, the High Court of Uganda consists of the Principal Judge and such higher number of Judges as may be prescribed by Parliament. At present, the High Court approved structure is 82 Judges. The Principal Judge is the head of the High Court and in that capacity, assists the Chief Justice in the administration of the High Court and subordinate Courts.

¹ See *The Judicature (Amendment) Act No. 9/2011*

To ease access to justice, the High Court has been decentralised into divisions and circuits, spread across the country. The High Court currently has seven divisions: The Civil Division, the Commercial Division, the Family Division, the Land Division, the Anti- Corruption Division, the International Crimes Division and the Criminal Division. It also has 20 High Court Circuits² across the Country, out of which 6 are not yet operationalised due to resource constraints. The operational circuits are: Masaka, Mbarara, Fort Portal, Masindi, Arua, Gulu, Lira, Soroti, Mbale, Jinja, Kabale, Mukono, Mpigi and Mubende, while the non-operational ones are: Moroto, Tororo, Iganga, Rukungiri, Luwero and Hoima.

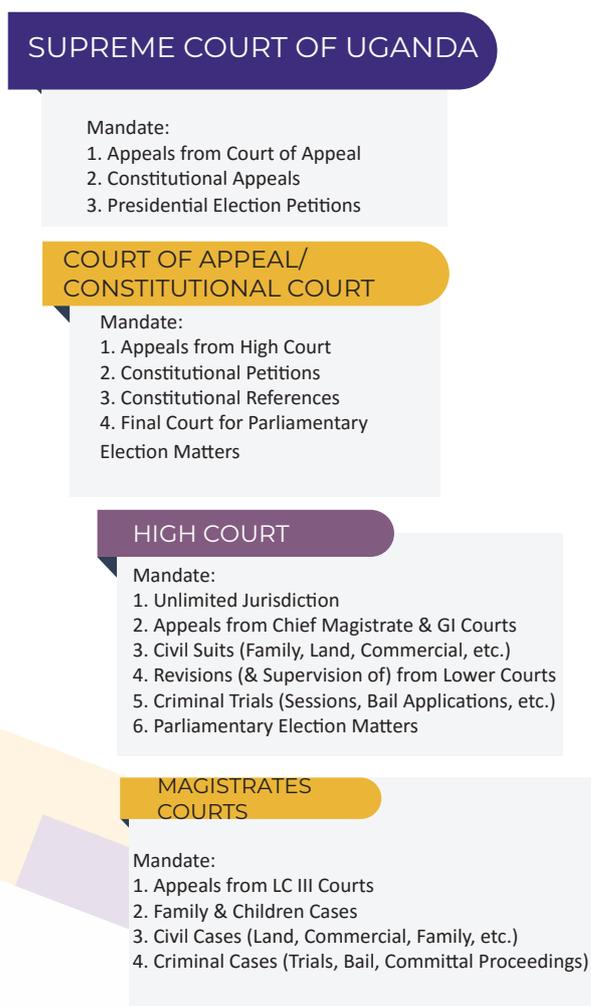
1.7.4 The Magistrates Courts

Magistrates Courts are established under Section 3 of the Magistrates Courts Act, Cap. 16. They are subordinate Courts whose decisions are subject to review by the High Court. These Courts handle the bulk of criminal trials for all offences whose sentences do not exceed life imprisonment. They also handle civil matters whose subject matter does not exceed UGX 50 million for Chief Magistrates and UGX 20 million for Magistrates Grade One.

There are three levels of Magistrates Courts: Chief Magistrates, Magistrates Grade One and Magistrates Grade Two³. Presently there are 82 gazetted Magisterial Areas with 398 Magistrate Grade One Courts. Some of these courts are not yet operational due to infrastructure and human resource gaps.

The Magisterial Areas are administered by Chief Magistrates who have general powers of supervision over all Magistrate Courts and Local Council Courts within their areas of jurisdiction. Chief Magistrate Courts also determine appeals from Local Council Courts, Magistrate Grade Two Courts and Family and Children Courts. Appeals from decisions of the Chief Magistrates and Magistrates Grade One are determined by the High Court.

Figure 1: Hierarchy and Structure of Courts of Judicature of Uganda

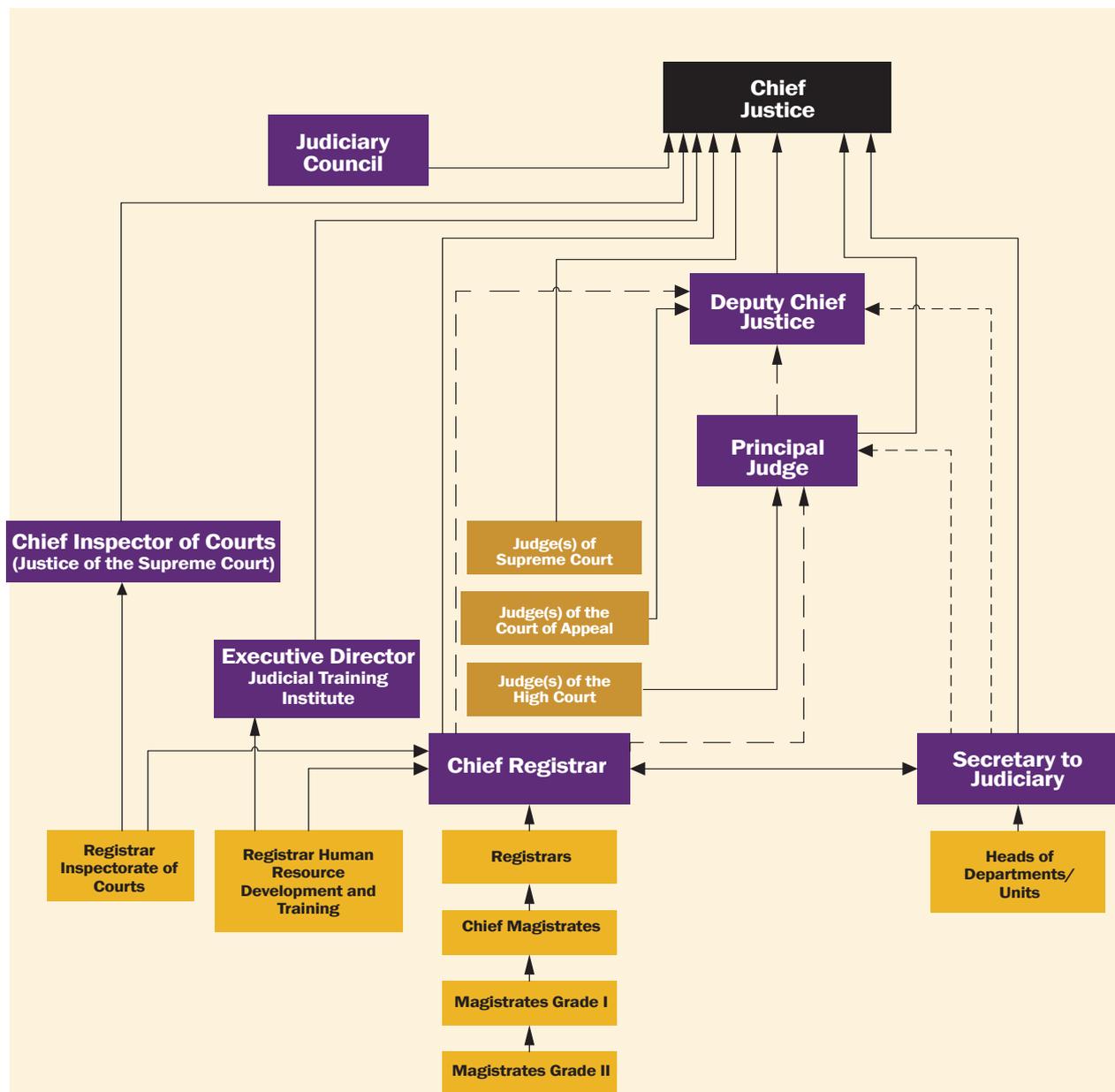


ADMINISTRATION OF THE JUDICIARY

2.0 Introduction

The Administration of the Judiciary Act, 2020, (AJA) establishes the key administrative structures and organs of the Judiciary as indicated in Figure 2 below, and also spells out their functions and mandate. They include: The Chief Justice as the head of the Judiciary; the Judiciary Council, which advises the Chief Justice on the administration of the Judiciary; the Chief Registrar who is the judicial technical head; and the Secretary to the Judiciary who shoulders the day-to-day administration of the Judiciary and is also the accounting officer. There is also the Inspectorate of Courts which handles inspection, complaints and disciplinary issues; as well as the Judicial Training Institute that handles improvement of human capital and law reporting within the Judiciary.

Figure 2: Judiciary Administration Structure



Source: Report on the Structure, Salaries & Allowances of The Judiciary Service, 2021

2.1 The Chief Justice

The Chief Justice is the head of the Judiciary and is responsible for the overall administration and supervision of all Courts in Uganda. He provides the link between the Judiciary and other arms of the government while exercising general direction and control over the Judiciary. In the performance of the functions of the office, the Chief Justice is assisted by the Deputy Chief Justice and the Principal Judge.

The Chief Justice has authority to issue orders and directions to the Courts necessary for the proper and efficient administration of justice; to assign work of a higher status or jurisdiction to any judicial officer other than judges for a specified period of time; to establish performance and evaluation systems for the Judiciary, and to take any other action appropriate to the exercise of the powers specified in the law.

2.2 The Deputy Chief Justice

The Deputy Chief Justice deputises the Chief Justice and is the head of the Court of Appeal, in which capacity he/she assists the Chief Justice in the administration of the Court of Appeal. He/she also performs such other functions as may be delegated or assigned to him or her by the Chief Justice.

2.3 The Principal Judge

The Principal Judge is the head of the High Court and in that capacity, assists the Chief Justice in the administration of the High Court and subordinate courts. He/she also performs such other functions as may be delegated or assigned to him or her by the Chief Justice.

Judges assist the Principal Judge in supervising subordinate Courts within their jurisdictions. Some justices and judges are appointed to serve on some committees within and outside the Judiciary. In this way the judges and justices influence administrative policies and decisions at those levels for the good of the Judiciary and other stakeholders. Some of the committees are the Bar-Bench Committee, the Governing Council of the Judicial Training Institute, the Disciplinary Committee, the Law Reform Committee, and the Rules Committee among others.

2.4 Judiciary Council

Section 4 of the AJA establishes the Judiciary Council whose membership is as follows:

- i. The Chief Justice
- ii. The Deputy Chief Justice
- iii. The Principal Judge
- iv. The Attorney General
- v. The Director of Public Prosecutions
- vi. One justice representing superior courts
- vii. One judicial officer representing the lower bench;
- viii. The Solicitor General
- ix. The Chief Registrar
- x. The Secretary to the Judiciary
- xi. The Secretary to the Treasury
- xii. A representative of JLOS institutions, other than the ministry responsible for justice
- xiii. The President of the Uganda Law Society
- xiv. The Chairperson of the Uganda Law Council
- xv. Two members of the public nominated by the Judicial Service Commission
- xvi. The Chief Inspector of Courts

Section 4 of the AJA mandates the Council to advise the Chief Justice on: Policies for planning and development of the Judiciary; ethics and integrity within the Judiciary; ways and means of securing adequate funding for the Judiciary; matters relating to personnel or staff development and welfare; improvement of

the administration of justice; policies for the continuous monitoring and evaluation of the Judiciary; and any other matter relating to the administration or operation of the Judiciary.

2.5 The Committees of the Judiciary

Section 6 of the AJA empowers the Chief Justice to establish committees to assist him/her in the performance of his/her functions under the Act. These committees are: Planning, Development and Finance Committee; Human Capital Development, Gender and Equity Mainstreaming Committee; Information, Communication Technology and Documentation Committee; Audit Committee; and any other Committee as the Chief Justice may deem necessary for the discharge of the functions of the Judiciary.

The functions of the committees are spelt out under Section 7 of the AJA. The Committee on Planning, Development and Finance is responsible for initiation, coordination and implementation of judicial policies, strategic plans, programmes and projects including research, budgeting, allocation and utilisation of resources; and discussing the approved budgets, allocating resources, ensuring proper maintenance of movable and immovable assets and monitoring investment plans of the Judiciary.

The Committee on Human Capital Development, Gender and Equity Mainstreaming advises the Council on the terms and conditions of service, training and development of staff, mainstreaming gender, as well as handling corporate and public relations affairs and outreach programmes within the Judiciary

The Committee on Information, Communication Technology and Documentation is responsible for library information services, internal law reporting and information technology in the Judiciary.

2.6 The Inspectorate of Courts

Section 8 of the AJA establishes the Inspectorate of Courts headed by a Chief Inspector of Courts designated by the Chief Justice from among the Justices of the Supreme Court. In the execution of this task, the Chief Inspector of Courts is assisted by a secretariat headed by a registrar and a team of registrars (inspectors) and other administrative staff.

The functions of the inspectorate are to: Receive and process complaints against any staff of the Judiciary; investigate cases of mal-administration of justice; examine and take custody of any judicial administration records necessary for its investigations; recommend appropriate remedial action to correct cases of mal-administration in Judiciary; interface with and sensitise stakeholders and the public on the administration of justice; enforce the Judicial Code of Conduct and Public Service Code of Conduct in the Judiciary; and produce quarterly reports of the inspection work to the Chief Justice.

2.7 The Chief Registrar

The Chief Registrar position is created by Article 145 of the Constitution and Section 15 of the AJA. The statutory functions of the Chief Registrar are enumerated under Section 15 (2) of the AJA and they are: Performing judicial functions vested in him/her under the law; giving effect to policies and directions of the Chief Justice, Deputy Chief Justice and Principal Judge; effectively overseeing judicial operations of all courts of judicature; monitoring and enhancing the quality of services and official procedures; communicating with Government and the public on matters relating to the Judiciary and any other matters of Government interest. Other functions are: Implementing the judicial activities in the Judiciary Strategic Plan; assisting the Chief Justice, Deputy Chief Justice and Principal Judge in facilitation and supervision of the Courts; linking the Judiciary and the Judicial Service Commission on appointments, promotions and disciplinary matters relating to registrars and magistrates; and any other matter assigned to him/her by the Chief Justice, Deputy Chief Justice or Principal Judge. In accordance with Section 15 (2)(a) of AJA, the office also exercises other judicial functions vested by other laws and regulations including licensing advocates and court bailiffs.

The Chief Registrar is assisted by a team of registrars provided for under Section 16 of the AJA. They are deployed at the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal, the High Court, the Inspectorate of Courts, the Judicial Training Institute and the Registry of Planning, Research and Development, among others. He/she is also

assisted by Deputy Registrars and Assistant Registrars in the management of High Court Divisions and Circuits as well as Chief Magistrates in the management and supervision of magisterial areas.

2.8 The Secretary to the Judiciary

The Secretary to the Judiciary is appointed under Article 174 of the Constitution and Section 17 of the AJA. According to Section 17 of the AJA, the person is responsible for: The organisation of the Judiciary; tendering advice to the Chief Justice in respect of the administration of the Judiciary; implementing policies of the Government of Uganda; implementing the administrative activities in the Judiciary Strategic Plan; subject to Article 164 of the Constitution, the expenditure of public funds by or in connection with the Judiciary; and, any other duty assigned by the Chief Justice, Deputy Chief Justice or Principal Judge.

In the performance of his/her duties, the Secretary to the Judiciary is answerable to Parliament. He/she is supported by heads of department of: Finance and Administration, Engineering and Technical Services, Human Resource Management, Information and Communication Technology and Policy and Planning. The Procurement and Disposal Unit and the Internal Audit Unit are independent, reporting directly to the Secretary to the Judiciary as the accounting officer.

2.9 The Judicial Training Institute (JTI)

The JTI is established under Section 19 of the AJA for purposes of providing specialised and continuous education to the Judiciary Service. It is also mandated to provide training to any other person or institution approved by the Director of the institute.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

3.0 Introduction

This section provides information on the management of finances during the period under review. This includes revenue and deposits from courts. The section presents an analysis of the trends in the funding of the Judiciary; a comparative analysis of Judiciary funding with that of the Legislature; the approved budget estimates and the expenditure.

3.1 Government of Uganda Funding for FY 2020/21

The Judiciary approved budget for FY 2020/21 was UGX 199,077,590,548 compared to UGX 181,623,481,000 for FY 2019/20. A supplementary budget of UGX 22,514,276,353 was further received during the period under review, leading to a revised budget of UGX 221,591,866,901. The supplementary budget was earmarked for retirement benefits of judicial officers in accordance with the Administration of the Judiciary Act, 2020, the domestic and utility arrears and the disposal of Presidential and Parliamentary Election petitions. The budget performance is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Overview of Release and Expenditures (Uganda Shillings)

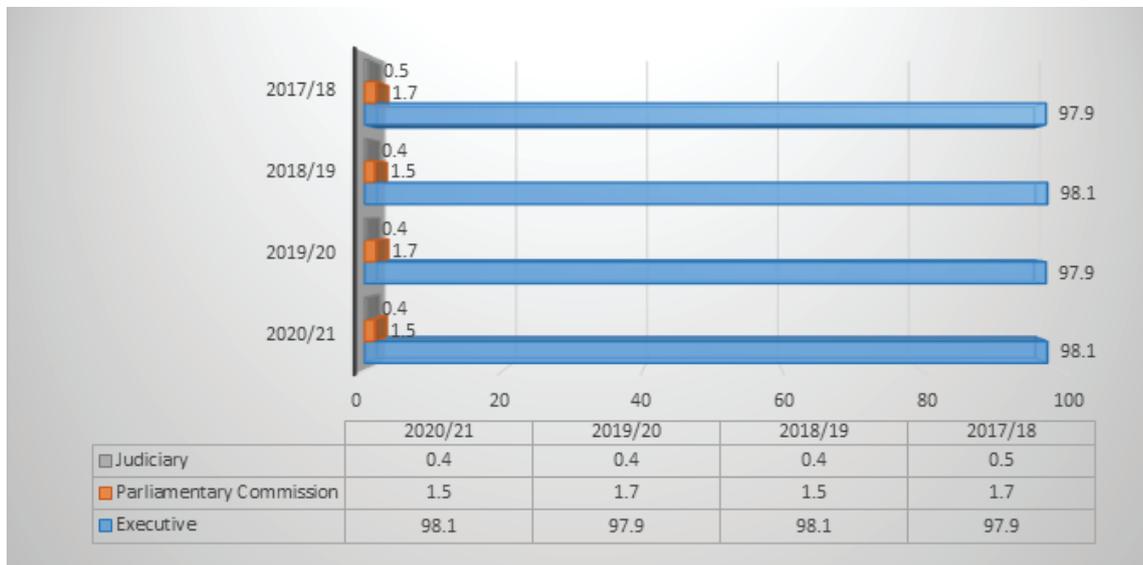
| Category | Approved Budget | Revised Budget | Released Budget | Expenditure | % Budget spent | Absorption Rate (%) |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Wage | 58,421,605,074 | 58,421,605,074 | 58,421,605,074 | 54,416,757,120 | 93.1% | 93.1% |
| Non-Wage | 119,646,485,474 | 136,344,862,215 | 130,255,417,040 | 127,580,528,363 | 102.9% | 97.4% |
| Development | 21,009,500,000 | 26,825,399,612 | 26,825,399,612 | 26,783,397,823 | 127.5% | 96.5% |
| Total | 199,077,590,548 | 221,591,866,901 | 215,502,421,726 | 208,780,683,306 | 104.9% | 96.6% |

The total budget released was affected by the adjustment of the Annual Government Cash Flow Plan for the FY 2020/21 to include COVID-19 interventions and suppression of consumptive expenditures. Budget items for workshops and seminars, welfare and entertainment and travel abroad were suppressed thus affecting the budget releases.

Out of the released budget of UGX 215,502,421,726, UGX 208,780,683,306 was spent, indicating an absorption rate of 96.6%. The non-absorption of 4.4% was in respect to the wage, non-wage and development budgets. The unspent wage budget of UGX 4,004,847,954 arose from retirement of staff and late replacements; while the non-wage of UGX 2,674,888,677 was mainly attributed to unpaid pension and gratuity for staff as a result of a system malfunction. The unspent Development budget of UGX 42,001,789 arose from the ongoing construction works which were disrupted by COVID 19 lockdown.

An analysis of the budget allocation for the Executive, Legislature and the Judiciary over the past four financial years, shows comparatively meagre funding to the Judiciary as presented in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3: Comparison of the percentage budgetary allocation trends for the three arms of Government in the last 4 financial years



3.2 Summary of Development Partners funding

The Judiciary received a cumulative release of UGX 14,042,660,000 from JLOS and Development Partners. By the end of the FY, UGX 11,610,061,688 had been spent. Table 2 below shows funding from Development Partners during the period under review.

Table 2: Funding from Development Partners for FY2020/21

| Source of funding | Approved Budget (UGX) | Release (UGX) | Expenditure (UGX) | Absorption Rate based on Cumulative release |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| JLOS funds | 26,259,300,000 | 13,742,660,000 | 11,310,061,688 | 82.29% |
| World Bank | 300,000,000 | 300,000,000 | 300,000,000 | 100% |
| UNDP | 700,000,000 | 700,000,000 | 700,000,000 | 100% |
| UN Women | 1,581,555,100 | 732,000,000 | 238,424,700 | 32.57% |
| Total | 28,840,855,100 | 15,474,660,000 | 12,548,486,388 | 81.09% |

3.3 Non-Tax Revenue collections

During the reporting period, Uganda Revenue Authority collected UGX 9,906,499,431 from the Judiciary, of which UGX 5,698,647,767 was Non Tax Revenue (NTR) remitted to the Consolidated Fund while the balance of UGX 4,207,851,664 was bail deposits which are refundable to the litigants after disposal of cases. The NTR remitted to the Uganda Consolidated Fund had increased by 11.73% compared to the previous year's collections.

Table 3: Comparison of Non-Tax Revenue (NTR) Collection between FY2019/20 and FY2020/21

| S/n | Category | Collections as at 30 June 2021 (UGX) | Collections as at 30 June 2020 (UGX) | Percentage (%) Change of NTR Collections |
|-----|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1 | Administrative fees and licenses | 2,916,751,912 | 2,155,919,755 | 35.29 |
| 2 | Court fines and Penalties | 2,478,430,245 | 2,710,252,610 | -8.55 |
| 3 | Other fines and Penalties | 129,390,480 | 80,818,930 | 60.10 |
| 4 | Miscellaneous Revenues | 172,139,830 | 151,475,598 | 13.64 |
| | Total NTR | 5,696,712,467 | 5,098,466,893 | 11.73 |
| 5 | Bail Deposits (Refundable) | 4,207,851,664 | 3,486,688,300 | 20.68 |

PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE

4.0 Introduction

The goal of the Judiciary under JSPV is: **“To improve business processes for improved efficiency and effectiveness in the administration of justice.”** This goal is in line with the NDP III aspiration of strengthening adherence to the rule of law and safety of persons and property. This goal also speaks to the views of court users highlighted during the JSPIV review who rated expeditious disposal of cases as the leading priority for the next strategic plan. During the reporting period, the Judiciary aimed at achieving the outcomes highlighted in Table 4 below.

4.1 Summary of achievements realised at outcome level

The overall picture of how the Judiciary performed in the FY 2020/21 is summarised in the Table 4 below.

Table 4: Key Performance Indicators

| Outcomes | Indicators | Baselines FY 2019/20 | Targets FY 2020/21 | Performance FY 2020/21 | Comments |
|---|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Increased coverage of Judiciary services | Proportion of designated areas with operational Courts | 51% | 51% | 51% | No new designated area had a Court operationalized in FY2020/21 |
| Increased productivity of judicial officers | Average number of cases disposed per judicial officer annually | 309 | 334 | 394 | On average, a Judicial Officer completed 60 cases more than their Annual Target |
| Increased case disposal | Annual disposal rate of cases | 45% | 48% | 49% | The Courts exceeded their target by 1 percentage point. |
| Reduced lead times/ turnaround times in the disposal of cases | The average time taken from filing to disposal of cases in days | 1,164 | 1,134 | 919.3 | The Courts, on average, completed cases faster within 7 months (214.7 days) as compared to the Annual Target. |
| Reduced case backlog in the court system | Percentage of backlog cases in the court system | 48% | 44% | 32.1% | The Judiciary exceeded its annual target by 11.9 percentage points |
| Increased satisfaction of court users | Percentage of court users rating confidence in Courts as high to very high | 52% | 55% | - | Survey not conducted |

4.2 Court processes and case management

This section provides detailed information on the Judiciary’s achievements in improving court processes and case management. The Judiciary undertook the following efforts and initiatives: Strengthening the legal and policy framework; enhancing the capacity of courts for timely adjudication of cases; conducting special sessions for case backlog reduction; rolling out and implementing Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms such as the Plea-Bargaining Programme, Mediation and the Small Claims Procedure. This is in addition to strengthening the Inspectorate of Courts function and stakeholder engagement. The performance on court processes and case management is summarised in Table 5 below:

Table 5: Detailed Key Performance Indicators

| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline FY 2019/20 | Target FY 2020/21 | Performance FY 2020/21 |
|---|--|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Increased productivity of Judicial officers | Average number of cases disposed of per Judge | 348 | 368 | 443 |
| | Average number of cases disposed of per Registrar | 216 | 246 | 317 |
| | Average number of cases disposed of per Chief Magistrate | 348 | 378 | 447 |
| | Average number of cases disposed of per Magistrate Grade One | 324 | 344 | 522 |
| Increased speed of case disposal | Disposal rate of cases at the Supreme Court (%) | 17 | 20 | 14.3 |
| | Disposal rate of cases at the Court of Appeal (%) | 11 | 14 | 16.5 |
| | Disposal rate of cases at the High Court (%) | 20 | 23 | 37.9 |
| | Disposal rate of cases at the chief magistrate Courts (%) | 56 | 59 | 55.5 |
| | Disposal rate of cases at the magistrate grade I Courts (%) | 61 | 64 | 55.8 |
| | Disposal rate of cases at the magistrate grade II Courts (%) | 65 | 68 | 77.7 |
| Reduced lead times/ turnaround times in the disposal of cases | The average time taken from filing to disposal of cases at the Supreme Court (days). | 846 | 816 | 605.6 |
| | The average time taken from filing to disposal of cases at the Court of Appeal (days). | 2881 | 2851 | 1,893 |
| | The average time taken from filing to disposal of cases at the High Court (days). | 653 | 623 | 678.5 |
| | The average time taken from filing to disposal of cases at the Magistrate Courts (days). | 278 | 248 | 500.1 |
| Reduced case backlog in the court system | Percentage of backlog at the Supreme Court (%) | 48 | 45 | 47 |
| | Percentage of backlog at the Court of Appeal (%) | 58 | 55 | 64 |
| | Percentage of backlog at the High Court (%) | 47 | 44 | 44.8 |
| | Percentage of backlog at the chief magistrate Courts (%) | 40 | 37 | 22.8 |

4.2.1 The Legal and Regulatory Framework

The Judiciary continued its efforts towards operationalising Chapter 8 of the Constitution of Uganda by strengthening its legal and regulatory framework. In the period under review, the Judiciary emphasised the fast-tracking of the operationalisation of AJA 2020 and reviewing of rules and practices in order to strengthen the independence of the Judiciary; as well as improve access to justice, public confidence and trust. The following Regulations, Rules and Practice Directions were issued in the period under review:

- a) The Guidelines for Court Operations during Court Vacation;
- b) The Constitution (Land Eviction) (Practice) Directions;
- c) The Administration of Judiciary (Judiciary Council) (Procedure) Rules, 2021; and
- d) Several revised Contingency Measures to Prevent and Mitigate the spread of COVID-19.

In addition to the above, the Judiciary identified a number of areas for reforms in order to promote access to justice. On 3rd November 2020, the Judiciary Law Reform Committee was constituted to study the various laws and make necessary recommendations for reforms geared towards greater efficiency and effectiveness in justice delivery. The following areas were under review:

- i. The Court Bailiffs Rules
- ii. The Court of Appeal Rules
- iii. The Court Bail Guidelines
- iv. The State Brief Scheme Regulations
- v. The Court Fees Rules
- vi. The Appellate Mediation Rules
- vii. The *Amicus Curiae* Practice Directions
- viii. Establishment of the Infrastructure and Environment Division (High Court Division)
- ix. Enhanced Pecuniary Jurisdiction of Magistrates
- x. The re-organisation of Magisterial Areas
- xi. Rules on Vexatious Litigations
- xii. Child-friendly Procedures
- xiii. The Registry Operations Manual

The Principal Judge was appointed the Chairperson of the Judiciary Law Reform Committee on 3rd November 2020 for a term of six months. The Committee undertook its activities through research and holding consensus-building meetings on the proposals for law reform through a consultative process involving key stakeholders in the administration of justice. Within its short term, the Committee completed and submitted to the Rules Committee the draft proposals of the following Regulations, Rules and Practice Directions:

- i) The Constitution (State Brief Scheme) Practice Directions, 2021.
- ii) The Constitution (Bail Guidelines for Courts of Judicature) (Practice) Directions, 2021.
- iii) The Judicature (Court Bailiffs) Rules, 2021.

The Chief Registrar communicated to the officers in the field, guidance on how to streamline operations of courts and ensure quality service delivery to the people of Uganda. Some of the circulars and advisories issued through the office were in respect of abuse of garnishee orders, directives on supervision of magisterial areas and circuits, reorganisation of archives and exhibit stores, consequences of non-disclosure of values in pecuniary jurisdiction of courts and satisfaction of claims of bail refunds by the Judiciary.

The Office of the Chief Registrar was spearheading the development of Regulations to give effect to AJA 2020 with the support of the Office of the First Parliamentary Counsel, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. The following Regulations were being developed:

- i. The Administration of the Judiciary (Judiciary Service) Regulations, 2021
- ii. The Administration of the Judiciary (Judicial Training Institute) Regulations, 2021
- iii. The Administration of the Judiciary (Establishment of Committees) Regulations, 2021
- iv. The Administration of the Judiciary (Retirement Benefits Scheme) Regulations, 2021
- v. The Administration of the Judiciary (Inspectorate of Courts) Regulations, 2021
- vi. The Administration of the Judiciary (Judiciary Fund) Regulations, 2021

4.2.2 Cases disposed of at all court levels

The courts disposed of **156,875** cases out of the caseload of **317,929**. This accounted for **49%** of all cases in the system. This performance could in future increase the number of cases registered as public confidence grows owing to the faster handling of cases. Table 6 below shows the summary of court performance for the FY 2020/21.

Table 6: Summary of Court Performance for FY2020/21 4

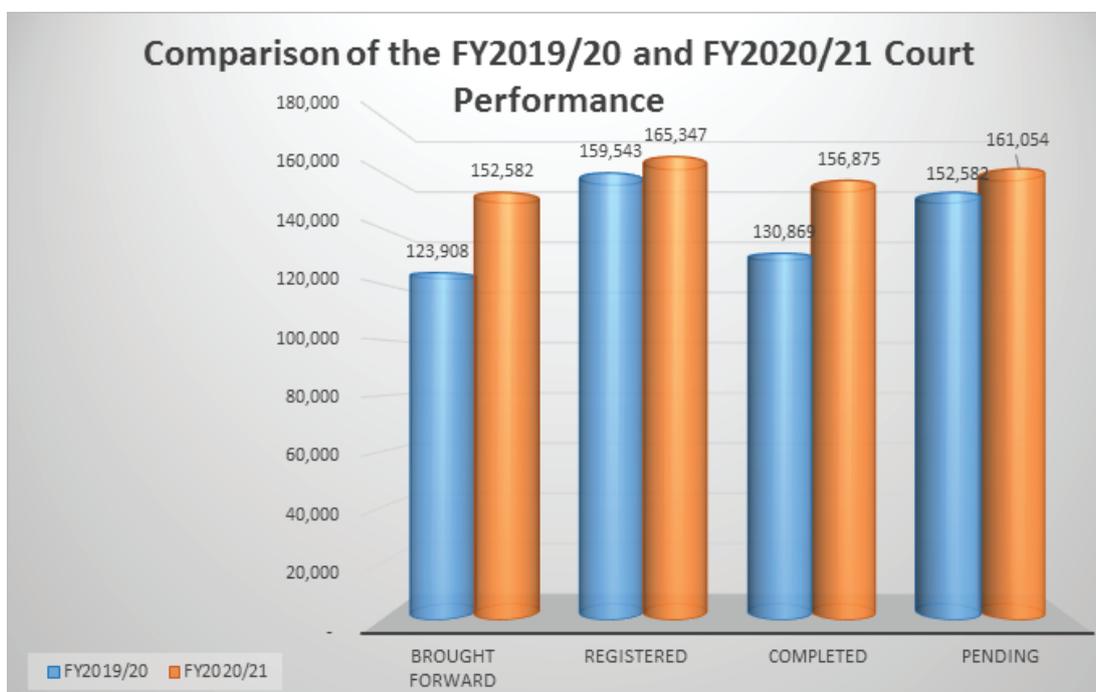
| Summary of Court Performance for FY2020/21 | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Court Level | Brought Forward | Registered | Completed | Pending | Disposal Rate (%) | Clearance Rate (%) |
| Supreme Court | 507 | 209 | 102 | 614 | 14 | 49 |
| Court of Appeal/ Constitutional Court | 7,242 | 1,853 | 1,504 | 7,591 | 17 | 81 |
| High Courts | 60,911 | 32,400 | 35,350 | 57,961 | 38 | 109 |
| Chief Magistrates' Courts | 60,501 | 93,260 | 85,304 | 68,457 | 55 | 91 |
| Magistrate Grade I Courts | 22,769 | 35,651 | 32,574 | 25,846 | 56 | 91 |
| Magistrate Grade II Courts | 652 | 1,974 | 2,041 | 585 | 78 | 103 |
| Grand Total | 152,582 | 165,347 | 156,875 | 161,054 | 49 | 95 |

Source: Court Case Performance Report for FY2020/21

The good performance of Courts in FY 2020/21 can be attributed to the following:

- i. Use of Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms such as the Plea-Bargaining Programme, Mediation and the Small Claims Procedure.
- ii. Dormant cases weeded out in accordance with the law.
- iii. Use of video conferencing system to hear cases which reduces the delays of bringing prisoners and suspects to courts.
- iv. Judicial Officers used the lock down period to write judgments and deliver them online via e-mail.

Figure 4: Comparison of FY2019/20 and FY2020/21 Court Performance



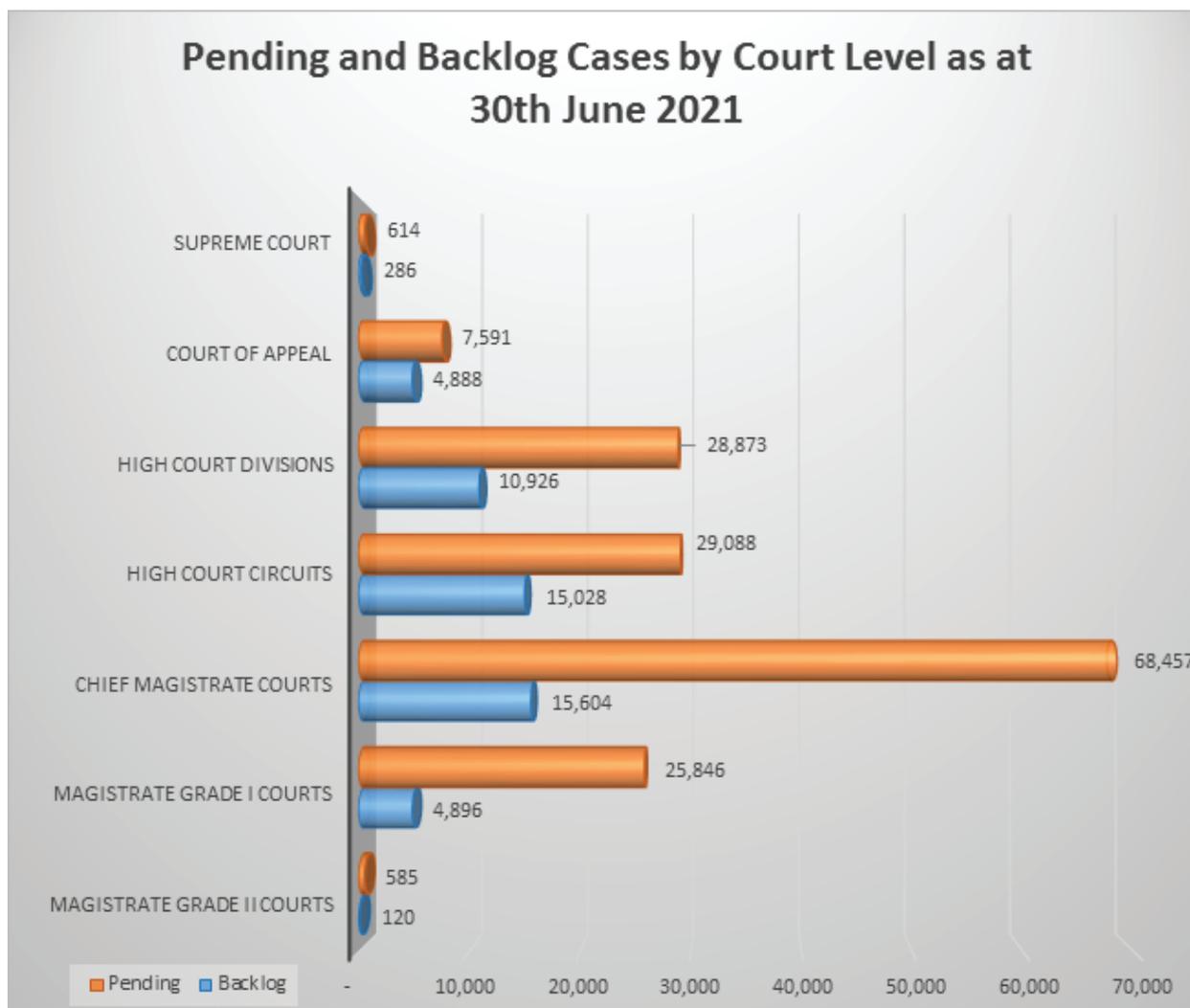
According to Figure 4 above, there was an increase in both case disposal and case registration from the FY2019/20 to FY2020/21. There was an improvement in case disposal from the 130,869 cases disposed of in the FY2019/20 to 156,875 in the FY2020/21. On the other hand, the courts also recorded an increase in case registration from 159,543 cases in FY2019/20 to 165,347 in FY2020/21.

⁴ Details of Table 6 can be found in Annex 1

4.2.3 Status of case backlog

The Judiciary defines backlog as cases that have been pending in the system for 2 years and above. The implementation of the case backlog reduction initiatives resulted in the reduction in the average time taken to clear cases by **14%** to **867** days in the FY 2020/21 from the baseline of **1009** days in the FY2016/17. However, the average time in FY2018/19 of (1047 days) was more than that of the FY2017/18 (766 days) due to affirmative action targeting older cases. Continued implementation of the case backlog reduction initiatives will enable the public enjoy the benefits of faster disposal of cases and matters. The timely disposal of cases contributes to the realisation of the right to a speedy and fair hearing which are important tenets of the rule of law.

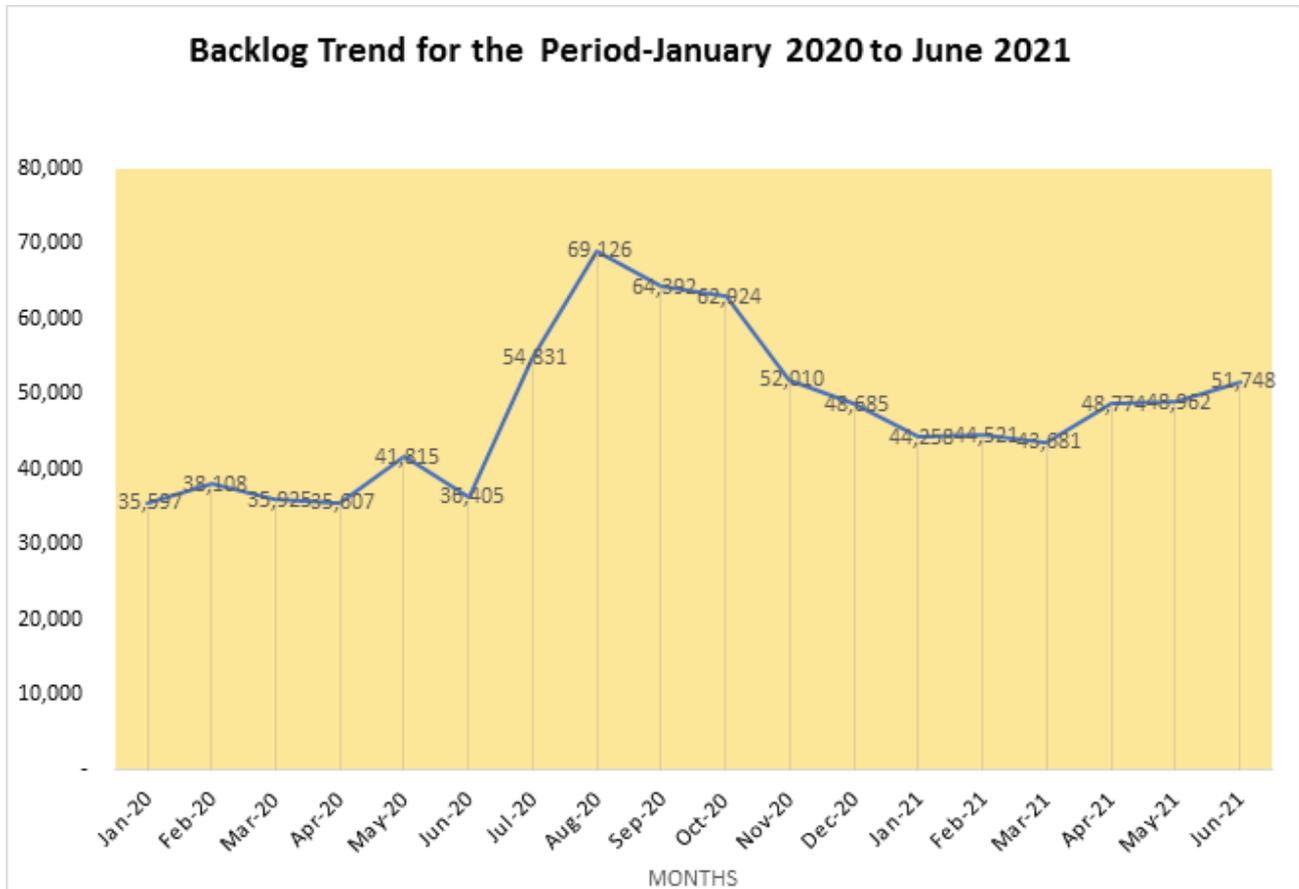
Figure 5: Pending and Backlog Cases by Court level as at 30th June 2021



At the end of FY 2020/21, the backlog of the Judiciary stood at 51,748 cases (32%) of the 161,054 total pending cases. The highest number of backlog cases, 25,954 was recorded at the High Court level (High Court Divisions and Circuits) which was 44.8% of 57,961 the total pending cases as at the end of the FY2020/21. This was followed by the Chief Magistrates Courts with 15,604 cases (22.8% of 68,457 the pending cases); the Magistrates Grade One Courts with 4,896 cases (18.9% of the 25,846 pending cases); the Court of Appeal with 4,888 cases (9.5% of the 7,591 pending cases), the Supreme Court with 286 cases (46.6% of the pending cases), and Grade Two Courts with 120 cases (20.5% of the pending cases).

The trend over 18 months (January 2020 - June 21) shows that the Judiciary experienced a general growth in case backlog as shown in Figure 6 below; the highest being between June and December 2020.

Figure 6: Backlog Trend for the Months – January 2020 to June 2021



Source: Statistical Reports on Court Performance for the Months of January 2020 - June 2021

Case backlog peaked in the period between June 2020 and December 2020 and this could be attributed to the considerable increase in case registration and overall caseload experienced as a residual effect of the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown, between March and June 2020. Between February and June 2021, whereas there was growth in case backlog, it was considerably slower than that experienced between June and December 2020.

4.2.4 Plea Bargaining Programme

The Judiciary conducted Plea Bargaining sensitisation camps in several prisons, spearheaded by the Hon. Principal Judge with the aim of promoting plea bargaining and reducing case backlog. A total of 892 cases were completed as indicated in Figure 7 below. It should be noted that due to the COVID-19 lockdown, other scheduled plea bargain camps were cancelled.

Figure 7: Summary of performance for the Plea Bargaining Program for FY2020/21



The Principal Judge attending a Plea Bargaining Camp at Mbarara High Court



The Principal Judge, the Director of Public Prosecution and staff of Uganda Prison Service attending a Plea Bargaining Camp at Masindi High Court

4.2.5 Mediation

Mediation is a process through which a neutral third person facilitates communication between parties to a dispute and assists them in reaching a mutually agreed resolution. Mediation is applicable to all civil actions filed in or referred to the Court of Appeal, High Court and any subordinate Court to the High Court. The Judiciary completed 4,616 cases through Mediation in the period under review.

Table 7: Summary of Performance for the Mediation Program for FY2020/21

| Court Performance For Mediation For FY2020/21 | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| S/No. | Court Level | Mediation Category | Brought Forward | Registered | Completed | Pending |
| 1 | Court of Appeal/ Constitutional Court | Civil | 70 | 29 | 76 | 23 |
| 2 | High Courts (Circuits and Division) | Commercial | 369 | 169 | 509 | 29 |
| | | Civil | 635 | 861 | 504 | 992 |
| | | Family | 803 | 220 | 466 | 557 |
| | | Land | 1,716 | 1572 | 2418 | 870 |
| 3 | Chief Magistrate Courts | Civil | 488 | 289 | 433 | 344 |
| | | Land | 70 | 57 | 58 | 69 |
| 4 | Magistrate Grade 1 Courts | Civil | 2 | 59 | 18 | 43 |
| | | Family | 1 | 18 | 14 | 5 |
| | | Land | 234 | 96 | 120 | 210 |
| Total | | | 4,388 | 3,370 | 4,616 | 3,142 |

The Mediation Registry trained 37 Mediators in Mpigi and 36 in Masindi in September 2020 in order to improve on the success rates of mediation cases. The Registry also handled monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in Central and Western Uganda in the High Court areas of Masaka and Mbarara, the magisterial areas of Ibanda, Ntungamo, Bushenyi, Rukungiri and Kabale in September 2020. In Northern and Eastern Uganda in the High Court areas of Arua and Gulu and the magisterial areas of Lira, Soroti, Ngora, Kumi and Kabale the M&E was done in December 2020 to track performance of court-accredited mediators and identify challenges as well as any emerging issues.

4.2.6 Small Claims Procedure

The Judiciary continued to implement the Small Claims Procedure (SCP) in handling civil and commercial disputes whose value does not exceed ten million shillings (UGX. 10,000,000). For the period under review, SCP was rolled out to 43 courts cutting across the Central, Western, West Nile and Karamoja regions. This brought the total number of courts implementing the SCP Programme to 128.

The courts completed **13,876** claims and demand notices of **17,483** registered and **2,422** brought forward. The **13,876** claims and demand notices compare considerably higher than the **1,309** summary suits of a similar value completed through the ordinary court process. This helped to recover that would otherwise have been locked up in unresolved commercial disputes, as Table 8 below shows.

Table 8: Court Performance for Small Claims Procedure for FY2020/21

| Court Performance for Small Claims Procedure | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------|
| S/No. | Procedural Level | Brought Forward | Registered | Completed | Pending | Reviews | Value Recovered (UGX) |
| 1 | Claims | 1,620 | 4,366 | 4,054 | 1,932 | 38 | 9,753,326,593 |
| 2 | Demand Notices | 802 | 13,117 | 9,822 | 4,097 | | 1,412,975,537 |
| Grand Total | | 2,422 | 17,483 | 13,876 | 6,029 | | 11,166,302,130 |



Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, 2nd right seated with participants during the SCP review meeting



The Principal Judge, Hon. Justice Flavian Zeijja (blue suit) handing the Resident Magistrate SCP instruments of operation at the SCP launch in Bundibugyo.

4.2.7 The Inspectorate of Courts function

The Inspectorate of Courts is established under Section 8 of the AJA 2020. Under the leadership of the Chief Inspector of Courts, the Inspectorate is charged with the following functions provided for under Section 9 of the AJA:

- (i) Receive and process internal and external complaints against any staff of the Judiciary Service;
- (ii) Investigate cases of maladministration of justice or any matter within its mandate;
- (iii) Examine and take custody of any judicial and administrative records necessary for its investigations;
- (iv) Recommend remedial action as appropriate during inspections;
- (v) Correct cases of maladministration in the Judiciary;
- (vi) Interface with and sensitise stakeholders and the general public on the administration of justice; and
- (vii) Enforce the Judicial Code of Conduct and the Public Service Code of Conduct in the Judiciary.

In the period under review, the Inspectorate of Courts investigated 438 complaints, inspected 105 out of 144 courts targeted (73% target achievement) and held 8 Judiciary Disciplinary Committee Meetings.

In addition, the Judiciary was in the advanced stages of developing the Judiciary Anti-Corruption Strategy for prevention; detection, investigation and adjudication; as well as punishment for corruption in the Judiciary. Similarly, the Judiciary strengthened its linkages with accountability institutions in the fight against corruption through implementation of the Zero Tolerance to Corruption Policy.

4.2.8 Access to reference materials

The Judiciary equips libraries and judicial officers with laws and legal materials in soft and hard copies as far as is possible. This is to ensure that judicial officers are kept abreast of reforms in the law to enhance their competence in dispensing justice to all. In the period under review, the Judiciary procured and equipped some libraries with the following resources:

- i) 5 sets of Laws of Uganda (Red volumes)
- ii) 5 sets of Laws of Uganda (Blue volumes)
- iii) 12 sets of East African Court of Appeal Reports (E.A.C.A.) 1934 ±1956
- iv) 08 sets of East African Law Reports (E.A.) 1957±2017
- v) 5 sets of All East African Consolidated Index
- vi) 6 Copies of Civil Procedure in Uganda by Musa Ssekaana
- vii) 96 copies of Uganda Civil Justice Bench Book
- viii) 96 copies of Uganda Criminal Justice Bench Book
- ix) 10 sets of Odunga's Digest on Civil Case Law
- x) 166 copies of Compendium of Electoral Laws, 2020 (Uganda Law Reform Commission)
- xi) 167 copies of Compendium on Election cases 2001- 2011 (Uganda Law Society),
- xii) sets of the High Court Bulletins,
- xiii) pieces of Black's Law Dictionary,
- xiv) pieces of Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary,
- xv) pieces of Good News Bible,
- xvi) 1 piece of The Grey Book (Civil),
- xvii) 1 piece of The Grey Book (Criminal).

In addition, the Judiciary subscribed to E-libraries like LexisNexis to facilitate quick research by judicial officers.

Section 19(1) of the AJA established the JTI while Section 6(2)(c) established the Information, Communications Technology and Documentation Committee. The JTI manages the Uganda Legal Information Institute (ULII) which strives to address gaps in access to legal information. In the FY under review, ULII digitised a veritable volume of documents, especially gazettes from 1993 to 2020 as part of its migration to the new website. In addition, 1,456 decisions of the Courts of record and corrections to 234 decisions were uploaded to be accessed by the legal fraternity and other stakeholders aiding adjudication, judgment writing and research. and research.

4.3 Equitable access to Judiciary services

The Judiciary seeks to improve physical access to Judiciary services and proximity to Courts, increase functional access to Judiciary services and promotes people-centred court services and processes.

4.3.1 Physical access to Judiciary services and proximity to courts

a) State of the courthouses

The physical state and location of courts undoubtedly have a direct impact on service delivery and access to justice. Formal court proceedings and administrative work take place within court premises therefore, the condition of court structures is significant to both the staff and users. The courthouses reflect the image of the Judiciary and therefore affect confidence in the judicial and justice system.

The Judiciary has 105 courts in own premises, 56 in rented premises, while 77 are in district and sub-county buildings. Many of these structures were constructed decades ago and their designs are old and outdated. With emerging issues such as population growth, use of modern court equipment which need customised spaces, accommodation of special needs groups such as persons with disabilities (PWDs) who need ramps, have all rendered these structures less suitable as courthouses.

In addition, a number of the Judiciary-owned premises are in a dismal state as they have spent over a decade without significant maintenance and renovation works. The Judiciary, through its Infrastructure

Committee has developed and incorporated modern standard designs in its current infrastructure plans. While the Judiciary rents premises from private landlords and utilises free spaces provided by Local Governments for Court operations, it has had to deal with challenges of high rent expenses, delays in rent payment due to insufficient funds as well as putting up with structures unsuitable for court activities. For FY2020/21 expenditure on rent was UGX 12.4 billion which was 6.2% of the Judiciary budget.

b) Construction of courts

With support from the Government of Uganda (GoU) and the JLOS Sector Wide Approach fund, the Judiciary has been able to construct and maintain some of its buildings. Notably, the UGX 63.9 billion GoU-funded construction project of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal buildings in Kampala, progressed very quickly since March 2020 when the works commenced. The Supreme Court structure reached the roofing level while the Court of Appeal reached the fifth floor. The works remained on schedule despite the delays caused by the general restrictions in respect of the COVID-19 pandemic. Construction works are expected to be completed by April 2022 and this will reduce the rent expenditure by over UGX. 6 billion, in addition to offering decent and tailor-made accommodation to the courts, the justices and the staff.



The President of Uganda H.E Gen. Yoweri Kaguta T Museveni and The Judiciary Top Management after laying the foundation stone for the construction of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal Buildings on 5th February 2021



Construction of tower one underway for the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal premises



Construction of two towers underway for the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal premises

Other ongoing construction projects at various stages included: Mukono High Court at the first-floor level; Justice Centres at Kole, Sembabule, Sheema, Buhweju; and Chief Magistrates Courts of Butambala, Kamwenge and Mayuge at finishing stage. Construction works for Justice Centres were expected to commence at Kibaale, Maracha and Namayingo. The contract for construction of Mpigi High Court was awarded but works did not commence because of lack of funding. Construction of Buyende Court was still under the defects liability period before a final account was made



Administration Building at Kamwenge Chief Magistrates' Court in finishing stages



Front elevation of Mayuge Chief Magistrates Court

c) Renovation and maintenance of court premises

The Judiciary adopted the approach of systematic renovations and repairs, which was greatly successful and was appreciated by the users. Renovations were carried out and completed on the following:

- The Chambers of the Chief Justice, Deputy Chief Justice, Principal Judge and Chief Registrar
- The official residence of the Chief Justice at Nakasero
- The Lira High Court
- The Chief Magistrates Courts in Kotido, Makindye and Nebbi

Specific works were also completed in respect of: Tiling of the corridors of the High Court; painting and tiling of the Library and 5 Court halls at the High Court; repair works at the Commercial Court; connection of electricity to Rubirizi Justice Centre; construction of 4 Stance water-borne toilet at Masaka High Court; supply of container to Chief Magistrates Courts in Mukono and Lira; and construction of VIP latrines at Nakapiririt and Kaabong Magistrates Courts.



High Court Lobby and Corridors after the facelift



High Court Lobby and Corridors after the facelift



The courtroom at the High Court Building after the facelift

Other minor maintenance works included repairs of the leaking roof of Tororo and Entebbe Chief Magistrates Courts; supply of a container for archives and a waiting tent for litigants; repairs of sanitary facilities and restoration of water connection at Magistrates Courts in Kaberamaido, Kumi, Dokolo and Pader; supply of a container for archives at Lira Chief Magistrates Court; installation of CCTV surveillance cameras at the official residence of the Chief Justice; repair of generators at High Court, Makindye, official residence of the Chief Justice, Supreme Court Kololo, Jinja High Court and Mengo Court; repair of the solar systems at Kotido, Kitgum Koboko and Moroto; and repair of the lift at the Commercial Court.



The Administration Building and Courthall at Butambala Court

4.3.2 Functional access to Judiciary Services

The Judiciary strives to eliminate the barriers that hinder access to justice by ensuring proximity of courts, simplifying court procedures for users and ensuring access to judicial services for all especially the vulnerable and marginalised groups such as PWDs, children and women in underserved areas. The Judiciary operationalised Nansana and Kanoni Magistrate Grade One Courts in an effort to increase physical and functional access to justice thus increasing their number from 137 to 139. A sign language interpreter was recruited and deployed at Buganda Road Court to bridge the existing communication gap in cases involving court users with hearing and speech impairments.

The Judiciary was reviewing the pecuniary jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts mainly to reduce case backlog. Increasing the jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts will enable them to handle some of the cases currently filed at the High Court level.

The Judiciary was a beneficiary of the project on increased access to justice, improved security and protection of refugees and host communities in Northern Uganda (SUPREME). The overall objective of this project is to improve access to justice and safety of refugees and host communities in Northern Uganda. It will cover the refugee settlements and refugee hosting districts of Bidi Bidi (Yumbe District), Imvepi (Terego District), Rhino Camp (Madi-Okollo and Terego Districts), Lobule (Koboko District), Palorinya (Moyo District), Adjumani District and Palabek (Lamwo District). The project aims at: Increased presence and reach of justice actors in refugee settlements and host communities; enhanced capacity of frontline actors to respond to the justice needs of refugees and host communities; increased knowledge of rights and obligations of refugees and host communities; and strengthened coordination of justice actors and duty bearers for improved access to justice and protection of refugees and host communities.

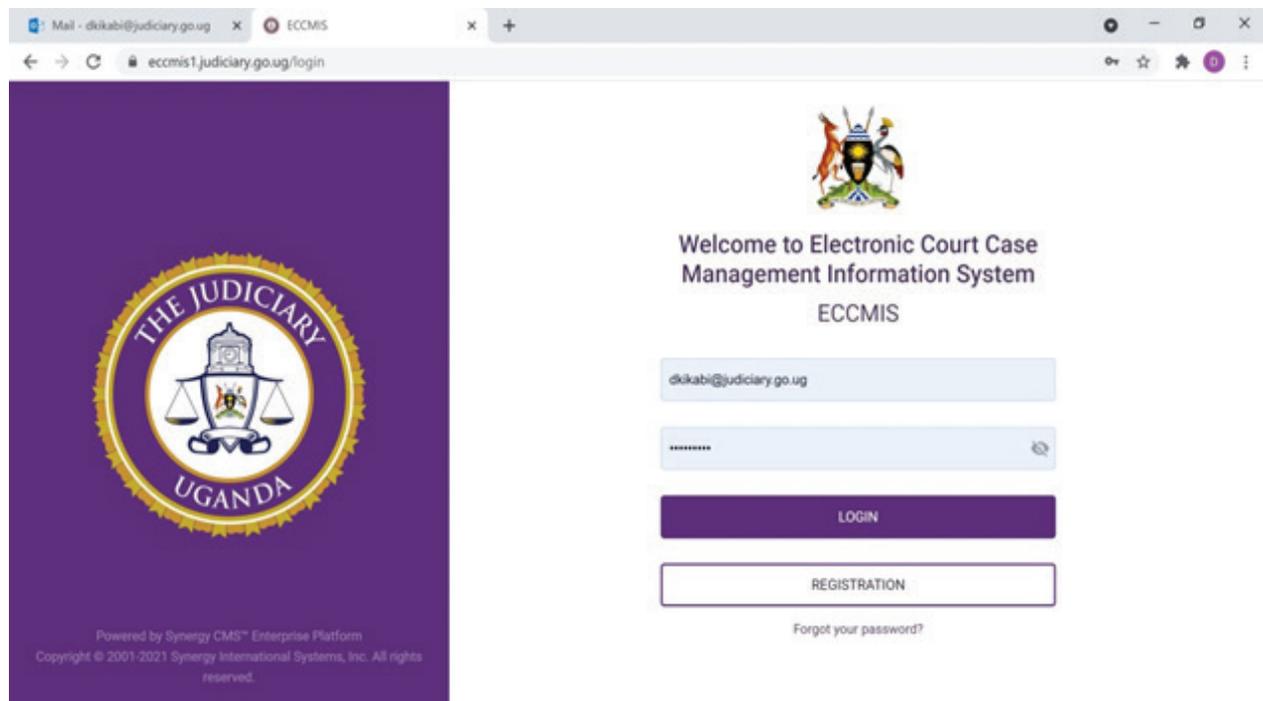
The Judiciary was also implementing Phase IV of the Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Project with support from United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The Project is aimed at fast tracking and reducing the numbers of pending Gender Based Violence (GBV) cases to enhance access to justice for survivors of SGBV; creating a safer and friendly environment for women and children during SGBV cases management; and creating an enabling environment for survivors to thrive to reach their full potential and contribute to socio-economic development nationwide. In the period under review, the Judiciary conducted special sessions for GBV cases in 14 districts across the country in which 10 High Court Circuits participated. The special sessions were as follows: Criminal Division Kampala (sitting at Luwero), Moroto, Gulu, Arua, Masindi (sitting at Kiryandongo), Mubende (sitting at Kiboga), Jinja, Iganga, Mbale (sitting at Kapchorwa), and Fort Portal (sitting at Bundibugyo). The Magistrate Courts of Apac, Amuria, and Nakapiripirit also took part. Out of a total of 730 cases cause listed, **619** were completed.

4.4 Use of ICT in the Administration of Justice

4.4.1 Automation of court processes

The Judiciary designed and developed the Electronic Court Case Management Information System (ECCMIS) which is IT-based and automates the entire process of a court case life cycle right from filing (e-filing) to archival (e-archival). A phased approach for implementation of ECCMIS was adopted and the 1st Phase is planned to cover 18 Court Stations that include: The Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court, the 7 High Court Divisions, 1 High Court at the Circuit, 5 Chief Magistrates Courts and 3 Magistrates Grade One Courts.

Figure 8: ECCMIS interface



ECCMIS software design, development and User Acceptance Testing (UAT) was completed. The UAT was carried out with different stakeholders both internally (justices, judges, registrars, magistrates, court clerks, data entry clerks, records officers, processor servers, systems administrators, mediators) and externally (Office of the Director of Public Prosecution, Inspectorate of Government, law firms (KTA Advocates and Kanduho Advocates, LASPNET and Justice Centres Uganda).



ECCMIS Technical Team UAT Meeting at the Judiciary with the ECCMIS development experts



ECCMIS Technical Team meets the staff of the ODPP during the UAT phase

The capacity of selected Judiciary Staff from the ECCMIS Phase 1 Court Stations was strengthened with a view of creating a pool of ECCMIS Trainers that would internally carry out continuous training of other staff.



Training Session for the ECCMIS Systems Administrators



Training Session for the ECCMIS

The ECCMIS was expected to be commissioned at the end of the FY2020/2021 with the mandatory training of the end-users having been scheduled for June 2021. However, this plan was interrupted by the COVID-19 lockdown and necessitated rescheduling of the end-user training that must be carried out before the commissioning of the ECCMIS.

4.4.2 Video conferencing system

In a bid to embrace online hearing of cases, the Judiciary installed video conferencing systems in the Commercial Division, Mbarara High Court, Arua High Court, Masindi High Court and Masaka High Court. The video conferencing system enables court cases to be handled remotely with court and parties submitting online. The video conferencing system was very vital in the handling of cases during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown and the strict enforcement of social distancing. The video conferencing system enabled the Judiciary to handle cases online hence reducing on case backlog.



A Court of Appeal session in Masaka High Court using the installed video conferencing system with support from UNDP

4.4.3 Digital Court Recording and Transcription

To speed up the effort of case hearing and production of the Court transcripts, the Judiciary rolled out five sets of Digital Court Recording and Transcription Systems in the High Court, Land and Civil Divisions.



A Sample of a Digital Court Recording and Transcription Set installed in the Lands Division

4.4.4 Digital Transformation

The National Information Technology Authority – Uganda (NITA-U) supported the Judiciary digital transformation through the provision of internet services by extending the National Backbone/E-Government Infrastructure (NBI/EGI) to 24 courts. Of these, 7 were High Courts of Gulu, Lira, Arua, Fort Portal, Mubende, Mpigi and the Family Division while the other 16 were Magistrates Courts of Koboko, Katakwi, Masindi, Kasese, Mbarara, Adjumani, Bushenyi, Busia, Hoima, Kiryandongo, Ibanda, Mityana, Kyenjojo, Nakasongola, Kumi and Rubirizi.

The Judiciary further extended its Local Wide Area Network (LAN/WAN) infrastructure to 4 Court Stations (Bugembe, Kakira, Mitooma and Kitgum) and upgraded 17 LAN/WANs (in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court; High Courts of Kampala, Mpigi, Jinja, Mbale, Soroti, Arua, and the High Court Divisions of Lands, Criminal, Commercial and the Chief Magistrates Courts of Mpigi, Jinja, Mbale, Soroti, Arua and Nakawa).

4.5 The Judiciary workforce and institutional Capacity

4.5.1 Human resource capacity

Section 18 of the AJA 2020, provides for the establishment of a Performance Management System within the Judiciary to ensure institutional and individual accountability. The Judiciary was developing a Case Weighting Scheme whose primary goal is to develop a valid measurement of judicial workload in all courts in Uganda, taking into account variations in complexity among different case types (as well as the differences in non-case related responsibilities of justices, judges, registrars and magistrates). The Judiciary also developed a Change Management Plan for the Performance Enhancement Tool that is aimed at providing a systematic approach to dealing with change in performance evaluation, from the current paper-based Public Service assessment to a 360-degree IT-based assessment.

a) Appointments and promotions

During the FY 2020/21, the Judiciary received a new Chief Justice, a Deputy Chief Justice and the Chief Registrar. In addition, six registrars and two deputy registrars among other staff were appointed in the Judiciary Service.



The Honourable Chief Justice swearing-in at State House Entebbe



The Honourable Deputy Chief Justice swearing-in at State House Entebbe



His Worship Tom Chemutai hands over to Her Worship Sarah Langa Siu as Chief Registrar

Furthermore, the Judicial Service Commission promoted 30 judicial officers including 9 who were promoted to Deputy Registrars, 5 to Assistant Registrars, 14 to Chief Magistrates, 1 to Principal Magistrate Grade One and 1 to Senior Magistrate Grade One. A Senior State Attorney was appointed a Deputy Registrar while an Advocate was appointed a Chief Magistrate. The Judiciary welcomed the promotions which were motivating and would increase staff morale towards effective management of the increasing caseload. The staffing levels were at 37% of the approved structure by close of the FY.

Table 9: Judiciary staff establishment as at 30th June, 2021

| Gender Distribution of Judiciary staff establishment | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Rank | Approved | Total Filled | Male | Female | Total Vacant |
| Chief Justice | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Supreme Court Justices | 10 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| Deputy Chief Justice | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court Justices | 14 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| Principal Judge | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| High Court Judges | 82 | 59 | 32 | 27 | 23 |
| Chief Registrar | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Registrars | 9 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| Deputy Registrars | 47 | 23 | 10 | 13 | 24 |
| Assistant Registrars | 32 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 19 |
| Chief Magistrates | 100 | 51 | 28 | 23 | 49 |
| Senior Principal Magistrate Grade I | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Principal Magistrate Grade I | 20 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 18 |
| Senior Magistrate Grade I | 30 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 26 |
| Magistrates Grade I | 386 | 164 | 83 | 81 | 222 |
| Principal Magistrate Grade II | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Senior Magistrate Grade II | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Magistrate Grade II | 18 | 26 | 18 | 8 | 0 |
| Administrative Staff of the Judiciary | 3906 | 1899 | 900 | 999 | 2007 |
| Total | 4,684 | 2,276 | 1,098 | 1,178 | 2,416 |

b) The Judiciary training Function

Section 19 of the AJA provides for the Judicial Training Institute to provide specialised and continuous education to the Judiciary service. According to Section 19(4), the Institute is headed by the Executive Director. The Governing Council of the Institute, established by the Office Instruction No. 2 of 2017 is the policy making body and supports the institute in executing its training function based on the training curriculum developed in line with the Judiciary Training Policy, the Judiciary Strategic Plan and the Annual Training Calendar. Table 10 below highlights the training activities that were conducted by the JTI and the Human Resource Department. The various trainings conducted were funded by the Government of Uganda, development partners and other stakeholders.

Table 10: Training Activities Carried in the Judiciary in the Financial Year 2020/ 2021

| S/No. | NAME/NATURE OF TRAINING | PARTICIPANTS | | |
|-------|---|--------------|------|-------|
| | | Female | Male | Total |
| 1. | Transcription Training for Court Transcribers | 27 | 03 | 30 |
| 2. | Symposium on the Administration of the Judiciary Act, 2020 | 16 | 25 | 41 |
| 3. | Induction of Newly Appointed High Court Judges | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| 4. | Symposium of the Justices of the Supreme Court on Presidential Election Petition | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| 5. | Symposium on Managing Election Petition and Matters for Chief Magistrates | 15 | 16 | 31 |
| 6. | Symposium for Judges of the High Court on Managing Election Petitions and matters | 20 | 18 | 38 |
| 7. | Symposium for Registrars on Managing Election Petitions | 09 | 16 | 25 |
| 8. | Symposium on Handling Election Petition Appeals for Court of Appeal | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| 9. | The Changing Legal Status And Threats to Wild Life Conservation Training | 23 | 08 | 32 |
| 10. | Sexual Gender Based Violence Training Pre-session Training | 13 | 20 | 33 |
| 11. | Training on implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 in Uganda | 10 | 03 | 13 |
| 12. | International Crimes Division Bench Book Validation Meeting | 8 | 11 | 19 |
| 13. | Training on Cyber Crime | 17 | 9 | 26 |
| 14. | Training on Refugee Law Project | 15 | 8 | 24 |

| S/No. | NAME/NATURE OF TRAINING | PARTICIPANTS | | |
|-------|---|--------------|------|-------|
| | | Female | Male | Total |
| 15. | Financial Management Training for Magistrates | 7 | 13 | 20 |
| 16. | Training of Trainers on SGBV | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| 17. | Judicial Dialogue on HIV and the Law | 9 | 14 | 23 |
| 18. | Judicial Dialogue on HIV and the Law (Judges and Registrars) | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| 19. | Training of Magistrates on Adjudication of Land matters | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| 20. | Training in Insolvency Law | 23 | 18 | 41 |
| 21. | Training of Judicial Officers on Human Rights | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| 22. | Training of Judicial Officers in Cyber Crime and Electronic Fraud | 7 | 11 | 18 |
| 23. | Refresher training of senior managers in management and leadership skills | 13 | 18 | 31 |
| 24. | Training of staff in Customer care | 49 | 31 | 80 |
| 25. | Training in Risk Management | 9 | 23 | 32 |
| 26. | Pre-retirement Training | 27 | 18 | 45 |
| 27. | Induction of new staff | 64 | 12 | 76 |
| 28. | Programme Based Budgeting | 16 | 19 | 35 |
| 29. | Office Supervisors and Secretaries trained in Public Service | | | 60 |
| 30. | Gender and Equity Budgeting | 14 | 18 | 32 |

4.5.2 Staff wellness improved

The Judiciary launched a number of programmes aimed at improving human capital. These included provision of medical support to staff living with HIV/AIDS and COVID-19 patients. A series of trainings were conducted by the JTI on Life Planning Skills on Managing the HIV pandemic. The Judiciary Client Charter which defines the Judiciary services, obligations and responsibility to the public was launched as well as the Judiciary HIV/AIDS Work Place Policy to cater for the health needs of staff living with HIV; and the Anti Sexual Harassment Policy to guide inter-staff social relations and to facilitate handling of complaints arising in this area.

The Human Resource Department conducted HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns at the High Court Kampala comprising testing, counselling and nutrition sensitisation. The sensitisation was aimed at increasing awareness on HIV/AIDS which has negatively impacted on the community; and to join the rest of the world in commemorating the national event. During these campaigns, 81 (43 male and 38 female) staff were tested and 220 staff (128 male and 92 female) who declared their HIV/AIDS status were provided

with medical support. A commemoration of a candle light memorial was held under the theme: ‘National solidarity and shared responsibility towards ending AIDS’ as part of the efforts to fight and minimise the impact of HIV/AIDS at the work place.



The Chief Justice and Deputy Chief Justice launching the Judiciary Client Charter

4.6 Coordination, partnerships and accountability

In fulfilment of its constitutional mandate, the Judiciary aims at strengthening coordination with stakeholders, strengthening inter agency partnerships, ensuring sound accountability and efficient performance management.

4.6.1 Coordination with stakeholders

The Judiciary Council is established by Section 4 of the Administration of the Judiciary Act, 2020 and its functions are set out in Section 5 of the Act. The Judiciary Council was inaugurated on 30th March, 2021. Subsequently, a retreat was organised between 18th and 20th May, 2021 for the council members to deliberate on its Rules of Procedure and the 3rd meeting of the Council was held on 24th June 2021.



Members of the Judiciary Council during a Retreat



Members of the Judiciary Top Management meeting with Police Top Management in October 2020

4.6.2 Stakeholder engagements

The Judiciary held several meetings with members of the JLOS such as the Police and Prisons authorities, the ODP, Uganda Law Society, with the intention of cooperating, communicating and coordinating better. This enabled a better understanding of each institution's challenges. Suggestions on how to administer justice across the nation in times of COVID-19 pandemic were discussed and implemented.

Engagements were also held with the JSC and Members of the Committee on Legal and Parliamentary Affairs of the Parliament of Uganda on a wide range of issues, all with a view to enable the Judiciary exercise its mandate with excellence.

The Judiciary held the Bar Bench Committee meetings.

a) Office of the Chief Justice

The Chief Justice, who gives strategic direction to the Judiciary in form of guidelines, directions and leadership dispensed his judicial functions through various activities, meetings and committees.

- (i) Swearing in of the President of the Republic of Uganda. The Chief Justice swore in H.E Yoweri Tibuhabwe Kaguta Museveni as the President of the Republic of Uganda at Kololo Independence Grounds on 12th May 2021.



The Hon. Chief Justice, assisted by the Chief Registrar in administering the Oath, at the swearing-in of His Excellency Yoweri Tibuhabwe Kaguta Museveni as the duly elected President of the Republic of Uganda on 12th May 2021 at Kololo Ceremonial Grounds

- (ii) **Presiding over the election of the Speaker of Parliament of Uganda.** The Chief Justice presided over the sitting of Parliament that elected the Speaker on 24th May 2021. The sitting was also attended by President of Uganda.

(iii) **Fifth High Level Meeting of the Chief Justices of the African Constitutional and Supreme Courts and Constitutional Councils in Cairo, Egypt.** The Chief Justice attended the meeting to discuss aspects of judicial cooperation and collegiality efforts towards combatting terrorism; e-justice and digital transformation; green economy, healthcare, social and economic rights; judicial ethics, independence and accountability; cross-border legal conflicts; as well as universal jurisdiction

(iv) **Top Management Meetings.** The meetings provided strategic direction for planning activities towards the Judiciary structure and recruitment; terms and conditions for Judiciary Service; and innovations such as ECCMIS and e-related services. The top management meetings also considered several pivotal matters to the administration of the Judiciary including the creation of a separate programme for the Judiciary: The Administration of Justice Programme; consensus on strategies to implement the AJA regarding stakeholders engagement with JSC, NPA, both the Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Committee and the Budget Committee of Parliament; and agreed on measures to combat COVID-19 in accordance with the guidelines issued by H.E the President of Uganda, among others.

b) Office of the Deputy Chief Justice

(i) **Case Backlog Reduction Committee Meetings.** The Deputy Chief Justice chaired the Committee sitting on adhoc basis to deliberate on case backlog reduction business. It includes discussing and approving the case backlog annual, quarterly and monthly work plans, allocation of available funds for case backlog reduction and receiving, deliberating on and reviewing case backlog reports as well as drawing strategies for case backlog reduction.

(ii) **Case backlog Monitoring and Evaluation visits.** The Deputy Chief Justice and the Case Backlog Reduction Committee conducted 5 case backlog M&E visits at Kabale, Mbarara, Masaka, Luwero and Mpigi High Court Circuits and Chief Magistrates Courts. The Committee members were able to interact with various judicial officers and court support staff to discuss the causes of case backlog in the various courts; the status of ICT/CCAS and how ICT was employed in reducing case backlog; compliance of the courts with the Chief Justice's Circulars on COVID-19 and the administration of justice; the challenges and proposed remedies in the quest to clear/reduce case backlog.

All the M&E visits were interactive and the participants, who presented and discussed their case backlog reduction strategies and work plans for the reduction, undertook to prioritise in order to present positive results at follow up visits. Follow up M&E visits on case backlog were planned for September and October 2021.



Deputy Chief Justice Richard Buteera with members of the Case Backlog Reduction Committee pose for a photograph with judicial and non-judicial officers at Luwero Chief Magistrates Court after one of the monitoring and evaluation visits.

(iii) Deputising the Chief Justice. The Deputy Chief Justice deputised the Chief Justice on a number of occasions at various State and non-State functions for the period under review. This was largely when the Deputy Chief Justice was delegated. The functions included presiding over the swearing-in ceremonies for the Tax Appeals Tribunal, the Education Service Commission, the Architects Registration Board and the Equal Opportunities Commission members. The Deputy Chief Justice also met delegations from the East African Community Team of Experts on Drafting of the East African Confederation Constitution, as well as the East African Community Election Observers, among others.

(iv) Handling complaints. The Office of the Deputy Chief Justice received a total of 121 complaints in the period under review. The complaints were from advocates, litigants and other court users regarding the general administration of justice by courts in various parts of the country. Most of them were conclusively handled while a few were referred to other administrative authorities for investigation and/or action. By the close of the FY 2020/2021, no complaints were pending in the office of the Deputy Chief Justice.

(v) Compilation of reference materials. The Deputy Chief Justice guided the Registry in compiling decided cases to be used as reference materials (authorities) during the hearing and determination of cases. For the start, 110 compilations of decided cases by the Court of Appeal were bound into two volumes. These were authorities derived from the Election Petition Appeals lodged in Court, heard and delivered from 2016-2021. They were distributed to the Justices of Appeal and Judges of the High Court handling election petitions that arose from the last concluded 2021 General Elections. Plans were underway to compile and bind authorities in the civil, criminal and constitutional categories into well-organised sources of reference material for the courts.

(vi) Chairing weekly administrative meetings of the Justices of Appeal. The Deputy Chief Justice chaired a total of 27 meetings of the Justices of Appeal which were held weekly and ensured that the Court remained focused on the annual calendar. In these meetings, the Court of Appeal Justices shared experiences, took stock of their work, assessed their performance and laid strategies for greater output. The Justices were briefed by the registrars on the progress made on the Court work plan.

(vii) Stakeholder engagement. The Deputy Chief Justice engaged various stakeholders in holistic interactions to create a better working relationship and improve the working environment. The Deputy Chief Justice had interactions with the Secretary to Judiciary, the Chief Registrar, officers from the Chambers of the Attorney General and the Uganda Law Society Executive. They discussed areas for co-operation and improvement of work relations. These engagements will continue for better co-operation, co-ordination and communication between the office of the Deputy Chief Justice and the stakeholders.



Hon. Deputy Chief Justice meets the Director of Public Prosecution Hon. Lady Justice Jane Frances Abodo and her team to deliberate on harnessing the working relationship between the Court of Appeal and ODPP.

The Deputy Chief Justice was variously consulted by the Justices of Appeal and Hon. Judges of the High Court for guidance, mentorship, advice and counsel. The meetings were not only important for the shared ideas, experiences, good practices and the learning, but were also a key platform for receiving feedback relating to work successes and challenges.

(viii) **Appellant Mediation.** For the period under consideration, 99 appellate files were identified for Appellant Mediation. It was subsequently conducted on all with 33 successfully concluded while 66 mediations failed.

c) Office of the Principal Judge

- i. **Complaints handling.** The Principal Judge received a total of 623 complaints from court users across the country. Of these 65.9% were from matters in the High Court whereas 34.1% were from matters in the Magistrates Courts. They were disposed of at a rate of 97.7% whereas 2.3% are still pending investigations. The majority of the complaints relate to delayed hearing of cases, delayed delivery of judgments and rulings, allegations of bias, failure to provide records of proceedings and judgments, allegations of corruption, missing court files and cases overstaying in courts.
- ii. **Inspections.** The Principal Judge inspected a total of 173 courts to ascertain the staffing levels at the different courts in the High Court Circuits as well as court attendance registers and diaries; the conditions of service and challenges faced in service delivery; the workload at the different courts vis-à-vis the statistics of cases; the condition of the physical infrastructure; and the state of record keeping in the courts. In addition, the inspections helped to shed light on good practices that could help improve service delivery in the Judiciary as well as the future plans for improving delivery of justice. Staff were provided counsel against vices that hamper service delivery in the Judiciary.



The Principal Judge and Chief Registrar inspect Archives in Mpigi High Court *Magistrate's chambers at Lwemiyaga Court*

d) Office of the Chief Registrar

- i. **Coordinating the events of the Judiciary.** The New Law year was opened on 5th February 2021 by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Uganda. On this day that signifies the start of the law calendar for the year, the Judiciary held the Benedicto Kiwanuka Memorial Day in honour of the late Chief Justice Hon. Benedicto Kiwanuka Benedicto Kagimu Mugumba Kiwanuka, the fourth Chief Justice of Uganda who served from 1971 to 1972. The Judiciary internal and external stakeholders were reminded of the need to jealously promote the rule of law and protect the independence and integrity of the Judiciary.



Benedicto Kiwanuka Memorial Day 2020



The Chief Justice hands the Benedicto Kiwanuka Life Time Achievement Award to Hon. Lady Justice Mpagi Bahigeine

- (ii) **Coordinating the swearing-in of Committee members.** The members of the following Committees were sworn in as required by law on the indicated dates: The Financial Intelligence Authority (1st July 2020) the Electricity Tribunal Members (8th July 2020), Education Service Commission (10th July 2020), National Physical Planning Board (14th July 2020), Engineers Registration Board (24th July 2020) and the Tax Appeals Tribunal (27th July 2020). Others were the Judicial Service Commission (in August 2020 and on 21st January 2021), the Executive of Uganda Court Bailiff's Association (3rd September 2020) and the National Identification Registration Authority (14th May 2021).
- (iii) **Coordinating the swearing-in of newly appointed justices and judges of the Courts of Judicature** and administering the oaths, notably that of the Chief Justice Alfonse Chigamoy Owiny - Dollo and the Deputy Chief Justice Richard Buteera who took oath on 8th September 2020 in their new capacities as the leaders of the Judiciary; as well as Lady Justice Margaret Apiny who was sworn in on 10th February 2021 as a Judge of the High Court.
- (iv) **Induction of Acting Chief Magistrates.** A total of 15 (9 male and 6 female) judicial officers were appointed by the Judicial Service Commission as Acting Chief Magistrates on 22nd January 2021. The Chief Registrar conducted a training for them to be ushered into their new roles.



Induction of newly appointed Acting Chief Magistrates at High Court Building

(v) Spearheading innovations for the supervision of courts. The Chief Registrar innovated an inspection tool for the Judiciary. The tool assesses each court based on broad parameters of best practices for court management such as timing of processes in the registries, revenue and accountability, court reporting, monitoring of case backlog, staff team work, stakeholder engagement and feedback, ambience at the court, mechanisms to curb corruption, management of case returns, staffing levels, equipment and assets and information and communication technology.

In addition, the Chief Registrar invented a matrix to enable the identification of challenges the courts face across the country and categorising them and how solvable they are in the short, medium and long term. This helps officers in the field not to write letters making endless requests with no solutions being offered by top management.

(vi) Management of bailiffs. In line with the function of licensing and regulating Court Bailiffs all over the Country, the Office of the Chief Registrar inspected 644 premises of Court Bailiffs across the country as a quality assurance measure. Of these, 52 are owned by female Court Bailiffs and 592 by males. The Office also received 117 complaints against Court Bailiffs out of which 97 were disposed of.

Table 11: Number of premises of Court Bailiffs inspected across the country

| S/no | Region | Number of premises Inspected |
|--------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Metropolitan Kampala | 461 |
| 2 | Eastern Uganda | 115 |
| 3 | Western Uganda | 45 |
| 4 | Northern Uganda | 23 |
| TOTAL | | 644 |

(vii) Enrollment of Advocates. All the 1500 advocates forwarded and accredited by the Law Council were enrolled. Of these 523 were female while 977 were male.



Advocates after enrollment at the High Court Building in Kampala

- viii) **Field visits.** The Chief Registrar visited over 70 courts in the last financial year, including all the courts in the High Court Circuits of Masaka, Mbale, Mpigi, Mukono, Luweero; courts of Bundibugyo, Fort Portal, Wobulenzi; as well as the Judicial Training Institute.
- ix) **Meeting registrars and chief magistrates.** A total of 20 meetings were held with registrars and chief magistrates with a view to ensuring appropriate reporting and an appreciation of issues, best practices and strategies relating to administration of justice by all registries.



Registrars in a meeting at the High Court Building

- x) **Coordination of the Judiciary Council meetings.** The Chief Registrar, as Secretary to Council coordinated the inaugural meeting of the Judiciary Council which was held on 30th March 2021. Subsequently, the retreat for Council members to deliberate on its Rules of Procedure was held from 18th-20th May 2021 and the first meeting for Council Business held on 24th June 2021.
- xi) **Stakeholder engagements.** The Chief Registrar participated in several meetings that were held with stakeholders such as members of the JLOS, the ODPP, Uganda Law Society, with the intention of cooperating, communicating and coordinating better. This enabled a better understanding of each institution's challenges and suggestions on how to administer justice across the nation in times of the COVID-19 pandemic were discussed and implemented.
- xii) **Transfers, deployment and assignment of registrars and magistrates.** In the period under review, the Chief Registrar made several transfers, deployments and assignments of officers across the ranks in order to improve the administration of justice in the various courts, boost those with high volumes of work and adequately cover staffing gaps partly caused by promotions. The number and categories of officers in question are shown in Table 12 below.

Table 12: Number and categories of officers affected by transfers, promotions and assignments

| S/N | RANK | MALE | FEMALE | NUMBER |
|-----|---------------------------------|------|--------|--------|
| 1 | Registrars | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| 2 | Deputy and Assistant Registrars | 18 | 19 | 37 |
| 3 | Chief Magistrates | 17 | 18 | 35 |
| 4 | Acting Chief Magistrates | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| 5 | Grade One Magistrates | 43 | 44 | 87 |
| 6 | Grade Two Magistrates | 0 | 1 | 1 |

e) Registry of Magistrates Affairs and Data Management.

Mentoring and support supervision: The registry did mentoring and support supervision in Magistrates Courts of Rukungiri, Nyarushanje, Kanungu, Kihihi, Mitooma, Ntugamo, Mukono, Nakawa, Kira, Mengo, Buganda, LDC, Makindye, Entebbe, Kajjansi, Kasangati, Nabweru, Luzira and Ndekye. These were aimed at ensuring observance of standard court practices, procedures and guidelines with respect to time keeping, customer care, case management, record keeping, Court Case Administration System (CCAS) update, among others.

4.7 Public awareness and the image of the Judiciary

Public awareness about their rights and responsibilities as well as court processes and procedures is critical for inclusiveness in access to justice and the image of the Judiciary among the public. This has resulted in increased appreciation of the law.

4.7.1 Participatory public engagements and the Judiciary brand promoted

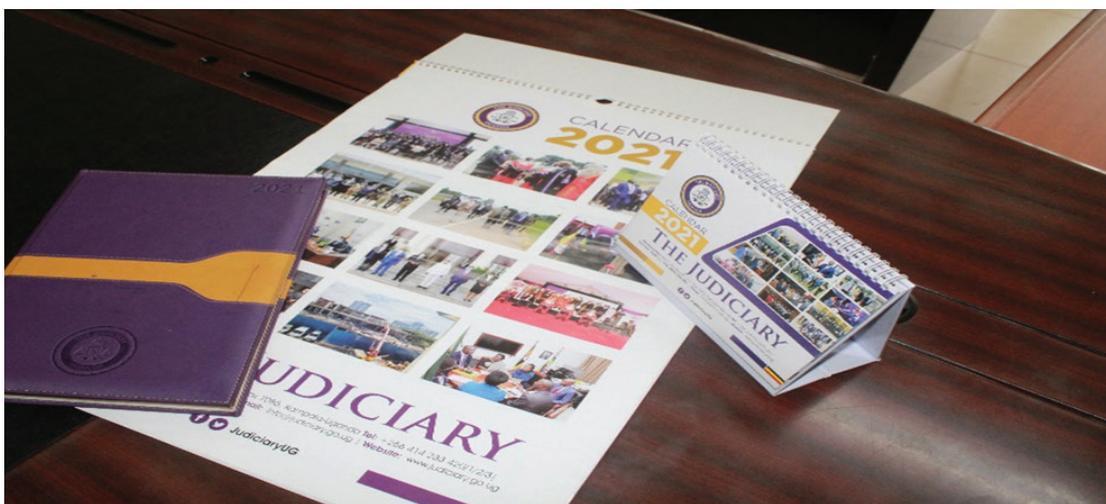
The Judiciary strives to deliver services to the public that is informed and can express concerns and challenges encountered in accessing the services. In order to address the major challenge of poor customer care and lack of information at the first point of contact with the Judiciary, the following were achieved in the FY:

- a) Customer care management training for 100 communications and front desk staff who operate the Judiciary Call Centre and Information Desks so that they provide improved customer care management and adequate information at the first point of contact with the public.



Communications officers and front desk staff training in customer management

- b) Development of assorted simplified Information, Education and Communication (IEC) sensitisation materials, which are to be printed for dissemination to the public.
- c) A series of talk shows on different subjects conducted on various media platforms across the country, to demystify court processes and operations. Management was reviewing the emerging issues from the engagements. Radio and TV talk shows were conducted in different parts of the country, radio spot messages were played in the areas of Luweero, Nakaseke, Nakasongola, Mubende, Mityana and Kiboga to promote access to justice initiatives. The talk shows were equally used to mobilise members of the public to participate in planned Judiciary/court programmes
- d) Development of key media messages on the Judiciary's flagship initiatives and court services which will be published.



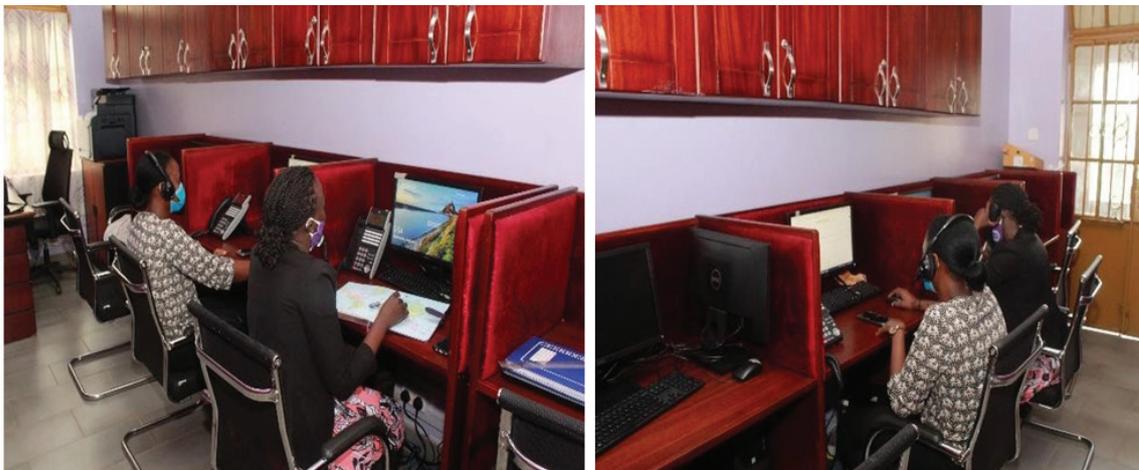
The Judiciary calendar and diary for the year 2021

- e) Setting up additional 20 Information Desks at different courts namely: Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, High Court Criminal, Civil, Executions and Commercial Divisions, Mukono, Lira, Masindi High Court Divisions, Masindi Chief Magistrates Court, Law Development Centre, Kamuli, Iganga, Kabale, Kitgum, Kumi, Koboko, Ntungamo, Bushenyi, Tororo and Mbale Magistrates Courts.



The Information Desk at High Court Commercial Division

f) Acquisition of a fully-fledged Call Centre. The Judiciary Communications Unit had acquired a toll-free customer feedback hotline telephone facility at its headquarters in Kampala in January 2019. This facility which has been operating since, was in June 2020 upgraded to a fully-fledged Call Centre, with support from the UNDP. It enhanced public interface with the Judiciary, especially in boosting the complaints handling mechanism of the Inspectorate of Courts. It has the capacity to handle many calls, emails and social media messages from the public on general inquiries, complaints and feedback on Judiciary/court services. The Centre operates the toll-free numbers: 0800-111-900 and 0800-225587; and is linked to the Judiciary email address: info@judiciary.go.ug as well as the social media pages on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.



The Judiciary Call Centre (formerly Telephone Room) at the Judiciary Headquarters

g) Enhanced working relationship with critical media houses. The Judiciary Public Relations and Communications Registry maintained an excellent working relationship with critical media houses to ensure that the public is regularly informed about court activities and programmes as well as objective media representation for the Judiciary. Media owners and senior journalists had sit-down sessions with members of the Judiciary Senior Management who sensitised the media on the role of courts and demystified court operations.



Public awareness campaigns being conducted at Mpigi and Luwero Chief Magistrates Courts



Public awareness campaigns being conducted at Mpigi and Luwero Chief Magistrates Courts

h) Court Open Days held. Several such days were held in different jurisdictions for the public to freely interface with the Judiciary and other actors in the justice chain to increase public trust and confidence in the courts. Senior members from the JLOS institutions; judges in particular, presided over this interface in which members of the public raised their concerns about court/justice challenges in their areas and were given instant feedback.



The Court Open Day held at Mpigi High Court

i) Community Outreach Campaigns. As part of the broader public awareness efforts to promote access to the courts and justice the Judiciary teamed up with the other justice actors and reached out to the communities in selected parts of the country. Communities were sensitised about court processes, procedures and initiatives in interactive encounters in which the public freely engaged with the justice actors to obtain instant feedback on the services offered.

4.8 Resource mobilisation and management

4.8.1 Resource mobilisation

The Judiciary made an effort to address one of its major constraints namely, the inadequate and unpredictable funding, through mobilising additional resources while ensuring efficient and effective utilisation of what was available. The Judiciary improved its capacity to mobilise and manage resources by lobbying the Government of Uganda and strengthening partnerships with development partners; coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the JSPV; strengthening policy, planning and budgeting; and developing a Judiciary statistics strategy. As a result, the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budget increased from **UGX. 181.6bn** in FY2019/20 to **UGX. 199.1bn** in FY2020/21. This was in addition to funding from development partners as detailed below.

a) Land Justice Project funded by the World Bank

The Judiciary received UGX 300,000,000 from the World Bank through the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development for the FY2020/21 under the Competitiveness Enterprises Development Project (CEDP) to conduct special land sessions. This was for the implementation of the Land Justice Project aimed at strengthening the Judiciary mechanisms for resolving land disputes. With the support, the Judiciary disposed of a total of 220 land cases comprising 120 at the High Court Land Division, 20 at Masaka High Court, 20 at Kabale High Court, 20 at Mukono High Court, 20 at Mpigi High Court, and 20 at Jinja High Court.

b) Alternative Dispute Resolution Phase II (ADR) Project funded by the Austrian Development Cooperation.

The Judiciary developed the project concept paper and budget for this project funded by the Austrian Development Cooperation, which were still under consideration.

c) The Security, Protection and Economic Empowerment (SUPREME) Project supported by the European Union.

The Judiciary was preparing for its participation as one of the beneficiary institutions in the SUPREME Project which will provide support to the refugee communities and hosting districts in the West Nile Region. Under the project, a JLOS mini-centre hosting court, the ODPP, Police, and other institutions in the former JLOS is planned to be constructed and equipped at Adjumani. Other areas of intervention include: Training of judicial officers in the management of SGBV cases and family related conflicts; public awareness campaigns/sensitisation in the 7 refugee hosting districts of Arua, Adjumani, Koboko, Lamwo, Moyo, Terego and Yumbe; special sessions for refugee-related cases; development of Rules for operationalisation of Mobile Courts; and procurement of motor vehicles to support court operations for the Yumbe Chief Magistrate Court, Moyo Chief Magistrate Court and Adjumani Magistrate Grade One Court in the refugee hosting areas.

4.8.2 Accounting System and Resource Management

In line with its statutory function of advising management on the weaknesses in the Internal Controls, the Internal Audit unit planned and executed the following key activities: Pension and Payroll reviews, utilities audit, 33 field inspections, review of domestic arrears, fleet management, IFMS reviews, final accounts reviews, special audits, assurance and consulting services, review of JLOS projects, continuous assessment of the internal control system, reviews on various construction projects, bail and security funds management reviews and management of guards and security allowances and allocation. As a result, there was notable improvement in areas of governance, risk management, control processes and accountability. The specific areas of improvement include the following:

a) Risk Management. Through Internal Audit reports, management was advised on the pertinent issue of risk management which culminated into the establishment of the Risk Management Committee to profile risks of the Judiciary. A number of trainings including those facilitated by the staff from the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development were conducted to enable management gain a better understanding of the risks facing the Judiciary and profiling them for appropriate attention to mitigate their occurrence.

b) Identification of staffing gaps. Through routine court inspections, Internal Audit identified staffing issues which resulted into staff recruitments, training, rotation, and motivational policies. This helped in strengthening the internal control system in the Judiciary.

c) Policy relating to Bail and Security Fund management. A policy gap was identified in the Bail and Security Fund management and specific recommendations were made. Management implemented the recommendations and designed a clear policy for the smooth management and control of the Fund.

d) **Allocation and payment of guards.** A policy on allocation of guards and payment of their allowances was designed and implemented as a result of Internal Audit recommendations.

e) **State of the Judiciary infrastructure.** Internal Audit inspections in various magisterial areas revealed the poor state of court buildings and specific recommendations were made on need for renovation. Consequently, renovations were done on a number of rented premises while some courts were shifted to better premises. In addition, inspection of projects under construction was carried out and recommendations made on the controls. Management was very responsive in the implementation of these recommendations.

f) **Other areas of improvement were** in Filing and Records Management, supply of furniture, computers and internet connectivity. The accountability in the Judiciary has improved overall.

4.8.3 The Monitoring and Evaluation function in the Judiciary

The Registrar of Planning, Research and Development constituted Teams to conduct M&E comprising economists, statisticians, ICT staff, research officers and public relations officers in the Judiciary. There was progress recorded in the implementation of most planned activities. The JSPV was in place with a well populated M&E framework. The support of all stakeholders, and the operationalisation of the Judiciary Statistics Unit will enable the Judiciary to strengthen the M&E function in order to effectively improve performance.

4.8.4 Policy and planning documents prepared and submitted

- a) The Judiciary Strategic Plan V FY 2020/21 to FY 2024/25 was approved by the top management of the Judiciary.
- b) The Budget Framework Paper for FY 2021/22 was prepared and submitted to Parliament and Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED).
- c) The Judiciary Policy Statement for FY 2021/22 was prepared and submitted to Parliament and MoFPED.
- d) The Annual Performance Report for FY 2019/20 was prepared and submitted to MoFPED.

4.8.5 The Judiciary Statistics Strategy developed and implemented

The Judiciary, with support from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, embarked on the development of the Judiciary Statistics Strategy to be aligned with the NDP III, the Third Plan for National Statistical Development and other national, regional and global frameworks to provide a framework for production of quality statistics to support results-based management.

The Judiciary Data Management Committee, which is mandated to collect, process, analyse and officially release case data in the Judiciary, produced 12 monthly court performance reports, 4 quarterly court performance reports and over 40 on-demand reports to support decision-making at operational, management and policy level in the Judiciary. The Committee is headed by the Registry for Magistrates Affairs and Data management with membership from the Policy and Planning Department, and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Department.

The Registry for Magistrates Affairs and Data Management, in particular, conducted field visits for triangulation of monthly case statistics to courts around the country as a measure of data quality assurance. The ICT Department conducted data cleaning exercises in the Court of Appeal Masaka and Mbarara High Court Circuits to support accurate update of case records in the Court Case Administration System (CCAS).

GENERAL CHALLENGES

5.1 Manpower Gaps

The Judiciary requires adequate manpower and tools to effectively deliver meaningful justice. Articles 28(1) and 126(2)(b) of the Constitution provides for delivery of justice without delay. The available manpower in the period was not commensurate with the volume of cases, consequently the Judiciary struggled with delays and case backlog of 152,582 cases brought forward and pending from FY 2019/20. This was exacerbated by the 165,347 cases registered in the FY in review which were more than the cases brought forward from the previous year.

The Judiciary was inadequately staffed with staffing level at 37% of the Approved Staff Structure of 2009. The total number of 378 judicial officers in the FY was expected to serve a population projected at 45 million people. Out of the 386 Magistrates Grade One Courts, only 126 had Magistrates. A total of 27 Chief Magistrates were caretaking between 2 to 6 Chief Magistrates Courts, with the Fort Portal Chief Magistrate caretaking 6 magisterial areas while the ones of Soroti and Lira were each running 5 Chief Magisterial Areas.

For instance, the Ankole sub-region which suffers some of the worst case-backlog situations would have been better served by 3 High Court Circuits to be able to serve the population meaningfully. Busoga sub-Region with its huge population equally needed a minimum of 3 High Court Circuits. The Acholi sub-Region, which is a huge geographical area where some litigants have to travel as far as 200 kilometres to reach the High Court in Gulu in search of justice, would better be served by 3 High Court Circuits. The litigant from Kaabong in the Karamoja sub-region, who has a matter that requires to be handled by the High Court, must travel to Soroti to access the Court. Such glaring manpower gaps were bound to affect people's access to the justice they are entitled to.

Considering that there were 161,054 cases pending in the courts in addition to an average of 165,347 cases registered each year, the judicial officers were overstretched and could not dispose of the cases in time. The ratio of judicial officers to the population stood as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Supreme Court | 1:5,111,111 |
| Court of Appeal | 1:3,538,461 |
| High Court | 1:793,103 |
| Magistrates' Courts | 1:158,075 |

According to Court Case Performance Reports by the Judiciary Data Management Committee, the average period a case takes in Court was around 3 years. A case is considered as a backlog when it takes more than two years without disposal. As such, eliminating case backlog is a tall order in a situation where 6 out of the 20 High Court Circuits are without judges, and 57 the 100 Chief Magistrates' Courts in the establishment are without Chief Magistrates to run them.

5.2 Inadequate Funding

The budget for the Judiciary in the FY 2020/21 was 0.4% of the National Budget whereas that of Parliament, a sister arm of Government, was 1.5%, which is 3.75 times higher. Budgetary limitations have compounded the Judiciary's perennial challenges with case disposal due to the inadequate number of judicial officers.

In the Commercial Court alone, over UGX 5 trillion was locked up in the 6,094 unresolved cases. The volume of pending land cases as of 30th June 2021, stood at 32,413 broken down as follows: 15,966 at the High Court, 10,944 at the Chief Magistrates Court 5,419 at the Magistrate Grade One Court and 84 at Magistrate Grade Two Court. This means that a vast amount of land and resources is locked up and not contributing to the economic development of the country.

The volume of pending land cases as at 30th June 2021, stood at 32,413 including 15,966 cases with a minimum value of UGX 51,000,000 at High Court level. This is without considering the value of money locked up in unresolved land disputes at the lower courts. This means that a vast amount of land and resources worth billions of Uganda Shillings is locked up and not contributing to the economic development of the country. A spike in land disputes stemming from development projects has several negative impacts. A large percentage of criminal cases have origins in unresolved land disputes. Aside from impeding development projects, which incur significant costs to Government, and disrupting social order, slow resolution of land disputes has a negative impact on agricultural productivity. Deininger and Castagnini (2006) estimate that land related disputes in Uganda resulted in a loss of agricultural productivity of 5 to 11 percent of the total value of agricultural output in Uganda.

5.3 Escalating case backlog

The inadequate funding and staffing of the Judiciary inevitably result in escalating case backlog at all court levels. The backlog level as of 30th June 2021 stood at 51,748, broken down as follows:

- i. In the Supreme Court, 286 of the pending 614 cases, which constitute 47% of the cases, were backlog.
- ii. At the Court of Appeal, 4,888 cases of the pending 7,591 which constitute 64% of the cases were backlog.
- iii. Among the High Court Divisions, 10,926 cases (38%) out of the 28,873 pending cases were backlog. The highest percentage of backlog cases were in the Family Division totalling 2,079 (46%) out of the total pending 4,518 cases.
- iv. In the High Court Circuits, 15,028 cases constituting 52% of the 29,088 pending cases were backlog. Jinja High Court registered the highest backlog of 3,148 cases, followed by Gulu with 1,458 cases and Fort portal High Court with 1,430 cases.
- v. The Chief Magistrates' Courts had 15,604 backlog cases, Magistrate Grade One Courts had 4,896 backlog cases while Magistrates Grade Two Courts had 120 backlog cases.
- vi. The breakdown of backlog cases is shown in Table 13 below:

Table 13: The status of case backlog at all court levels

| Court Level | Total Pending cases | Backlog cases | Backlog Percentage |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Supreme Court | 614 | 286 | 47% |
| Court of Appeal | 7,591 | 4,888 | 64% |
| High Court Divisions | 28,873 | 10,926 | 38% |
| High Court Circuits | 29,088 | 15,028 | 52% |
| Chief Magistrates Courts | 68,457 | 15,604 | 22.8% |
| Magistrates Grade I | 25,846 | 4,896 | 18.9% |
| Magistrates Grade II | 585 | 120 | 20.5% |
| TOTAL | 161,054 | 51,748 | 32% |

5.4 Limited jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts

The escalating inflation levels and the current market values of products was impacting on the pecuniary jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts. An average motor vehicle goes for about UGX 50million while a 50 X 100 feet plot of land in the suburbs of any city costs about UGX 50 million shillings; yet the bulk of judicial officers who are Magistrates Grade One can only handle disputes up to UGX 20 million shillings. An amendment to the Magistrates Courts Act to enhance jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts

5.5 Inadequate Court Infrastructure

Most of the court buildings were old but also small and inadequate to match the staff and court user space needs. Very crucial Courts were operating from rented premises, while other gazetted courts, including some High Court Circuits, could not start operations because of lack of premises. Rented premises cost the Judiciary approximately **UGX 11.15bn** per annum.

There were challenges of dilapidated structures, toilet facilities at courts, lack of archives /exhibit stores and other court premises were not customised with specific facilities for the PWDs, the elderly, pregnant and lactating mothers which hindered access to judicial services. There were challenges of lack of budget support for institutional houses to cater for accommodation in hard-to-reach/stay areas of Kalangala, Buvuma Island, Buliisa, Buyende, Abim, Karenga, Napak and Bukwo.



Dilapidated Maddu Magistrate Grade One Court

5.6 Lack of Transport

The Judiciary still faces a big challenge of a limited number of vehicles to facilitate the work of judicial officers especially those at the lower bench and in hard-to-reach areas like the islands of Koome, Buvuma and Kalangala. There is urgent need for a water vessel to traverse the islands.

5.7 Unreliable Power and Internet Facilities

The courts, including the Judiciary headquarters, continued to experience power interruptions and inadequate internet supply, even as the reliance on electronic systems to deliver justice continued growing.

5.8 Limited Automation of Court Processes

This was especially pertinent and vital in the handling of cases during the situation of the COVID-19 pandemic where physical interaction was limited. The Judiciary was still validating the business process of the Electronic Court Case Management Information System (ECCMIS), which would among other services, provide for e-filing, e-payment of court fees, digitised court recording, video conferencing, digital presentation of evidence, e-libraries, notification of the status of a case, queue management. It would also enable integration with other institutions in the justice chain such as the, Uganda Police, Uganda Prisons Services, URA, Uganda Registration Services Bureau, National Identification and Registration Authority among others.

5.9 The COVID-19 Challenge

The deadly COVID-19 pandemic that the nation and indeed the whole world was confronting grossly affected lives and mode of operations. The performance of the Judiciary was greatly frustrated and affected by the COVID-19 pandemic which, apart from causing a national lockdown, also directly devastated court attendance, some courts closed completely, case registration reduced and some court processes were not served. As a result, the Judiciary has embraced the use of technology such as the video conferencing facilities to dispose of cases, hold online meetings and online delivery of judgments among others which are cost effective.

5.10 Staff Insecurity

Security threats to judicial officer have been a long standing challenge for the Judiciary. Some judicial officers have received personal threats relating to their management of cases while at the same time some cases of vandalism of court infrastructure have been reported in some areas.

5.11 Weaknesses and Inadequacies Among the Key Sister Agencies

Justice services are not a monopoly of the Judiciary. Therefore, the performance of the other JLOS institutions greatly impacts on the performance of the Judiciary. The quality of police investigations has been greatly in question, while in many cases the human resource capacity of the ODPP to adequately staff all the Courts remained inadequate. Reports of corruption amongst the sister agencies would be linked to the Judiciary which is the ultimate decision maker in every case that reaches the courts.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the challenges raised above, the following recommendations were made:

6.1 Adequate Funding for the Judiciary

- A paradigm shift is needed so that appropriate focus and attention are accorded to the Judiciary as an arm of Government (just like Parliament) considering its Constitutional mandate and the peculiar challenges it faces. This would ensure that it gets the necessary funding that is adequate for effective delivery of judicial services.
- There is need for enhancement of human and material resources to tackle the challenge of case backlog, which stands at 32%.
- More vehicles should be procured for magistrates across the courts and especially in hard-to-reach-areas, to facilitate locus visits and other adjudication functions of the courts. More vehicles are needed to facilitate locus in-quo visits while marine vessels are also needed for courts on Islands of Koome, Buvuma and Kalangala.

6.2 Recruitment of Sufficient Staff

- A sufficient number of judicial officers and support staff should be recruited for effective delivery of judicial services.
- The recruitment plan for the financial year 2021/2022 which is outlined in the Table 14 below should be effectively implemented.

Table 14: Recruitment Plan for Judicial and non-Judicial officers in the Financial Year 2021/2022

| S/N | Title | Posts for Filling in the FY 2021/22 |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | Justice of the Supreme Court | 1 |
| 2 | Justice of Court of Appeal | 1 |
| 3 | Judge of the High Court | 13 |
| | Sub total | 15 |
| 7 | Registrar | 2 |
| 8 | Deputy Registrar | 16 |
| 9 | Assistant Registrar | 10 |
| 10 | Chief Magistrates | 40 |
| 11 | Senior Principal Magistrate Grade I | 10 |
| 12 | Principal Magistrate Grade I | 20 |
| 13 | Senior Magistrate Grade I | 27 |
| 14 | Magistrate Grade I | 121 |
| | Subtotal | 246 |
| | Non-Judicial staff | |
| 15 | Inventory Management Officer | 1 |
| 16 | Assistant Secretary | 1 |
| 17 | Assistant Inventory Officer | 3 |
| 18 | Senior Office Supervisor | 8 |
| 19 | Office Supervisor | 59 |

| S/N | Title | Posts for Filling in the FY 2021/22 |
|-----|---|-------------------------------------|
| 20 | Court Administrator | 5 |
| 21 | Assistant Commissioner, Accounts | 1 |
| 22 | Senior Accounts Assistant | 6 |
| 23 | Assistant Accountant | 19 |
| 24 | Assistant Commissioner, Audit | 1 |
| 25 | Internal Auditor | 2 |
| 26 | Senior Economist | 1 |
| 27 | Senior Statistician | 1 |
| 28 | Economist | 1 |
| 29 | Statistician | 1 |
| 30 | Policy Analyst | 1 |
| 31 | Human Resource Officer | 1 |
| 32 | Training Officer | 2 |
| 33 | Principal Records Officer | 1 |
| 34 | Senior Records Officer | 2 |
| 35 | Records Officer | 7 |
| 36 | Senior Assistant Records Officer | 2 |
| 37 | Assistant Records Officer | 82 |
| 38 | Records Assistant | 27 |
| 39 | Assistant Commissioner, Engineering | 1 |
| 40 | Principal Engineer | 1 |
| 41 | Senior Regional Executive Engineer (Civil) | 4 |
| 42 | Electrical Engineer | 1 |
| 43 | Mechanical Engineer | 2 |
| 44 | Architect | 1 |
| 45 | Quantity Surveyor | 2 |
| 46 | Assistant Engineering Officer | 2 |
| 47 | Commissioner ICT | 1 |
| 48 | Principal information Maintenance Officer | 1 |
| 49 | Senior Systems Administrator | 2 |
| 50 | Senior ICT Maintenance Officer | 1 |
| 51 | Senior Information Maintenance Officer | 1 |
| 52 | Computer Programmer | 3 |
| 53 | Systems Administrator | 10 |
| 54 | Transcriber | 24 |
| 55 | Computer Operator | 3 |
| 56 | Data Entry Clerk | 5 |
| 57 | Senior Communication/Public Relations Officer | 3 |

| S/N | Title | Posts for Filling in the FY 2021/22 |
|-----|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 58 | Principal Librarian | 1 |
| 59 | Senior Librarian | 1 |
| 60 | Librarian | 7 |
| 61 | Assistant Librarian | 26 |
| 62 | Library Assistant | 2 |
| 63 | Court Clerk/Interpreter | 60 |
| 64 | Senior Personal Secretary | 25 |
| 65 | Personal Secretary | 42 |
| 66 | Stenographer Secretary | 50 |
| 67 | Office Typist | 10 |
| 68 | Process Server | 60 |
| 69 | Driver | 80 |
| 70 | Office Attendant | 30 |
| | Subtotal | 697 |
| | Total | 958 |

- c) The Judiciary should be accorded the necessary resources to establish more judicial centres to take services nearer to the people and afford them effective access to justice.
- (i) Each district should have at least one Chief Magisterial Area, with a Chief Magistrate to run it. Therefore, there is need for recruitment of 146 Chief Magistrates to match the number of districts in Uganda.
- (ii) There is need to have at least one Magistrate Grade One in each of the 353 constituency in Uganda.
- (iii) The High Court establishment must be commensurate with the population of an area and the geographical challenges. There is a need to enhance the size of the Court of Appeal and establish the Court for each of the four regions in Mbale, Mbarara, Gulu, and Fort Portal.

6.3 Implementation of the Administration of Judiciary Act

In accordance with the obligation to implement the AJA, the Judiciary should ensure that during the FY 2021/22, the following is achieved:

- a) De-linkage of Judiciary staff from the Public Service to the Judiciary Service
- b) The Expansion of the Judiciary Service Structure to enhance the numbers of judicial and non-judicial staff commensurate with the vision and JSPV. The proposed structure of the Upper Bench, Lower Bench and the staff of the Judiciary is shown in Tables 15,16 and 17 respectively.

Table 15: Proposed Structure for the Upper Bench

| S/n | Category | Filled | Approved | Proposed |
|-----|--|-----------|------------|------------|
| | Supreme Court | | | |
| 1. | Chief Justice | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2. | Justices of the Supreme Court | 9 | 10 | 20 |
| | Subtotal | 10 | 11 | 21 |
| | Court of Appeal | | | |
| 3. | Deputy Chief Justice | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4. | Justices of Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court | 13 | 14 | 55 |
| | Subtotal | 14 | 15 | 56 |
| | High Court | | | |
| 5. | Principal Judge | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 6. | High Court Judge | 55 | 82 | 150 |
| | Subtotal | 56 | 83 | 151 |
| | Total | 81 | 108 | 228 |

Table 16: Proposed Structure for the Lower Bench

| S/n | Category | Filled | Approved | Proposed |
|-----|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. | Chief Registrar | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2. | Registrar | 7 | 9 | 12 |
| 3. | Deputy Registrar | 27 | 47 | 80 |
| 4. | Assistant Registrar | 11 | 32 | 40 |
| | | | | |
| 5. | Chief Magistrate | 54 | 100 | 160 |
| 6. | Senior Principal Magistrate Grade I | - | 10 | 40 |
| 7. | Principal Magistrate Grade I | 1 | 20 | 50 |
| 8. | Senior Magistrate Grade I | 1 | 30 | 70 |
| 9. | Magistrate Grade I | 163 | 386 | 514 |
| | | | | |
| 10. | Principal Magistrate Grade II | - | 9 | 0 |
| 11. | Senior Magistrate Grade II | - | 7 | 0 |
| 12. | Magistrate Grade II | 27 | 18 | 0 |
| | Total | 373 | 669 | 967 |

Table 17: Proposed Structure for the staff of the Judiciary

| S/n | Title | Approved 2016 Staff Structure) | Proposed Posts | Variance |
|-----|--|--------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| 1 | Secretary to the Judiciary | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | Finance & Administration Department | | | 0 |
| 2 | Under Secretary | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | Assistant Commissioner Accounts | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 | Principal Assistant Secretary | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 5 | Principal Accountant | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 6 | Principal Librarian | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 7 | Principal Personal Secretary | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| 8 | Senior Assistant Secretary | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 9 | Senior Accountant | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 10 | Senior Librarian | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| 11 | Senior Principal Office Supervisor | 1 | | |
| 12 | Senior Personal Secretary | 28 | 78 | 50 |
| 13 | Senior Office Supervisor | 8 | 0 | -8 |
| 14 | Assistant Secretary | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 15 | Accountant | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| 16 | Librarian | 9 | 41 | 32 |
| 17 | Inventory Management Officer | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 18 | Personal Secretary | 74 | 177 | 103 |
| 19 | Office Supervisor | 100 | 200 | 100 |
| 20 | Court Administrator | 31 | 0 | -31 |
| 21 | Senior Assistant Accountant | 15 | 50 | 35 |
| 22 | Assistant Accountant | 43 | 148 | 105 |
| 23 | Assistant Librarian | 28 | 148 | 120 |
| 24 | Assistant Inventory Management Officer | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 25 | Stenographer Secretary | 128 | 148 | 20 |
| 26 | Pool Stenographer | 10 | 0 | -10 |
| 27 | Senior Clerical Officer | 10 | 0 | -10 |
| 28 | Clerical Officer | 30 | 0 | -30 |
| 29 | Office Typist | 70 | 0 | -70 |
| 30 | Copy Typist | 1 | 0 | -1 |
| 31 | Senior Drivers | 0 | 26 | 26 |
| 32 | Library Assistant | 3 | 0 | -3 |
| 33 | Drivers | 316 | 432 | 116 |

| S/n | Title | Approved 2016 Staff Structure) | Proposed Posts | Variance |
|-----|--|--------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| | Internal Audit Division | | | 0 |
| 34 | Assistant Commissioner Internal Audit | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 35 | Principal Internal Auditor | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 36 | Senior Internal Auditor | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| 37 | Internal Auditor | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| | Procurement & Disposal Division | | | 0 |
| 38 | Assistant Commissioner Procurement & Disposal | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 39 | Principal Procurement & Disposal Officer | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 40 | Senior Procurement & Disposal Officer | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 41 | Procurement & Disposal Officer | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| | Registry for Communication & Public Relations | | | |
| 42 | Principal Communication Officer | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 43 | Senior Communication Officer | 3 | 1 | -2 |
| 44 | Senior Protocol Officer | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 45 | Senior Client Service Officer | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 46 | Senior Art/Graphic Designer | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 47 | Communication Officer | 2 | 14 | 12 |
| 48 | Client Service Officer | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| 49 | Protocol Officer | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| 50 | Web site/Digital Editor | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 51 | Multimedia Officer | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| 52 | Front Desk Officer | 0 | 192 | 192 |
| | Policy and Planning Department | | | |
| 53 | Commissioner Policy and Planning Department | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 54 | Principal Economist | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 55 | Principal Policy Analyst | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 56 | Principal Statistician | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 57 | Principal Monitoring and Evaluation Officer | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 58 | Senior Economist | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 59 | Senior Policy Analyst | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 60 | Senior Statistician | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| 61 | Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 62 | Economist | 2 | 5 | 3 |

| S/n | Title | Approved 2016 Staff Structure) | Proposed Posts | Variance |
|--|--|--------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| 62 | Economist | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| 63 | Policy Analyst | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 64 | Statistician | 2 | 7 | 5 |
| 65 | Monitoring and Evaluation Officer | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Human Resource Management Department | | | | |
| 66 | Commissioner Human Resource Management | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 67 | Principal Human Resource Officer | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 68 | Principal Records Officer | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 69 | Senior Human Resource Officer | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| 70 | Senior Records Officer | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| 71 | Senior Archivist | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 72 | Human Resource Officer | 2 | 7 | 5 |
| 73 | Training Officer | 2 | 0 | -2 |
| 74 | Records Officer | 10 | 199 | 189 |
| 75 | Senior Assistant Records Officer | 3 | 0 | -3 |
| 76 | Archivist | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 77 | Assistant Records Officer | 94 | 636 | 542 |
| 78 | Records Assistant | 362 | 0 | -362 |
| 79 | Office attendant | 674 | 640 | -34 |
| 80 | Askari | 10 | 0 | -10 |
| Engineering & Technical Services (ETS) Department | | | | |
| 81 | Commissioner ETS | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 82 | Assistant Commissioner ETS (Civil Works) | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 83 | Assistant Commissioner ETS (Quality Assurance) | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 84 | Principal Civil Engineer | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| 85 | Principal Electrical Engineer | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 86 | Principal Mechanical Engineer | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 87 | Senior Civil Engineer | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| 88 | Senior Architect | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 89 | Senior Quantity Surveyor | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 90 | Senior Mechanical Engineer | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 91 | Senior Electrical Engineer | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 92 | Civil Engineer | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| 93 | Architect | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 94 | Quantity Surveyor | 2 | 1 | -1 |

| S/n | Title | Approved 2016 Staff Structure) | Proposed Posts | Variance |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 94 | Quantity Surveyor | 2 | 1 | -1 |
| 95 | Mechanical Engineer | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 96 | Electrical Engineer | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 97 | Assistant Engineering Officer | 2 | 12 | 10 |
| Information & Communication Technology (ICT) Department | | | | |
| 98 | Commissioner ICT | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 99 | Assistant Commissioner ICT | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 100 | Principal ICT Officer | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| 101 | Senior ICT Officer | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| 102 | Senior System Administrator | 2 | 0 | -2 |
| 103 | Computer Programmer | 3 | 1 | -2 |
| 104 | ICT Officer | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| 105 | System Administrator | 33 | 193 | 160 |
| 106 | Court Transcriber | 53 | 600 | 547 |
| 107 | Assistant System Administrator | 0 | 416 | 416 |
| 108 | Computer Operator | 5 | 0 | -5 |
| 109 | Assistant Computer Operator | 1 | 0 | -1 |
| 110 | Telephone Operator | 3 | 0 | -3 |
| Registry of Magistrates' Affairs and Data Management | | | | |
| 111 | Data Entry Clerk | 31 | 0 | -31 |
| 112 | Data Assistant | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| 113 | Senior Court Clerk/Court Interpreter | 0 | 225 | 225 |
| 114 | Court Clerk/Court Interpreter | 720 | 532 | -188 |
| 115 | Process Servers | 654 | 642 | -12 |
| Grand Total | | 3,651 | 5,936 | 2,286 |

6.4 Effective implementation of the case management reforms

- (a) The Judiciary should continue to support and implement existing case management reforms such as Mediation, Plea Bargain, Small Claims Procedure, Case Backlog Reduction Strategy, Child Friendly Courts, automation of Courts.
- (b) The Judiciary should champion more reforms in procedural laws and court processes, targeting the following and other areas:
 - (i) the Court Bailiffs Rules
 - (ii) the Court of Appeal Rules
 - (iii) the Court Bail Guidelines
 - (iv) the State Brief Scheme Regulations

- (v) the Court Fees Rules
- (vi) the Appellate Mediation Rules
- (vii) the Amicus Curiae Practice Directions

c) The Judiciary should continue advocating for the amendment of the law to enhance the Jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts. Given the escalating inflation levels and the current market values of products, it would appear that very soon Magistrates Courts may have no work. An average Motor vehicle goes for about 50 Million while a 50 X 100 plot of land in the suburbs of any city costs about 50 Million shillings; yet the bulk of Judicial officers who are Magistrates Grade I can only handle disputes up to 20 Million shillings. An amendment to the Magistrates Courts Act to enhance jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts will inevitably enhance access to justice and reduce case backlog.

6.5 Improvement of Court infrastructure

- a. The commencement of construction of court infrastructure should be implemented as planned. This includes the construction of the Archive and Extension to the Judiciary Training Institute (JTI), Court of Appeal buildings at Gulu and Mbarara, High Court Circuits at Soroti, Hoima, Rukungiri and Mpigi, Magistrate's Courts at Karenga, Patongo, Abim, Alebtong, Budaka and, Justice Centres under JLOS at Bunyagabu, Omoro, Lwengo, Kibaale, Kyegegwa and Rakai.
- b. The ongoing construction of Justice Centres under JLOS at Buhweju, Sheema, Sembabule, Kole, Kyegegwa, Rakai and Serere should be completed.
- c. The planned renovation works in the Courts (Moyo, Adjumani, Masindi, Ntungamo, Mbale, Hoima, Yumbe, Masaka, Soroti and Tororo) and maintenance works for 12 Courts of Aduku, Butaleja, Commercial Court, Nabweru, Rukungiri, Luwero, Moroto, Pader, Oyam, and Gulu should be commenced and completed.
- d. There should be deliberate budget support to the Judiciary for institutional houses to cater for accommodation in hard-to-reach/stay areas such as Kalangala, Buvuma Island, Buliisa, Buyende, Abim, Karenga, Napak and Bukwo.
- e. The planned supply of power backup systems to at least 10 courts, assorted furniture to at least 20 courts, assorted equipment such as photocopiers to priority courts and installation of fire extinguishers in all courts as an emergency response tool should be done expeditiously paying attention to environment issues of greening of the court premises.

6.6 Strengthening automation of court processes

The plans for strengthening the ICT function in the Judiciary to acquire more tools for e-justice should be effectively and expeditiously implemented through:

- a. Operationalising the 1st Phase of the Electronic Court Case Management Information System (ECCMIS) at 18 Court Stations, including the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal/Constitution Court, the 7 Divisions of the High Court, 1 High Court at the Circuit, 5 Chief Magistrates Courts and 3 Magistrates Grade 1 Courts.
- b. Rolling out the Video Conferencing System to 7 Court Stations and prison facilities.
- c. Rolling out the Digital Court Recording and Transcription to 4 court stations.
- d. Extending and upgrading the Judiciary Local/Wide Area Network (LAN/WAN) Infrastructure to 10 and 13 court stations respectively; and
- e. Maintaining the Judiciary ICT System and Services in serviceable condition.

Annex 1: Detailed Court Performance for FY2020/21. Extracts from Court Performance Reports of FY 2020/21

Table 18 Detailed performance for FY 2020/21

| Court Performance for FY 2020/21 | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| Court Level | Case Type | Case Category | Brought forward | Registered | Completed | Pending |
| Supreme Court | Criminal | CR-Criminal Appeals | 353 | 73 | 24 | 402 |
| | | CR-Criminal Applications | 30 | 19 | 15 | 34 |
| | | Sub Total for Criminal Case Type | 383 | 92 | 39 | 436 |
| | Civil | CV-Civil Appeals | 45 | 41 | 13 | 73 |
| | | CV-Civil Applications | 64 | 57 | 32 | 89 |
| | | CV-Constitutional Cases Applications | 11 | 5 | 10 | 6 |
| | | CV-Constitutional Petition Cases | 3 | 5 | - | 8 |
| | | CV-Election Petition Appeals | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| | | CV-Election Petition Applications | - | 5 | 5 | - |
| | | CV- Presidential petition | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| | Sub Total for Civil Case Type | 124 | 117 | 63 | 178 | |
| | Sub Total for Supreme Court | | | 209 | 102 | 614 |
| Court of Appeal/Constitutional court | Criminal | CR-Criminal Appeals | 3,386 | 535 | 555 | 3,366 |
| | | CR-Criminal Applications | 92 | 192 | 61 | 223 |
| | | Sub Total for Criminal Case Type | 3,478 | 727 | 616 | 3,589 |
| | Civil | CV-Civil Appeals | 1,803 | 478 | 179 | 2,102 |
| | | CV-Civil Applications | 1,411 | 429 | 295 | 1,545 |
| | | CV-Constitutional Cases Applications | 203 | 34 | 159 | 78 |
| | | CV-Mediation Cause | 70 | 29 | 76 | 23 |

| Court Performance for FY 2020/21 | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| Court Level | Case Type | Case Category | Brought forward | Registered | Completed | Pending |
| High Court | | CV-Constitutional Petition Cases | 226 | 39 | 144 | 121 |
| | | CV-Election Petition Appeals | 7 | 5 | 9 | 3 |
| | | CV-Election Petition Applications | 5 | 5 | 10 | - |
| | | CV-Taxation Applications | 39 | 107 | 16 | 130 |
| | | Sub Total for Civil Case Type | 3,764 | 1,126 | 888 | 4,002 |
| | | Sub Total for Court of Appeal | 7,242 | 1,853 | 1,504 | 7,591 |
| | | Anti-corruption | | | | |
| | | AC-Criminal Appeals | 13 | 17 | 20 | 10 |
| | | AC-Criminal Miscellaneous Applications | 9 | 37 | 41 | 5 |
| | | AC-Criminal Offences | 223 | 94 | 125 | 192 |
| | | AC-Criminal Revisions | 1 | 7 | 7 | 1 |
| | | AC-Criminal Sessions | 19 | 14 | 6 | 27 |
| | | AC-Miscellaneous Causes | - | 23 | 23 | - |
| | | Sub Total for Anti-Corruption Case Type | 265 | 192 | 222 | 235 |
| | Commercial | | | | | |
| | CC-Arbitration Causes | 39 | 20 | 6 | 53 | |
| | CC-Bankruptcy Petitions | 22 | 6 | 8 | 20 | |
| | CC-Civil Appeals | 152 | 72 | 53 | 171 | |

Court Performance for FY 2020/21

| Court Level | Case Type | Case Category | Brought forward | Registered | Completed | Pending |
|-------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| | | CR-Criminal Sessions | 5,526 | 4,058 | 3,261 | 6,323 |
| | | CR-Miscellaneous Appeals | 11 | 1 | - | 12 |
| | | CR-Miscellaneous Causes | 26 | 12 | 11 | 27 |
| | Sub Total for Criminal Case Type | | 10,186 | 5,295 | 4,520 | 10,961 |
| | Civil | CV-Administration Causes | 1,555 | 498 | 524 | 1,529 |
| | | CV-Arbitration Causes | 18 | 5 | 1 | 22 |
| | | CV-Bankruptcy Petitions | 13 | 6 | 7 | 12 |
| | | CV-Civil Appeals | 2,107 | 588 | 746 | 1,949 |
| | | CV-Mediation Cause | 638 | 861 | 504 | 995 |
| | | CV-Civil Revisions | 348 | 121 | 147 | 322 |
| | | CV-Civil Suits | 3,658 | 1,227 | 1,108 | 3,777 |
| | | CV-Company Causes | 50 | 45 | 38 | 57 |
| | | CV-Divorce Appeals | 6 | 3 | 1 | 8 |
| | | CV-Divorce Causes | 95 | 19 | 9 | 105 |
| | | CV-Election Petition Appeals | 10 | 34 | 35 | 9 |
| | | CV-Election Petition Applications | 7 | 57 | 21 | 43 |
| | | CV-Election Petitions | 76 | 157 | 27 | 206 |

| Court Performance for FY 2020/21 | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Court Level | Case Type | Case Category | Brought forward | Registered | Completed | Pending |
| | | CV-Family Causes | 67 | 8 | 6 | 69 |
| | | CV-Miscellaneous Appeals | 150 | 74 | 49 | 175 |
| | | CV-Miscellaneous Applications | 3,700 | 2,785 | 2,146 | 4,339 |
| | | CV-Miscellaneous Causes | 945 | 745 | 574 | 1,116 |
| | | CV-Execution Miscellaneous Application | 10 | 472 | 43 | 439 |
| | | CV-Originating Summons | 19 | 19 | 8 | 30 |
| | | CV-Taxation Applications | 737 | 529 | 422 | 844 |
| | | Sub Total for Civil Case Type | 14,209 | 8,253 | 6,416 | 16,046 |
| | | EXD-Civil Appeals | 25 | 1 | 13 | 13 |
| | | EXD-Civil Revisions | 4 | - | - | 4 |
| | | EXD-Execution Miscellaneous Applications | 7,478 | 183 | 6,657 | 1,004 |
| | | EXD-Miscellaneous Applications | 2,184 | 59 | 936 | 1,307 |
| | | EXD-Miscellaneous Causes | 29 | - | 3 | 26 |
| | | EXD-Taxation Applications | 53 | 2 | 5 | 50 |
| | | Sub Total for Execution and Bailiffs Case Type | 9,773 | 245 | 7,614 | 2,404 |
| | Family | FD-Administration Causes | 2,619 | 2,445 | 2,625 | 2,439 |
| | | FD-Adoption Causes | 61 | 67 | 67 | 61 |

Court Performance for FY 2020/21

| Court Level | Case Type | Case Category | Brought forward | Registered | Completed | Pending |
|-------------|---|---|-----------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| | | FD-Civil Appeals | 59 | 31 | 20 | 70 |
| | | FD-Civil Revisions | 28 | 5 | 10 | 23 |
| | | FD-Civil Suits | 1,150 | 334 | 290 | 1,194 |
| | | FD-Divorce Appeals | 3 | 2 | - | 5 |
| | | FD-Divorce Causes | 306 | 262 | 131 | 437 |
| | | FD-Family Causes | 143 | 103 | 112 | 134 |
| | | FD-Mediation Cause | 805 | 220 | 466 | 559 |
| | | FD-Miscellaneous Applications | 851 | 797 | 692 | 956 |
| | | FD-Miscellaneous Causes | 104 | 83 | 84 | 103 |
| | | FD-Miscellaneous Appeals | 2 | - | 1 | 1 |
| | | FD-Execution Miscellaneous Application | 3 | 60 | 6 | 57 |
| | | FD-Taxation Application | 35 | 86 | 17 | 104 |
| | | FD-Originating Summons | 32 | 24 | 17 | 39 |
| | Sub Total for Family Case Type | | 6,201 | 4,519 | 4,538 | 6,182 |
| | International Crimes | ICD-Criminal Miscellaneous Applications | 28 | 18 | 13 | 33 |
| | | ICD-Criminal Sessions | 32 | 14 | 6 | 40 |
| | Sub Total for International Crimes Case | | 60 | 32 | 19 | 73 |

Court Performance for FY 2020/21

| Court Level | Case Type | Case Category | Brought forward | Registered | Completed | Pending |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| | Type | | | | | |
| | Land | LD-Civil Appeals | 1,688 | 459 | 458 | 1,689 |
| | | LD-Civil Revisions | 136 | 52 | 71 | 117 |
| | | LD-Civil Suits | 7,048 | 2,301 | 1,780 | 7,569 |
| | | LD-Execution Miscellaneous Application | 12 | 678 | 6 | 684 |
| | | LD-Miscellaneous Appeals | 84 | 47 | 46 | 85 |
| | | LD-Mediation Cause | 1,719 | 1,572 | 2,418 | 873 |
| | | LD-Miscellaneous Applications | 3,465 | 3,831 | 3,481 | 3,815 |
| | | LD-Miscellaneous Causes | 453 | 306 | 308 | 451 |
| | | LD-Originating Summons | 32 | 14 | 25 | 21 |
| | | LD-Taxation Applications | 471 | 382 | 191 | 662 |
| | Sub Total for Land Case Type | | 15,108 | 9,642 | 8,784 | 15,966 |
| | Sub Total for High Court | | 60,911 | 32,400 | 35,350 | 57,961 |
| | Criminal | CR-Capital Offences | 4,417 | 5,454 | 4,842 | 5,029 |
| | | CR-Criminal Appeals | 118 | 56 | 81 | 93 |
| | | CR-Criminal Applications | 9 | 10 | 12 | 7 |
| | | CR-Criminal Miscellaneous | 112 | 1,944 | 1,786 | 270 |
| Chief Magistrates Court | | | | | | |

| Court Performance for FY 2020/21 | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Court Level | Case Type | Case Category | Brought forward | Registered | Completed | Pending |
| | | Applications | | | | |
| | | CR-Criminal Offence | 22,255 | 44,422 | 40,322 | 26,355 |
| | | CR-Criminal Standards | 90 | 338 | 309 | 119 |
| | | CR-Juvenile Capital | 475 | 493 | 367 | 601 |
| | | CR-Juvenile Offence | 427 | 800 | 730 | 497 |
| | | CR-Minor offence | 8 | 1 | - | 9 |
| | | CR-Miscellaneous Causes | 27 | 521 | 520 | 28 |
| | | CR-Traffic Offences | 437 | 692 | 686 | 443 |
| | | Sub Total for Criminal Case Type | 28,375 | 54,731 | 49,655 | 33,451 |
| | | Civil | | | | |
| | | CV-Administration Causes | 2,157 | 5,134 | 4,780 | 2,511 |
| | | CV-Arbitration Cause | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| | | CV-Civil Appeals | 162 | 145 | 108 | 199 |
| | | CV-Civil Applications | 15 | 2 | 6 | 11 |
| | | CV-Civil Suits | 10,553 | 9,782 | 9,737 | 10,598 |
| | | CV-Divorce Appeal | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| | | CV-Divorce Causes | 459 | 966 | 739 | 686 |
| | | CV-Election Petition Applications | - | 4 | 1 | 3 |

| Court Performance for FY 2020/21 | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| Court Level | Case Type | Case Category | Brought forward | Registered | Completed | Pending |
| | | CV-Election Petitions | 15 | 80 | 69 | 26 |
| | | CV-Execution Miscellaneous Application | 48 | 437 | 280 | 205 |
| | | CV-Family Causes | 909 | 1,784 | 1,699 | 994 |
| | | CV-Immigration Cause | - | 21 | 12 | 9 |
| | | CV-Mediation Cause | 489 | 289 | 433 | 345 |
| | | CV-Miscellaneous Applications | 2,163 | 4,396 | 3,961 | 2,598 |
| | | CV-Miscellaneous Causes | 929 | 3,123 | 3,027 | 1,025 |
| | | CV-Originating Summons | 6 | 32 | 32 | 6 |
| | | CV-Taxation Application | 29 | - | - | 29 |
| | Sub Total for Civil Case Type | | 17,937 | 26,196 | 24,885 | 19,248 |
| | Family | FD-Administration Causes | 95 | 324 | 246 | 173 |
| | | FD-Adoption Cause | 28 | 38 | 54 | 12 |
| | | FD-Civil Appeals | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| | | FD-Civil Suits | - | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| | | FD-Divorce Causes | 16 | 40 | 29 | 27 |
| | | FD-Family Cause | 56 | 210 | 211 | 55 |
| | Sub Total for Family Case Type | | 195 | 621 | 548 | 268 |

Court Performance for FY 2020/21

| Court Level | Case Type | Case Category | Brought forward | Registered | Completed | Pending |
|--------------------|---|--|-----------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| | | LD-Civil Appeals | 130 | 157 | 136 | 151 |
| | | LD-Civil Suits | 8,159 | 4,843 | 3,915 | 9,087 |
| | | LD-Execution Miscellaneous Application | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| | | LD-Mediation Cause | 70 | 57 | 58 | 69 |
| | | LD-Miscellaneous Appeals | 39 | 28 | 42 | 25 |
| | | LD-Miscellaneous Applications | 814 | 1,316 | 1,299 | 831 |
| | | LD-Miscellaneous Causes | 560 | 1,205 | 989 | 776 |
| | Sub Total for Land Case Type | | 9,777 | 7,607 | 6,440 | 10,944 |
| | | SC-Demand Notice | 2,520 | 527 | 310 | 2,737 |
| | | SC-Small Claims Procedure | 1,697 | 3,578 | 3,466 | 1,809 |
| | Sub Total for Type Small Claims Procedure cases | | 4,217 | 4,105 | 3,776 | 4,546 |
| | Sub Total for Chief Magistrates Court | | 60,501 | 93,260 | 85,304 | 68,457 |
| | Criminal | CR-Capital Offences | 1,073 | 1,519 | 1,256 | 1,336 |
| | | CR-Criminal Miscellaneous Applications | 43 | 596 | 588 | 51 |
| | | CR-Criminal Offences | 10,942 | 22,093 | 20,410 | 12,625 |
| Magistrate Grade 1 | | CR-Juvenile Capital | 89 | 76 | 37 | 128 |

| Court Performance for FY 2020/21 | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Court Level | Case Type | Case Category | Brought forward | Registered | Completed | Pending |
| | | CR-Juvenile Offences | 125 | 334 | 295 | 164 |
| | | CR-Minor offences | 4 | 5 | 8 | 1 |
| | | CR-Miscellaneous Causes | 2 | 8 | 10 | - |
| | | CR-Traffic Offences | 94 | 506 | 417 | 183 |
| | | Sub Total for Criminal Case Type | 12,372 | 25,137 | 23,021 | 14,488 |
| | | CV-Administration Causes | 352 | 1,000 | 948 | 404 |
| | | CV-Civil Appeals | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| | | CV-Civil Suits | 2,528 | 2,771 | 2,550 | 2,749 |
| | | CV-Divorce Appeal | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | | CV-Divorce Causes | 73 | 114 | 91 | 96 |
| | | CV-Election Petition Applications | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| | | CV-Election Petitions | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | | CV-Family Causes | 277 | 1,067 | 898 | 446 |
| | | CV-Mediation Cause | 2 | 59 | 18 | 43 |
| | | CV-Miscellaneous Applications | 455 | 1,245 | 1,175 | 525 |
| | | CV-Miscellaneous Causes | 114 | 843 | 817 | 140 |
| | | Sub Total for Civil Case Type | 3,811 | 7,104 | 6,504 | 4,411 |

Court Performance for FY 2020/21

| Court Level | Case Type | Case Category | Brought forward | Registered | Completed | Pending |
|-------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| | Family | FD-Administration Causes | 3 | 125 | 110 | 18 |
| | | FD-Civil Suits | 5 | 8 | 11 | 2 |
| | | FD-Divorce Causes | 3 | 8 | 8 | 3 |
| | | FD-Family Cause | 26 | 55 | 67 | 14 |
| | | FD-Mediation Cause | 1 | 18 | 14 | 5 |
| | | FD-Miscellaneous Applications | 1 | 24 | 22 | 3 |
| | Sub Total for Family Case Type | | 39 | 238 | 232 | 45 |
| | | LD-Civil Appeals | 26 | - | - | 26 |
| | | LD-Civil Suits | 4,143 | 1,601 | 1,279 | 4,465 |
| | | LD-Mediation Cause | 234 | 96 | 120 | 210 |
| | | LD-Miscellaneous Applications | 716 | 490 | 550 | 656 |
| | | LD-Miscellaneous Causes | 50 | 38 | 26 | 62 |
| | Sub Total for Land Case Type | | 5,169 | 2,225 | 1,975 | 5,419 |
| | | SC-Demand Notice | 1,352 | 218 | 210 | 1,360 |
| | | SC-Small Claims Procedure | 26 | 729 | 632 | 123 |
| | Sub Total for Type Small Claims Procedure cases | | 1,378 | 947 | 842 | 1,483 |
| | Sub Total for Magistrate Grade 1 | | 22,769 | 35,651 | 32,574 | 25,846 |

Court Performance for FY 2020/21

| Court Level | Case Type | Case Category | Brought forward | Registered | Completed | Pending |
|--------------------|--|--|-----------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| Magistrate Grade 2 | Criminal | CR-Capital Offences | 7 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| | | CR-Criminal Miscellaneous Applications | 1 | 53 | 42 | 12 |
| | | CR-Criminal Offences | 519 | 1,588 | 1,746 | 361 |
| | | CR-Juvenile Capitals | - | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| | | CR-Juvenile Offences | - | 15 | 13 | 2 |
| | | CR-Traffic Offences | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| | | Sub Total for Criminal Case Type | 527 | 1,662 | 1,807 | 382 |
| | Civil/Family | CV-Administration Causes | 12 | 10 | 17 | 5 |
| | | CV-Civil Suits | 72 | 71 | 42 | 101 |
| | | CV-Divorce Causes | - | 2 | 2 | - |
| CV-Family Causes | | 5 | 22 | 15 | 12 | |
| | Sub Total for Civil Case Type | 89 | 124 | 94 | 119 | |
| | Land (Handled by Grade I Magistrates) | 35 | 176 | 128 | 83 | |
| | LD-Miscellaneous Applications | 1 | 10 | 10 | 1 | |
| | LD-Miscellaneous Causes | - | 2 | 2 | - | |

Court Performance for FY 2020/21

| Court Level | Case Type | Case Category | Brought forward | Registered | Completed | Pending |
|-------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| | Family | FD-Administration Causes | 3 | 125 | 110 | 18 |
| | | FD-Civil Suits | 5 | 8 | 11 | 2 |
| | | FD-Divorce Causes | 3 | 8 | 8 | 3 |
| | | FD-Family Cause | 26 | 55 | 67 | 14 |
| | | FD-Mediation Cause | 1 | 18 | 14 | 5 |
| | | FD-Miscellaneous Applications | 1 | 24 | 22 | 3 |
| | Sub Total for Family Case Type | | 39 | 238 | 232 | 45 |
| | | LD-Civil Appeals | 26 | - | - | 26 |
| | | LD-Civil Suits | 4,143 | 1,601 | 1,279 | 4,465 |
| | | LD-Mediation Cause | 234 | 96 | 120 | 210 |
| | | LD-Miscellaneous Applications | 716 | 490 | 550 | 656 |
| | | LD-Miscellaneous Causes | 50 | 38 | 26 | 62 |
| | Sub Total for Land Case Type | | 5,169 | 2,225 | 1,975 | 5,419 |
| | | SC-Demand Notice | 1,352 | 218 | 210 | 1,360 |
| | | SC-Small Claims Procedure | 26 | 729 | 632 | 123 |
| | Sub Total for Type Small Claims Procedure cases | | 1,378 | 947 | 842 | 1,483 |
| | Sub Total for Magistrate Grade 1 | | 22,769 | 35,651 | 32,574 | 25,846 |

| Court Performance for FY 2020/21 | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|------------|-----------|---------|-----|
| Court Level | Case Type | Case Category | Brought forward | Registered | Completed | Pending | |
| Magistrate Grade 2 | Criminal | CR-Capital Offences | 7 | 2 | 4 | 5 | |
| | | CR-Criminal Miscellaneous Applications | 1 | 53 | 42 | 12 | |
| | | CR-Criminal Offences | 519 | 1,588 | 1,746 | 361 | |
| | | CR-Juvenile Capitals | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | |
| | | CR-Juvenile Offences | - | 15 | 13 | 2 | |
| | | CR-Traffic Offences | - | 1 | 1 | - | |
| | | Sub Total for Criminal Case Type | | 527 | 1,662 | 1,807 | 382 |
| | Civil/Family | | CV-Administration Causes | 12 | 10 | 17 | 5 |
| | | | CV-Civil Suits | 72 | 71 | 42 | 101 |
| | | | CV-Divorce Causes | - | 2 | 2 | - |
| | | CV-Family Causes | 5 | 22 | 15 | 12 | |
| | | CV-Miscellaneous Applications | - | 10 | 9 | 1 | |
| | | CV-Miscellaneous Cause | - | 9 | 9 | - | |
| | Sub Total for Civil Case Type | | 89 | 124 | 94 | 119 | |
| | Land (Handled by Grade I Magistrates) | | 35 | 176 | 128 | 83 | |
| | | LD-Miscellaneous Applications | 1 | 10 | 10 | 1 | |
| | | LD-Miscellaneous Causes | - | 2 | 2 | - | |

| Court Performance for FY 2020/21 | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Court Level | Case Type | Case Category | Brought forward | Registered | Completed | Pending |
| | Sub Total for Land Case Type | | 36 | 188 | 140 | 84 |
| | Sub Total for Magistrate Grade 2 | | 652 | 1,974 | 2,041 | 585 |
| Grand Total for All Case Categories | | | 152,582 | 165,347 | 156,875 | 161,054 |

Table 19: Case Age at the Supreme Court as at 30th June, 2021

| CASE TYPE | under 1 year | Greater than 1 but Less than 2 years | Between 2 and 5 years | Between 5 and 10 years | above 10 years | Total Pending | Total Case Backlog | %age Backlog |
|--|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Criminal | 107 | 110 | 164 | 77 | 20 | 478 | 261 | 55 |
| Civil | 80 | 32 | 21 | 4 | 0 | 136 | 24 | 18 |
| Total Pending for Supreme Court | 187 | 141 | 185 | 81 | 20 | 614 | 286 | 47 |

Table 20: Case Age at Court of Appeal/ Constitutional Court as at 30th June, 2021

| CASE TYPE | under 1 year | Greater than 1 but Less than 2 years | Between 2 and 5 years | Between 5 and 10 years | above 10 years | Total Pending | Total Case Backlog | %age Backlog |
|--|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Criminal | 707 | 438 | 971 | 1,337 | 170 | 3,623 | 2,478 | 68 |
| Civil | 909 | 490 | 1,383 | 882 | 8 | 3,672 | 2,273 | 62 |
| Constitutional cases | 114 | 45 | 111 | 26 | 0 | 296 | 137 | 46 |
| Total Pending for Court of Appeal | 1,730 | 973 | 2,465 | 2,245 | 178 | 7,591 | 4,888 | 64 |

Table 21: Case Age at High Court Divisions as at 30th June, 2021

| Case type | under 1 year | Greater than 1 but Less than 2 years | Between 2 and 5 years | Between 5 and 10 years | above 10 years | Total Pending | Total Case Backlog | %age Backlog |
|---|---------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Anti-corruption | 99 | 46 | 79 | 11 | 0 | 235 | 90 | 38 |
| Commercial | 2,939 | 1,198 | 1,420 | 389 | 23 | 5,969 | 1,832 | 31 |
| Criminal | 968 | 558 | 711 | 247 | 118 | 2,602 | 1,076 | 41 |
| Civil | 2,229 | 909 | 1,078 | 295 | 17 | 4,528 | 1,390 | 31 |
| Family | 1,575 | 864 | 1,841 | 213 | 25 | 4,518 | 2,079 | 46 |
| International Crimes | 34 | 13 | 17 | 8 | 1 | 73 | 26 | 36 |
| Land | 4,495 | 2,020 | 3,545 | 755 | 133 | 10,948 | 4,433 | 40 |
| Total Pending for High Court Divisions | 12,339 | 5,608 | 8,691 | 1,918 | 317 | 28,873 | 10,926 | 38 |

Table 22: Case Age at High Court Circuits as at 30th June, 2021

| HIGH COURT | CASE TYPE | Under 1 year | Greater than 1 but Less than 2 years | Between 2 and 5 years | Between 5 and 10 years | Above 10 years | Total Pending | Total Case Backlog | %age Backlog |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Mubende - HCT | CRIMINAL | 24 | 90 | 126 | 4 | 16 | 259 | 145 | 56 |
| | CIVIL | 161 | 102 | 595 | 6 | 6 | 869 | 606 | 70 |
| | FAMILY | 126 | 56 | 28 | 1 | - | 212 | 30 | 14 |
| | LAND | 316 | 128 | 133 | 23 | 8 | 608 | 164 | 27 |
| Sub-total Pending Mubende HCT | | 626 | 375 | 881 | 34 | 30 | 1,946 | 945 | 49 |

| HIGH COURT | CASE TYPE | Under 1 year | Greater than 1 but Less than 2 years | Between 2 and 5 years | Between 5 and 10 years | Above 10 years | Total Pending | Total Case Backlog | %age Backlog |
|--|------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Fort Portal - HCT | CRIMINAL | 72 | 73 | 135 | 134 | 118 | 533 | 387 | 73 |
| | CIVIL | 120 | 61 | 126 | 180 | 524 | 1,011 | 830 | 82 |
| | FAMILY | 21 | 14 | 6 | - | - | 42 | 6 | 15 |
| | LAND | 107 | 85 | 105 | 100 | 0 | 397 | 205 | 52 |
| | EXECUTION | 0 | 0 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 50 |
| Sub-total Pending Fort Portal HCT | | 319 | 235 | 374 | 413 | 642 | 1,984 | 1,430 | 72 |
| Gulu - HCT | CRIMINAL | 100 | 131 | 300 | 215 | 69 | 815 | 584 | 72 |
| | CIVIL | 173 | 129 | 430 | 288 | 59 | 1,078 | 776 | 72 |
| | FAMILY | 20 | 11 | 11 | - | - | 42 | 11 | 27 |
| | LAND | 105 | 49 | 83 | 3 | - | 240 | 86 | 36 |
| | EXECUTION | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Sub-total Pending Gulu HCT | | 398 | 320 | 825 | 506 | 127 | 2,176 | 1,458 | 67 |
| Jinja - HCT | CRIMINAL | 156 | 188 | 436 | 160 | 110 | 1,050 | 706 | 67 |
| | CIVIL | 666 | 588 | 1,463 | 514 | 251 | 3,481 | 2,228 | 64 |
| | LAND | 80 | 56 | 123 | 77 | 13 | 349 | 213 | 61 |
| Sub-total Pending Jinja HCT | | 902 | 832 | 2,022 | 751 | 374 | 4,882 | 3,148 | 64 |
| Mbale - HCT | CRIMINAL | 33 | 23 | 54 | 42 | 53 | 205 | 149 | 73 |
| | CIVIL | 179 | 132 | 245 | 203 | 51 | 809 | 498 | 62 |
| | FAMILY | 4 | 4 | 6 | 3 | - | 17 | 9 | 54 |
| | COMMERCIAL | 9 | 7 | 11 | 8 | - | 34 | 18 | 54 |

| HIGH COURT | CASE TYPE | Under 1 year | Greater than 1 but Less than 2 years | Between 2 and 5 years | Between 5 and 10 years | Above 10 years | Total Pending | Total Case Backlog | %age Backlog |
|------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | LAND | 20 | 9 | 21 | 9 | 0 | 60 | 31 | 51 |
| | Sub-total Pending Mbale HCT | 245 | 175 | 337 | 265 | 104 | 1,125 | 705 | 63 |
| | CRIMINAL | 272 | 173 | 205 | 100 | - | 750 | 305 | 41 |
| | CIVIL | 442 | 271 | 303 | 247 | 44 | 1,308 | 595 | 45 |
| | FAMILY | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 3 | 1 | 25 |
| | LAND | 104 | 31 | 26 | 6 | 1 | 168 | 33 | 20 |
| | Sub-total Pending Mbarara HCT | 819 | 476 | 535 | 354 | 45 | 2,229 | 934 | 42 |
| | CRIMINAL | 79 | 48 | 66 | 1 | 0 | 194 | 67 | 35 |
| | CIVIL | 171 | 96 | 124 | 15 | 1 | 407 | 140 | 34 |
| | FAMILY | 43 | 15 | 5 | - | - | 63 | 5 | 8 |
| | LAND | 90 | 34 | 16 | 0 | - | 140 | 16 | 11 |
| | Sub-total Pending Masaka HCT | 383 | 193 | 211 | 16 | 2 | 804 | 228 | 28 |
| | CRIMINAL | 114 | 21 | 93 | 97 | 17 | 341 | 207 | 61 |
| | CIVIL | 160 | 92 | 232 | 252 | 237 | 973 | 721 | 74 |
| | FAMILY | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | - | 5 | 3 | 50 |
| | LAND | 52 | 28 | 53 | 10 | 1 | 144 | 64 | 44 |
| | Sub-total Pending Arua HCT | 327 | 142 | 381 | 359 | 255 | 1,464 | 995 | 68 |
| | CRIMINAL | 160 | 67 | 245 | 112 | 3 | 586 | 360 | 61 |
| | CIVIL | 103 | 116 | 336 | 308 | 43 | 907 | 688 | 76 |

| HIGH COURT | CASE TYPE | Under 1 year | Greater than 1 but Less than 2 years | Between 2 and 5 years | Between 5 and 10 years | Above 10 years | Total Pending | Total Case Backlog | %age Backlog |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | FAMILY | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 33 |
| | LAND | 3 | 5 | 7 | - | - | 15 | 7 | 48 |
| | Sub-total Pending Soroti HCT | 266 | 189 | 589 | 420 | 47 | 1,511 | 1,056 | 70 |
| Lira - HCT | CRIMINAL | 156 | 61 | 230 | 120 | 18 | 585 | 368 | 63 |
| | CIVIL | 214 | 71 | 153 | 248 | 39 | 725 | 440 | 61 |
| | FAMILY | 21 | 10 | 5 | - | - | 36 | 5 | 15 |
| | LAND | 91 | 32 | 80 | 42 | 0 | 245 | 123 | 50 |
| | EXECUTION | 3 | 1 | 3 | - | - | 7 | 3 | 44 |
| | Sub-total Pending Lira HCT | 485 | 174 | 472 | 410 | 58 | 1,599 | 940 | 59 |
| Kabale - HCT | CRIMINAL | 7 | 60 | 124 | 23 | 1 | 214 | 147 | 69 |
| | CIVIL | 29 | 64 | 73 | 11 | 1 | 177 | 85 | 48 |
| | FAMILY | 2 | 11 | 8 | - | - | 21 | 8 | 38 |
| | LAND | 6 | 7 | 0 | - | - | 13 | 0 | 3 |
| | EXECUTION | 4 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 19 | 11 | 56 |
| | Sub-total Pending Kabale HCT | 49 | 146 | 211 | 35 | 4 | 445 | 251 | 56 |
| Masindi - HCT | CRIMINAL | 66 | 92 | 66 | 168 | 271 | 663 | 505 | 76 |
| | CIVIL | 173 | 124 | 164 | 135 | 41 | 637 | 340 | 53 |
| | FAMILY | - | 5 | 3 | - | - | 8 | 3 | 36 |
| | LAND | 110 | 139 | 205 | 107 | 13 | 574 | 325 | 57 |

| HIGH COURT | CASE TYPE | Under 1 year | Greater than 1 but Less than 2 years | Between 2 and 5 years | Between 5 and 10 years | Above 10 years | Total Pending | Total Case Backlog | %age Backlog |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Sub-total Pending Masindi HCT | | 349 | 360 | 438 | 410 | 325 | 1,881 | 1,173 | 62 |
| Mukono High court | CRIMINAL | 580 | 208 | 227 | 3 | 23 | 1,040 | 253 | 24 |
| | CIVIL | 378 | 287 | 201 | 1 | - | 867 | 202 | 23 |
| | FAMILY | 337 | 182 | 231 | 3 | 11 | 763 | 244 | 32 |
| | LAND | 1,085 | 670 | 583 | 3 | 10 | 2,351 | 595 | 25 |
| Sub-total Pending Mukono HCT | | 2,380 | 1,346 | 1,241 | 10 | 44 | 5,020 | 1,294 | 26 |
| Mpigi High Court | CRIMINAL | 140 | 16 | 2 | - | 4 | 162 | 6 | 4 |
| | CIVIL | 65 | 31 | 18 | - | - | 114 | 18 | 16 |
| | FAMILY | 217 | 98 | 56 | - | - | 372 | 56 | 15 |
| | LAND | 603 | 339 | 392 | - | 1 | 1,335 | 393 | 29 |
| | EXECUTION | 8 | 31 | - | - | - | 39 | - | - |
| Sub-total Pending Mpigi HCT | | 1,032 | 517 | 468 | - | 5 | 2,022 | 473 | 23 |
| Total pending for High court circuits | | 8,580 | 5,480 | 8,985 | 3,983 | 2,060 | 29,088 | 15,028 | 52 |

Table 23: Backlog Status for Chief Magistrate, Magistrate Grade One Courts and Grade Two Courts as at 30th June, 2021

| Court Level | Case Type | Backlog | Pending |
|---|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| Chief Magistrates Courts | Criminal | 5,406 | 33,451 |
| | Civil | 3,924 | 23,794 |
| | Family | 11 | 268 |
| | Land | 6,263 | 10,944 |
| Sub Total for Chief Magistrates Courts | | 15,604 | 68,457 |
| Grade 1 Magistrates Courts | Criminal | 1,605 | 14,488 |
| | Civil | 573 | 5,894 |
| | Family | 12 | 45 |
| | Land | 2,707 | 5,419 |
| Sub Total for Magistrates Grade 1 Courts | | 4,896 | 25,846 |
| Grade 2 Magistrates Courts | Criminal | 39 | 382 |
| | Civil | 34 | 116 |
| | Family | 1 | 3 |
| | Land | 46 | 84 |
| Sub Total for Magistrates Grade 2 Courts | | 120 | 585 |

Source: Monthly Case Returns

Table 24: Summary table showing complaints received and handled by the Office of the Hon. The Principal Judge

| Month | Number of Complaints received | Number of Complaints Acted upon | Number of Pending Complaints | Percentage Performance | Reason for Pending Complaints |
|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| July 2020 | 43 | 43 | None | 100% | N/A |
| August 2020 | 61 | 61 | None | 100% | N/A |
| September 2020 | 59 | 59 | None | 100% | N/A |
| October 2020 | 52 | 52 | None | 100% | N/A |
| November 2020 | 64 | 64 | None | 100% | N/A |
| December 2020 | 39 | 39 | None | 100% | N/A |
| January 2021 | 53 | 53 | None | 100% | N/A |
| February 2021 | 60 | 60 | None | 100% | N/A |
| March 2021 | 57 | 57 | None | 100% | N/A |
| April 2021 | 55 | 55 | None | 100% | N/A |
| May 2021 | 37 | 37 | None | 100% | N/A |
| June 2021 | 42 | 28 | 14 | 66.70% | Still under investigation/perusal of files |
| TOTAL | 623 | 609 | 14 | 97.70% | 2.30% |

Annex 2: List of the Justices of the Supreme Court & Court of Appeal, Judges of the High Court, Judicial officers of the lower bench and Administrative staff of the Judiciary

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

| S/No. | NAME | |
|-------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Hon. Mr. Justice Alfonse Chigamoy Owiny - Dollo | CHIEF JUSTICE / HEAD OF COURT |
| 2. | Hon. Lady Justice Dr. Esther Kisaakye | |
| 3. | Hon. Lady Justice Stella Arach-Amoko | |
| 4. | Hon. Mr. Justice Rubby Aweri Opio | |
| 5. | Hon. Lady Justice Faith Essy Mwendha | |
| 6. | Hon. Lady Justice Prof. Lillian Tibatemwa Ekirikubinza | |
| 7. | Hon. Mr. Justice Paul Kahaibale Mugamba | |
| 8. | Hon. Mr. Justice Ezekiel Muhanguzi | |
| 9. | Hon. Lady Justice Percy Night Tuhaise | |
| 10. | Hon. Mr. Justice Mike Chibita | |

JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF APPEAL

| S/No. | NAME | |
|-------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Hon. Mr. Justice Richard Buteera | DEPUTY CHIEF JUSTICE / HEAD OF COURT |
| 2. | Hon. Mr. Justice Kenneth Kakuru | |
| 3. | Hon. Mr. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire | |
| 4. | Hon. Mr. Justice Fredrick Martin Stephen Egonda-Ntende | |
| 5. | Hon. Lady Justice Elizabeth Musoke | |
| 6. | Hon. Mr. Justice Cheborion Barishaki | |
| 7. | Hon. Lady Justice Hellen Abulu Obura | |
| 8. | Hon. Lady Justice Dr. Catherine K. Bamugemereire | |
| 9. | Hon. Mr. Justice Stephen Musota | |
| 10. | Hon. Mr. Justice Madrama Izama Christopher | |
| 11. | Hon. Mr. Justice Kibeedi Muzamiru Mutangula | |
| 12. | Hon. Lady Justice Irene Mulyagonja | |
| 13. | Hon. Lady Justice Monica Kalyegira Mugenyi | |

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT

| S/No. | NAME | COURT |
|-------|--|---|
| 1. | Hon. Dr. Justice Flavian Zeija | PRINCIPAL JUDGE / HEAD OF COURT |
| 2. | Hon. Mr. Justice David Kutosi Wangutusi | Head INTERNATIONAL CRIMES DIV. |
| 3. | Hon. Mr. Justice Lawrence Gidudu | Head ANTI-CORRUPTION DIVISION |
| 4. | Hon. Lady Justice Jane F.B. Kiggundu | Resident Judge MBARARA |
| 5. | Hon. Dr. Justice Joseph Murangira | Judge FAMILY DIVISION |
| 6. | Hon. Dr. Justice Andrew Bashaija | Deputy Head INTERNATIONAL CRIMES DIVISION |
| 7. | Hon. Mr. Justice Nyanzi Yasin | Judge LAND DIVISION |
| 8. | Hon. Dr. Justice Henry Peter Adonyo | Senior Resident Judge SOROTI |
| 9. | Hon. Lady Justice Margaret Tibulya | Deputy Head ANTI-CORRUPTION DIVISION |
| 10. | Hon. Lady Justice Elizabeth Jane Alividza | Senior Resident Judge FORT PORTAL |
| 11. | Hon. Mr. Justice Godfrey Namundi | Senior Resident Judge MBALE |
| 12. | Hon. Lady Justice Henrietta Wolayo | Resident Judge MUBENDE |
| 13. | Hon. Mr. Justice David Batema | Senior Resident Judge MUKONO |
| 14. | Hon. Mr. Justice John Eudes Keitirima | Head LAND DIVISION |
| 15. | Hon. Mr. Justice Henry Kawesa Isabirye | Deputy Head LAND DIVISION |
| 16. | Hon. Lady Justice Elizabeth Kibula Kabanda | Resident Judge MUKONO |
| 17. | Hon. Lady Justice Damalie Lwanga | Executive Director, JUDICIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE |

| | | |
|-----|--|-------------------------------------|
| 18. | Hon. Lady Justice Lydia Mugambe Ssali | LEAVE |
| 19. | Hon. Mr. Justice Duncan Gaswaga | Deputy Head COMMERCIAL DIVISION |
| 20. | Hon. Mr. Justice Vincent Okwanga | Judge INTERNAT'L CRIMES DIVISION |
| 21. | Hon. Lady Justice Alexandra Nkonge Rugadya | Judge LAND DIVISION |
| 22. | Hon. Dr. Lady Justice Winfred Nabisinde | Resident Judge JINJA |
| 23. | Hon. Lady Justice Eva Luswata | Senior Resident Judge JINJA |
| 24. | Hon. Mr. Justice Michael Elubu | Head CRIMINAL DIVISION |
| 25. | Hon. Lady Justice Margaret Mutonyi | Judge CRIMINAL DIVISION |
| 26. | Hon. Mr. Justice David Matovu | Head FAMILY DIVISION |
| 27. | Hon. Lady Justice Patricia Basaza Wasswa | Judge LAND DIVISION |
| 28. | Hon. Lady Justice Ketrach Kitarisiibwa Katunguka | Deputy Head FAMILY DIVISION |
| 29. | Hon. Mr. Justice Moses Kawumi Kazibwe | Resident Judge KABALE |
| 30. | Hon. Mr. Justice Stephen Mubiru | Head COMMERCIAL DIVISION |
| 31. | Hon. Lady Justice Anne Mugenyi Bitature | Judge COMMERCIAL DIVISION |
| 32. | Hon. Lady Justice Susan Okalany | Judge INTERNATIONAL CRIMES DIVISION |
| 33. | Hon. Mr. Justice Oyuko Anthony Ojok | Resident Judge MPIGI |
| 34. | Hon. Mr. Justice Gadenya Paul Wolimbwa | ON LEAVE |
| 35. | Hon. Mr. Justice Alex Mackay Ajiji | Resident Judge GULU |
| 36. | Hon. Lady Justice Cornelia Kakooza Sabiiti | Judge LAND DIVISION |
| 37. | Hon. Mr. Justice Asimwe Tadeo | Deputy Head CRIMINAL DIVISION |
| 38. | Hon. Lady Justice Olive Kazaarwe Mukwaya | Judge LAND DIVISION |
| 39. | Hon. Mr. Justice Musa Sekaana | Head CIVIL DIVISION |
| 40. | Hon. Lady Justice Joyce Kavuma | Senior Resident Judge MBARARA |
| 41. | Hon. Mr. Justice Emmanuel Baguma | Deputy Head CIVIL DIVISION |
| 42. | Hon. Mr. Justice Richard Wejuli Wabwire | Judge COMMERCIAL DIVISION |
| 43. | Hon. Lady Justice Esta Nambayo | Judge CIVIL DIVISION |
| 44. | Hon. Mr. Justice Isaac Muwata | Resident Judge LIRA |
| 45. | Hon. Mr. Justice Isah Serunkuma | Resident Judge ARUA |
| 46. | Hon. Mr. Justice Vincent Emmy Mugabo | Resident Judge Fort Portal |
| 47. | Hon. Mr. Justice Phillip Odoki | Judge CIVIL DIVISION |
| 48. | Hon. Lady Justice Immaculate Busingye | Judge LAND DIVISION |
| 49. | Hon. Lady Justice Susan Abinyo | Judge COMMERCIAL DIVISION |
| 50. | Hon. Mr. Justice Byaruhanga Jesse Rugyema | Resident Judge MASINDI |
| 51. | Hon. Mr. Justice Boniface Wamala | Judge CIVIL DIVISION |
| 52. | Hon. Lady Justice Jane Okuo | Judge ANTI-CORRUPTION DIVISION |
| 53. | Hon. Lady Justice Jeanne Rwakakooko | Judge COMMERCIAL DIVISION |
| 54. | Hon. Lady Justice Katamba Victoria Nakintu Nkwanga | Resident Judge MASAKA |
| 55. | Hon. Lady Justice Margaret Apiny | Resident Judge MBALE |

JUDGES OF THE INDUSTRIAL COURT

| S/No. | NAME | COURT |
|-------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | Hon. Mr. Justice Ruhinda Asaph Ntegye | Chief Judge INDUSTRIAL COURT |
| 2. | Hon. Lady Justice Linda Tumusiime | Judge INDUSTRIAL COURT |

CHIEF REGISTRAR

| S/No. | NAME | COURT |
|-------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Ms. Langa Sarah Siu | CHIEF REGISTRAR |

REGISTRARS

| S/No. | NAME | COURT |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Mr. Kisawuzi Elias Omar | MEDIATION |
| 2. | Mr. Chemutai Tom | RESEARCH AND TRAINING, JTI |
| 3. | Ms. Ssali Harriet Nalukwago | SUPREME COURT |
| 4. | Mr. Kwizera Amos | PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT |

| | | |
|----|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 5. | Mr. Emokor Samuel | REGISTRAR HIGH COURT |
| 6. | Ms. Kanyange Susan | COURT OF APPEAL |
| 7. | Ms. Nassuna Flavia Matovu | INSPECTOR OF COURTS |

DEPUTY REGISTRARS

| S/No. | NAME | COURT |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Ms. Bareebe Rosemary Ngabirano | MAGISTRATES AFFAIRS |
| 2. | Ms. Nabaggala Sylvia Mbuga | INDUSTRIAL COURT |
| 3. | Mr. Lawrence Tweyanze | INSPECTORATE OF COURTS |
| 4. | Mr. Angualia Moses Gabriel | JTI, TRAINING |
| 5. | Dr. Nakibuule Gladys Kisekka | JUDICIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE, RESEARCH |
| 6. | Mr. Waninda Fred K.B | JINJA High Court |
| 7. | Ms. Ikit Mary | MUKONO High Court |
| 8. | Dr. Nkonge Agnes | MASAKA High Court |
| 9. | Ms. Khainza Eleanor Mary | MAGISTRATES AFFAIRS |
| 10. | Mr. Festo Nsenga | CRIMINAL DIVISION |
| 11. | Ms. Nabakooza Flavia | COMMERCIAL DIVISION (<i>In-charge</i>) |
| 12. | Mr. Kaweesa Godfrey | MUBENDE High Court |
| 13. | Ms. Kisakye Mary Lukwago Kaitesi | COURT OF APPEAL |
| 14. | Mr. Ayebare Thadius Tumwebaze | PRIVATE LEGAL SECRETARY TO CHIEF JUSTICE |
| 15. | Ms. Atingu Beatrice Stella | INTERNATIONAL CRIMES DIVISION |
| 16. | Mr. Karemani Jamson Karemera | CIVIL DIVISION/PRO |
| 17. | Ms. Ajo Hellen | FAMILY DIVISION (<i>In-charge</i>) |
| 18. | Ms. Babirye Mary | MEDIATION REGISTRY |
| 19. | Ms. Lamunu Pamela Ocaya | ANTI-CORRUPTION COURT |
| 20. | Ms. Natukunda Janeva | LAND DIVISION (<i>In-charge</i>) |
| 21. | Ms. Hatanga Juliet Harty | COMMERCIAL DIVISION |
| 22. | Ms. Katushabe Prossy | FAMILY DIVISION |
| 23. | Dr. Mushabe Alex Karocho | PRIVATE LEGAL SEC. TO DCJ / APPELLATE MEDIATION |
| 24. | Mr. Ntalo Nasulu Hussein | GULU High Court |
| 25. | Mr. Edoku John Paul | REGISTRY OF PLANNING, RES. & DEV'T |
| OTHER Deputy Registrars | | |
| 26. | Ms. Kawuma Cissy Mudhasi | INTERDICTION |
| 27. | Mr. Nizeyimana Deo | INTERDICTION |

ASSISTANT REGISTRARS

| S/No. | NAME | COURT |
|-------|----------------------------|--|
| 1. | Ms. Atukwasa Justine | MPIGI High Court |
| 2. | Ms. Sempala Dorothy Lwanga | INSPECTORATE OF COURTS |
| 3. | Mr. Twinomuhwezi Henry | COURT OF APPEAL |
| 4. | Mr. Didas Muhumuza | SUPREME COURT |
| 5. | Mr. Ssalaam Godfrey Ngobi | LIRA High Court |
| 6. | Mr. Kintu Simon Zirintusa | LAND DIVISION |
| 7. | Mr. Sayuni David | MASINDI High Court |
| 8. | Ms. Amoko Patricia | PRIVATE LEGAL SECRETARY TO CHIEF REGISTRAR |
| 9. | Ms. Chemeri Jessica | SOROTI High Court |
| 10. | Dr. Lubowa Daniel | ARUA High Court |
| 11. | Mr. Matenga Dawa Francis | FORT PORTAL High Court |

CHIEF MAGISTRATES

| S/No. | NAME | COURT |
|----------------------|---------------------|---|
| ON ASSIGNMENT | | |
| 1. | Ms. Bucyana Lillian | SMALL CLAIMS (<i>Ag. Asst. Registrar</i>) |
| 2. | Ms. Alum Agnes | CIVIL DIVISION (<i>Ag. Asst. Registrar</i>) |
| 3. | Mr. Kakooza Elias | LAND DIVISION (<i>Ag. Asst. Registrar</i>) |
| 4. | Mr. Twakyire Samuel | MBARARA (HC/CM) |

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| 5. | Mr. Borore Julius Kyaka | KABALE HC/CM, & KISORO CM |
| 6. | Mr. Ereemye Jumire James Mawanda | MBALE HC/CM & BUBULO, SIRONKO CM |
| 7. | Dr. Omalla Felix | CHAMBERS OF REGISTRAR HIGH COURT |
| IN MAGISTERIAL AREAS | | |
| 8. | Ms. Nabaasa Ruth | MPIGI/GOMBE |
| 9. | Mr. Kaggwa John Francis | MUBENDE |
| 10. | Mr. Kule Moses Lubangula | FORT PORTAL |
| 11. | Ms. Mponye Kolya Sarah | NAKASONGOLA |
| 12. | Ms. Agwero Catherine | JINJA/KAMULI |
| 13. | Mr. Yeteise Charles | MASAKA/KANONI/KALANGALA/RAKAI/ SEMBABULE |
| 14. | Ms. Ayo Miriam Eddy Okello | BUGANDA ROAD |
| 15. | Ms. Nakitende Juliet | ENTEBBE/KAJJANSI |
| 16. | Dr. Singiza Douglas Karekona | NAKAWA |
| 17. | Ms. Nasambu Esther Rebecca | MENGO |
| 18. | Ms. Amono Monica | BUSHENYI/BUHWEJU/MITOOMA |
| 19. | Ms. Nakadama Esther Lydia Mubiru | WAKISO |
| 20. | Mr. Munobe Samuel | LUWERO |
| 21. | Mr. Ssejamba Deogratus | MASINDI/BULIISA/KIRYANDONGO |
| 22. | Ms. Mugala Jane | NABWERU/KASANGATI |
| 23. | Mr. Kagoda Moses S. Ntende | IBANDA/KIRUHURA |
| 24. | Ms. Akullo Elizabeth Ogwal | KITGUM |
| 25. | Mr. Obong George | ARUA |
| 26. | Mr. Teko Lokeris Godfrey | KAPCHORWA |
| 27. | Mr. Sayekwo Emmy G. | MOROTO/KOTIDO/NAKAPIRIPIT |
| 28. | Ms. Mulondo Mastula | MITYANA |
| 29. | Ms. Nanteza Zulaika | IGANGA/MAYUGE/BUGIRI |
| 30. | Ms. Kamasanyu Gladys Musenze | STANDARDS AND UTILITIES COURT |
| 31. | Ms. Tusiime Sarah Bashajja | MUKONO/KAYUNGA |
| 32. | Mr. Bamuhiga Patric | ISINGIRO |
| 33. | Mr. Talisuna Patrick | BUSIA |
| 34. | Ms. Ajuna Doreen | TORORO |
| 35. | Ms. Basemera Sarah Anne | MAKINDYE |
| 36. | Mr. Barigye Said | GULU/NWOYA |
| 37. | Ms. Aciro Joan | ANTI-CORRUPTION DIVISION |
| 38. | Mr. Abiti Samson Loum | LIRA/APAC |
| 39. | Mr. Opio James | HOIMA |
| 40. | Mr. Baligeya Moses Mufumbiro | KIBOGA |
| 41. | Ms. Mbabazi Edith Mary | RUKUNGIRI |
| 42. | Ms. Aanyu Margaret | SOROTI/KABERAMAIDO/KATAKWI |
| 43. | Ms. Amabilis Stella Maris | LUGAZI |
| 44. | Mr. Kayizzi Ronald | MOYO |
| OTHER CHIEF MAGISTRATES | | |
| 45. | Ms. Okeny Susanne Abwoch | STUDY LEAVE |
| ACTING CHIEF MAGISTRATES | | |
| 46. | Mr. Mukanza Robert | NEBBI/PAKWACH |
| 47. | Mr. Muggaga John Kavuma | KAMULI |
| 48. | Ms. Nvanungi Sylvia | PALLISA/BUDAKA |
| 49. | Mr. Semondo Benson | KIRA |
| 50. | Ms. Nambozo Joy | KYENJOJO |
| 51. | Mr. Okumu Jude Muwone | KASESE |
| 52. | Mr. Watyekere George W. | KUMI |
| 53. | Mr. Muhimbise Gordon | NTUNGAMO |

MAGISTRATES GRADE ONE

| No | NAME | COURT |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| ON ASSIGNMENT | | |
| 1. | Mr. Lochomin Peter Fred | PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO CJ |
| 2. | Ms. Atim Sheilla Gloria | Head, CJ RESEARCH TEAM |
| 3. | Mr. Mwesigye Julius | PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO PJ |
| 4. | Mr. Gakyaro Mpirwe Allan | PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO CR |
| 5. | Mr. Bwambale Daniel Busathiro | LAW REPORTING OFFICER I, JTI |
| 6. | Ms. Naigaga Winfred Kyobiika | LAW REPORTING OFFICER II, JTI |
| 7. | Ms. Karamagi Pamela May | RESEARCH, JTI |
| 1. ANTI-CORRUPTION COURT | | |
| 8. | Ms. Namusoby Sarah | ANTI-CORRUPTION COURT |
| 9. | Mr. Asimwe Abert | ANTI-CORRUPTION COURT |
| 10. | Mr. Mushebebe Moses Nabende (Principal Magistrate) | ANTI-CORRUPTION COURT |
| 2. ALEBTONG Magisterial Area | | |
| 11. | Ms. Aber Irene | APALA/OTUKE caretaking ALEBTONG |
| | Vacant | ABAKO |
| | Vacant | ORUMU |
| | Vacant | ADWARI |
| | Vacant | ALOI |
| | Vacant | OKWANG |
| | Vacant | AMUGO |
| | Vacant | OLILIM |
| | Vacant | OMORO |
| 3. APAC Magisterial Area | | |
| 12. | Ms. Koluo Catherine Elayu | APAC |
| 13. | Ms. Adong Molly Alice | ADUKU |
| | Vacant | CHAWENTE |
| | Vacant | CHEGERE |
| | Vacant | IBUJE |
| | Vacant | INOMO |
| | Vacant | NAMBIESO |
| 4. ARUA Magisterial Area | | |
| 14. | Mr. Kedi Paul | ARUA |
| 15. | Ms. Adong Suzan | ARUA |
| | Vacant | LOGIRI |
| | Vacant | MADI-OKOLO |
| | Vacant | OKOLO |
| | Vacant | RHINO CAMP |
| | Vacant | ADUMI |
| | Vacant | ARIVU |
| | Vacant | ODRAVU |
| 5. BUBULO Magisterial Area | | |
| 16. | Ms. Najjuko Evelyn | BUBULO/BUDUDA Caretaking |
| | Vacant | BUPOTO |
| 6. BUDAKA Magisterial Area | | |
| 17. | Ms. Namisi Hope | BUDAKA |
| | Vacant | KIBUKU |
| | Vacant | IKI IKI |
| 7. BUGANDA ROAD Magisterial Area | | |
| 18. | Mr. Muhumuza Asuman | BUGANDA ROAD |
| 19. | Ms. Karungi Doreen Olga | BUGANDA ROAD |
| 20. | Mr. Otwao Fidelis | BUGANDA ROAD |
| 21. | Mr. Tuhimbise Valerian (Snr Mag.) | CITY HALL (In-charge) |
| 22. | Ms. Nabirye Fatumah | CITY HALL |

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| 23. | Mr. Alule Augustine Koma | LDC COURT |
| 8. BUGIRI Magisterial Area | | |
| 24. | Mr. Achok Abrahams Moding | BUGIRI |
| | Vacant | NAMAYINGO |
| | Vacant | LUGALA |
| | Vacant | SIGULU ISLAND |
| 9. BUHWEJU Magisterial Area | | |
| 25. | Mr. Nzwebe Philip | BUHWEJU/NSIIKA |
| 10. BULIISAI Magisterial Area | | |
| 26. | Mr. Komakech Kenneth | BULIISA/BIISO |
| | Vacant | BUTYABA |
| | Vacant | WANSEKO |
| 11. BUNDIBUGYO Magisterial Area | | |
| 27. | Mr. Arinaitwe Elisha | BUNDIBUGYO |
| | Vacant | BUBANDI |
| 12. BUSHENYI Magisterial Area | | |
| 28. | Mr. Tindyebwa Kingi C. Adyeeri | BUSHENYI/RUBIRIZI |
| 29. | Ms. Mwali Stella | BUSHENYI/KAGANGO |
| | Vacant | KIBINGO |
| | Vacant | KITAGATA |
| 13. BUSIA Magisterial Area | | |
| 30. | Ms. Adelo Susan | BUSIA |
| | Vacant | LUMINO |
| | Vacant | MAJANJI |
| 14. GOMBE Magisterial Area | | |
| | Vacant | BULO |
| | Vacant | GOMBE |
| | Vacant | KIBIBI |
| 15. DOKOLO Magisterial Area | | |
| 31. | Ms. Kaibei Cherotich | DOKOLO |
| | Vacant | AMOLATAR |
| | Vacant | NAMASALE |
| | Vacant | APUTI |
| | Vacant | AWELO |
| | Vacant | BATA |
| | Vacant | KANGAI |
| | Vacant | KWERA |
| | Vacant | AGWATA |
| | Vacant | MUNTU |
| 16. ENTEBBE Magisterial Area | | |
| 32. | Ms. Kabugho Elizabeth | ENTEBBE |
| 33. | Ms. Sikhoya Naume | ENTEBBE |
| 34. | Ms. Okwong Stella Paculal | ENTEBBE |
| | Vacant | NKUMBA |
| 17. FORT PORTAL Magisterial Area | | |
| 35. | Mr. Mwesiga Dan | FORT PORTAL |
| 36. | Ms. Ayebare Daphine | FORT PORTAL |
| | Vacant | HAKIBAALLE |
| | Vacant | KIBIITO |
| | Vacant | RWIMI |
| 18. KANONI Magisterial Area | | |
| | Vacant | KABULASOKE |
| | Vacant | KANONI |
| | Vacant | KIRIRI |
| | Vacant | MADDU |

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| 19. GULU Magisterial Area | | |
| 37. | Mr. Kwizera Vian | GULU |
| 38. | Ms. Turibamwe Christine | GULU |
| | Vacant | OMORO |
| | Vacant | ASWA |
| | Vacant | BOBI |
| 20. HOIMA Magisterial Area | | |
| 39. | Ms. Esther Asiimwe | HOIMA |
| 40. | Ms. Nankya Winnie | HOIMA |
| | Vacant | KABWOYA |
| | Vacant | KIGOROBYA |
| | Vacant | KYANGWALI |
| | Vacant | BUSERUKA |
| 21. IBANDA Magisterial Area | | |
| 41. | Ms Owomugisha Siena | IBANDA |
| | Vacant | ISHONGORORO |
| 22. IGANGA Magisterial Area | | |
| 42. | Mr. Ndiwalana Yunusu | IGANGA |
| 43. | Ms. Nakato Josephine Ddembe | IGANGA |
| 44. | Ms. Nsaire Proscovia | BUSEMBATIA/NAMUTUMBA |
| 45. | Ms. Namae Irene | KALIRO |
| | Vacant | KIYUNGA |
| | Vacant | MAKUTU |
| | Vacant | NAMUNGALWE |
| | Vacant | KAITI |
| 23. ISINGIRO Magisterial Area | | |
| 46. | Mr. Muhangi Saverino G. Bugingo | ISINGIRO |
| | Vacant | BUKANGA |
| | Vacant | KABINGO |
| | Vacant | KIKAGATE |
| | Vacant | RUGAGA |
| 24. JINJA Magisterial Area | | |
| 47. | Ms. Kintu Christine Caroline | JINJA |
| 48. | Ms. Kambedha Lydia | JINJA |
| 49. | Mr. Nsobya Ronald Kamyia | JINJA |
| 50. | Mr. Wegoye Joel | JINJA |
| 51. | Ms. Nalungi Esther | BUGEMBE |
| | Vacant | KAGOMA |
| | Vacant | BUSEDDE |
| | Vacant | BUTAGAYA |
| | Vacant | KAKIRA |
| | Vacant | BUDONDO |
| 25. KABALE Magisterial Area | | |
| 52. | Mr. Rukundo Isaac | KABALE |
| 26. KABERAMAIDO Magisterial Area | | |
| | Vacant | KABERAMAIDO |
| | Vacant | KALAKI |
| | Vacant | OCHERO |
| | Vacant | OTUBOI |
| 27. KAJJANSI Magisterial Area | | |
| 53. | Mr. Gimugu Kabiri Kenneth | KAJJANSI |
| 54. | Ms. Birungi Phionah | KAJJANSI |
| | Vacant | KASANJE |
| 28. KALANGALA Magisterial Area | | |

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| 55. | Mr. Epobu Daniel | KALANGALA |
| | Vacant | BUKASA |
| 29. KAMULI Magisterial Area | | |
| 56. | Ms. Kyomugisha Evelyne Setrina | KAMULI |
| 57. | Ms. Sumaya Kasule | BUYENDE |
| | Vacant | KAGULU |
| | Vacant | MBULAMUTI |
| | Vacant | NAMASAGALI |
| | Vacant | NAMWENDWA |
| | Vacant | NAWANYAGO |
| | Vacant | BUGAYA |
| 30. KAMWENGE Magisterial Area | | |
| 58. | Mr. Kirya Martins | KAMWENGE |
| | Vacant | KAHUNGE |
| | Vacant | NKOMA |
| | Vacant | KICHECHE |
| 31. KANUNGU Magisterial Area | | |
| 59. | Mr. Mukobi Asanasio | KANUNGU |
| | Vacant | KIHIHI |
| 32. KAPCHORWA Magisterial Area | | |
| 60. | Mr. Opit Christopher | KAPCHORWA |
| 61. | Mr. Kibuuka Christian | BUKWO |
| | Vacant | KAPRORON |
| | Vacant | NGENGE |
| 33. KASANGATI Magisterial Area | | |
| 62. | Ms. Nsenge Roseline | KASANGATI |
| 34. KASESE Magisterial Area | | |
| 63. | Mr. Karakire Edgar | BWERA/LAKE KATWE |
| 64. | Mr. Nyakana Allan | KASESE |
| 35. KATAKWI Magisterial Area | | |
| 65. | Mr. Owino Paul Abdonson | KATAKWI/AMURIA |
| | Vacant | KAPELEBYONG |
| | Vacant | OBALANGA |
| | Vacant | ORONGO |
| | Vacant | WERA |
| | Vacant | TROMA |
| | Vacant | ACOWO |
| 36. KAYUNGA Magisterial Area | | |
| 66. | Ms. Nambozo Sanula | KAYUNGA |
| | Vacant | BBAALE |
| | Vacant | BUSAANA |
| | Vacant | GALILAYA |
| | Vacant | KANGULUMIRA |
| 37. KIBAALE Magisterial Area | | |
| 67. | Mr. Niyokwizera Emmanuel | KIBAALE |
| 68. | Mr. Lwanga Benedict Nsibambi | KAGADI |
| 69. | Mr. Kaiza Elias Abdallah | KAKUMIRO |
| | Vacant | MUHORO |
| | Vacant | NYALWEYO |
| | Vacant | MABAAL |
| 38. KIBOGA Magisterial Area | | |
| 70. | Mr. Bbosa Michael | KIBOGA |
| | Vacant | BUKOMERO |
| | Vacant | BUKWIRI |
| | Vacant | BUSUNJU |
| | Vacant | BUTEMBA |
| | Vacant | KYANKWANZI MULUSOZI |

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| | Vacant | NTWETWE |
| 39. KIRA Magisterial Area | | |
| 71. | Ms. Angura Fionah Sheila | KIRA |
| | Vacant | BWEYOGERERE |
| 40. KIRUHURA Magisterial Area | | |
| 72. | Mr. Toloko Simon | KIRUHURA/KAZO |
| | Vacant | SANGA |
| | Vacant | BUREMBA |
| | Vacant | BURUNGA |
| | Vacant | KASHONGI |
| | Vacant | KINONI |
| 41. KIRYANDONGO Magisterial Area | | |
| 73. | Mr. Byamugisha Derick | KIRYANDONGO / KIGUMBA |
| | Vacant | BWEYALE |
| | Vacant | KARUMA |
| 42. KISORO Magisterial Area | | |
| 74. | Mr. Vueni Raphael | KISORO |
| | Vacant | KYANIKA |
| | Vacant | BUNAGANA |
| 43. KITGUM Magisterial Area | | |
| 75. | Mr. Akera Derick Otim | KITGUM |
| | Vacant | PADIBE/LAMWO |
| | Vacant | KITGUM MATID |
| | Vacant | MADI OPEI |
| | Vacant | NAMOKORA |
| | Vacant | PAJULE |
| | Vacant | PALABEK |
| | Vacant | ATANGA |
| 44. KOBOKO Magisterial Area | | |
| 76. | Mr. Gukiina Peter | KOBOKO |
| | Vacant | MARACHA |
| | Vacant | NYADRI |
| | Vacant | OLEBA |
| | Vacant | LODONGA |
| 45. KOTIDO Magisterial Area | | |
| 77. | Mr. Aisu Nicholas | KOTIDO/ABIM |
| | Vacant | KAABONG |
| 46. KUMI Magisterial Area | | |
| 78. | Ms. Kimono Juliana | BUKEDEA |
| 79. | Ms. Tibagonzeka Jane | NGORA |
| | Vacant | KACHUMBALA |
| | Vacant | KANYUM |
| | Vacant | MUKURA |
| 47. KYENJOJO Magisterial Area | | |
| 80. | Mr. Wandera Wilson | KYELEGWA |
| | Vacant | BUFUNJO |
| | Vacant | BUTITI |
| | Vacant | KYARUSOZI |
| | Vacant | MPARA |
| 48. LIRA Magisterial Area | | |
| 81. | Mr. Igga Adiru | LIRA |
| 82. | Mr. Murangira Tanazio Hillary | LIRA |
| | Vacant | BARR |
| | Vacant | ABOKE |
| | Vacant | ADEKOKWOK |
| | Vacant | ALITO |
| | Vacant | AMACH |

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| | Vacant | BALA |
| | Vacant | KOLE |
| | Vacant | AYER |
| | Vacant | OGUR |
| 49. LUGAZI Magisterial Area | | |
| 83. | Mr. Egessa Wilberforce Masaaka | NJERU |
| | Vacant | LUGAZI |
| | Vacant | BUIKWE |
| | Vacant | BUVUMA |
| 50. LUWERO Magisterial Area | | |
| 84. | Mr. John Paul Obuya | LUWERO |
| 85. | Ms. Acaa Ketty Joan | NAKASEKE |
| 86. | Ms. Bagyenda Hope | WOBULENZI |
| | Vacant | NGOMA |
| | Vacant | SEMUTO |
| | Vacant | BOMBO |
| | Vacant | ZIROBWE |
| 51. MAKINDYE Magisterial Area | | |
| 87. | Ms. Nambatya Irene | MAKINDYE |
| 88. | Ms. Tukundane Patience Lorna | MAKINDYE |
| 89. | Mr. Osauro John Pauls | MAKINDYE |
| | Vacant | GGABA |
| | Vacant | KABALAGALA |
| | Vacant | NAMUWONGO |
| | Vacant | ZAANA |
| 52. MASAKA Magisterial Area | | |
| 90. | Mr. Ziraba Arthur | MASAKA |
| 91. | Ms. Wakooli Grace | MASAKA |
| 92. | Ms. Nantege Christine (Senior Magistrate) | MASAKA |
| 93. | Ms. Basajjabalaba Jalia | LUKAYA/KALUNGU |
| | Vacant | LWENGO |
| | Vacant | MBIRIZI |
| | Vacant | KYANAMUKAKA |
| | Vacant | KYAZANGA |
| | Vacant | BUKOMANSIMBI |
| 53. MASINDI Magisterial Area | | |
| 94. | Ms. Biwaga Selsa | MASINDI |
| | Vacant | BUDONGO |
| | Vacant | BWIJANGA |
| | Vacant | KAFU RIVER |
| 54. MAYUGE Magisterial Area | | |
| 95. | Ms. Nabukeera Aisha | MAYUGE |
| | Vacant | BAITAMBOGWE |
| | Vacant | KIGANDALO |
| | Vacant | KITYERERA |
| 55. MBALE Magisterial Area | | |
| 96. | Mr. Katurubuki Andrew | MBALE |
| 97. | Ms. Zako Dorcas | MBALE MUN./MBALE |
| | Vacant | NAKALOKE |
| | Vacant | BUNGOKHO |
| | Vacant | BUSIU |
| | Vacant | WANALE |
| 56. MBARARA Magisterial Area | | |
| 98. | Ms. Ainembabazi Doreen | MBARARA |
| 99. | Mr. Seruwo Benjamin Martin | MBARARA |
| 100. | Ms. Bagyenyi Dorothy | MBARARA |
| | Vacant | BWIZIBWERA |

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| | Vacant | NDAIJA |
| 57. MENGO Magisterial Area | | |
| 101. | Ms. Nakyazze Racheal | MENGO |
| 102. | Ms. Nassozi Rehema Ssebowa | MENGO |
| 103. | Mr. Matovu Hood | MENGO |
| 104. | Ms. Muwanika Joanita | MENGO |
| 105. | Mr. Lumunye Timothy | RUBAGA/NATEETE |
| 106. | Mr. Mugezi Amon | RUBAGA/NATEETE |
| | Vacant | NDEEBA |
| | Vacant | KASUBI |
| 58. MITOMA Magisterial Area | | |
| 107. | Mr. Mujuni Paul | MITOOMA |
| 59. MITYANA Magisterial Area | | |
| 108. | Ms. Lamunu Peace Elizabeth | MITYANA |
| | Vacant | BULERA |
| | Vacant | BUTAYUNJA |
| | Vacant | KAKINDU |
| 60. MOROTO Magisterial Area | | |
| | Vacant | MOROTO |
| | Vacant | MOROTO MUN. |
| | Vacant | NAPAK |
| 61. MOYO Magisterial Area | | |
| 109. | Mr. Asiku Swaleh | MOYO |
| 110. | Ms. Nantaawo Agnes Shelagh | ADJUMANI |
| | Vacant | ALIBA |
| | Vacant | ALUR |
| | Vacant | PAKELE |
| 62. MPIGI Magisterial Area | | |
| 111. | Ms. Mukoya Maureen | MPIGI |
| 112. | Ms. Semwanga Nalugya Mariam | MPIGI |
| 113. | Mr. Byarugaba Adam | MPIGI |
| 114. | Ms. Awidi Suzan | BUWAMA (In-charge) |
| 115. | Ms. Kabughu Byakutaga Caroline | NSANGI (In-charge) |
| 116. | Ms. Bomukama Pamela Muhwezi | NSANGI |
| | Vacant | BUJUUKO |
| | Vacant | KAYABWE |
| 63. MUBENDE Magisterial Area | | |
| 117. | Ms. Ninsiima Marion | MUBENDE |
| 118. | Ms. Atim Harriet Okello | MUBENDE |
| | Vacant | BUKUMIRA |
| | Vacant | KASAMBYA |
| | Vacant | KASSANDA |
| | Vacant | KIGANDA |
| | Vacant | MYANZI |
| 63. MUKONO Magisterial Area | | |
| 119. | Mr. Muinda Tadeo | MUKONO |
| 120. | Ms. Koburunga Patience | MUKONO |
| 121. | Ms. Kagoya Jackline | MUKONO |
| 122. | Ms. Nahirya Esther | NAKIFUMA |
| | Vacant | NAKISUNGA |
| | Vacant | GOMA |
| | Vacant | KASAWO |
| | Vacant | KOOME ISLANDS |
| 65. NABWERU Magisterial Area | | |
| 123. | Ms. Mukasa Sanyu | NABWERU |
| 124. | Mr. Awacnedi Freddie | NABWERU |
| 125. | Mr. Nakibinge Latif Abubakar | MATUGGA |

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| | Vacant | KAWEMPE |
| 66. NAKAPIRIPIT Magisterial Area | | |
| 126. | Mr. Longoli Matthew | NAKAPIRIPIT/AMUDAT |
| | Vacant | NAMALU |
| 67. NAKASONGOLA Magisterial Area | | |
| 127. | Mr. Tibayeita Edgar | NAKASONGOLA |
| | Vacant | KAKOOGA |
| | Vacant | LWAMPANGA |
| | Vacant | MIGYERA |
| 68. NAKAWA Magisterial Area | | |
| 128. | Mr. Odwori Ponsiano Romans | NAKAWA |
| 129. | Ms. Khainza Beatrice | NAKAWA |
| 130. | Ms. Akello Irene | NAKAWA |
| 131. | Ms. Immaculate Nyamwenge | NAKAWA |
| 132. | Ms. Niwaha Shallon | LUZIRA |
| | Vacant | NTINDA |
| | Vacant | KYAMBOGO |
| 69. NEBBI Magisterial Area | | |
| 133. | Mr. Kintu Imoran Isaac | NEBBI |
| 134. | Ms Achayo Rophine | PAIDHA |
| 135. | Mr. Wananda Richard | PAKWACH |
| | Vacant | ZEU |
| | Vacant | ZOMBO |
| | Vacant | PAROMBO |
| 70. NTOROKO Magisterial Area | | |
| | Vacant | KARUGUTU |
| | Vacant | NTOROKO |
| | Vacant | RWEBISENGO |
| 71. NTUNGAMO Magisterial Area | | |
| 136. | Ms. Namayanja Nazifah | NTUNGAMO |
| 137. | Ms. Namubiru Mariam | NTUNGAMO |
| | Vacant | RWASHAMIRE |
| | Vacant | BWONGYERA |
| | Vacant | RUBAARE |
| | Vacant | RUHAMA |
| 72. NWOYA Magisterial Area | | |
| 138. | Ms. Anyeko Susan | NWOYA/AMURU |
| | Vacant | ANAKA |
| | Vacant | ATIAK |
| | Vacant | KILAK |
| | Vacant | KOCH-GOMA |
| | Vacant | LAMOGI |
| 73. OYAM Magisterial Area | | |
| 139. | Mr. Matyama Paul | OYAM |
| | Vacant | ANYEKE |
| | Vacant | ABER |
| | Vacant | ACABA |
| | Vacant | ICHEME |
| | Vacant | OTWAL |
| | Vacant | NGAI |
| 74. PADER Magisterial Area | | |
| 140. | Mr. Oji Phillip | PADER |
| 141. | Mr. Akankwasa Edward Kabayo | PADER |
| 142. | Mr. Alioni Emmanuel Drajole | PATONGO |
| | Vacant | ADILANG |

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Vacant | AGAGO |
| | Vacant | CORNER KILAK |
| | Vacant | KALONGO |
| | Vacant | PARABONG |
| 75. PALLISA Magisterial Area | | |
| 143. | Ms. Nantongo Sarah | PALLISA |
| | Vacant | BUTEBO |
| 76. RAKAI Magisterial Area | | |
| 144. | Mr. Kitiyo Patrick | RAKAI |
| 145. | Mr. Otim Moses | LYANTONDE |
| 146. | Mr. Mfitindinda George | KALISIZO |
| | Vacant | KAKUUTO |
| | Vacant | KASAGAMA |
| | Vacant | KIFAMBA |
| | Vacant | KYOTERA |
| | Vacant | MUTUKULA |
| | Vacant | KALILO |
| 77. RUKUNGIRI Magisterial Area | | |
| 147. | Mr. Ngamije Mbale Faishal | RUKUNGIRI |
| 148. | Ms. Namukasa Hamidah | RUKUNGIRI |
| | Vacant | NYARUSHANJE |
| | Vacant | KEBISONI |
| 78. SEMBABULE Magisterial Area | | |
| 149. | Mr. Oburu Morris Ezra | SEMBABULE |
| | Vacant | LWEBITAKULI |
| | Vacant | MATEETE |
| | Vacant | NTUUSI |
| 79. SIRONKO Magisterial Area | | |
| 150. | Mr. Mutala Peter | SIRONKO |
| | Vacant | BULAMBULI |
| | Vacant | BUWALASI |
| | Vacant | KAMU |
| | Vacant | MUTUFU |
| 80. SOROTI Magisterial Area | | |
| 151. | Ms. Tumuhimbise Nause | SOROTI |
| 152. | Mr. Pirimba Emmanuel | SOROTI |
| 153. | Ms. Nyipir Fortunate | SERERE |
| | Vacant | KYERE |
| | Vacant | BUGONDO |
| 81. STANDARDS, UTILITIES & WILDLIFE COURT | | |
| 154. | Ms. Mangeni Marion | STANDARDS COURT |
| 82. TORORO Magisterial Area | | |
| | Vacant | TORORO |
| 155. | Ms. Nabafu Agnes (Snr Magistrate) | MALABA |
| 156. | Ms. Kyomuhangi Happy Anne | BUTALEJA |
| | Vacant | KISOKO |
| | Vacant | BUTEBA |
| | Vacant | MUKUJU |
| | Vacant | MULANDA |
| | Vacant | NAGONGERA |
| 83. WAKISO Magisterial Area | | |
| 157. | Ms. Nyadoi Esther | WAKISO |
| 158. | Mr. Ssajjabi Noah Norbert | WAKISO |
| 159. | Mr. Natwijuka Aloysius Baryeza | NANSANA / Caretaking KAKIRI |

| | | |
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| 84. YUMBE Magisterial Area | | |
| 160. | Mr. Kiwanuka Hillary | YUMBE |
| | Vacant | OMUGO |
| OTHER Magistrates Grade One | | |
| 161. | Ms. Wagana Margaret Ihorere | STUDY LEAVE |
| 162. | Ms. Agwango Jullian | STUDY LEAVE |
| 163. | Mr. Seguya Ivan | STUDY LEAVE |
| 164. | Mr. Opio Belmos Ogwang | INTERDICTION |
| 165. | Mr. Magomu Nasuru | INTERDICTION |
| 166. | Mr. Akena Geoffrey | INTERDICTION |

MAGISTRATES GRADE TWO

| No | NAME | COURT |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Mr. Waidhuba Steven Johnson | MUKONO |
| 2. | Mr. Wabuze Lydia | MUKONO |
| 3. | Mr. Onyang Jolly Rose | MUKONO |
| 4. | Mr. Okipi John Robert | MAKINDYE |
| 5. | Mr. Saabu Steven K. | KASESE/HIMA |
| 6. | Mr. Chemonges Satya | MBALE |
| 7. | Mr. Kamba Richard | TORORO/NAGONGERA |
| 8. | Mr. Nuwagira Richard | IBANDA |
| 9. | Ms. Kamukama Fortunate | Kiruhura/Kazo |
| 10. | Mr. Rutajengwa Edphonse | SEMBABULE/MATEETE |
| 11. | Ms. Napiyo Agnes | SOROTI |
| 12. | Mr. Lotyang Paolins A. | KOTIDO |
| 13. | Mr. Gidudu Fred | KISORO/IKUMBA |
| 14. | Mr. Odoi Moses Tabu | KYANKWANZI |
| 15. | Mr. Mulindwa Nathan | KIBIITO/RWIMI (KASESE) |
| 16. | Mr. Muhanguzi Copan | MBARARA |
| 17. | Mr. Bbosa Charles Lutalo | NTUUSI |
| 18. | Mr. Luwaga Fred D.A.G | KAKUUTO/KASAALI/KYOOTERA |
| 19. | Mr. Tusiime Anania | KIGANDA |
| 20. | Ms. Atukwase Kamara Jovile | KASAMBYA |
| 21. | Ms. Baguma Catherine | BUSUNJU |
| 22. | Mr. Opio Charles Kangira | MADDU |
| 23. | Mr. Ojikan Francis | IGANGA |

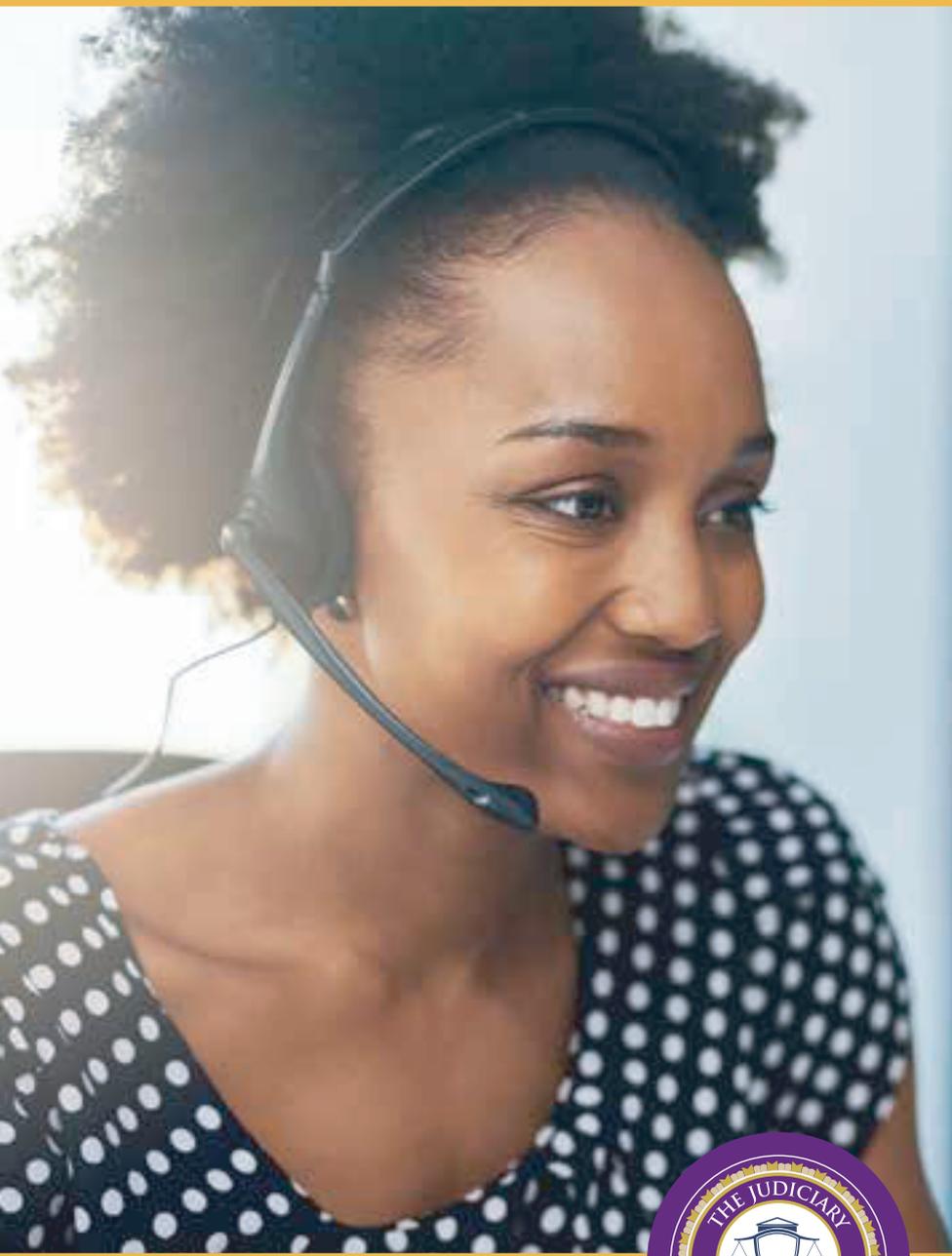
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

| S/No. | TITLE | NAME |
|-------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. | PERMANENT SECRETARY/SECRETARY TO THE JUDICIARY | BIGIRIMANA PIUS |
| 2. | UNDER SECRETARY | KASANDE MAUREEN |
| 3. | COMMISSIONER / HRM | OPIO STEPHEN OKIROR |
| 4. | COMMISSIONER ENGINEERING & TECHNICAL SERVICES | EBAL CHRISTOPHER, Eng (Dr.) |
| 5. | PRINCIPAL HUMAN RESOURCE OFFICER | TUMWINE NAMUTAMBA APOPHIA |
| 6. | PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT | EMITU STEPHEN NAIGO |
| 7. | PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY | HIROME SULAIMAN WAMWIDA |
| 8. | PRINCIPAL ECONOMIST | OPOLOT SIMON PETER |
| 9. | PRINCIPAL INTERNAL AUDITOR | SSENYONGA BASHIR |
| 10. | PRINCIPAL HUMAN RESOURCE OFFICER | AKELLO SUZAN HARRIET |
| 11. | PRINCIPAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OFFICER | KIKABI DAVID SUNDAY |
| 12. | PRINCIPAL PROCUREMENT OFFICER | KASOZI DEO |
| 13. | PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEER | NAKIBONEKA PRISCILLA |

| | | |
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| 14. | PRINCIPAL ENGINEER | SERUKWAYA SOLOMON S. |
| 15. | PRINCIPAL PERSONAL SECRETARY | AKELLO CAROLINE |
| 16. | PRINCIPAL PERSONAL SECRETARY | NANSAMU GORRETI |
| 17. | PRINCIPAL PERSONAL SECRETARY | LATIGI OKELLO BETTY |
| 18. | SENIOR POLICY ANALYST | KAGORO JULIUS CAESAR |
| 19. | SENIOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY | KEMIGISA AIDAH |
| 20. | SENIOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY | NAMULI SARAH TAMALE |
| 21. | SENIOR HUMAN RESOURCE OFFICER | AGUTI JANE CAROLINE |
| 22. | SENIOR HUMAN RESOURCE OFFICER | NABUDE CHARITY |
| 23. | SENIOR INTERNAL AUDITOR | AKANJUNA ANNE |
| 24. | SENIOR ECONOMIST | ASEA DESTINY LETASI |
| 25. | SENIOR ECONOMIST | AHABWE INOCENT |
| 26. | SENIOR RECORDS OFFICER | GWOM JACOB |
| 27. | SENIOR HUMAN RESOURCE OFFICER | AGUTI JANE CAROLINE |
| 28. | SENIOR PROCUREMENT OFFICER | ALINAITWE CHRISTINE |
| 29. | SENIOR PERSONAL SECRETARY | NAKANYIKE FLAVIA |
| 30. | SENIOR PERSONAL SECRETARY | NAMAKULA HARRIET SSEMWOGERERE |
| 31. | SENIOR PERSONAL SECRETARY | NAMATAKA MARIAH GARETTIE |
| 32. | SENIOR PERSONAL SECRETARY (S.GR) | NANTEGE SAPHIA |
| 33. | SENIOR LIBRARIAN | SSENYONJO HERBERT |
| 34. | SENIOR ACCOUNTANT | OWAMAZIMA JUSTUS |
| 35. | SENIOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OFFICER | SSINABULYA JOSEPH |
| 36. | SENIOR REGIONAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEER (CIVIL) | MAYEMBA RAJAB |
| 37. | SENIOR STATISTICIAN | MUMBERE RONALD |
| 38. | SENIOR COMMUNICATIONS/PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER | APUULI BABIGUMIRA |
| 39. | SENIOR COMMUNICATIONS/PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER | KAGGWA HALIMAH |
| 40. | SENIOR COMMUNICATIONS/PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER | NABUNYA LYDIA CHRISTINE |
| 41. | SENIOR COMMUNICATIONS/PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER | WAMBOGA SHEILA TIARA |
| 42. | SENIOR REGIONAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEER | AMODOI CATHERINE |
| 43. | SENIOR REGIONAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEER | MPYANGU SAMUEL NATUDE |
| 44. | SENIOR REGIONAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEER | OLET ARTHUR |

| S/No. | TITLE | IN-POST |
|-------|---|---------|
| 1. | CLIENT CARE OFFICER | 3 |
| 2. | RESEARCH OFFICERS | 75 |
| 3. | OFFICE SUPERVISORS | 69 |
| 4. | COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER/PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER | 6 |
| 5. | PHOTOGRAPHER | 1 |
| 6. | LIBRARIAN | 8 |
| 7. | ACCOUNTANT | 3 |
| 8. | PROCUREMENT OFFICER | 2 |
| 9. | INTERNAL AUDITOR | 2 |
| 10. | ECONOMIST | 3 |
| 11. | ASSISTANT SECRETARY | 3 |
| 12. | HUMAN RESOURCE OFFICER | 3 |
| 13. | RECORDS OFFICER | 5 |

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| 14. | SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATORS | 60 |
| 15. | PERSONAL SECRETARY | 40 |
| 16. | TRANSCRIBER | 40 |
| 17. | TRAINING OFFICER | 1 |
| 18. | COMPUTER PROGRAMMER | 3 |
| 19. | INVENTORY MANAGEMENT OFFICER | 2 |
| 20. | ELECTRICAL ENGINEER | 1 |
| 21. | MECHANICAL ENGINEER | 1 |
| 22. | ARCHITECT | 1 |
| 23. | QUANTITY SURVEYOR | 1 |
| 24. | COURT ADMINISTRATOR | 3 |
| 25. | POLICY ANALYST | 1 |
| 26. | STATISTICIAN | 6 |
| 27. | ASSISTANT ENGINEERING OFFICER | 1 |
| 28. | CLERK OF WORKS | 8 |
| 29. | SENIOR ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT | 13 |
| 30. | ASSISTANT INVENTORY OFFICER | 1 |
| 31. | STORES ASSISTANT | 1 |
| 32. | SENIOR CLERICAL OFFICER | 1 |
| 33. | ASSISTANT RECORDS OFFICER | 18 |
| 34. | STENOGRAPHER SECRETARY | 57 |
| 35. | COMPUTER OPERATOR | 2 |
| 36. | ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN | 3 |
| 37. | POOL STENOGRAPHERS | 11 |
| 38. | ASSISTANT COMPUTER OPERATOR | 1 |
| 39. | DATA ENTRY CLERK | 23 |
| 40. | ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT | 53 |
| 41. | LIBRARY ASSISTANT | 1 |
| 42. | CLERICAL OFFICER | 95 |
| 43. | TELEPHONE OPERATOR | 3 |
| 44. | COURT CLERK /INTERPRETER | 310 |
| 45. | OFFICE TYPISTS | 61 |
| 46. | RECORDS ASSISTANT | 86 |
| 47. | OFFICE ATTENDANT | 241 |
| 48. | PROCESS SERVER | 324 |
| 49. | DRIVER | 196 |
| 50. | ASKARI | 10 |



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Tel: +256 (0) 414 259 511/2

Registry Magistrates Affairs & Data Management

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Tel: +256 (0) 414 259 511/2

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Supreme Court

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Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court

Fourth Floor Twed Towers along Kafu Rd,
Kampala, Uganda

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1. Anti-Corruption Division

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Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256 (0) 414 500 106/7

2. Civil Division

1st Floor Twed towers,
Along Kafu Road, Nakasero,
Kampala, Uganda

3. Commercial Division

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Kampala, Uganda
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4. Criminal Division

First floor High Court Building,
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5. Family Division

Mobutu Road, Makindye
Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256 (0) 414 341 179

6. International Crimes Division

Plot 8 Mabua Road, Kololo,
Kampala, Uganda
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9. Land Division

2nd Floor of Twed Towers,
Along Kafu Road, Nakasero,
Kampala, Uganda

HIGH COURT CIRCUITS

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Plot 1 Bat Valley Close, Arua
Tel: +256 (0) 4764 020 738

2. Fort Portal High Court Circuit

Plot 7M and 12M, Fort Portal
Tel: +256 (0) 483 422 047

3. Gulu High Court Circuit

Plot 51-53 Gulu Avenue, Gulu
Tel: +256 (0) 471 433 507

4. Hoima High Court Circuit

Plot 20, Court Road
Tel: +256 (0) 465 440 106

5. Iganga High Court Circuit

Next to Government Prisons
Tel: +256 (0) 434 242 010

6. Jinja High Court Circuit

Plot 5, Busoga Square
Tel: +256 (0) 434 120 535

7. Kabale High Court Circuit

Plot 363, Block 3
Tel: +256 (0) 486 422 047

8. Lira High Court Circuit

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9. Luwero High Court Circuit

Plot 614 Luwero
Tel: +256 (0) 414 610 065

10. Masaka High Court Circuit

Mbarara Road
Tel: +256 (0) 481 420 061

11. Masindi High Court Circuit

Plot 20 Fort Portal Road, Masindi
Tel: +256 (0) 465 420 098

12. Mbarara High Court Circuit

Plot 9/11 Bishop Stretcher Road
Tel: +256 (0) 485 420 226

13. Mbale High Court Circuit

Plot 63/67 Republic Street, Mbale
Tel: +256 (0) 454 433 343

14. Moroto High Court Circuit

Lira Street

15. Mpigi High Court Circuit

Mawokota, Block 77 Plot 31

16. Mubende High Court Circuit

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Tel: +256 (0) 414 505 028

17. Mukono High Court Circuit

Upper Kauga near the Prison
Tel: +256 (0) 414 290 036/414 290 728

18. Rukungiri High Court Circuit

Plot No. M 35 Republic Road, Rukungiri
Tel: +256 (0) 486 442 260

19. Soroti High Court Circuit

Kennedy Square, Soroti Municipality
Tel: +256 (0) 414 461 012

20. Tororo High Court Circuit

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November, 2021

