



THE JUDICIARY

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

FY 2021/2022



**Strengthening
Administration
of Justice**

AUGUST 2022





On behalf of the Judiciary, it is an honour to present to you the Annual Performance Report for the Financial Year 2021/22. This report is in fulfilment of Section 39(1) of the Administration of the Judiciary Act, 2020 which obliges the Chief Justice to publish an Annual Performance Report. It highlights efforts towards strengthening the administration of justice in Uganda which is the theme of the Judiciary Strategic Plan V for FY 2020/21 to 2024/25.

The core mandate of the Judiciary is the adjudication of cases which is performed by judicial officers of both the Upper Bench and the Lower Bench and supported by the administrative staff of varied categories. This mandate is spelt out under Article 126 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. The Judiciary plays a critical role of improving the legal, policy and regulatory environment that is conducive for the Rule of Law and for economic growth, development, peace and security.

In FY 2021/22, Courts disposed of 205,967 cases out of the total caseload of 373,974. This accounted for 55% of all cases in the system. This is a significant improvement in caseload management from 49% disposal rate of last FY 2020/21. This can be attributed to: recruitment of new justices, judges and judicial officers of the lower bench; operationalisation of new Magistrates' Courts; increased automation of Court processes through court recording and transcription equipment and video conferencing; increased use of alternative mechanisms of dispute resolution like plea-bargain, small

claims procedure and mediation; procurement of vehicles for conducting locus visits and support supervision; increased monitoring and supervision by the Judiciary administration, as well as their increased participation in the Court Open Days.

The recruitment and promotion of 288 new judicial officers has increased the staffing levels of judicial officers from 37% in FY 2020/21 to 45% in FY 2021/22. This has enabled the Judiciary to increase the coverage of operational courts from 238 to 300 across the country in order to address the demand for Judiciary services. As a result of the improved coverage, more cases have been disposed of and case backlog has also reduced to 30% from 32% in FY 2020/21. Plans are underway to operationalise more High Court Circuits, namely: Nebbi, Kitgum, Apac, Kumi, Kamuli, Lyantonde, Bushenyi and Kasese as well as more Chief Magistrates Courts and Magistrate Grade One Courts in the FY 2022/23.

The Judiciary continued to digitalise court processes to reduce delays in handling of cases. The Electronic Court Case Management Information System (ECCMIS) Go-Live was launched and is operational in 7 pilot courts. In addition, the Electronic Court Case Management Information System Kiosks have been set up at the pilot courts to provide a free service to court users that are unable to e-file cases from their premises.

A functional Judiciary will undoubtedly enable the State to regulate the economy and empower institutions and individuals to contribute to the economic development by confidently engaging in business, investments, and other economic ventures. For instance, the monetary value of cases in courts as at 31st January 2022 stood at UGX 7.4 trillion with the Commercial Court alone having over 6,849 unresolved cases worth UGX 7 trillion¹. Therefore, timely intervention and enforcement of property rights as well as the effective resolution of disputes arising from commercial transactions, serve to strengthen investors' confidence in the country.

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.

I would also like to thank the Deputy Chief Justice, the Principal Judge, Justices and Judges of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal and High Court, the Secretary to the Judiciary, the Chief Registrar, the Registrars, Heads of Departments and Units; and all the staff of the Judiciary for their efforts that accounted for this great performance. Lastly, I appreciate the Chief Registrar and her great team that compiled this report.

FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY



Alfonse Chigamoy Owiny – Dollo
CHIEF JUSTICE

¹ Note: This data does not include cases in the Court of Appeal and cases whose monetary value was not stated in the pleadings.

— THE JUDICIARY —
Top Management



Hon. JUSTICE ALFONSE CHIGAMOY OWINY - DOLLO
Chief Justice



Hon. JUSTICE RICHARD BUTEERA
Deputy Chief Justice



Hon. JUSTICE Dr. FLAVIAN ZEIJA
Principal Judge



Dr. PIUS BIGIRIMANA
**Permanent Secretary/
Secretary to the Judiciary**



HW. SARAH LANGA SIU
Chief Registrar



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Abbreviations & Acronyms

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



THE



Our Vision

Justice for all



Our Mission

To efficiently and effectively administer justice



JUDICIARY

Our 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.

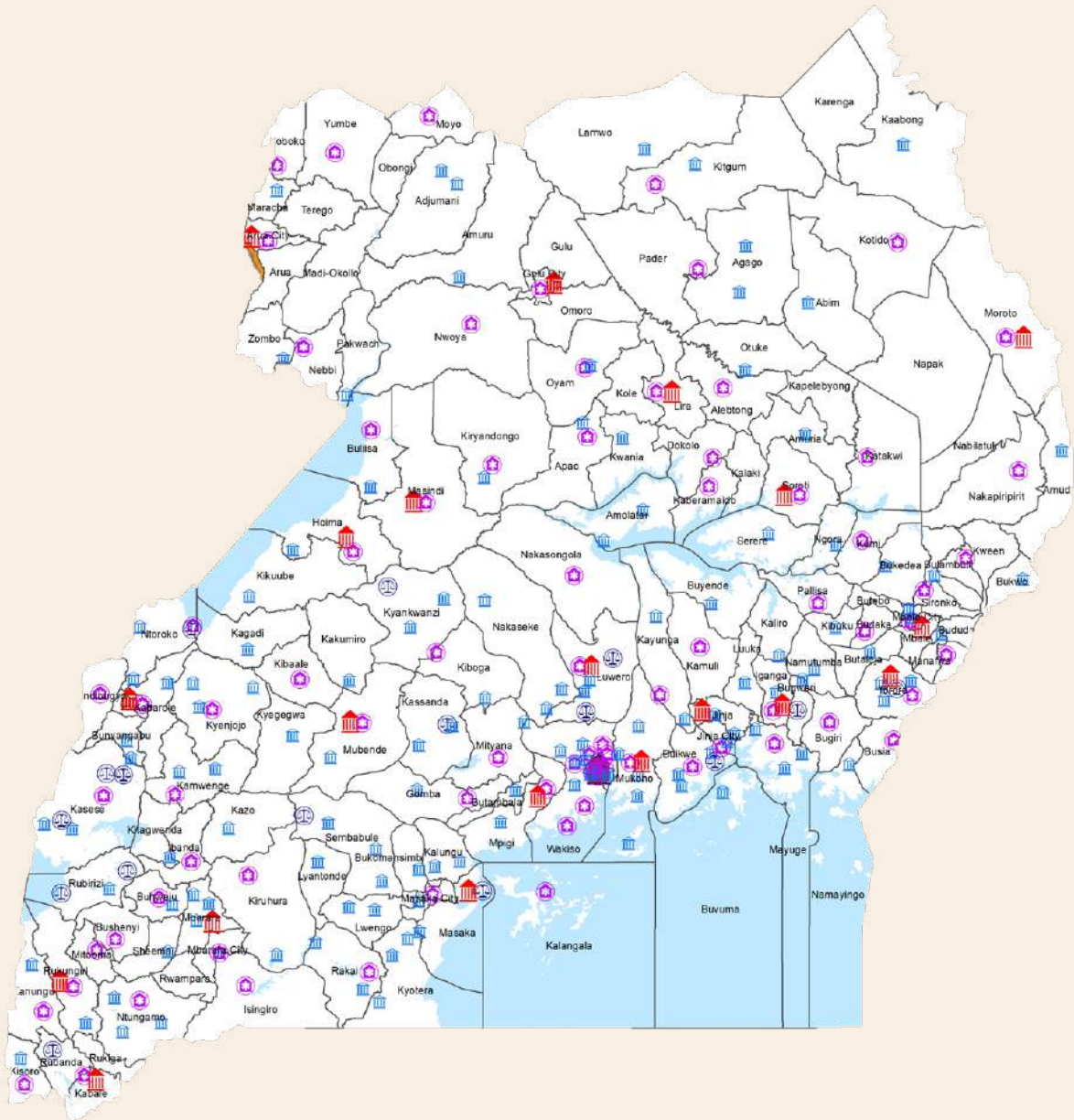
Accountability:







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

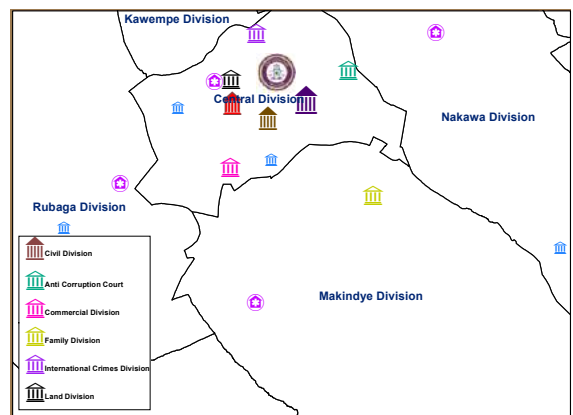
Equality:







The Judiciary will uphold the principles of equality, equal opportunities and affirmative action with 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.

Our Court Presence

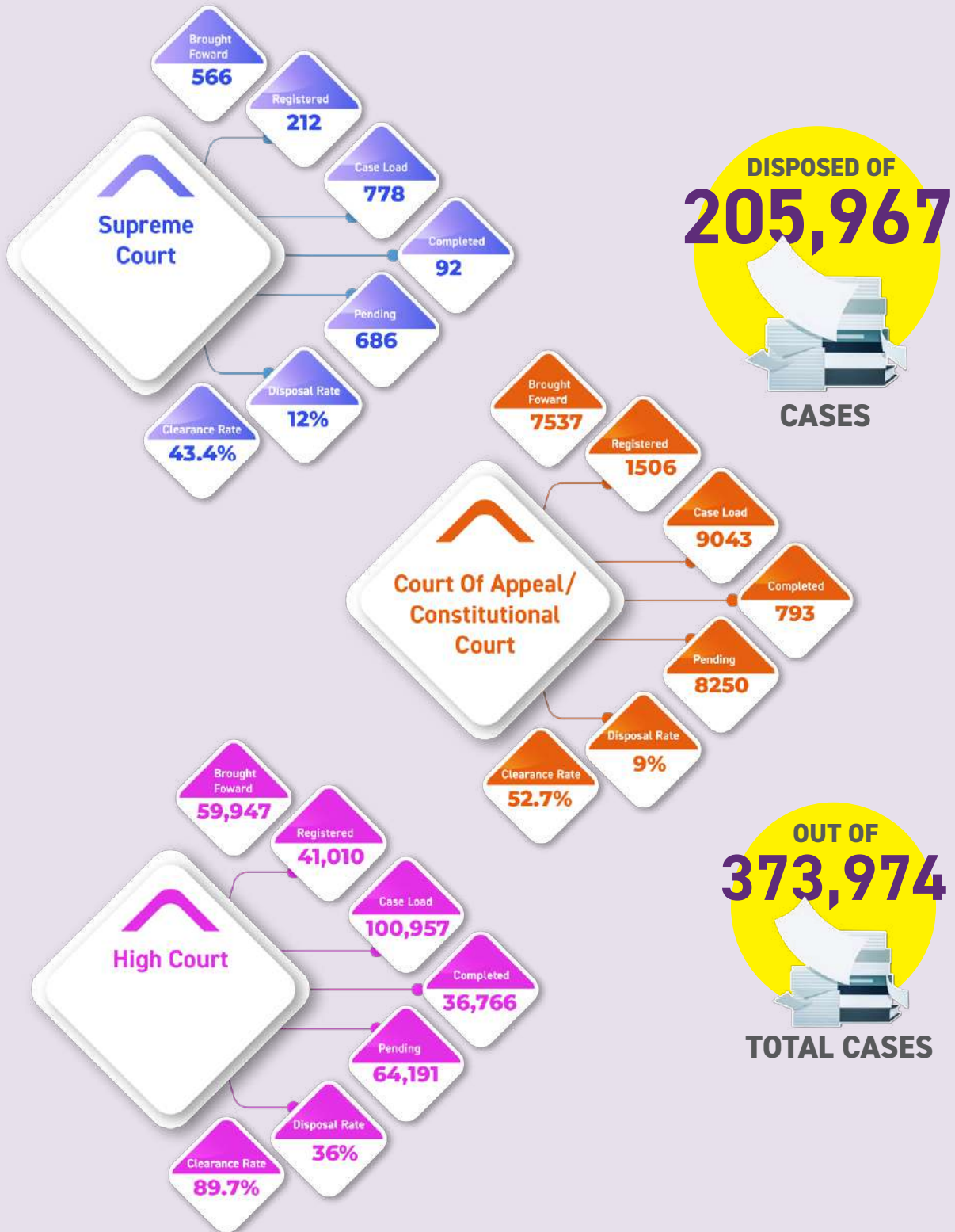


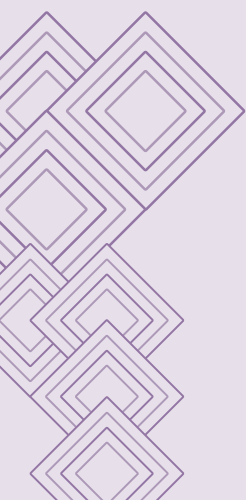
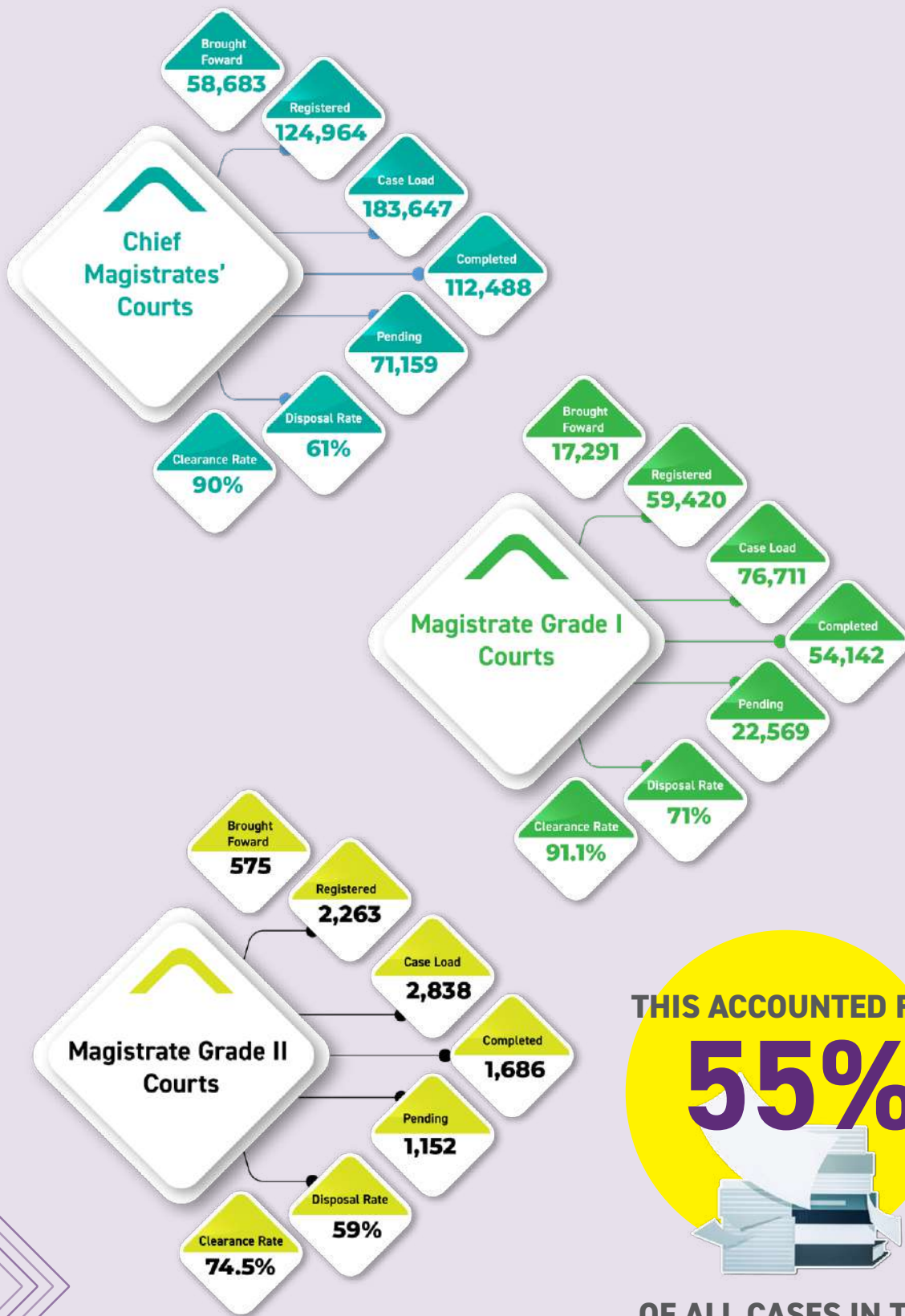
-  Supreme Court
-  Court of Appeal
-  High Court
-  Chief Magistrate Court
-  Grade I Court
-  Grade II Court



-  Civil Division
-  Anti Corruption Court
-  Commercial Division
-  Family Division
-  International Crimes Division
-  Land Division

Court Performance at a glance





Data on the Monetary Value of Cases as at 31.01.2022

CASE TYPE	Supreme Court	High Court	Chief Magistrate Courts	Magistrate Grade I Courts	TOTAL
CIVIL	50,872,159,462	102,059,448,705	45,877,266,557	6,969,332,699	205,778,207,423
COMMERCIAL	0	7,081,957,558,266	0	0	7,081,957,558,266
CRIMINAL	–	–	1,526,132,854	–	1,526,132,854
FAMILY	0	8,062,000,000	13,496,626,489	149,820,000	21,708,446,489
LAND	0	22,809,114,008	45,969,524,575	2,148,490,000	70,927,128,583
SMALL CLAIMS	0	0	965,921,512	211,685,000	1,177,606,512
TOTAL	50,872,159,462	7,214,888,120,979	107,835,471,987	9,479,327,699	7,383,075,080,127

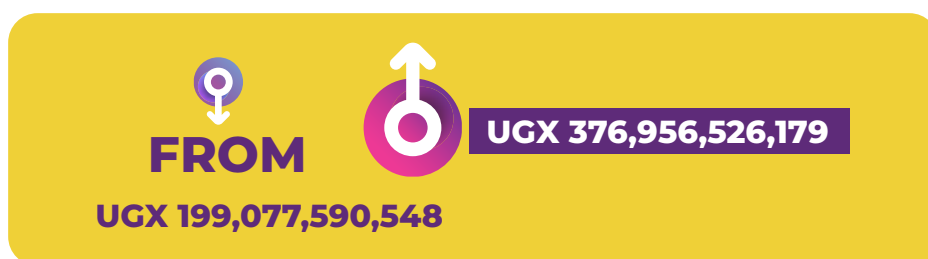
Note: 1 The collection of data on monetary value of cases was still on-going as at 30/06/2022.
 2 This data does not include cases in the Court of Appeal and cases whose monetary value was not stated in the pleadings.

Executive Summary

This Annual Performance Report provides information concerning all activities of the Judiciary during the Financial Year 2021/22. 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.

Budget performance

The Judiciary received a leap in its budget allocation from **UGX 199,077,590,548** for the FY 2020/2021 to **UGX 376,956,526,179** for the FY 2021/2022. During budget execution for the period under review, a supplementary budget of **UGX 3,767,787,323** was received leading to a revised budget of **UGX 380,724,313,502**. The supplementary budget was earmarked for retirement benefits of judicial officers of the lower bench given the adjustments that were necessitated by the newly approved salaries.



Out of the released budget of **UGX 378,244,218,317**, the Judiciary spent **UGX 337,173,161,201** contributing to an absorption rate of 89.1%. The 10.9% that was not absorbed comprised the wage budget of **UGX 40,632,824,169** which arose from a planned wage enhancement for non-judicial officers that was not approved, delayed recruitment of staff, retirement and late replacement of staff. It also included a non-wage budget of **UGX 425,995,447** of mainly unpaid pension as well as a development budget of **UGX 12,237,500** arising from delays in the procurement process.

The Judiciary also received a cumulative release of UGX **7,476,328,305** from JLOS (**UGX 4,921,343,205**) and Development Partners like UN Women (**UGX 1,581,555,100**) and UNFPA (**UGX 973,430,000**) of which **UGX 7,427,677,544** had been spent by the close of the financial year.

UN Women

UGX 1,581,555,100

JLOS

UGX 4,921,343,205

UNFPA

UGX 973,430,000



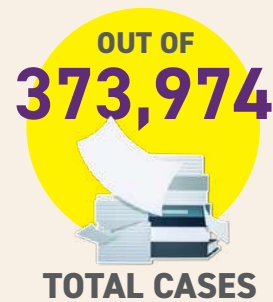
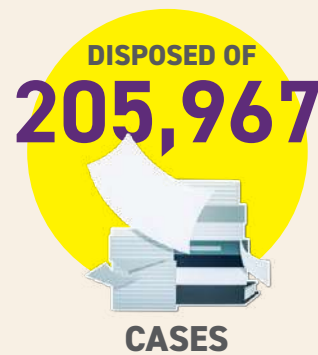
UGX 7,476,328,305

Non-Tax Revenue (NTR)

In the reporting period, the Uganda Revenue Authority collected **UGX 12,577,981,675** on behalf of the Judiciary, **UGX 7,847,275,760** of which was Non-Tax Revenue (NTR) remitted to the Consolidated Fund. The balance of **UGX 4,730,705,915** was bail deposits which are refundable to the litigants after the disposal of cases. The NTR remitted to the Consolidated Fund increased by **37.75%** from the previous year's collections.

Case disposal

In the FY 2021/22, courts disposed of 205,967 cases out of a total caseload of 373,974. This accounted for 55% of all cases in the system. Cases disposed of increased compared to FY 2020/21 where 156,875 cases out of the caseload of 317,929 were disposed of. The Magistrates Courts recorded the highest disposal rate of 71%.



71%

**Highest disposal rate
recorded by
Magistrates Courts**

Disposal of election petitions

Following the general elections of 2021, the Judiciary registered and handled a total of 160 petitions at the Parliamentary and Local Council Chairpersons level broken down as follows:

Parliamentary Petitions:	102
Local Council Chairpersons Petitions:	49
Miscellaneous Applications:	9
Total:	160



Court of Appeal disposed of election petition appeals/applications from 21st - 31st March 2022. A total of 162 appeals were registered, 9 were withdrawn, 151 were heard and completed. Among the cases heard, 5 cases were sent for bye-elections and 8 cases were sent for retrial.

Backlog cases

At the close of the FY 2021/22, the case backlog stood at 50,592 cases (30.11%) against 168,007 pending cases. This was a 2.23% (1,156 cases) reduction from the FY 2020/21 status of 51,748 backlog cases against 161,054 pending cases. The biggest backlog was at the High Court with a total of 31,657 backlog cases.



Case management interventions

The Judiciary promoted Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and other case management interventions like plea bargain, mediation and small claims procedure

Plea-bargain sessions

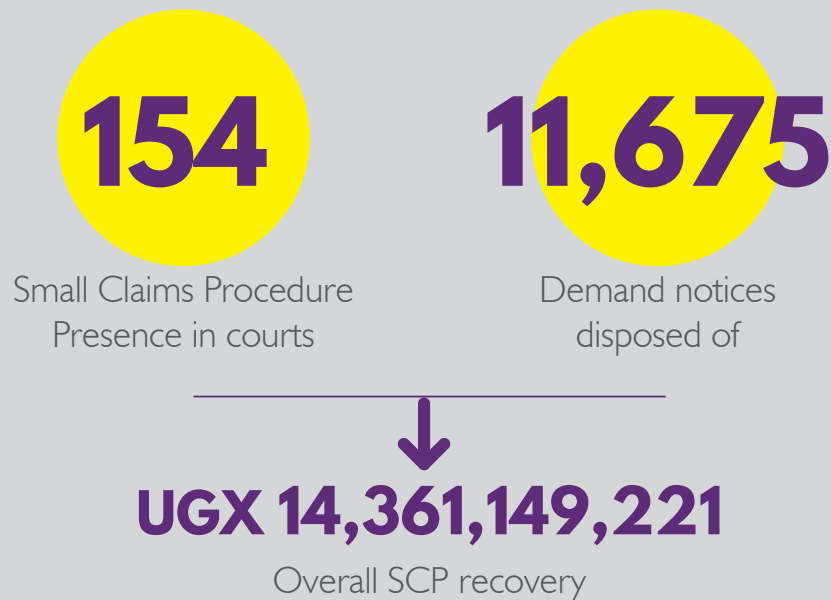
The High Court conducted 15 plea-bargain sessions resulting in the disposal of 2,144 cases.

Mediation

A total of 3,617 cases for mediation were brought forward and 1,086 registered. Out of these, 1,851 cases were completed through mediation across court levels and 1,051 cases were successful.

Small Claims Procedure

The roll-out of the Small Claims Procedure (SCP) was programmed on a country-wide basis and so far it's in 154 courts. During the FY 2021/22, SCP courts registered 14,648 cases and disposed of 11,675 cases at demand notice level. The 11,675 demand notices disposed of means that around 71.3% of the civil-commercial disputes resolved in the period were concluded at the pre-trial stage of issuing a demand notice. Overall, the SCP caused the recovery of UGX 14,361,149,224 (UGX 2,287,924,604 from demand notes and UGX 12,073,224,620 unlocked from the litigation process).



Law reform

The following rules were formulated, approved, signed by the CJ and gazetted for use:

- The Judicature (Court Bailiffs) Rules, 2022
- The Judicature (Amicus Curiae) Rules, 2022
- The Judicature (Legal Representation at the Expense of the State) Rules, 2022.
- The Constitution (Bail Guidelines for Courts of Judicature) (Practice) Directions, 2022.

Coverage of courts

In the FY 2021/22 the Judiciary had 429 gazetted courts of which 300 were operational. Out of these, 150 courts were in self-owned premises, 74 in rented premises, while 76 were in district and sub-county buildings.



300
COURTS
OPERATIONAL

OUT OF 429
Gazetted Courts

Construction of courts

The Judiciary increased physical access to Judiciary services through construction of courts notably, the GoU-funded construction project of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal buildings in Kampala which were at 70% completion. Other ongoing construction projects at various stages were Mukono High Court, Kole Justice Centre and Namayingo Justice Centre which were at completion stage. Mayuge Chief Magistrates Court, Buyende Magistrates Court, Sembabule Justice Centre, Butambala mini Justice Centre and Kamwenge mini Justice Centre were still under the defects liability period. Clearance was ongoing at the Magistrates Courts of Patongo, Alebtong and Karenga.

Standardisation of Courthouses

The Judiciary, through its Infrastructure Committee, developed Guidelines for Architectural Designs (Standardisation of Courthouses) to provide minimum standards that should be considered while designing and constructing Courthouses across the country.

Automation of court processes

The Judiciary automated court processes in an effort to improve the administration of justice. The Electronic Court Case Management Information System (ECCMIS) Go-Live was launched on 1st March 2022 in the seven pilot courts namely: Supreme Court, Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court, Anti-Corruption Division, Commercial Division, Lands Division, Civil Division and Mengo Chief Magistrate Court. The roll-out to other courts was planned to be conducted in a phased manner. The ECCMIS was expected to improve efficiency and record-keeping, allow inter-institutional data integration and also reduce chances of physical contact with court staff which in itself could combat corruption.

The benefits of ECCMIS so far;

- i. Increased case registration. A total of 5,391 cases were registered through ECCMIS.
- ii. Increased Non-Tax Revenue (NTR) collection
- iii. Increased use of E-payment modes of paying court fees and fines

With the support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Judiciary installed and commissioned two sets of audio-visual systems in the Kabale High Court and Iganga Chief Magistrates Court. Another five sets were launched at the High Courts in Jinja, Mbarara, Gulu, Arua and Family Division. With the already operational sets at Kampala High Court, Mbale and Fort Portal, this brought the number of installed and operational audio-visual sets to 10.

The Judiciary also installed 4 sets of the video conferencing system in Soroti High Court and Soroti Main Prison, Lira High Court and Lira Main Prison, Fort-Portal High Court and Fort-Portal Main Prison, Kabale High Court and Kabale Main Prison

Recruitments and promotions

The Judiciary received 288 judicial officers, newly recruited and promoted in the Judiciary Service to bridge the staffing gaps and improve service delivery in the FY 2021/22. They included: Two Justices of the Court of Appeal appointed on promotion, 21 High Court Judges (5 substantive and 16 in an acting capacity), 3 Registrars on promotion, 11 Deputy Registrars (6 substantive and 5 in acting capacity), and 6 Assistant Registrars (2 substantive and 4 in an acting capacity). Others were 47 Chief Magistrates (7 substantives and 40 in acting capacity), 10 Senior Principal Magistrates Grade I, 19 Principal Magistrates Grade I, 26 Senior Magistrates Grade I and 143 Magistrates Grade I. This recruitment increased the staffing levels of judicial officers from 37% in FY 2020/21 to 45% in FY 2021/22.

288

Newly recruited and promoted Judicial Officers



Challenges

Case Backlog

At the close of the FY2021/22, case backlog stood at 50,592 Cases (30.11%) against caseload of 168,007 pending cases.

- In the Supreme Court, 333 (48.5%) cases of 686 pending were backlog cases.
- In the Court of Appeal/ Constitutional Court, 4,918 (59.6%) cases of the 8,250 pending were backlog cases.
- In the High Court Divisions, 11,650 (37.6%) cases of 30,969 pending were backlog cases.
- In the High Court Circuits, 19,824 (59.7%) cases of the 33,222 pending were backlog cases.
- In the Chief Magistrates Courts, 11,228 (15.7%) cases of the 71,159 pending were backlog cases.
- In the Magistrate Grade I Courts, 2,560 (11.3%) cases of the 22,569 pending were backlog cases.
- In the Magistrate Grade II Courts, 79 (6.8%) cases of 1,152 pending were backlog cases.

Weaknesses and inadequacies of the key sister agencies

The quality of police investigations remained wanting in many cases, leading to frustration of justice when many cases collapsed due to lack of persuasive evidence. There is lack of necessary equipment and resources to facilitate investigations.

The human resource deficiency in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions was grave and operating at 37% of its approved structure of prosecutors. As at the end of the year 2021, prosecutors were unavailable in 102 courts throughout the country where Magistrates were ready to render justice.

Inadequate capacity of the Judicial Service Commission

The JSC does not have permanent membership and its sittings are ad hoc. This situation caused delays in the recruitment process and disposal of disciplinary matters involving Judiciary staff. The members of JSC should be full time like Public Service Commission.

Non establishment of the Judiciary Service

The Judiciary had not yet fully established a Judiciary Service detached from the Public Service, This affected its ability to exert full disciplinary control and manage expectations and welfare demands.

Man power gaps

The number of judicial officers was still very small. In addition, the structure and establishment of non-judicial officers was still pending Cabinet approval. Judicial officers need the support of administrative staff including clerks, process servers, secretaries among others to execute their duties.

Low wages for non-Judicial administrative and support staff

While the salaries of Judicial Officers were enhanced to reasonable levels, the administrative and support staff still grapple with very little pay. This affected their day-to-day livelihood and negatively impacted on their morale and output.

Inadequate court infrastructure

Most of the court buildings were not only 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.

Lack of transport

The Judiciary still faced a big challenge of inadequate 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. A water vessel to traverse the islands was also urgently needed.

Poor road infrastructure and insecurity in some parts of the country

The road network in some places such as Buhweju, Kanungu, Bulambuli, Kaabong, among others, remained very poor, making accessibility difficult in turn negatively affected the performance of courts. Some places, especially in the Karamoja region still faced insecurity that has threatened life and property which affected delivery of justice.

Insecurity of Judicial Officers and the Courts

Judicial Officers and other justice service providers have continued to receive threats from known and unknown sources. The Judiciary condemns this vice and undertakes to support its officers by strengthening their security.

Impudence and refusal to respect court orders

During the enforcement of court orders, some bailiffs have refused to follow the legal steps resorting to enforcing the orders unlawfully, violently, destructively and sometimes at night. We also experienced disrespect of court orders and interference with the execution process by some members of the armed forces, some Resident District Commissioners (RDCs) and even some lawyers.

Corruption

While incidents of corruption have reduced with the Judiciary, the vice still looms. Some litigants and lawyers made attempts to solicit and offer bribes to the court staff. Some court staff were

accused of soliciting and or accepting bribes in order to cause undesired results such as hiding files, removing some key documents from files, granting or denying bail or even deciding cases in a certain way.

Indiscipline of litigants/Advocates

There is a growing number of indisciplined litigants and advocates. In addition, there are delays by the Law Council to dispose of these disciplinary cases involving advocates.

Recommendations

1. Enhance the Judiciary budget and establish the Judiciary Fund
2. Commitment to effective implementation of the Judiciary Strategic Plan (JSPV)
3. Full implementation of the Administration of the Judiciary Act, 2020
4. Establishing more courts and Justice Centers
5. Advancing the use of ICT and other technologies
6. Promoting ADR & Other Case Management Interventions
 - Plea-Bargain
 - Small Claims Procedure
 - Mediation
7. Manpower Planning and Development
8. Enhancing Judiciary Physical Infrastructure
9. Confronting the vice of corruption
10. Reforming of laws and procedural rules
11. Improving stakeholder engagement and participation

Key priorities for the FY 2022/23**Recruitment**

The Judiciary plans to recruit 10 High Court Judges, 6 Registrars, 13 Deputy Registrars, 8 Assistant Registrars, 13 Chief Magistrates and 71



Magistrates Grade I in FY 2022/23 to address the demand for services.

Operationalisation of new courts

The Judiciary will operationalise new High Court Circuits in Moroto, Tororo, Iganga, Luwero, Hoima, and Rukungiri. There are also plans to open up more High Court Circuits at Nebbi, Kitgum, Apac, Kumi, Kamuli, Lyantonde, Bushenyi and Kasese to alleviate the severe inhibitions to access to justice in these areas.

Procurement of transport equipment

The Judiciary will procure vehicles for the Justices, Judges, Registrars and Magistrates especially those in hard to reach areas to facilitate locus visits and other adjudication functions of courts. A total of 72 vehicles, a marine boat and 52 motorcycles will be procured.

Provision of alternative sources of power

The Judiciary will continue to use technology in the administration of Justice. Effective application of the video conferencing system, court recording and transcription equipment and the ECCMIS requires uninterrupted power supply. The Judiciary intends to provide generators to 12 courts and solar equipment to 12 others to forestall the challenges of the frequent unreliable power supply in most parts of the country, which hamper the ICT initiatives in courts.

Automation of courts

The Judiciary will operationalise the 2nd Phase of the ECCMIS to bring to 12 the total number of court stations with the system. These include: Three (3) Divisions of the High Court, one (1) High Court at the Circuit, five (5) Chief Magistrates Courts and Three (3) Magistrates Grade I Courts. The video conferencing systems will be

rolled out to the Court of Appeal and High Court (Criminal Division) while the court recording and transcription systems will be introduced to 6 new High Courts of Tororo, Moroto, Luwero, Rukungiri, Hoima and Iganga. The Local/Wide Area Network (LAN/WAN) Infrastructure will be extended to and upgraded at ten (10) court stations respectively.

The Judiciary will also digitalise and upload current physical court files for the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeal/ Constitutional Court into the ECCMIS; procure 50 digital voice recording machines for chamber court hearings by the judicial officers; and develop a judgment writing tool.

Furthermore, the biometric time attendance systems will be rolled out to 20 courts (High Court and Chief Magistrates Courts) at Arua, Fort Portal, Gulu, Jinja, Kabale, Lira, Masaka, Masindi, Mbarara, Mbale, Mpigi, Mubende, Mukono, Soroti, Tororo, Luwero, Moroto, Rukungiri, Iganga and Hoima. This is intended to monitor the attendance of court staff.

Strengthening Inspectorate of Courts

The Judiciary will open regional offices in Mbarara and Gulu. The number of inspectors will be increased to match the work load.

Capacity building

The Judiciary will scale up inductions for all new judicial and non-judicial officers. In addition, more refresher trainings will be conducted.



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.

I.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; to provide for retirement benefits of judicial officers and related matters. Successful implementation of the AJA requires review and development of policies and regulations, cooperation of all the stakeholders and sufficient resource allocation to the Judiciary.

I.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.

I.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 Judicial Service Commission, Regulations S.I 87/2005
- ix. The Judicial Service Commission, (Complaints and Disciplinary Proceedings) Regulations SI. 88/2005
- x. The Uganda Public Service Standing Orders 2021
- xi. Treasury Instructions, 2017

I.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.

I.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.

I.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.

I.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. 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 Court 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.

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 Circuits 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

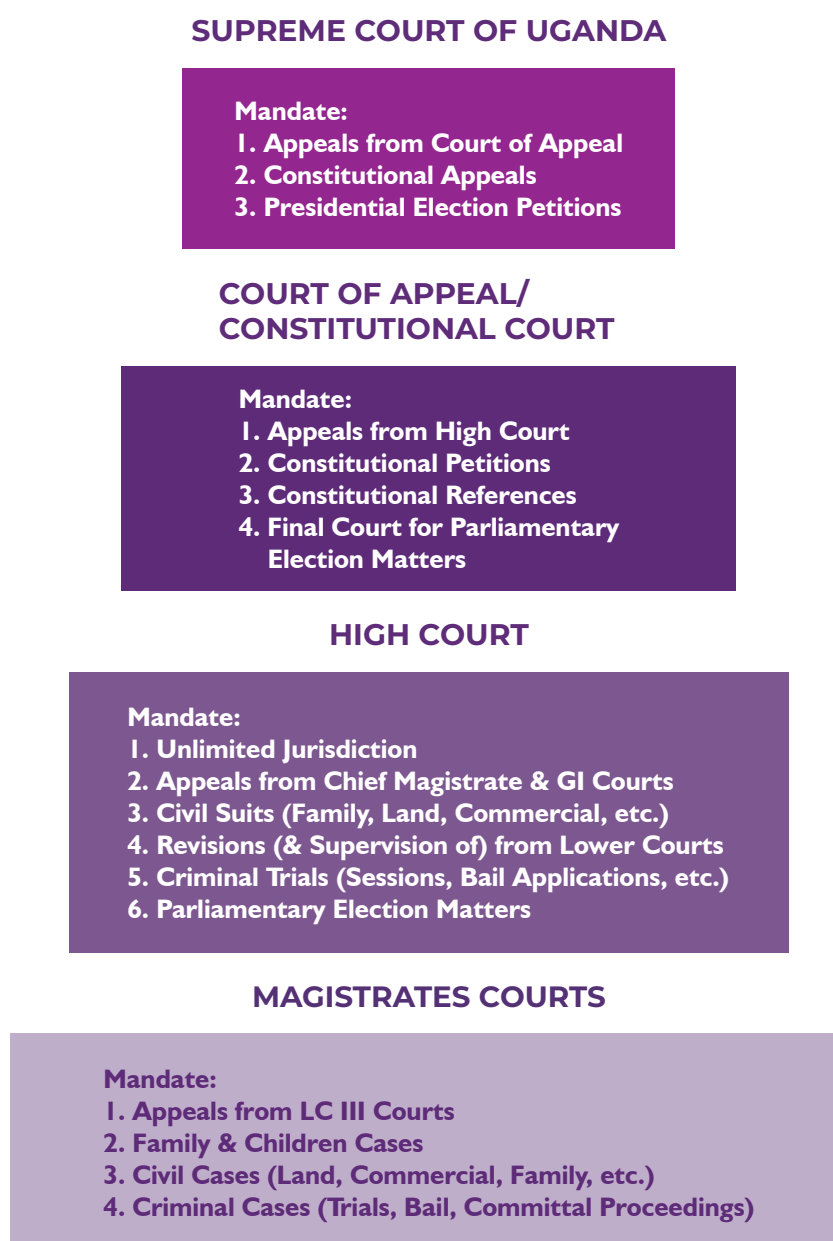
Magistrates Courts are established under Section 3 of the Magistrates Courts Act, Cap. 16. They are subordinate Courts whose decisions are subject to review by the High Court. These Courts handle the bulk of criminal trials for all offences whose sentences do not exceed life imprisonment. They also handle 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 Two. 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

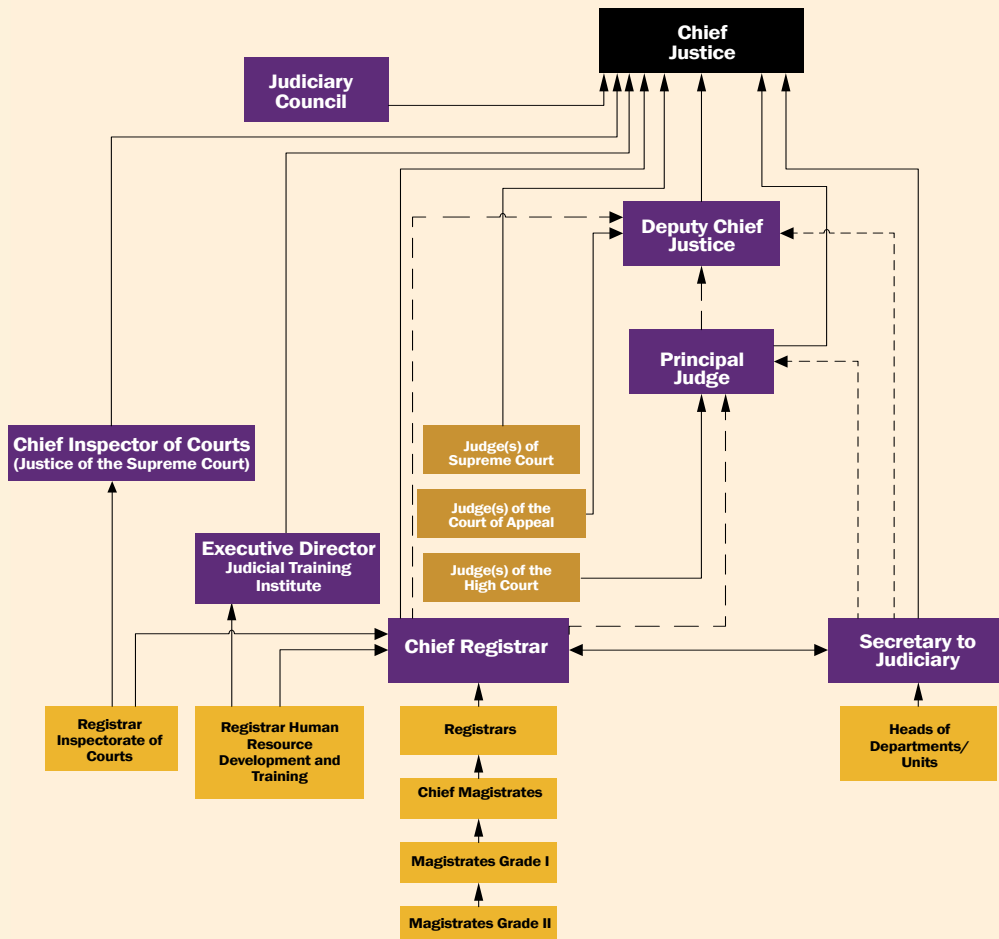


The President of Uganda H.E Gen. Yoweri Kaguta T Museveni attending New Law Year 2022

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



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;
- ix. The Solicitor General
- x. The Chief Registrar
- xi. The Secretary to the Judiciary
- xii. The Secretary to the Treasury
- xiii. A representative of JLOS institutions, other than the ministry responsible for justice
- xiv. The President of the Uganda Law Society
- xv. The Chairperson of the Uganda Law Council
- xvi. Two members of the public nominated by the Judicial Service Commission
- xvii. 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. It presents an analysis of the trends in the funding of the Judiciary; a comparative analysis of Judiciary funding and that of the Legislature; approved budget estimates, and expenditure analysis.

3.1 Government of Uganda funding for FY 2021/22

The Judiciary received a leap in its budget allocation from **UGX 199,077,590,548** for the FY 2020/2021 to **UGX 376,956,526,179** for the FY 2021/2022. During budget execution for the period under review, a Supplementary Budget of **UGX 3,767,787,323** was received leading to a revised budget of **UGX 380,724,313,502**. The Supplementary Budget was earmarked for retirement benefits of judicial officers of the lower bench as a result of newly approved salaries. The budget performance is shown in Table 1 below.

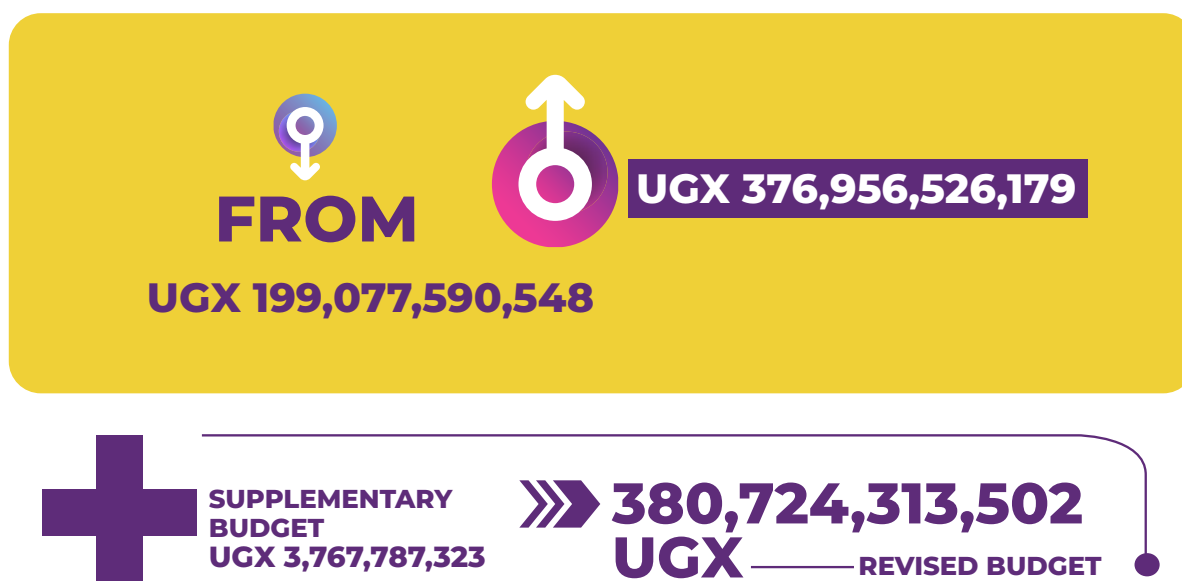


Table 1: Overview of Release and Expenditures (Uganda Shillings)

CATEGORY	APPROVED BUDGET	REVISED BUDGET	RELEASED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	% BUDGET SPENT	ABSORPTION RATE (%)
WAGE	108,766,965,040	108,766,965,040	108,766,965,040	68,134,140,870	62.6%	62.6%
NON-WAGE	210,180,061,139	213,947,848,462	213,496,797,278	213,070,801,831	101.4%	99.8%
DEVELOPMENT	58,009,500,000	58,009,500,000	55,980,456,000	55,968,218,500	96.5%	100.0%
TOTAL	376,956,526,179	380,724,313,502	378,244,218,318	337,173,161,201	89.4%	89.1%

The total budget released was affected by the adjustment of the Annual Government Cash Flow Plan for FY 2021/22 due to poor revenue performance and suppression of the budget line for travel abroad.

Out of the released budget of **UGX 378,244,218,318**, the Judiciary spent **UGX 337,173,161,201** contributing to an absorption rate of 89.1%. The 10.9% that was not absorbed comprised the wage budget of **UGX 40,632,824,169** which arose from a planned wage enhancement for non-judicial officers that was not approved, delayed recruitment of staff, retirement and late replacement of staff. It also included a non-wage budget of **UGX 425,995,447** of mainly unpaid pension as well as a development budget of **UGX 12,237,500** arising from delays in the procurement process.

3.2 Summary of Development Partners funding

The Judiciary received a cumulative release of **UGX 7,476,328,305** from JLOS and Development Partners of which **UGX 7,427,677,544** had been spent by the close of the financial year. The Table 2 below shows the breakdown of the funding from Development Partners during the period under review.

Table 2: Funding from Development Partners for FY2021/22

SOURCE OF FUNDING	APPROVED BUDGET UGX	RELEASE UGX	EXPENDITURE UGX	ABSORPTION RATE BASED ON CUMULATIVE RELEASE
JLOS	13,926,800,000	4,921,343,205	4,872,692,444	99.01
UNFPA	973,430,000	973,430,000	973,430,000	100
UN WOMEN	1,581,555,100	1,581,555,100	1,581,555,100	100
TOTAL	16,481,785,100	7,476,328,305	7,427,677,544	99.35

3.3 Non-Tax Revenues collections

In the reporting period, the Uganda Revenue Authority collected **UGX 12,577,981,675** from the Judiciary, UGX **7,847,275,760** of which was Non-Tax Revenue (NTR) remitted to the Consolidated Fund. The balance of UGX **4,730,705,915** was bail deposits which are refundable to the litigants after the disposal of cases. The NTR remitted to the Consolidated Fund increased by 37.75% compared to the previous year's collections as shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Comparison of Non-Tax Revenue collection between FY2020/21 and FY2021/22

S/No	CATEGORY	COLLECTIONS AS AT 30 JUNE 2022 (UGX)	COLLECTIONS AS AT 30 JUNE 2021 (UGX)	PERCENTAGE (%) CHANGE OF NTR COLLECTIONS
1	Administrative fees and licenses	3,706,196,057	2,916,751,912	27.07
2	Court fines and Penalties	3,802,020,118	2,478,430,245	53.40
3	Other fines and Penalties	117,674,700	129,390,480	-9.05
4	Miscellaneous Revenues	221,384,885	172,139,830	28.61
TOTAL NTR		7,847,275,760	5,696,712,467	37.75
5	Bail Deposits (Refundable)	4,730,705,915	4,207,851,664	12.43
6	Security Deposits	25,342,540,961	22,892,043,002	10.7

Table 4: Data on the monetary value of cases as at 31st January 2022

S/No	CASE TYPE	Supreme Court	High Court	Chief Magistrate Courts	Magistrate Grade I Courts	Total
1	Civil	50,872,159,462	102,059,448,705	45,877,266,557	6,969,332,699	205,778,207,423
2	Commercial	0	7,081,957,558,266	0	0	7,081,957,558,266
3	Criminal	0	0	1,526,132,854	0	1,526,132,854
4	Family	0	8,062,000,000	13,496,626,489	149,820,000	21,708,446,489
5	Land	0	22,809,114,008	45,969,524,575	2,148,490,000	70,927,128,583
6	Small claims	0	0	965,921,512	211,685,000	1,177,606,512
Total		50,872,159,462	7,214,888,120,979	107,835,471,987	9,479,327,699	7,383,075,080,127

Source: Report on Data on the Monetary Value of Cases as at 31st January 2022 by the Registry of Planning, Research and Development

Note: 1 The collection of data on monetary value of cases was still on-going as at 30/06/2022.
2 This data does not include cases in the Court of Appeal and cases whose monetary value was not stated in the pleadings.



Physical Performance



4.0 INTRODUCTION

The fifth Judiciary Strategic Plan (JSPV) provides the goal of the Judiciary as: “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 the safety of persons and property. This goal also speaks to the views of court users highlighted during the JSPV review who rated expeditious disposal of cases as the leading priority for the next strategic plan. The Judiciary aimed at achieving the outcomes during the reporting period as highlighted in Table 5 below.

4.1 Summary of achievements realised at outcome level

The performance of the Judiciary for the FY 2021/22 against the outcomes as detailed in the JSPV is shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Key performance indicators

OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	BASELINE	PERFORMANCE	TARGETS	PERFORMANCE	COMMENTS
		FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	FY 2021/22	
Increased coverage of Judiciary services	Proportion of designated areas with operational courts	51%	51%	56%	70%	7 Magistrate Grade I Courts of Ntwetwe, Arua City, Kalongo, Kyanika, Atanga Ndeija and Zeu were operationalised.
Increased productivity of judicial officers	Average number of cases disposed of per judicial officer annually	309	394	364	465	On average, a judicial officer completed 92 cases more than their annual target

OUTCOMES	INDICATORS	BASELINE	PERFORMANCE	TARGETS	PERFORMANCE	COMMENTS
		FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	FY 2021/22	
Increased productivity of judicial officers	Annual disposal rate of cases	45%	49%	51%	55%	The courts exceeded their target by 4 percentage points.
Reduced lead times/ turnaround times in the disposal of cases	Reduced lead times/ turnaround times in the disposal of cases The average time taken from filing to disposal of cases in days	1,164	919.3	1,104	901	The courts, on average, completed cases faster by at least 6 months (203 days) compared to the annual target.
Reduced case backlog in the court system	Percentage of backlog cases in the court system	48%	32.1%	40%	30.11%	The Judiciary exceeded its annual target by 9.89 percentage points
Increased satisfaction of court users	Percentage of court users rating confidence in courts as high to very high	52%	-	58%	68%	Survey conducted by SEMA

4.2 Court processes and case management during FY 2021/22

This section details the Judiciary's achievements in improving court processes and case management. The Judiciary undertook to strengthen the legal and policy framework; enhance the capacity of courts for timely adjudication of cases; conduct special sessions for case backlog reduction; roll out and implement the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms such as plea-bargaining programme, mediation and small claims procedure. This was in addition to strengthening the inspectorate function and stakeholder engagement. Table 6 below shows the results of the Judiciary case management efforts during the reporting period.

Table 6: Detailed key performance indicators

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	PERFORMANCE	TARGETS	PERFORMANCE
		FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	FY 2021/22
Increased productivity of judicial officers	Average number of cases disposed of per judge	348	443	388	365
	Average number of cases disposed of per registrar	216	317	276	438
	Average number of cases disposed of per Chief Magistrate	348	447	408	537
	Average number of cases disposed of per Magistrate Grade I	324	522	384	481
Increased speed of case disposal	Disposal rate of cases at the Supreme Court(%)	17	14.3	23	11.8
	Disposal rate of cases at the Court of Appeal (%)	11	16.5	17	8.8
	Disposal rate of cases at the High Court (%)	20	37.5	26	36.4
	Disposal rate of cases at the Chief Magistrates Courts (%)	56	55.5	62	61.3
	Disposal rate of cases at the Magistrate Grade I Courts (%)	61	55.8	67	70.6
	Disposal rate of cases at the Magistrate Grade II Courts (%)	65	77.7	71	59.4

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	PERFORMANCE	TARGETS	PERFORMANCE
		FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	FY 2021/22
Reduced lead times/ turn around times in the disposal of cases	The average time taken from filing to disposal of cases at the Supreme Court (days).	846	605.6	786	772
	The average time taken from filing to disposal of cases at the Court of Appeal (days)	2881	1,893	2,821	1,691
	The average time taken from filing to disposal of cases at the High Court (days).	653	678.5	593	713
	The average time taken from filing to disposal of cases at the Magistrates Court (days).	278	500.1	218	430
Reduced case backlog in the court system	Percentage of backlog at the Supreme Court (%)	48	47	42	48.54
	Percentage of backlog at the Court of Appeal (%)	58	64	52	59.61
	Percentage of backlog at the High Court (%)	47	44.8	41	49.03
	Percentage of backlog at the Chief Magistrates Courts (%)	40	22.8	34	15.78
	Percentage of backlog at the Magistrates Grade I Courts (%)	36	18.9	30	11.34

4.2.1 Legal and regulatory framework

The Judiciary continued its efforts toward operationalising Chapter 8 of the Constitution of Uganda by strengthening its legal and regulatory framework. In the period under review, the Judiciary focused on fast-tracking the operationalisation of the AJA and reviewing rules and practices to strengthen the independence of the Judiciary; as well as improve access to justice, public confidence and trust.

The Law Reform Committee of Judiciary which is chaired by the Principal Judge, makes proposals on the necessary reforms which are then approved by the Rules Committee.

The Rules Committee of the Judiciary, which the CJ chairs, is pivotal in the making of reforms in procedural laws through a highly consultative process. The committee, whose membership is drawn from within and outside the Judiciary, held meetings and undertook research on proposed regulations to make the necessary input and approval before their enactment.

The following rules were formulated, approved, signed by the CJ and gazetted for use:

a) The Judicature (Court Bailiffs) Rules, 2022

The objectives are:

- i. to streamline the management of Court bailiffs to promote efficiency and effectiveness;
- ii. to provide for duties and extent of powers of Court bailiffs;
- iii. to provide for the procedure and requirements for licensing of Court bailiffs;
- iv. to establish the Court Bailiffs Licensing and Disciplinary Committee;

- v. to provide for the procedure for execution of Court orders and warrants;
- vi. to provide for the procedure of receiving and processing complaints against Court bailiffs;
- vii. to prescribe fees and charges payable; and
- viii. to prescribe offences and penalties for defaulting Court bailiffs.

b) The Judicature (Amicus Curiae) Rules, 2022

The objectives are:

- i. to provide for the principles and procedures to be applied by Courts when considering applications for admission of persons as amicus curiae;
- ii. to promote uniformity, consistency and transparency in considering applications for admission of a person as amicus curiae, and
- iii. to promote the enforcement of Article 126(1) of the Constitution by providing justified intervention by a person or organisation seeking to promote the public interest in conformity with the law and with the values, norms and aspirations of the people.

c) The Judicature (Legal Representation at the Expense of the State) Rules, 2022.

The objective is to streamline the management of State-funded legal representation in the administration of justice with specific emphasis on:

- i. ensuring effective and efficient representation of accused persons entitled to legal representation at the expense of the State;
- ii. ensuring the expeditious, efficient and fair trial of accused persons;

- iii. ensuring the proper management and operation of State-funded representation;
- iv. establishing a clear criterion for selection and remuneration of advocates for State-funded legal representation; and
- v. ensuring that the interests of justice are met in cases which carry a sentence of death or imprisonment for life.

d) The Constitution (Bail Guidelines for Courts of Judicature) (Practice) Directions, 2022.

The objectives are:

- i. to ensure that bail decision-making complies with the provisions of the Constitution;
- ii. to give further effect to the existing legal provisions on bail;
- iii. to promote uniformity and consistency by courts when considering bail applications;
- iv. to streamline and address disparities in handling of bail applications;
- v. to promote the balancing of the rights of accused persons with the public interest and the rights of complainants;
- vi. to facilitate effective inter-agency cooperation and coordination in the handling of bail applications;
- vii. to reduce incidences of pretrial detention;
- viii. to safeguard the interests and concerns of society in bail decision-making; and
- ix. to facilitate effective supervision of persons granted bail; and
- x. to promote transparency and efficiency in the management of bail deposits and refunds.

e) Other proposed law reforms

The proposed law reforms which were at advanced stages before the Law Reform Committee were on:

- i. Practice Direction on the establishment of the Infrastructure and Environment Division of the High Court
- ii. Enhancing pecuniary jurisdiction of magistrates
- iii. Re-organising magisterial areas
- iv. Rules on vexatious litigations and
- v. Child-friendly procedures.

With the coming into force of the AJA, it was deemed necessary to develop regulations to give effect to the provisions of the Act in line with Section 40. The Office of the Chief Registrar, which is in charge of coordinating the activities related to the development of the regulations, with the support of the First Parliamentary Counsel, worked with a task force to develop and deliberate on the draft regulations.

The Administration of the Judiciary (Establishment of Committees) Regulations, 2022 and the Administration of the Judiciary (Inspectorate of Courts) Regulations, 2022 were developed to the final stage of approval, to be passed soon and gazetted, thereby operationalising Sections 5 and 6 of the Act and Part III of the Act respectively.

4.2.2 Cases disposed of at all court levels

The Judiciary collects and uses case data and statistical information to support the formulation of effective policies; plan and budget; monitor progress and the achievement of development outcomes and to inform decision-making. The performance of all courts in the country in FY2021/22, based on case data and statistics is summarised in Table 7 below.

Overall, courts disposed of **205,967** cases out of a total caseload of **373,974**. This accounted for completion of **55%** of all cases in the system. Cases disposed of have increased compared to FY 2020/21 where **156,875** cases out of the caseload of **317,929** were disposed of. The table below shows the summary of court performance by court level.

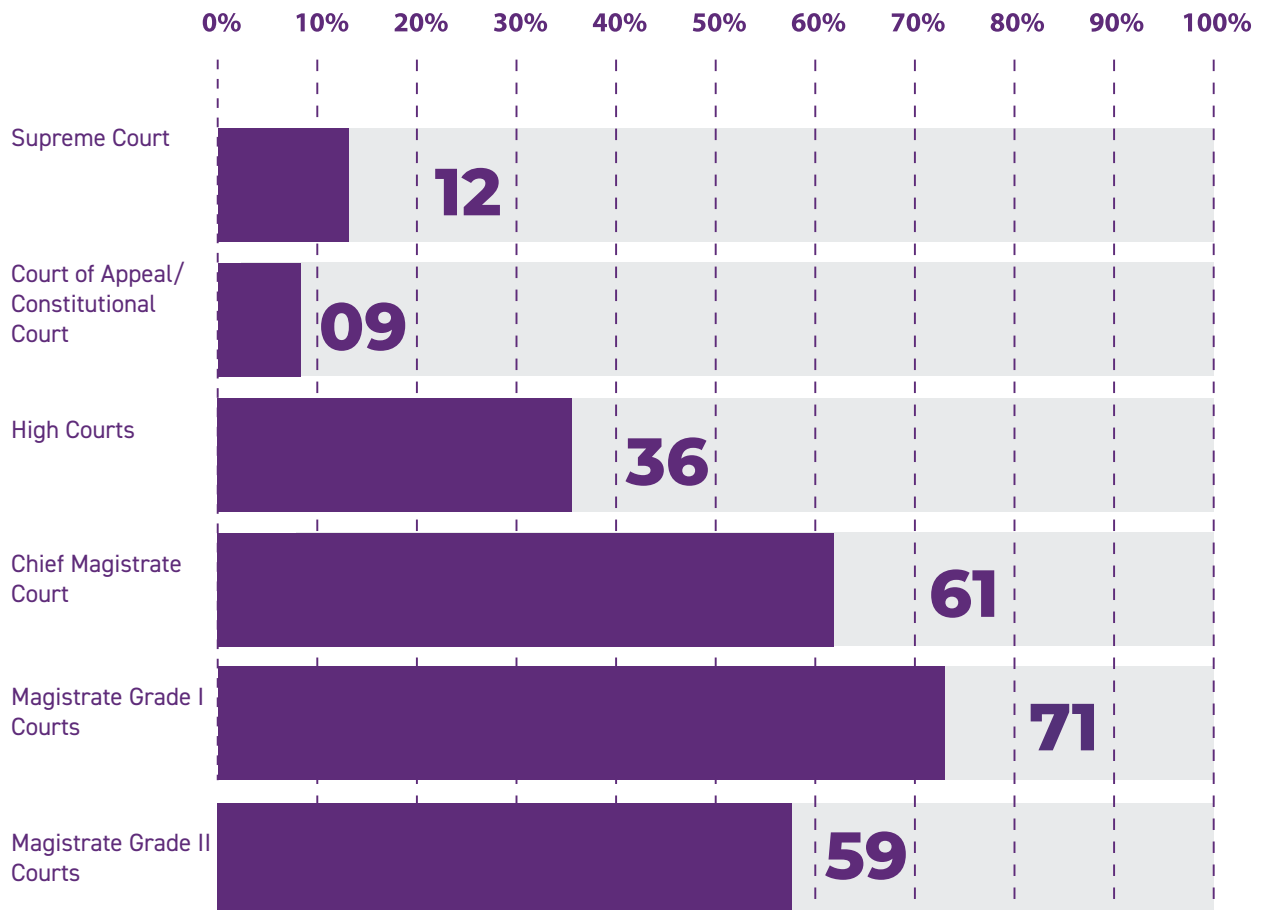
Table 7: Summary of court performance for FY 2021/22 by court level

COURT LEVEL	BROUGHT FORWARD	REGISTERED	CASE LOAD	COMPLETED	PENDING	DISPOSAL RATE (%)	CLEARANCE RATE (%)
SUPREME COURT	566	212	778	92	686	12%	43.4
COURT OF APPEAL/ CONSTITUTIONAL COURT	7,537	1,506	9,043	793	8,250	9%	52.7
HIGH COURTS	59,947	41,010	100,957	36,766	64,191	36	89.7
CHIEF MAGISTRATES COURT	58,683	124,964	183,647	112,488	71,159	61	90.0
MAGISTRATES GRADE I COURTS	17,291	59,420	76,711	54,142	22,569	71	91.1
MAGISTRATES GRADE II COURTS	575	2,263	2,838	1,686	1,152	59	74.5
GRAND TOTAL	144,599	229,375	373,974	205,967	168,007	55	90

Source: Court Case Performance Report for FY 2021/22

The Judiciary uses the disposal rate, which is a percentage of the number of cases disposed of /completed against the caseload, to track the efficiency of human effort, court processes and procedures in handling the caseload.

In the period under review, the Magistrates Courts recorded the highest disposal rate of 71% while the Court of Appeal / Constitutional Court recorded the lowest disposal rate of 9%, as shown in Figure 3 below

Figure 3: The case disposal rate (%) by court level

Source: Court Case Performance Report for FY 2021/22

The data indicates that in FY2021/22 there was an increase in both case disposal and case registration from that of FY2020/21.

- Case disposal improved from 156,875 cases disposed of in FY2020/21 to 205,967 cases disposed of in FY 2021/22
- Registration increased from 165,347 cases in FY 2020/21 to 229,375 in FY 2021/22, of which the majority were at Chief Magistrates Courts.
- The number of cases disposed of, relative to the total caseload (cases brought forward plus cases freshly filed), increased in FY2021/22 with the disposal rate rising from 49% in FY 2020/21 to 55% in FY2021/22.

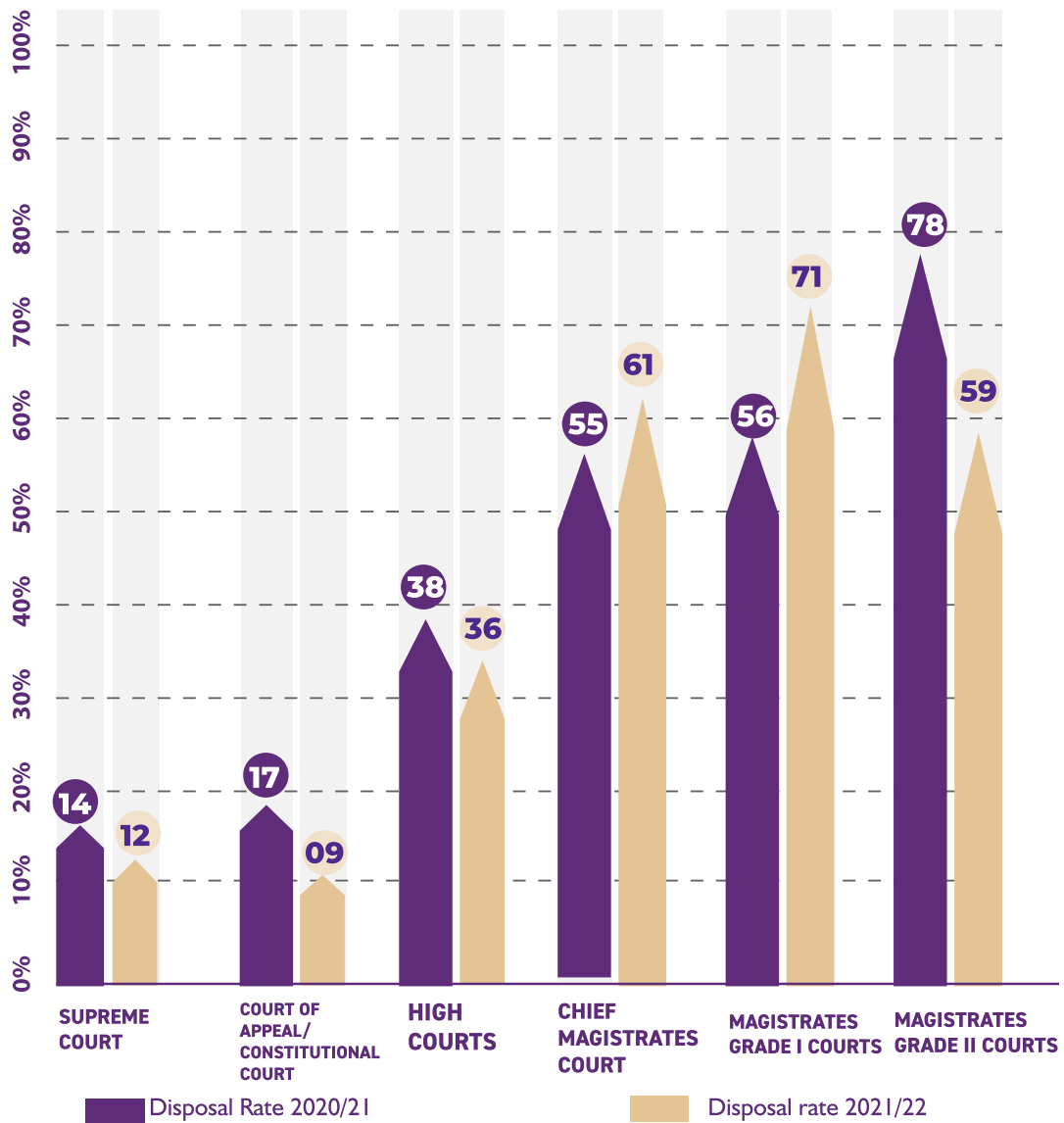
- The disposal rate at the Magistrate Grade I Courts increased from 56% in FY 2020/21 to 71% in FY 2021/22. This could be attributed to the recruitment of new judicial officers at the magistrate and registrar levels.

However, the courts recorded a decline in the number of cases disposed of relative to the number of cases that were freshly registered during FY 2021/22. The clearance rate dropped from 95% in FY2020/21 to 90% in FY2021/22. The Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court registered a decline in the case disposal rate of 2% and 8% respectively.

The general performance of court is analysed in Table 8 and Figure 4 below.

Table 8: Trends analysis of court performance for FY2020/21 and FY2021/22

COURT LEVEL	REGISTERED		COMPLETED		PENDING		DISPOSAL RATE (%)		CLEARANCE RATE (%)	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
SUPREME COURT	209	212	102	92	614	686	14	12	49	43
COURT OF APPEAL/ CONSTITUTIONAL COURT	1,853	1,506	1,504	793	7,591	8,250	17	9	81	53
HIGH COURTS	32,400	41,010	35,350	36,766	57,961	64,191	38	36	109	90
CHIEF MAGISTRATES COURT	93,260	124,964	85,304	112,488	68,457	71,159	55	61	91	90
MAGISTRATES GRADE I COURTS	35,651	59,420	32,574	52,142	25,846	22,569	56	71	91	91
MAGISTRATES GRADE II COURTS	1,974	2,263	2,041	1,686	585	1,152	78	59	103	75
GRAND TOTAL	165,347	229,375	156,875	205,967	161,054	168,007	49	55	95	90

Figure 4: Trends analysis of the disposal rate for F/Y 2020/21 and 2021/22 (%)

Source: Court Case Performance Report for FY 2021/22

The significant improvement in disposal rate is attributed to the following:

- i. Recruitment of new judicial officers at magistrate and registrar levels.
- ii. Operationalisation of new Magistrates Courts.
- iii. Increased automation of court processes through court recording and transcription equipment, as well as video conferencing.
- iv. Increased use of Alternative Dispute Resolution like plea-bargain, small claims procedure and mediation.
- v. Procurement of vehicles for conducting locus and support supervision.
- vi. Increased monitoring and supervision by the Judiciary Administration as well as their increased participation in the Court Open Days.

(a) Performance of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal for FY 2021/22

- Supreme Court disposed of 92 cases out of a total caseload of 778 cases, of which 566 cases had been brought forward and 212 cases registered during the period under review. The majority of the cases disposed of (57 out of 92) were civil cases while 109 cases of the 212 cases registered were criminal.
- The Court of Appeal disposed of 793 cases out of the 7,537 brought forward and 1,506 registered. The majority of the cases handled were civil i.e. 1,146 cases out of 1,506 registered and 530 out of 793 disposed of.

The performance of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal during the FY 2021/22 is summarised in Table 9 below.

Table 9: Summary of performance at the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal

COURT LEVEL	CASE TYPE	BROUGHT FORWARD	REGISTERED CASES	COMPLETED CASES	PENDING
SUPREME COURT	CRIMINAL	413	109	35	487
	CIVIL	153	103	57	199
	TOTAL SUPREME COURT	566	212	92	686
COURT OF APPEAL	CRIMINAL	3,598	360	263	3,695
	CIVIL	3,939	1,146	530	4,555
	TOTAL COURT OF APPEAL	7,537	1,506	793	8,250

Source: Court Case Performance Report for FY 2021/22

i. Comparative performance of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeal for FY2020/21 and FY 2021/22

- The cases registered at the Supreme Court increased by 3 cases from 209 in FY 2020/21 to 212 in FY 2021/22. Case disposal declined by 10 cases from 102 registered in FY 2020/21 to 92 in FY 2021/22.





The Chief Justice and head of Supreme Court during a criminal session at the Supreme Court of Uganda



Justices of the Supreme Court holding a criminal session



- At Court of Appeal both case registration and case disposal declined. Registered cases reduced by 347 cases from 1,853 cases registered in FY 2020/21 to 1,506 cases registered in FY 2021/22; while disposed of cases reduced by 711 from 1,504 in FY 2020/21 to 793 cases in FY 2021/22.

Court of Appeal concentrated on disposing of election petitions that had to be expedited. This greatly affected the disposal of other cases

The comparison of the performance of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal for FY 2020/21 and FY 2021/22 is summarised in Table 10 below.

Table 10: Trends analysis of the performance of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal for FY2020/21 and FY2021/22

COURT LEVEL	CASE TYPE	REGISTERED CASES		COMPLETED CASES		BACKLOG CASES	
		FY 2021/22	FY 2021/22	FY 2021/22	FY 2021/22	FY 2021/22	FY 2021/22
Supreme Court	Criminal	92	109	39	35	261	296
	Civil	117	103	63	57	24	37
	TOTAL	209	212	102	92	286	333
Court of Appeal	Criminal	727	360	616	263	2,478	2,103
	Civil	1,126	1,146	888	530	2,410	2,815
	TOTAL	1,853	1,506	1,504	793	4,888	4,918

Source: Court Case Performance Reports for FY2020/21 and FY2021/22

(b) Performance of High Court for the FY 2021/22

- The High Court (both at the Divisions and Circuits) disposed of 36,766 cases of the total case load of 100,957 cases resulting in 64,191 pending cases at the end of FY2021/22..
- Land cases (12,613) were the highest registered cases while Civil cases (9,900) were the highest completed cases.

The general performance of the High Court for FY 2021/22 is shown in Table 11 below.



Table II: Performance of High Court for the FY 2021/22

S/NO	CASE TYPE	BROUGHT FORWARD	REGISTERED	COMPLETED	PENDING
1	Anti-corruption	245	241	248	238
2	Criminal	6,319	3,324	2,794	6,849
3	Commercial	9,959	7,939	6,720	11,178
4	Civil	18,090	10,180	9,900	18,370
5	Execution and Bailiffs	00	80	80	00
6	Family	10,019	6,574	7,329	9,264
7	International Crimes	82	59	25	116
8	Land	15,233	12,613	9,670	18,176
	TOTAL	59,947	41,010	36,766	64,191

Source: Court Case Performance Report for FY 2021/22

Comparison of High Court performance for FY 2021/22 and FY 2020/21

- The High Court (both divisions and circuits) recorded an increase in both case disposal and case registration. Case disposal increased from 35,350 cases in FY 2020/21 to 36,766 in FY 2021/22. Case registration increased from 32,400 in FY2020/21 to 41,010 cases in FY 2021/22.
- Civil cases contributed to the highest increase in case disposal (3,484 cases) while land cases constituted the highest increase (2,971 cases) in case registration.

The comparison in the performance of the High Court for FY 2020/21 and FY 2021/22 is shown in Table 12 below.

Table 12: Trends analysis of the High Court Performance for FY 2020/21 and FY 2021/22

S/NO	CASE TYPE	REGISTERED CASES		COMPLETED CASES	
		FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22
1	Anti-corruption	192	241	222	248
	Commercial	4,222	3,324	3,237	2,794
2	Criminal	5,295	7,939	4,520	6,720
3	Civil	8,253	10,180	6,416	9,900
4	Execution and Bailiffs	245	80	7,614	80
5	Family	4,519	6,574	4,538	7,329
	International Crimes	32	59	19	25
6	Land	9,642	12,613	8,784	9,670
7	TOTAL	32,400	41,010	35,350	36,766

Source: Court Case Performance Report for FY 2021/22

(c) Performance of the Magistrates Courts for the FY2021/22

- Chief Magistrates Courts registered (124,964 cases) and completed the highest number of cases (112,488).
- Across all the Magistrate Courts, the highest number of registered and completed cases were criminal. Family cases were the lowest registered.

The performance of the Magistrates Courts for FY 2021/22 is shown in Table 13 below

Table 13: Performance of the Magistrates Courts for the FY 2021/22

COURT LEVEL	CASE TYPE	BROUGHT FORWARD	REGISTERED	COMPLETED	PENDING	% Contribution to Registration	% Contribution to Completion
Chief Magistrates Court	Criminal	26,842	74,097	66,858	34,801	59.29	59.44
	Civil	18,321	31,159	27,088	22,392	24.93	24.08
	Family	230	5,532	5,203	559	4.43	4.63
	Land	11,867	8,921	8,060	12,728	7.14	7.17
	Small Claims Procedure cases	1,423	5,255	5,279	1,399	4.21	4.69
	TOTAL	58,683	124,964	112,488	71,159		
Magistrate Grade I	Criminal	10,811	39,593	35,867	14,537	66.63	66.25
	Civil	3,056	12,201	11,004	4,253	20.53	20.32
	Family	247	1,703	1,698	252	2.87	3.14
	Land	3,068	2,851	2,798	3,121	4.80	5.17
	Small Claims Procedure cases	109	3,072	2,775	406	5.17	5.13
	TOTAL	17,291	59,420	54,142	22,569		
Magistrate Grade II	Criminal	400	1803	1395	808	69.57	313.57
	Civil	105	294	171	228	18.26	51.13
	Family	6	60	44	22	1.04	10.43
	Land (Handled by Grade I Magistrates)	64	106	76	94	11.13	18.43
	TOTAL	575	2263	1686	1152		
GRAND TOTAL - ALL MAGISTRATES COURTS		76,549	186,647	168,316	94,880		

Source: Court Case Performance Report for FY2021/22

4.2.3 Disposal of election petitions

General Elections were held for Presidential and Parliamentary seats on the 14th January, 2021 with the Elections of Local Chairpersons following shortly thereafter. Following the elections, the Judiciary registered a total of 160 petitions at the Parliamentary and Local Council Chairpersons level broken down as follows:

Parliamentary Petitions:	102
Local Council Chairpersons Petitions:	49
Miscellaneous Applications:	9
Total:	160

In order to expeditiously dispose of the two categories of petitions, the Judiciary deployed 31 Judges to hear and determine the same. The hearing of the Petitions commenced on the 16th August, 2021 and were expected to last until the 15th November, 2021. As of 22nd November, 2021 160 Petitions had been disposed of. A total of 157 election petitions were completed, 1 was filed in error and 2 remained pending. A detailed breakdown of each of the 160 petitions disposed of is attached as **Annex I**.

The Court of Appeal disposed of election petition appeals/applications from 21st - 31st March 2022. A total of 162 appeals were registered, 9 were withdrawn, while 151 appeals were heard and completed. Among the cases heard, 5 cases were sent for by-elections and 8 cases were sent for retrial. The summary of all matters cause listed and completed during the March session is shown in the Table below.

Table 14: Total cause listed election petition appeals/applications and completed per coram

S/No.	CORAM	CAUSE LISTED	COMPLETED	PENDING JUDGMENT & RULING
1	HON. DCJ, HON. OBUWA, JA HON. BAMUGEMEREIRE, JA	20	15	5
2	HON. DCJ, HON. BAMUGEMEREIRE, JA HON. MULYAGONJA, JA	16	15	1
3	HON. KIRYABWIRE, JA HON. MUSOTA, JA HON. GASHIRABAKE, JA	40	39	1
4	HON. EGONDA NTENDE, JA HON. MADRAMA, JA HON. LUSWATA, JA	14	14	0
5	HON. EGONDA NTENDE, JA HON. CHEBORION, JA HON. LUSWATA, JA	3	3	0
6	HON. EGONDA, JA HON. KIBEEDI, JA HON. MUGENYI, JA	5	5	0
7	HON. MUSOKE, JA HON. KIBEEDI, JA HON. MUGENYI, JA	22	20	2

S/No.	CORAM	CAUSE LISTED	COMPLETED	PENDING JUDGMENT & RULING
8	HON. MUSOKE, JA HON. MULYAGONJA, JA HON. MUGENYI, JA	3	3	0
9	HON. MUSOKE, JA HON. MADRAMA, JA HON. LUSWATA, JA	6	6	0
10	HON. MUSOKE, JA HON. OBURA, JA HON. MADRAMA, JA	5	4	1
11	HON. CHEBORION JA HON. MUSOTA, JA HON. GASHIRABAKE, JA	9	9	0
12	HON. CHEBORION, JA HON. MADRAMA, JA HON. LUSWATA, JA	10	9	1
TOTALS		153	142	11

A list of election petition appeals and applications handled at the Court of Appeal in the FY 2021/22 is attached as **Annex 2**.

4.2.4 Status of case backlog

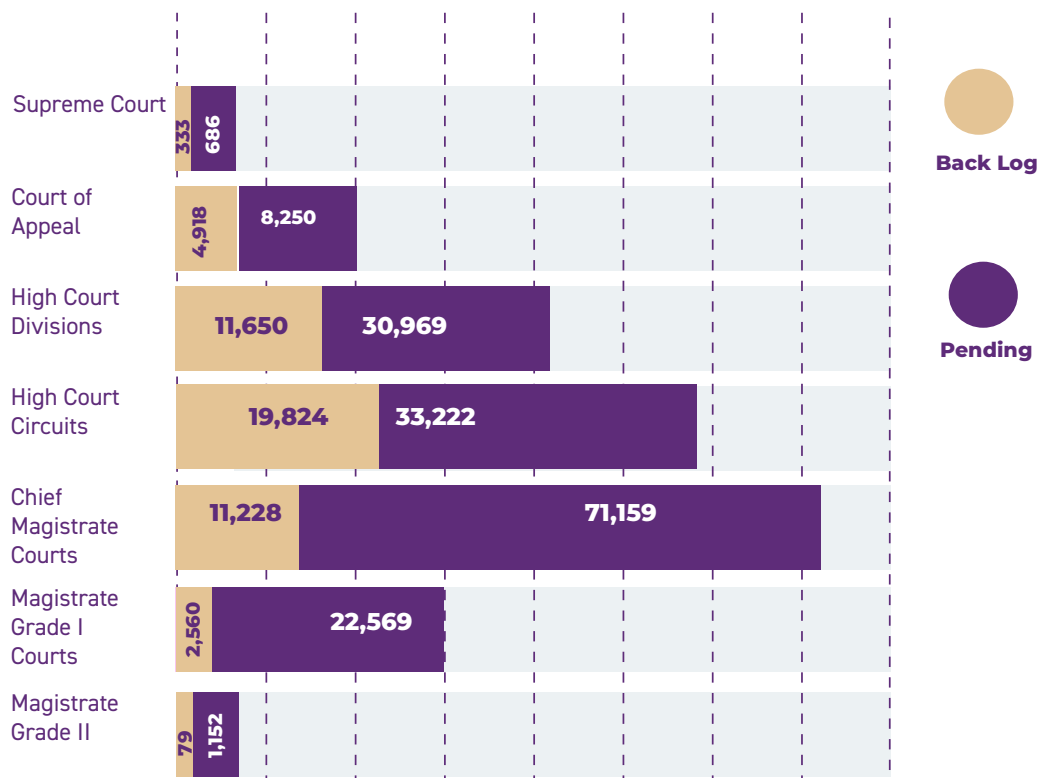
A case is considered backlog if it has spent 2 or more years in the court system before it is disposed of or completed. Overall, the Judiciary recorded a decline in case backlog in the FY2021/22. At the close of the FY 2021/22, case backlog stood at 50,592 cases (30.11%) against 168,007 pending cases. This is a 2.23% (1,156 cases) decrease from the FY 2020/21 status of 51,748 backlog cases against 161,054 pending cases. The data indicates that:

- The FY 2021/22 closed with case backlog at 30.1% since courts still had 50,595 backlog cases and 168,007 pending cases.
- The Supreme Court had 333 cases as backlog and 686 pending cases
- The Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court had 4,918 backlog cases and 8,250 pending cases.
- The High Court Divisions had 11,650 backlog cases and 30,969 pending cases.
- The High Court Circuits had 19,824 backlog cases and 33,222 pending cases.
- The Chief Magistrates Courts had 11,228 backlog cases and 71,159 pending cases.

- The Magistrate Grade I Courts had 2,560 backlog cases and 22,569 pending cases.
- The Magistrate Grade II Courts had 79 backlog cases and 1,152 pending cases

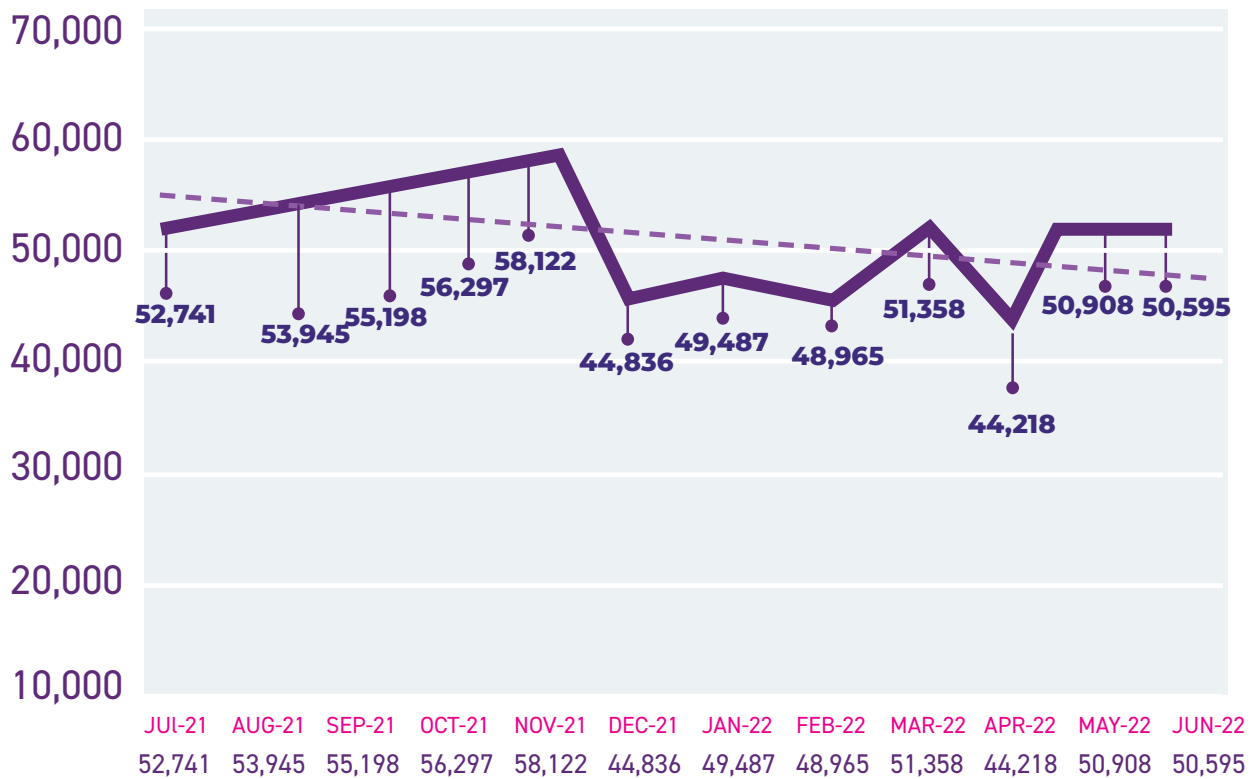
Figure 5 shows the status of the case backlog across the different courts at the close of FY2021/22.

Figure 5: Pending and backlog cases by court level as at 30th June 2022



Source: *Monthly Statistical Reports on Court Performance for June 2022*

In the year under review, the highest backlog was recorded in November 2021 while the lowest was in April 2022 as shown in Figure 6 below on the monthly backlog trends for the FY 2021/22. The general decline in case backlog could be attributed to strategies that the Judiciary adopted. These include the implementation of the 2017 case backlog reduction strategies, the recruitment of new judicial officers, the operationalisation of new Magistrates Courts; increased uptake of Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms (plea-bargain, small claims procedure and mediation), increased automation of court processes, improved monitoring and supervision by the Judiciary Administration.

Figure 6: Backlog trends by month for the FY 2021/22

Source: Monthly Statistical Reports on Court Performance

a) Case backlog comparison

- The highest increase in backlog was recorded at the High Court circuits (31.91%). This could be attributed to the limited number of judges at the circuits against the ever-increasing levels of filing. Also the election petitions that had to be expedited where some judges had to leave their circuits.
- The Supreme Court followed with a 16.4% increase attributed to the fact that it had not been fully constituted throughout the period under review.
- The biggest decline in backlog (47.71%) was recorded at the Magistrate Grade I Courts, owing to the massive recruitment of magistrates and the operationalisation of new magistrates courts.
- This was followed by the 34.17% decline in the backlog at the Magistrate Grade II Courts, owing to the massive recruitment of magistrates, since Magistrates Grade I also care take of Magistrates' Grade II Courts.

The trends of backlog for all courts are shown in Table 15 below.

Table 15: A trends analysis of backlog for FY2020/21 and FY2021/22

COURT LEVEL	TOTAL PENDING CASES		Pending Percentage Change	BACKLOG CASES		Backlog Percentage Change
	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	%	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	%
Supreme Court	614	686	11.73	286	333	16.43
Court of Appeal	7,591	8,250	8.68	4,888	4,918	0.61
High Court Divisions	28,873	30,969	7.26	10,926	11,650	6.63
High Court Circuits	29,088	33,222	14.21	15,028	19,824	31.91
Chief Magistrates Court	68,457	71,159	3.95	15,604	11,228	-28.04
Magistrates Grade I	25,846	22,569	-12.68	4,896	2,560	-47.71
Magistrates Grade II	585	1,152	96.62	120	79	-34.71
TOTAL	161,054	168,007	4.32	51,748	50,592	-2.23

Source: Monthly Statistical Reports on Court Performance for June 2021 and June 2022

4.2.5 Interventions by the Case Backlog Monitoring Committee

(a) Monitoring visits to court stations

The Case Backlog Monitoring Committee, chaired by the DCJ, conducted monitoring visits to some court stations, including High Court Circuits and Chief Magistrates Courts of Kabale, Mbarara, Masaka, Mubende, Fort Portal, Hoima and Masindi. A task force was established to study the peculiar needs of the courts and advise on the funds needed for locus visits as well as guide on proper allocation and alignment of magisterial areas.

The Committee established some of the challenges giving rise to case backlog which should be given utmost attention. They include:

1. Inadequate funding and inadequate human resource which result in fewer sessions

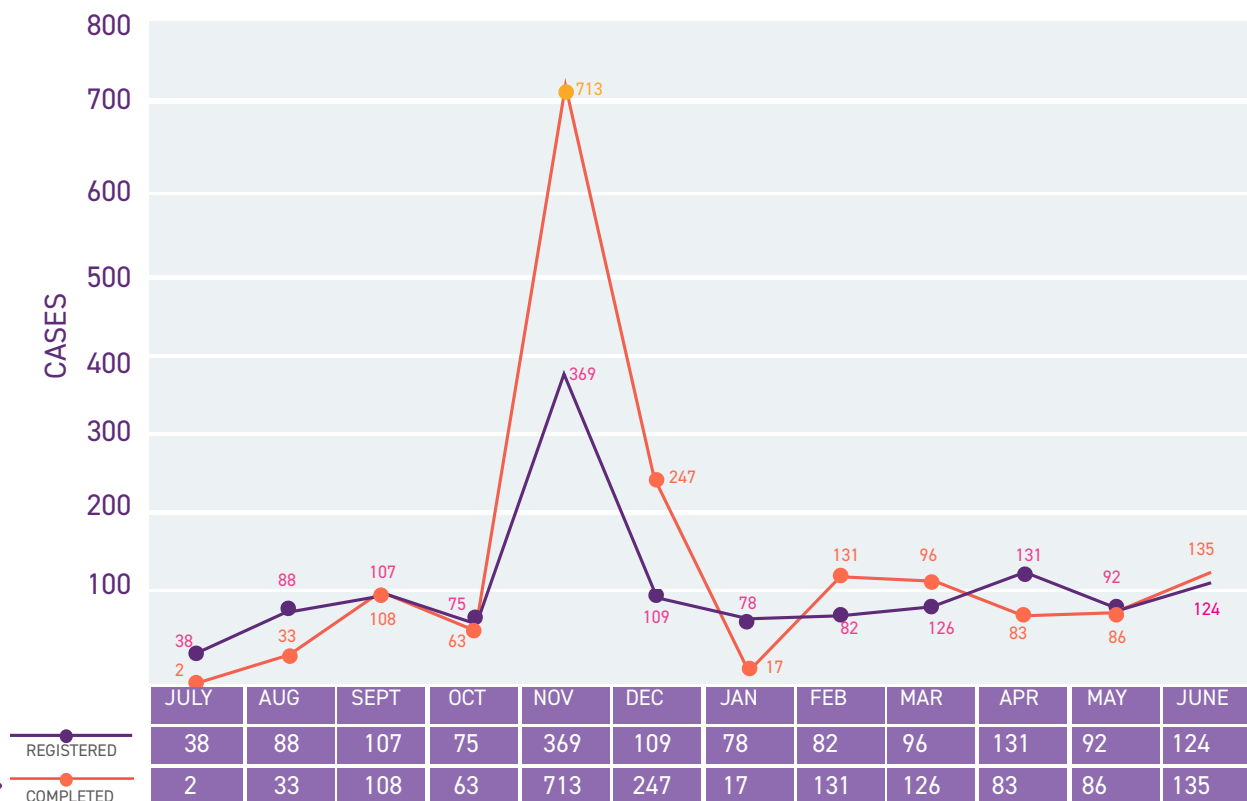
2. lack of transportation for locus visits
3. Poor internet services affecting e-justice and data management
4. The poor condition of court premises and insufficient archival space
5. Lack of refresher training to match the changing demands.

(b) Daily hearings of criminal trials

The Judiciary piloted the daily hearings of criminal trials at the High Court Criminal Division as a strategy to address the case backlog. The Criminal Division changed from in-station/in-house sessions and migrated to daily hearings and consequently, the court was meeting its monthly 100-case disposal target. In a bid to make cause-listing of cases more efficient, Case Clearance Teams were established with all the criminal justice stakeholders dully represented. As a result:

- There was an increase in both case registration and case disposal between November and December 2021, which was attributed to the case weeding out sessions and normal case backlog reduction sessions at the division in the two months, as shown in Figure 7 below.
- Case disposal and registration picked up and steadily grew between February 2022 and June 2022 following the implementation of the daily hearing of case project, which had a positive impact on case disposal recording the highest disposal in June 2022 (135 cases).
- Generally, case disposal after the implementation of the daily hearing of the case project increased by 11.9% clearance rate, from 94.9% recorded before the project to 106.8% after the project. The disposal of cases at the court exceeded registration by 6.8% after the project commenced compared to the 7-month period prior to commencement of the project where case disposal was less than registration by 5.1%.
- The Criminal Division continued with out-of-station sessions as well as special sessions for special interest groups like juveniles. Consequently, the Division had no backlog at the Kampala Children's Remand Home.

Figure 7 Trends Analysis for case filing and case disposal at the Criminal Division of the High Court for the Months- July 2021 to June 2022



Source: Monthly Statistical Reports on Court Performance

(c) Backlog reduction High Court sessions

In addition to this, the High Court (both the Criminal Division and High Court Circuits) conducted backlog reduction sessions in the course of FY2021/22. Under the Criminal sessions, 754 cases were handled in the course of the sessions.

(d) Civil appeals/ applications session

The High Court (both Civil Division and High Court Circuits) conducted civil sessions as an initiative towards case backlog reduction. A total of 251 cases were handled in the course of the sessions.

4.2.6 Plea-bargaining programme

Plea-bargain is a process that involves the prisoner accepting to admit his guilt in exchange for a fair sentence. It saves the State resources and the limited judicial time that would otherwise be spent on hearing witnesses and proving cases. It is also a sign of remorse and often promotes reconciliation between the families of the offenders and the victims. This innovation has played a commendable role in delivering quick and acceptable justice to the parties and has undoubtedly helped in reducing case backlog and decongesting prisons.

During the FY 2021/22, the High Court conducted 15 plea-bargaining sessions resulting in the disposal of 2,144 cases under the scheme as shown in Table 16 and Figure 8 below. The High Court Circuits and Divisions that participated in these sessions were Mbarara, Mukono, Masindi, Mbale, Kabale (at Rukungiri), Jinja, Mubende, Mukono and the Criminal Division (at Entebbe and Kitalya Prison), Masaka High Court, Mukono High Court at Nakasongola Main prison, Soroti High Court and Mbarara Chief Magistrate court.

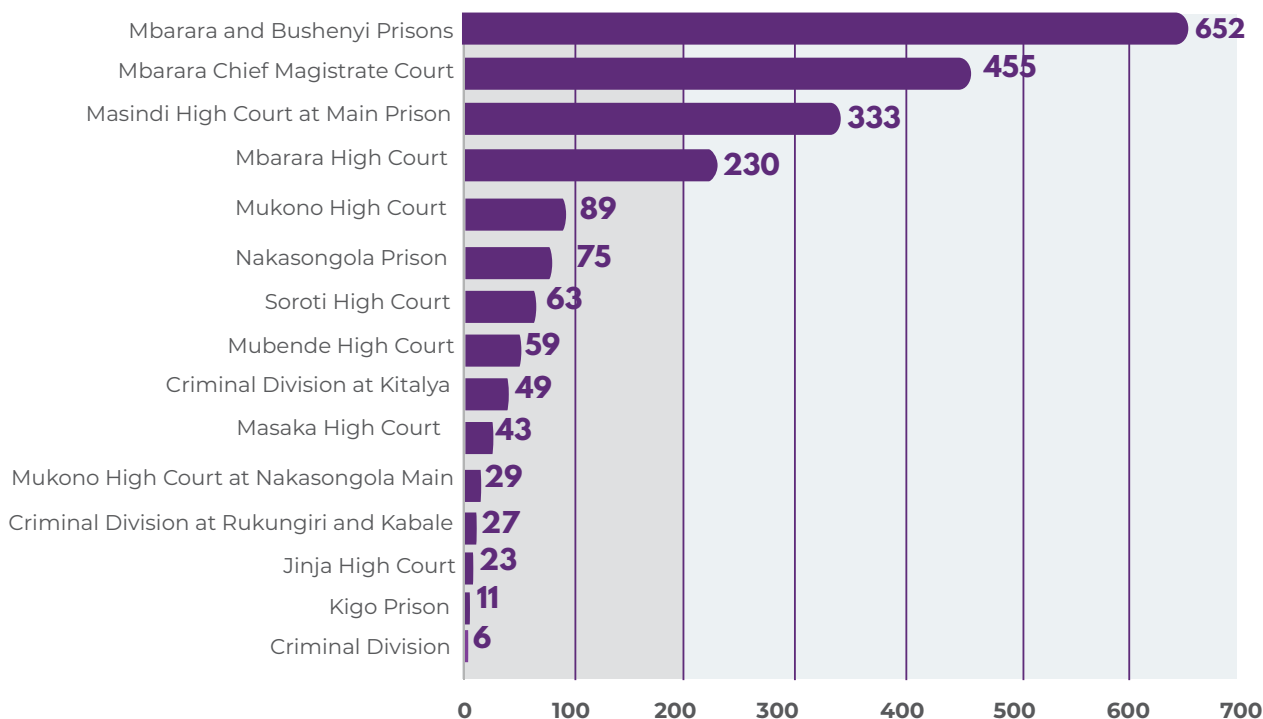
Table 16 Performance on plea-bargaining for FY2021/22

SN	STATION	No of Cases Cause Listed	No of Completed Cases
1	Jinja High Court	30	23
2	Mubende High Court	59	59
3	Criminal Division at Kitalya Prison	72	49
4	Kigo Prison	22	11
5	Mukono High Court	110	89
6	Masaka High Court	43	43
7	Criminal Division	6	6
8	Mukono High Court at Nakasongola Main prison	46	29
9	Masindi High Court at Main Prison	158	118
		158	116
		95	99

SN	STATION	No of Cases Cause Listed	No of Completed Cases
10	Soroti High Court	63	63
11	Mbarara High Court	17	17
		124	124
		89	89
12	Mbarara Chief Magistrate court	271	271
		124	124
		34	34
		80	80
13	Mbarara and Bushenyi prisons	652	652
14	Nakasongola Prison	75	75
15	Criminal Division at Rukungiri & Kabale	27	27
TOTAL		2,301	2,144

Source: Office of the Principal Judge, Office of the Registrar, High Court and Court Case Performance Report for FY2021/22

Figure 8: Number of cases disposed of through plea-bargain in FY2021/22



Source: Office of the Registrar High Court and Court Case Performance Report for FY2021/22



Plea Bargaining camp in Mbarara led by the Chief Justice, Principal Judge and the DPP

4.2.7 Special sessions on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) related cases

The Judiciary together with the Governance and Security Programme Secretariat (Formerly Justice Law and Order Sector-JLOS) with support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and other development partners has over the last four years been implementing a project on disposal of SGBV related cases in a number of districts.

The special sessions are undertaken as part of the Government of Uganda's obligation under the Maputo and Kampala Declaration of 2011 which enjoin Uganda to set up a special framework (sessions, procedures and specially trained personnel) to dispose of SGBV cases as part of a member state of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR).

The Judiciary organized 14 criminal sessions in selected districts of Kampala (Criminal Division), and High Court circuits sitting at; Tororo, Iganga, Mbarara, Gulu, Moroto, Kasese, Masaka, Otuke, Adjumani while the four (4) sessions were conducted by chief Magistrates at Tororo, Apac, Busia and Nakapiripirit. Each court was expected to dispose of 50 cases.

The selection of project sites was based on the Development Partner priority districts as well as areas where SGBV is prevalent, which is informed by statistics availed by the programme institutions. The general/main objective of the project is to test the viability of using a specialized framework to dispose of SGBV cases but specifically to:

- Test the viability of adjudicating SGBV cases through a specialized court;
 - Hear SGBV cases promptly;
 - Establish whether there is need to have a specialized framework for SGBV cases, and;
 - Sensitize the public about the urgent need to address Sexual and Gender Based violence in line with Uganda's commitments in the Kampala Declaration, Maputo Protocol and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 16.
-

Several media engagements were held on different platforms to ensure that there was wide publicity on the dedicated court sessions as well as creating awareness on Sexual and Gender Based Violence. There was wide media coverage on different media platforms including online, TV, radio and print media on the sessions. Radio talk shows were held at the following radio stations; Radio Simba (for Luwero and Kampala area), East FM (Tororo, Busia), Endigyito (Mbarara), Buddu

FM (Masaka), NBS (Iganga) and Ateker FM (Moroto, Nakapiripirit). The others were Mega FM (Gulu), Lango FM (Lira/Otuke) and Adjumani. Hour Long hour TV talks shows, were held on UBC that drew participation from the Judiciary, the Governance and Security Programme and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions.



Programme on SGBV at FM 100.2
East FM in Tororo

Programme on SGBV at
Amani 89.1 FM in Adjumani



UBC
INSPIRING UGANDA

Lucy Ladira
Advisor, Criminal Justice, Governance and Security Programme Secretariat

Jamson Karemani
PRD of the Judiciary

Jacquelyn Okui
PRD-Office of the Director of Public Prosecutors.

TOPIC: Special Court Sessions to eradicate SGBV cases in Uganda

MONDAY
22ND. NOVEMBER. 2021

HOST
Gyagenda Semakula
@GyagendaSZ

TIME
9:00AM

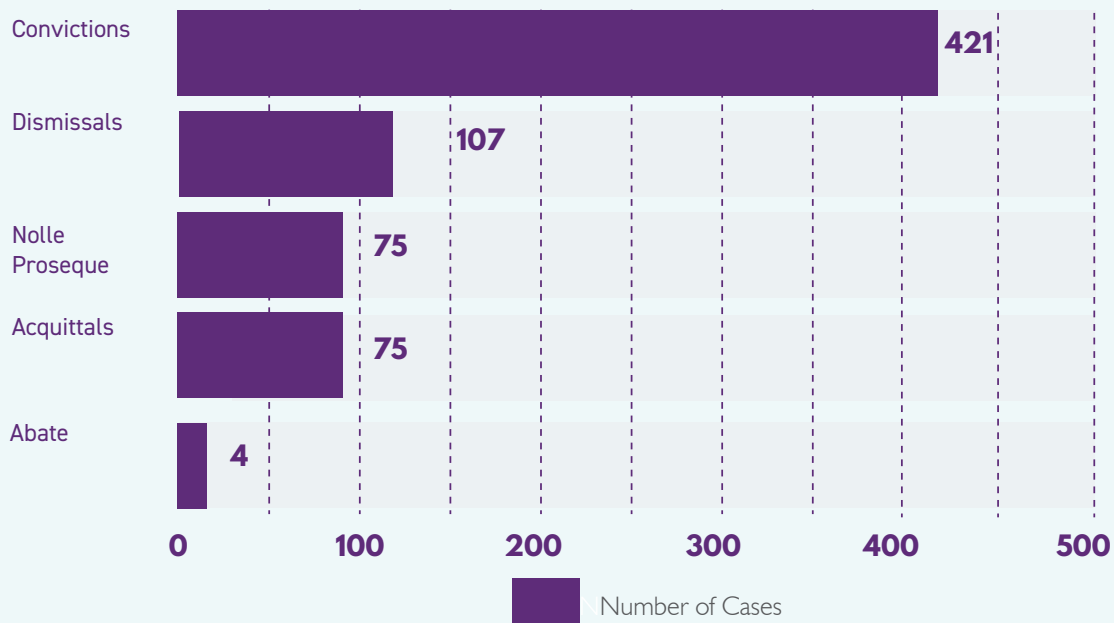
Good Morning Uganda **EXTRA**

ubctvUganda #UBCGMUEXTRA

SGBV campaign on UBC TV in Kampala

The 14 criminal sessions comprised of 771 cases cause listed, of which 682 Cases were disposed of. This reflects 88% clearance rate of the total number of cases cause listed.

Figure 9: Figure indicating the case disposal results



From the figure above, the majority of the cases (421 cases) resulted in convictions, while 107 of the cases were dismissed, 75 acquitted and 75 filed a nolle prosequi. Matters were dismissed due to failure to trace some accused persons who were on bail while in other matters, the prosecution failed to present a single witness despite the numerous adjournments.

Table 17: Summary of the SGBV-Session Results of case disposal for both High court and Chief Magistrates Court sessions.

S/NO	COURT	MODE OF DISPOSAL	RESULT
1	Luweero/Criminal Division	Cause listed	59
		Convictions	29
		Acquittals	3
		Dismissals	9
		Nolle Prosequi	12
		Abate	1
		Adjourned to next session	14
		Total Completed	68
2	Mbarara High Court	Cause listed	50
		Convictions	34
		Acquittals	2
		Dismissals	6
		Nolle Prosequi	6
		Adjourned to next session	2
		Total Completed	50
		3	Tororo High court
Convictions	6		
Acquittals	12		
Dismissals	9		
withdraw	11		
Pending judgments	16		
Total Completed	40		
4	Iganga High Court	Cause listed	56
		Convictions	18
		Dismissals	0
		Acquittals	7
		Nolle Prosequi	31
		Total Completed	56

S/NO	COURT	MODE OF DISPOSAL	RESULT
5	Kasese High Court	Cause listed	55
		Convictions	40
		Dismissals	10
		Acquittals	4
		Referred for mental Health Facility	1
		Total Completed	55
6	Gulu High Court	Cause listed	50
		Convictions	32
		Dismissals	11
		Acquittals	5
		Nolle Prosequ	1
		Adjourned to next session	1
		Total Completed	50
7	Masaka High Court	Cause listed	50
		Convictions	22
		Dismissals	00
		Acquittals	03
		Pending judgment	9
		Nolle Prosequ	13
		Adjourned to next session	02
Total Completed	50		
8	Moroto High Court	Cause listed	58
		Convictions	46
		Dismissals	1
		Acquittals	2
		Nolle Prosequi	9
		Total Completed	58
9	Adjumani High Court Session	Cause listed	51
		Convictions	36
		Dismissals	10
		Acquittals	5
Total Completed	51		

S/NO	COURT	MODE OF DISPOSAL	RESULT
10	Otuke/Lira High Court Session	Cause listed	52
		Convictions	19
		Acquittals	22
		Dismissals	8
		Abated	3
		Total Completed	52
11	Nakapiripirit CM	Cause listed	53
		Convictions	33
		Dismissals	12
		Acquittals	4
		Reconciliation	1
		Charges amended and accused committed to High Court.	3
Total Completed	53		
12	Tororo CM Court	Cause listed	54
		Convictions	33
		Dismissals	10
		Acquittals	1
		Reconciliation	2
		Total Completed	46
13	Busia CM Court	Cause listed	60
		Convictions	42
		Dismissals	2
		Acquittals	9
		Closed	1
		Pending re-arrest	6
		Total Completed	60
14	Apac CM	Cause listed	62
		Convictions	43
		Dismissals	10
		Acquittals	3
		Pending judgment	7
		Reconciliation	01
		Reallocated	1
Total Completed	62		
Grand total Completed			682

4.2.8 Adjudication of corruption and corruption related cases

The Anti-Corruption Division (ACD) of the High court is a specialised Division that adjudicates corruption and corruption related cases. The establishment of the ACD was deliberate in response to the demands by Government and other institutions engaged in fighting corruption, to take drastic action against the corrupt by strengthening the adjudicatory mechanism for fighting corruption. Through the Anti-Corruption Court, the Judiciary enforced Anti-Corruption laws.

The Anti-Corruption Division of the High Court disposed of 248 cases out of the total case load of 486 cases (245 brought forward and 241 cases registered cases). This accounted for 51.0% disposal rate of which 88.4% was the conviction rate.

Table 18: Caseload Profile for the Anti-Corruption Division for FY2021/22

S/No	CASE TYPE	BROUGHT FORWARD	REGISTERED	CASE LOAD	COMPLETED	PENDING	CLEARANCE RATE %	DISPOSAL RATE %
1	Criminal Appeals	6	27	33	14	19	51.9	42.4
2	Criminal Confirmations	6	0	6	0	6	0	0
3	Small Miscellaneous Applications	151	62	213	49	164	79.0	23.0
4	Criminal Offence	56	106	162	139	23	131.1	85.8
5	Criminal Revisions	14	0	14	0	14	0	0
6	Criminal Sessions	8	8	16	12	4	150.0	75.0
7	Execution Miscellaneous Application	0	5	5	4	1	80	80.0
8	Miscellaneous Causes	4	33	33	30	7	90.9	81.1
	TOTAL	245	241	486	248	238	102.9	238

Source: Court Case Performance Report for FY2021/22

Table 19: Some of the high profile cases completed in the FY 2021/2022 by the Anti-Corruption Division

NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTY	SENTENCE	COMPENSATION
1	CO 22/2018	Akujo Rosemary	Custodial Sentence of 4 years imprisonment	Compensate Centenary High school 90,520,000/=
2	CO 112/2015	Owachgui Stephen	18 months' imprisonment Serve a custodial sentence	Refund 22,496,991/= in 6 months
3	CO 48/2018	Nattu Florence & Anor	Count 1 2,000,000/= and in default 2 years' imprisonment. Count 2, 1,000,000/= and in default to serve 1 year. Custodial Sentence shall be cumulative	Compensation of 5,581,248/= to the state.
4	CO 33/2018	Tumwesigye Amon	Count 1 1,600,000/= fine Count 2 3,600,000/= fine. Count 3 3,800,000/= Count 4 sentenced to a fine of 1,000,000/= in default 1 year's imprisonment Count 5 sentenced to a fine of 1,000,000/= in default to 2 years imprisonment. Fines and default sentences shall be non-cumulative.	Compensate 2,200,000/= to UNRA.
5	CO 76/2021	Doreen Tusiime & Anor	Sentenced to a fine of 1,000,000/= on Count 1, Count 2 1,000,000/= in default serve an imprisonment of 1 year.	A refund of 19,864,000/= to the State.
7	CO 10/2016	Muwanga Andrew & Anor	A1 Fine of 6 Million. A2 Fine of 6 Million	Each to Compensate 14,750,000/= to Complainant.
8	CO 28/21	Ezra Nimusiima	Fine of 2 Million.	Refund 28,976,300/=
9	CO 50/16	Nataka Micheal & Anor	A1 Count 1, 7 years in prison, Count 2, 7 years in	Compensate UGX 1,236,917,931/= to Uganda Red Cross Society.

NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTY	SENTENCE	COMPENSATION
		(Secretary to Red Cross)	prison, Count 3 3 years in prison. Count 4,5,6 & 7 2 years' imprisonment. A2 acquitted.	
10	CO 43/2018	Natukunda Immaculate	Sentenced to a fine of 4.6 Million or 28 Months in prison.	Refund 15,500,000/=
11	SC 04/2021	Joel Ddamba & Anor	A1 is sentenced to serve 2 years imprisonment	Compensate Katwe-Butego Division Council with 50,000,000/= .
12	CO 79/2021	Lwanga Charles Kayiira	Sentenced to a fine of 3,500,000/= in default to serve 1 year in prison.	Ordered to pay Complainant UGX 37,335,000/=.
13	CO 75/2021	Mwesigwa Richard & 2 Others	A1 -Count 1, sentenced to a fine of 3000 USD in default serve a 15 months' jail term. A2- Count 2, sentenced to a fine of 500 USD and in default serve a jail term of 6 months. A3-Count 3 sentenced to a fine of 700 USD and in default 12 months in prison.	Pay taxes of 57,213,453/= .

Source: Court Case Performance Report for FY2021/22

4.2.9 Disposal of the International Crimes cases

The International Crimes Division (ICD) is a special Division of the High Court of Uganda established in fulfilment of the Government's commitment to the actualisation of the Juba Agreement on Accountability and Reconciliation. Considering the civil wars and a series of other internal conflicts, which Uganda has experienced in the recent past, ICD was established to try the perpetrators of war crimes and crimes against humanity including commanders of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and other rebel groups. Under section 6 of The High Court (International Crimes Division) Practice Directions, Legal Notice No. 10 of 2011, the Division is intended to deal with serious crimes which include:

1. War Crimes
2. Crimes against Humanity
3. Genocide
4. Terrorism
5. Human trafficking
6. Piracy and other international crimes.

a) Court performance

During the financial year, the court completed 2 main/full trial cases, 7 pre-trial cases, 6 miscellaneous applications and 1 nolle prosequi was registered as shown in Tables 20-23 below. At the close of the financial year, the total pending cases were 66 of which 29 cases were backlog.

Table 20: Completed pre-trials during the FY 2021/22

S/NO.	CASE NO.	ACCUSED	TRIAL JUDGE	DATE OF COMPLETION AND RESULT
1.	HCT-00-ICD-SC-10/20	Byekwaso Halimah Alias Mutesi Anne Annet	Hon. Justice David K. Wangutusi	8 th October 2021 Confirmation of charges denied and accused set free.
2.	HCT-00-ICD-SC-03/20	Kuremu Stephen & Anor.	Hon. Justice Vincent T. Okwanga	29 th November 2021 charges confirmed
3.	HCT-00-ICD-SC-1/20	Uganda vs. Pastor Asiimwe Edson	Hon. Justice Andrew Bashaija	1 st March 2022 Charges confirmed
4.	HCT-00-ICD-SC-12/20	Uganda vs. Tomusange Ronald	Hon. Justice Andrew Bashaija	22 nd March 2022 Charges confirmed
5.	HCT-00-ICD-SC-6/21	Uganda vs. Miria Rwigambwa	Hon. Lady Justice Susan Okalany	20 th April 2022 Charges confirmed
6.	HCT-00-ICD-SC-7/21	Uganda vs. Nsungwa Rose Karamagi	Hon. Lady Justice Susan Okalany	4 th May 2022 Charges confirmed
7.	HCT-00-ICD-SC-3/21	Uganda vs. Maliki Junior	Hon. Lady Justice Susan Okalany	6 th May 2022 Charges confirmed

Source: Court Case Performance Report for FY2021/22

Table 21: Completed full trials during the FY 2021/22

S/NO.	CASE NO.	ACCUSED	TRIAL JUDGE	DATE OF COMPLETION
1.	HCT-00-ICD-SC-04/20	Mpagi Didas	Hon. Justice David K. Wangutusi	8 th October 2021 accused convicted on each of the twelve counts charged and was sentenced to imprisonment for remainder of his natural life on each count with sentences to run concurrently.
2.	HCT-00-ICD-SC-04/14	Uganda vs. Onyaeko Uguchukwo Joachim & Anor.	Hon. Lady Justice Lydia Mugambe	16 th November 2021 Accused convicted on each of the four counts and sentenced to seventeen (17) years imprisonment with sentences to run concurrently with time spent on remand taken into account.

Table 22: Nolle prosequi entered during the FY 2021/22

S/NO.	CASE NO.	ACCUSED	TRIAL JUDGE	DATE OF COMPLETION
1	HCT-00-ICD-SC-09/18	Uganda vs. Bwambale Nelson & 9 Ors	Hon. Lady Justice Elizabeth Kabanda	2 nd March 2022 Nolle prosequi entered.

Source: Court Case Performance Report for FY2021/22

Table 23: Completed miscellaneous application during the FY 2021/22

S/NO.	CASE NO.	ACCUSED	TRIAL JUDGE	DATE OF COMPLETION
1.	HCT-00-ICD-CM-08/20	Byekwaso Halima vs. Uganda	Hon. Justice D.K. Wangutusi	8 th October 2021 application dismissed.
2.	HCT-00-ICD-CM-014/21	Hon. Ssegirinya Muhammad vs. Uganda	Hon. Lady Justice Susan Okalany	27 th September 2021 application to substitute Surety granted.
3.	HCT-00-ICD-CM-002/17	Thomas Kwoyelo alias Latoni vs Uganda.	Hon. Justice Michael Elubu Hon. Justice Duncan Gaswaga Hon. Justice Stephen Mubiru	Overtaken by events by March 2022
4.	HCT-00-ICD-CM-020/18	Kwoyelo Thomas vs. Uganda	Hon. Justice Michael Elubu Hon. Justice Duncan Gaswaga Hon. Justice Stephen Mubiru	Overtaken by events in March 2022
5.	HCT-00-ICD-CM-03/22	Mutebi David Vs. Uganda	Hon. Lady Justice Elizabeth Kabanda	Bail granted on 6 th April 2022
6.	HCT-00-ICD-CM-05/22	Yahaya Ramadhan Mwanje & 7 Ors Vs. Uganda	Hon. Lady Justice Elizabeth Kabanda	Application dismissed on 24 th May 2022

Source: Court Case Performance Report for FY2021/22

b) Community outreach conducted

The Division conducted community outreaches aimed at engaging in a constructive, sustainable, and reciprocal manner with the victims, populations and different stakeholders that are affected by the crimes under investigation and on trial. Community outreach promotes access, understanding and ownership of a justice process that is otherwise considered distant and foreign among the people it is designed to serve.



*Head International Crimes
Division Hon. Justice Dr
Andrew Bashaija addressing
the community at Pabbo
Sub-county, Amuru District*



*Community
outreach at
Obiyangich in
Amuru District*



Key stakeholder consultative meeting at Pearl Afrique Hotel, Gulu

4.2.10 Mediation

Mediation is conducted by a “mediator” who according to the rules is a person eligible to conduct mediation and this could be a Judge, Registrar, Magistrate, person accredited as a mediator by the court, a person certified as a mediator by CADER, or a person with the relevant qualifications and experience in mediation and chosen by the parties. At this point, the mediator is not an adjudicator but an intermediary.

Mediation was first formally introduced as part of the court process in Uganda at the High Court Commercial Division through the Judicature (Commercial Court Division) (Mediation) Rules, 2007. It was subsequently rolled out to all other courts through the Judicature (Mediation) Rules, 2013 [No. 10 of 2013] which were made under Section 41 of the Judicature Act Cap 13.

The Judiciary promotes the use of mediation as an Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism across all court levels except the Supreme Court. The advantages of using mediation in the settlement of disputes include parties being able to:

- i. Settle disputes at lesser cost due to the limited time that is required to solve the conflict at hand. Unlike court hearings, mediation is conducted without lawyers for the parties to a conflict;
- ii. Have room for a confidential process compared to the open court hearings. Mediation remains strictly confidential and no one but the parties to the dispute and the mediator(s) know what happens in the process;
- iii. Have multiple and flexible possibilities for resolving the dispute and the control to settle;

- iv. Think outside the box as mediation takes place with the aid of a mediator who is a neutral third party;
- v. Successfully resolve a dispute. Many cases that enter mediation are settled compared to the litigation process which is unpredictable; produces winners and losers; offers limited solutions and the remedy is blunt.
- vi. Maintain relationships unlike the litigation process which more often than not destroys them. The mediation process tries to keep conflicts at bay and works to the requirements of both parties, such that no one should feel like a loser in the dispute.

In the FY 2021/22, a total of 3,617 cases for mediation were brought forward and 1,086 cases were registered. Out of these, 1,851 cases were completed through mediation across court levels and 1052 cases were successful. Table 24 below shows the performance of courts in mediation.

Table 24: Court case performance of the mediation programme for FY2021/22

COURT LEVEL	MEDIATION CATEGORY	BROUGHT FORWARD	REGISTERED	COMPLETED	PENDING
COURT OF APPEAL/ CONSTITUTIONAL COURT	CIVIL	11	83	53	41
HIGH COURTS (CIRCUITS AND DIVISION)	COMMERCIAL	22	32	21	33
	CIVIL	1,142	286	638	790
	FAMILY	1,342	87	242	1,187
	LAND	456	97	457	96
CHIEF MAGISTRATES COURTS	CIVIL	255	335	232	358
	LAND	203	43	32	214
MAGISTRATE GRADE I COURTS	CIVIL	83	65	87	61
	FAMILY	27	10	8	29
	LAND	76	48	81	43
TOTAL		3,617	1,086	1,851	2,852

Source: Court Case Performance Report for FY 2021/22



(a) Capacity building of mediators

The Judiciary continued to equip mediators in High Court circuits across the country with the necessary skills. Training in mediation skills was conducted for a total of 148 mediators in Mbarara (32), Mukono (34), Hoima (37), and Fort Portal (45).

The training was aimed at equipping various stakeholders with sufficient knowledge of and skills for the mediation process and conflict resolution, as well as expanding the pool of mediators available as both court-accredited mediators and those who aid conflict resolution in the communities. The training enhanced the mediation skills of judicial officers, cultural, religious and civic leaders, thus establishing an equipped structure for mediation in the different High Court circuits.



148
Mediators

Training in mediation skills was conducted for a total of 148 mediators

32
MBARARA

34
MUKONO

Hon. Justice David K. Wangutusi, the lead facilitator at the mediation training session in Mukono High Court Circuit

37
HOIMA

45
FORT PORTAL



Participants at the mediation skills training at Kosiya Hotel in Mbarara

*The Registrar, Mediation
His Worship Kisawuzi
Eliasa Omar, during
the training session in
Mukono High Court
Circuit*



(b) Promotion of the use of mediation

The Judiciary also conducted stakeholder engagements in selected High Court circuits including Mbale, Jinja, Gulu, Masindi, Masaka, Mbarara, Mpigi and Mubende. The objective was to assess the level of adherence to the Judicature (Mediation) Rules of 2013 and the newly amended Civil Procedure Rules (CPR) 2019 in respect to mediation; share best practices; identify challenges and improve coordination and cooperation between the Mediation Registry and the subordinate courts.



*Participants during a
group discussion at
the mediation skills
training at Colline
Hotel, Mukono on
6th December 2021.*



A group photo of participants at the Hoima mediation training at Kontiki Hotel



A group photo of participants at the Mediation Training in Fort Portal at Kalya Courts Hotel

PICTORIAL

*Stakeholder
engagement
at Mbale High
Court on 9th
December 2021*



*A group photo of
participants at
the stakeholder
engagement in
Masaka High Court
Circuit on 14th
February 2022*



*Participants at
the stakeholder
engagements in Mpigi
High Court circuit*





Mbarara High Court Judge, Hon. Lady Justice Joyce Kavuma (centre) and Deputy Registrar His Worship Twakiryre Samuel during a stakeholder engagement session at Mbarara High Court.



The former Deputy Registrar, Mediation Her Worship Babirye Mary sensitising the public about mediation, during a radio talk show on 10th December 2021, at Apex FM 103.5 in Jinja.



The Assistant Registrar Mediation His Worship Dr Lubowa Daniel addressing stakeholders at Mpigi High Court



Participants at Mbarara High Court during the stakeholder engagements on 30th May 2022

(c) Challenges faced in the application of mediation as an ADR mechanism

- i. **Limited number of court-accredited mediators:** The majority of courts had few or no court-accredited mediators, consequently, mediation is mostly done by untrained personnel with limited knowledge about the mediation process.
- ii. **Low motivation amongst mediators:** The low motivation amongst court-accredited mediators has remained a threat to the successful application of mediation. Court accredited mediators are appointed on a pro-bono basis, but the operational costs for their services such as stationery and transport are expected to be met by the court.
- iii. **Absence of a regulatory framework to guide fees for mediation:** There is need to fast track establishment of a regulatory framework to formalise and regulate fees payable to mediators both private and court-accredited. Mediation is considered a lucrative field where private mediators and advocates are currently at liberty to set their desired charges/fees without limitation which directly affects mediation as an ADR mechanism.
- iv. **Limited public knowledge about mediation:** As a result of this, many people are not opting for mediation and in some instances lack confidence in its outcomes. There is need for continuous sensitisation of the public about mediation.
- v. **Parties are not keen on mediation:** There is reduced keenness of parties to use mediation which is attributed to the 2019 amendment of the Civil Procedure Rules which made it optional.





4.2.II Small Claims Procedure

The Small Claims Procedure (SCP) is a reform initiative of the Judiciary intended to enhance access to justice for litigants with commercial disputes (supply of goods, debts or rental disputes) whose value does not exceed **UGX 10,000,000**. The SCP operates at two levels: The demand notice level and the claim level.

Its implementation commenced in 2012 with six pilot Chief Magistrates Courts of Arua, Lira, Mbale, Mengo, Masaka and Kabale. In 2013, the pilot project extended to five other Chief Magistrates Courts of Mbarara, Nabweru, Makindye, Nakawa and Jinja. In 2015, an additional 15 courts of Mukono, Nakasongola, Bushenyi, Entebbe, Luwero, Kitgum, Iganga, Fort Portal, Soroti, Masindi, Mpigi, Gulu, Busia, Kasese and Hoima were added. The roll-out of the SCP was programmed on a country-wide basis and

so far it is in 154 courts. Overall, the SCP caused the recovery of UGX **14,361,149,224** (UGX **2,287,924,604** from demand notes and **UGX 12,073,224,620** unlocked from the litigation process), which was available for investment back into the economy. Tables 25 and 26 below show the performance of the SCP at the demand notice level and claim level respectively.

(a) Performance at demand notice level

During the FY 2021/22, the SCP courts registered **14,648** cases and disposed of **11,675** at demand notice level. The **11,675** demand notices disposed of means that around **71.3%** of the civil-commercial disputes resolved in the period were concluded at the pre-trial stage of issuing a demand notice. At this demand notice level, courts were able to recover **UGX 2,287,924,604**.

UGX 14,361,149,224

Unlocked from the litigation process through small claims procedure which was available for investment back into the economy.

Table 25: Overall performance at demand notice level for FY 2021/22

BROUGHT FORWARD	REGISTERED	COMPLETED	PENDING	OVERALL CLEARANCE RATE %	OVERALL DISPOSAL RATE %	TOTAL VALUE RECOVERED AT DEMAND NOTICE LEVEL (UGX)
4,097	14,648	11,675	7,070	79.7	62.3	2,287,924,604

Source: Small Claims Procedure Annual Performance Report for FY2021/22.

(b) Performance at the claim level .

- i. In the FY 2021/22, the SCP courts brought forward 1,932 claims and registered 4,771. Small claims totalling 4,706 were disposed of leaving 1,997 pending.
- ii. A total value of UGX 12,073,224,620 was unlocked in the litigation process. This translates into a monthly average recovery of UGX 1,006,102,052/=.
- iii. The courts registered an overall clearance rate of 98.6% and a disposal rate of 70.2% for the period under review.
- iv. The recommended practice is for a claim to be disposed of within 30 days. However, the courts registered a Mean Lead Time of 87 days and a Median Lead Time of 47.5 days.
- v. The Ordinary Track refers to the conventional way of adjudicating cases which is adversarial. The 1,430 civil suits under UGX 10 million registered under the Ordinary Track represents claims that would otherwise have been filed under the SCP. Therefore, the 4,771 claims registered under the SCP against 1,430 claims registered under the Ordinary Track means that 76.9% of the claims under UGX 10,000,0000 were filed in the SCP.

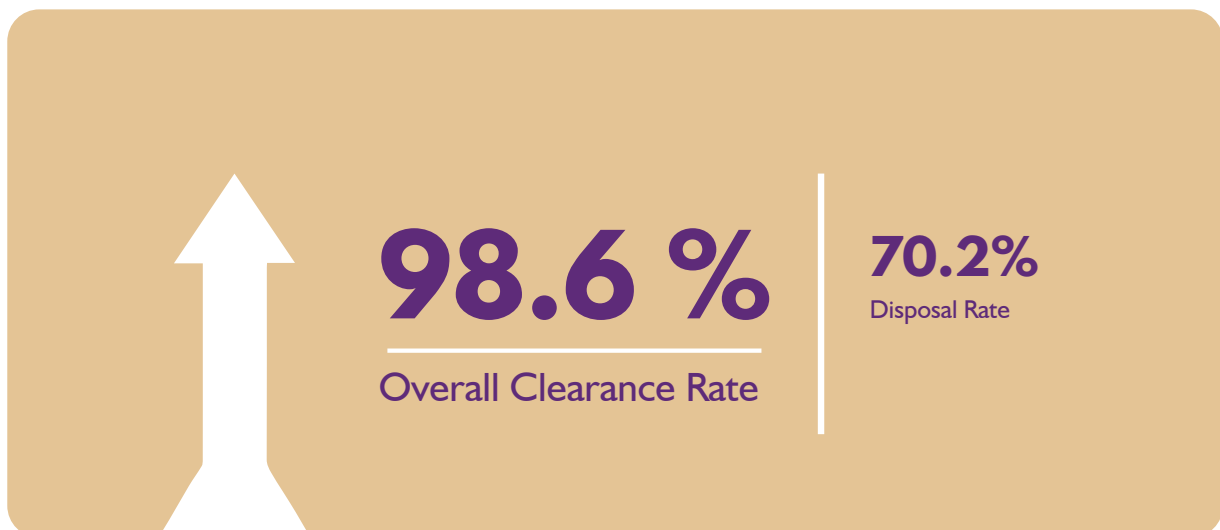


Table 26: Overall SCP performance at claim level for FY2021/22.

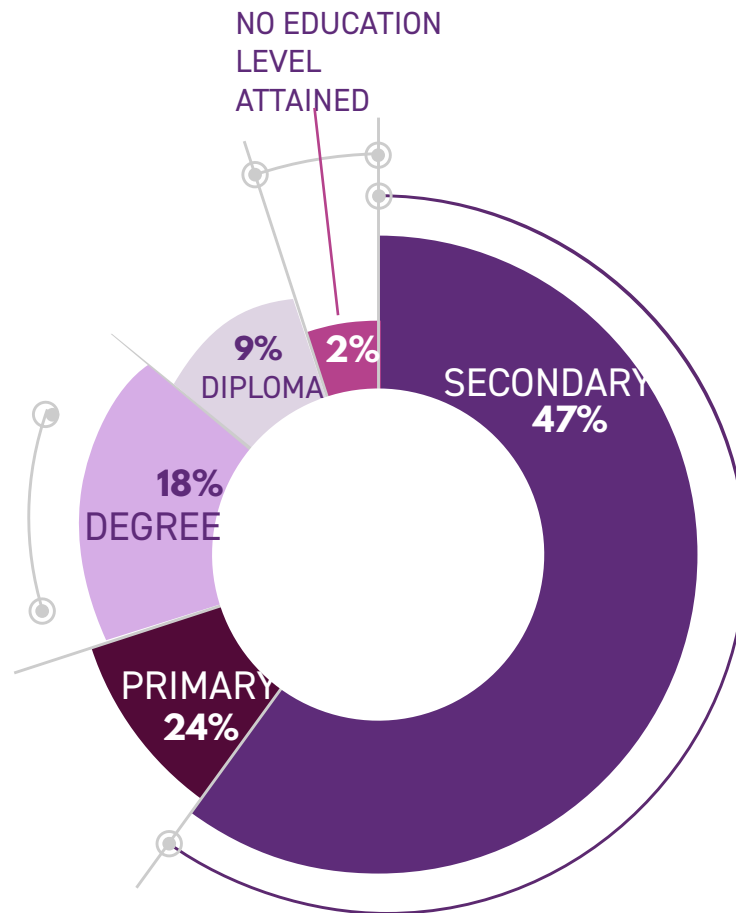
B/Forward	Registered	Disposed	Pending	Clearance rate (%)	Disposal rate (%)	Mean	Median	Number of executions	Number of reviews	Total value of claims recovered	Civil Suits under 10M registered under ordinary procedure
1,932	4,771	4,706	1,997	98.6	70.2	87	47.5	542	24	12,073,224,620	1,430

Source: Small Claims Procedure Annual Performance Report for FY2021/22.

In order to track progress in improving access to Civil-Commercial Justice with regards to claims that do not exceed Ushs. 10,000,000/= the Judiciary profiles the Gender and Education of the Small Claims Procedure beneficiaries/claimants. The SCP Programme aims at ensuring that all segments of Court Users access Civil-Commercial Justice regardless of their Sex or Education level.

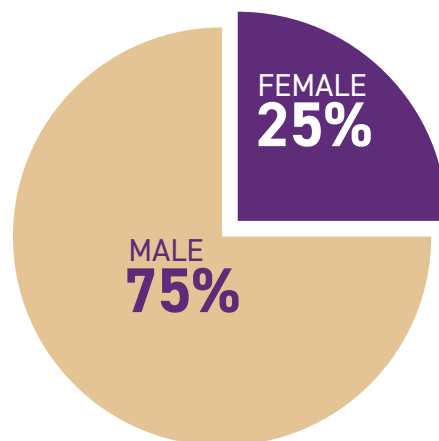
(c) Education and gender profiles of SCP claimants in FY 2021/22

- i. As shown in Figure 10 below, almost all litigants (98%) that filed claims in the SCP courts had attained some level of education of at least primary school. This highlights the gap in access to commercial justice for the less educated (below Primary seven) population of Uganda. Nearly half of the SCP claimants (47%), had attained secondary school as their highest level of education. This high appeal for the procedure from this segment of the population vindicates the simplicity of the SCP. Only a third (27%) of the SCP claimants had attained at least a diploma level of education. This points to the relatively low level of participation of this population segment in small and medium size enterprises, and its ability to utilise ordinary litigation to resolve commercial disputes.

Figure 10: The education profile of SCP claimants

Source: Small Claims Procedure Annual Performance Report for FY2021/22.

- ii. Two-thirds (75%) of the SCP claimants were male. This highlights the existing gap in access to commercial justice for the women of Uganda as shown in Figure 11 below.

Figure 11: Gender profile of SCP claimants

Source: Small Claims Procedure Annual Performance Report for FY2021/22.

(d) Small Claims Procedure review meeting

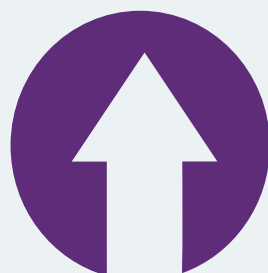
The Small Claims Registry organised the 4th annual Small Claims Procedure performance review meeting on the 12th December 2021 at the Commercial Court. At the meeting, the Small Claims Procedure Annual Performance Report for FY 2020/21 was launched. The review meeting provided an avenue for peer critique, sharing of best practices and identification of possible pitfalls that could clog the procedure.

The meeting further discussed the inadequate awareness about the SCP, particularly the involvement of lawyers in SCP (in the matter of *Ssejamba vs Attorney General* before the Supreme Court), and laid strategies on how to address the matter. The advantages of SCP were acknowledged given the high volume of cases disposed of, the speed of disposal, and the freeing up of resources that could be injected back into the economy. The Judiciary is committed to making SCP successful and expand it to all Magistrates courts across the country.

In the course of implementation, the following best practices were identified:

- i. All key stakeholders, especially the Judiciary leadership and the implementers should be involved in the planning and implementation of Judiciary programmes.
- ii. The adaptation of the Judiciary programmes, projects and activities to be more responsive to the justice needs of the ordinary citizens during both planning and implementation.
- iii. The deliberate application of peer learning to share knowledge and agree on best practices.
- iv. The deliberate identification and use of champions for the various programmes to form a critical mass to generate results at a wider scale among the Court users and within the Judiciary.
- v. Putting the SCP implementers at the forefront of SCP roll-out to guarantee ownership; and building a critical mass for SCP implementation.

The Small Claims Implementation Committee launched the use of the desk phones at 75 of the SCP courts, that will be used in tracking payment of claims by the respective SCP courts. This contributed to a 14.3% increase in the value of claims recovered.



14.3 %

Increase in the value
of claims recovered.



The Head Civil Division His Lordship Musa Sekaana, who represented the Principal Judge, launching the Small Claims Procedure Performance Report for the FY 2020/21.



The Chairperson SCP Implementation Committee Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire addressing members of the committee at the review meeting

(e) Training of SCP implementers

The SCP Registry in collaboration with the Judicial Training Institute conducted a capacity building activity primarily for, Magistrates to equip them with skills and knowledge to efficiently and effectively handle the SCP at their respective courts. The training was conducted from 17th to 18th March 2022 and attended by 40 participants from the courts where SCP had been rolled out.



Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, Justice of Court of Appeal and Chair of SCP Implementation Committee addressing participants during the training.

Participants during the training on SCP





A group photo of the participants with the Chairperson SCP implementation Committee Hon Justice Musa Ssekaana and the Executive Director JTI and the Asst. Registrar in charge of SCP HW. Mulondo Mastula at the Judicial Training Institute.



Participants at the SCP training undertaking a moot session.

(f) Court-based coaching sessions

The Judiciary conducted court-based coaching sessions at some stations that were already implementing SCP, to provide guidance and skills enhancement to address gaps in SCP case and data management processes based on the unique challenges at each station. The coaching sessions plugged capacity gaps in low-performing SCP Courts; which contributed to the overall increased efficiency and effectiveness of the SCP programme.

The Assistant Registrar in Charge SCP, Her Worship Mulondo Mastula, discusses with participants the SCP case management aspect at Kiruhura court during the coaching session.



A group photo of the trainers with the Assistant Registrar SCP, HW Mulondo Mastula at Bushenyi court.



The Ag. Deputy Registrar in charge SCP HW Lillian Bucyana taking participants on how to best to maintain the registers at Buyende Court.





The Assistant Registrar in Charge SCP, taking the court users through the procedure and its advantages

(g) Launch of SCP in selected courts

In a bid to enhance access to justice for the small and medium business owners; and in fulfilment of a key objective of the Government's manifesto "to bring services close to the people", the Judiciary rolled out and launched SCP in 22 Magistrates Courts. These are: Kibiito, Lake Katwe, Karugutu, Kiyunga, Namungalwe, Kangulumira, Buvuma, Kyanamukaaka, Bukomansimbi/Butenga, Rwimi, Apala, Aduku, Aboke, Busunju, Bukomero, Ntwetwe/Kyankwanzi, Namayingo, Mulanda, Kibuuku, Bukwo, Serere and Amuria Magistrates Courts.

The launches presented opportunities for the Judiciary to do public sensitisation on the common disputes to which SCP applies and the procedures for filing small claims cases in court. A team of judicial officers, members from the communications unit and court staff performed a skit to demonstrate the actual conduct of the SCP. For some courts, sensitisation and mobilisation were done through radio talk shows prior to the actual launch.

The Principal Judge, His Lordship Flavian Zeija addressing the participants at the SCP launch at Bukomansimbi.



The Assistant Registrar in charge of SCP, HW Mulondo Mastula addressing the people of Aduku at the SCP launch





The Resident Judge of Gulu, His Lordship Ajiji Alex Mackay handing over sensitisation materials to the RDC Alebtong District.

(h) SCP support supervision

The SCP Registry, headed by the Assistant Registrar in charge of SCP undertook a quarterly support supervision exercises to identify gaps in case management, data management, staffing and awareness of the SCP. The inspection exercise was conducted in the courts of Mityana CM, Mubende CM, Kyegegwa GI, Kyenjojo GI, Kagadi GI, Kibaale GI, Hoima CM, Kiboga GI and Kakiri GI. The support supervision focused on condition and usage of case registers, staff in charge of SCP, availability of SCP statistics and availability and usage of the SCP Court Case Management System, among others. Routine support supervision enhanced the identification of gaps in SCP case management, data management, staffing and awareness of the SCP. The data collected during inspections informed the programming, planning, budgeting and implementation of the SCP programme thereby improving its overall quality and effectiveness.



The Assistant Registrar in charge of SCP inspecting the SCP registry at Kyegegwa Magistrates Court.

4.2.12 The Inspectorate of Courts function

The Inspectorate of Courts, established under Section 8 of the Administration of the Judiciary Act, 2020, is charged with the inspectorate function in the Judiciary. It is under the leadership of the Chief Inspector of Courts.

Under Section 9 of the AJA (2020) the Inspectorate of Courts is expected to perform the following functions:

- (i) to receive and process internal and external complaints against any staff of the Judiciary Service;
- (ii) To investigate cases of maladministration of justice or any matter within its mandate;
- (iii) to examine and take custody of any judicial and administrative records necessary for its investigations;

- (iv) to recommend remedial action as appropriate during inspections;
- (v) to correct cases of maladministration in the Judiciary;
- (vi) to interface with and sensitize stakeholders and the general public on the administration of justice; and
- (vii) to enforce the Judicial Code of Conduct and the Public Service Code of Conduct in the Judiciary.

The Inspectorate of Courts investigated 459 complaints and inspected 137 courts out of a target of 150 courts, which translates into a 91% target achievement. A total of 9 Judiciary Disciplinary Committee Meetings were held. A taskforce was set up by the Chief Registrar to review the first draft of the Judiciary Anti-Corruption strategy which was still under development.

137

Courts inspected
by The Inspectorate
of Courts

4.2.13 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 and that they are competent in dispensing justice to all seeking judicial services.

The Judiciary currently has 27 established libraries at Supreme Court; Court of Appeal; High Court Kampala; Commercial Division; Anti-Corruption Division; Judicial Training Institute; Buganda Road CM Court; Mengo CM Court; Mbarara High / CM Court; Kabale High Court; Kabale CM. Court; Kasese CM. Court; Fort Portal High/ CM. Court; Luwero CM Court; Nebbi CM Court; Arua High / CM. Court; Gulu High/ CM. Court; Lira High Court; Lira CM. Court; Soroti High Court; Soroti CM Court; Masindi High Court; Masindi CM Court; Mbale High Court/ CM Court; Soroti CM. Court; Iganga CM Court and Jinja High Court / CM Court.

(a) Resource materials procured

The Judiciary procured and equipped some libraries with the following materials:

- i. 16 sets of The Laws of Uganda (Acts/ Red volumes)
- ii. 16 sets of The Laws of Uganda (Statutory Instruments / Blue volumes)
- iii. 3 sets of The East African Law reports
- iv. 2 pieces of The Grey Book (Civil)
- v. 2 pieces of The Grey Book (Criminal)
- vi. 2 pieces of The Black's Law Dictionary
- vii. 1 copy of The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995
- viii. 53 copies of the Uganda Civil Justice Bench Book
- ix. 53 copies of the Uganda Criminal Justice Bench Book
- x. 1 copy of Odunga's Digest on Civil Case Law and Procedure
- xi. 1 copy of The Civil Procedure in Uganda 2nd Edition by Musa Ssekana

In addition, the subscribing, sorting, and distribution of the Uganda Gazettes (193 copies per month) was done. The High Court Library was revamped to create a better reading environment.



New furniture for the
High Court Library





(b) Uganda Legal Information Institute (ULII)

Section 19(1) of the AJA established the Judicial Training Institute (JTI) and Section 6(2)(c) established the Information, Communications Technology and Documentation Committee. The Judiciary created and manages the Uganda Legal Information Institute (ULII), a fully-fledged Law Reporting and Documentation department.

In the FY under review, ULII operated as a unit of the Committee on ICT and Law Reporting registering the following achievements:

- i. With the support of AfricanLII, ULII successfully migrated to a new website, despite running the old one as old.ulii.org
- ii. Digitisation of a veritable volume of documents, most especially gazettes from 1993 to 2020 was done. The team at ULII embarked on a new cohort of the 1972 to 1992 copies of the Uganda Gazette.
- iii. Uploaded at least 5,270 decisions of the courts of record and made corrections to 372 decisions.
- iv. Received 6 laptops, 8 desk top computers and 6 CZUR scanners to speed up case uploads
- v. Secured funding from the UNDP to train the Law Reporting Editorial Teams, scan the legislative archive since the 1902 Order-in-Council and create a process flow and team chart.

(c) Resources for Online Legal Research

The Judiciary procured a total of 462 Licenses from LexisNexis for judicial officers to access the LexisNexis online databases for legal research. The Judiciary also subscribed to African LII for its continuous technical services to the Uganda Legal Information Institute (ULII).

“
5,270

Decisions uploaded on ULII

4.3 Equitable access to Judiciary services

The Judiciary seeks to improve physical access to Judiciary services and proximity to courts; increase functional access and promote people-centered court services and processes.

4.3.1 Physical access to Judiciary services

(a) Acquisition of land and processing of land titles

The Judiciary processed 13 land titles despite challenges of bureaucracy and red tape at districts in the land titling processes; the lack of Land Boards to issue offer minutes; delays in printing land titles at the Ministry Zonal Offices; and the lack of evidence of land donations from districts.

The Judiciary is in the process of formulating guidelines for acquisition of land and rentable premises for courts. The process of acquiring land will involve administrators and other stakeholders like district surveyors, physical planners and registrars.

(b) State of the courthouses

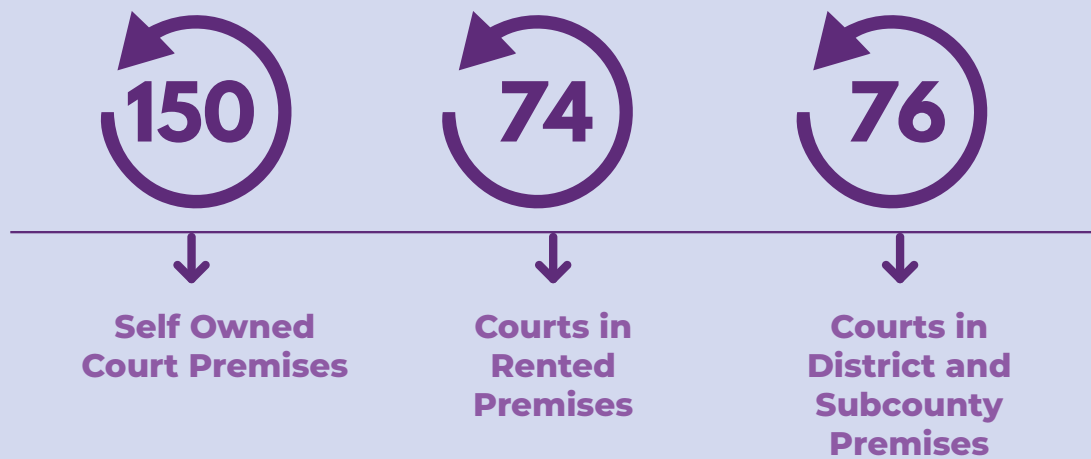
The physical state and location of courts undoubtedly have a direct impact on service delivery and access to justice. Formal court proceedings and administrative work take place within court premises therefore, the condition of court structures is significant to both the staff and users. The courthouses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

In the FY 2021/22 the Judiciary had 429 gazetted courts of which 300 were operational. Out of these, 150 courts were in self-owned premises, 74 in rented premises, while 76 were in district and sub-county buildings. Many of these court structures were constructed decades ago and their designs were old and outdated. With emerging issues such as population growth, use of modern court equipment which require customised spaces, accommodation of special needs groups such as ramps for persons with disabilities (PWDs), have all rendered these structures less suitable as courthouses. A number of courts in the Judiciary-owned premises were also in a dismal state having spent over a decade without significant maintenance and renovation works.

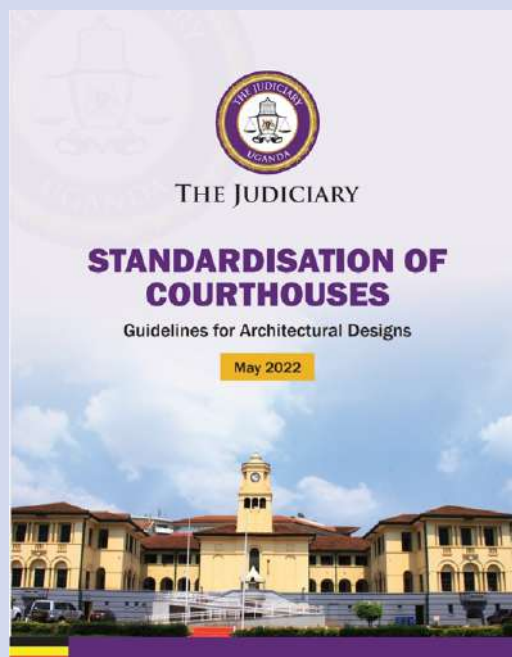


300
COURTS
OPERATIONAL

OUT OF 429
Gazetted Courts



The Judiciary, through its Infrastructure Committee, developed Guidelines for Architectural Designs (Standardisation of Courthouses) to provide minimum standards that should be considered while designing and constructing Courthouses across the country. This will provide a safe, conducive and uniform working environment for all Court staff regardless of location, and will give a common outlook and identity of the Judiciary, thereby enhancing its image, public confidence and trust.



Front page of the guidelines for Architectural Designs

There are several benefits of standardisation;

- i. Gives an identity and emboldens the image of Courts of Law as temples of justice
- ii. Improves quality and reduces variability in design
- iii. Improves service delivery
- iv. Enhances stakeholder and user confidence
- v. Creates a safer working environment
- vi. Improves customer service
- vii. Enhances predictable planning and budgeting
- viii. Facilitates effective management and supervision to root out vices such as perceived and actual corruption
- ix. Ensures security and safety of Staff and Court users
- x. Minimizes mid-contract design variations that result in higher construction costs
- xi. Improves staff morale, output and efficiency

- xii. Reduces staff complaints, especially when transferred from places with good structures to poor structures
- xiii. Reduces habit of shifting with office equipment, furniture, reference books, curtains, etc.

Courthouse designs should also take into consideration the following principles:

- i. The designs should be anchored in the current development and management strategy of the Judiciary to include enhanced staffing, increased physical and functional presence at lower administrative units and modern working systems.
- ii. Varied terrain across the country which ranges from mountainous, hilly to flat plain lands. Necessary variations must thus be made to accommodate these unique contextual environments.
- iii. Modern technological systems and purposive functional interior designs.
- iv. Structures should reflect future needs such that considerations like the availability of land should dictate the designs. Plans for future expansion should be considered.
- v. Human rights-based approach and gender considerations should be considered. Different forms of disability and other vulnerabilities should be factored into the designs.
- vi. The identity and brand of the Courts must be secured through the use of uniform and standard construction materials and furnishings in all structures.

The Guidelines provide for components of courthouses to include the following;

- i. Tiled roof
- ii. Facing bricks for walls due to:
 - Durability
 - Reduced maintenance costs
 - Befitting Court ambience
 - Uniformity
- iii. Adequate parking space for both Staff and Court Users
- iv. Underground parking for regional Courts of Appeal
- v. Two gates/entrances
 - For Judicial Officers and
 - For Staff and Court users
- vi. Paved compound
- vii. Well maintained gardens/green spaces

- viii. Feedback/Suggestion box
- ix. Notice board and pictorial chart showing the Judicial Officers and Office Supervisor in a given Court
- x. Functional customer care desk
- xi. Ramps for people with disabilities
- xii. Hoisted Flags of the East African Community and the Republic of Uganda at the front of the building;
- xiii. A Guard House at the entrance to the Court;
- xiv. Clear signpost of the Court
- xv. Alternate source of power
- xvi. Water reservoirs/tanks
- xvii. CCTV cameras
- xviii. Chain-linked fences
- xix. Public toilets
- xx. Waiting area for Court Users

The interior of a Courthouse must contain the following:

- i. Judicial Chambers
- ii. Court Hall
 - General
 - Family & Children Court
- iii. Registry
- iv. Archive
- v. Library
- vi. Mediation and other ADR rooms
- vii. Boardrooms/Meeting rooms
- viii. Administrative staff offices
 - Office Supervisor
 - Cash Office (must contain a safe)
 - Systems administrator
 - Secretary's office (next to Judicial Officer)
 - Transcribing room
 - Witness room
- ix. Robing and locker rooms for Advocates
- x. Waiting room for Prison Warders
- xi. Office space for Justice Centers and Community Service
- xii. Exhibit store
- xiii. Child-friendly centres (nursing and victim rooms)-
- xiv. Pantry/Kitchenette
- xv. Washrooms for staff, litigants and specific ones for persons with disabilities
- xvi. Self-contained holding Cells
 - Men
 - Women

- Juvenile
- xvii. Gym- selected Courts e.g. the regional Courts of Appeal & High Court Circuits
- xviii. Canteen/restaurant
- xix. General purpose store
- xx. Interior signage
- xxi. Tiled floors-uniform type
- xxii. Concrete ceilings
- xxiii. CCTV cameras in open spaces like Registry, Corridors and Court Halls
- xxiv. Face Reader/Biometric attendance systems
- xxv. Child friendly (victim) rooms

The judicial chambers must contain the following:

- i. Spacious and self-contained with toilet facilities
- ii. Wardrobe for judicial robes
- iii. Lockable Cabinets
- iv. Worktable and IT facilities
- v. Library- Legal reference material – red and blue volumes, grey books, among others.
- vi. Furniture for Court users
- vii. Judicial toolkit
 - Orthopedic chair (person-to- holder)
 - Laptop
 - Judicial robe
- viii. Bible and Quran
- ix. Branded wall clock, desk calendar and diary
- x. A gavel
- xi. Uniform up-to-date portraits of the Head of State and the Honorable Chief Justice
- xii. Branded/institutional curtains (purple)
- xiii. Desk flag of the East African Community and the Republic of Uganda
- xiv. A display of the vision, mission and core values of the Judiciary
- xv. Access to Secretary

The Judiciary continued to rent premises from private landlords and use free spaces provided by Local Governments for court operations. However, this came with challenges of high expenses on rent, delays in paying landlords due to insufficient funds and unsuitable structures for court activities. The cost of renting court premises for FY 2021/22 was UGX 13.98 billion which was 3.6% of the budget.

To address the shortage of premises that are fit for court purposes, the Judiciary also acquired 10 more rentable premises to bring the total number to 60. Most of the buildings upcountry were mainly very small, located in towns and trading centres with inadequate sanitary facilities, holding cells and exhibit stores; and lacked routine maintenance by the landlords.

(c) Construction of Courts

With support from the GoU and JLOS Sector Wide Approach (SWAP) fund, the Judiciary was 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, whose works began in March 2020 and advanced very quickly. The superstructure of the Supreme Court building reached the finishing level while that of the Court of Appeal also reached the finishing level at a different stage. The delays were caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and its restrictions notwithstanding; however construction on both sites was on schedule. The Supreme Court site was at the level of tiling, wiring, fixing of windows and door frames and painting while the Court Appeal site was at the plastering and roofing stage. Construction works are at 70% and are expected to be completed by March 2023. The completion of this project was is expected to reduce the expenditure on rent by over UGX 9.6 billion, in addition to offering decent and tailor-made accommodation to the justices, staff and the courts.

UGX 13.98 bn

COST OF RENT

**3.6% of
the Budget**

70%

Construction project completion of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal buildings in Kampala



The completion of this project is expected to reduce the expenditure on rent by over

9.6 Bn



Front elevation of the Supreme Court building



The Chief Justice in the company of PS/SJ, CR and Commissioner Engineering & Technical Services inspecting the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal construction premises



PS/SJ inspecting the construction of Kamwenge Court

Other ongoing construction projects at various stages were Mukono High Court, Kole Justice Centre and Namayingo Justice Centre which were at the finishing stage. Mayuge Chief Magistrates Court, Buyende Magistrates Court, Sembabule Justice Centre, Butambala mini Justice Centre and Kamwenge mini Justice Centre were still under ongoing defects liability period. Clearance was ongoing at the Magistrates courts of Patongo, Alebtong and Karenga.

Front view of Mukono High Court under construction





Butambala CM Court building quadrangle



Front view of Maracha Chief Magistrates Court Buildings



Budaka Chief Magistrates Court was at superstructure walling level while Kibaale Justice Centre was at sub-structure level. Rukunguri High Court and Lyantonde Chief Magistrates Court were at the foundation stage and were expected to be completed in 8 months. Sheema Justice Centre was at the finishing stage expected to be completed in three months. Buhweju Justice Centre had reached the practical completion stage remaining with connection of power. The construction of the Maracha Justice Centre was going on well with the court, DPP and administration buildings roofed while the Police block was at ring beam level.

(d) Renovation and maintenance of court premises

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

- Masaka High Court.
- Makindye Family Division.
- Hoima, Luwero, Ntungamo and Masindi Chief Magistrates Courts.



Masaka High Court after renovations

Renovation was still ongoing at the Mbale High court and the Chief Magistrates Courts of; Mbale, Tororo, Pader, Oyam, Kisoro and Rukungiri. The procurement processes for the renovation of Kalongo Magistrates Court, Nabilatuk Magistrates Court, Soroti Chief Magistrates Court and Moroto High Court and Chief Magistrates Court had been completed and works were to begin. The contract for renovation of Gulu High Court awaited approval of the Solicitor General.

Renovations were still pending for Kamuli Court, Katakwi Court, Kumi Court, Apach Chief Magistrates Court, Otuke Magistrates Court, Amuru Magistrates Court, Dokolo Chief Magistrates Court, Amolatar Magistrates Court, Aduku Magistrates Court, Koboko Chief Magistrates Court, Mubende High Court, Nakasongola Magistrates Court, Nakawa Chief Magistrates Court, Nabweru Chief Magistrates Court, Kabale Chief Magistrates Court, Fort Portal High Court, Kiryandongo Court, Bushenyi Chief Magistrates Court and Mukono Court.

Renovation works on Adjumani Magistrates Court, Moyo Chief Magistrates Court and Yumbe Chief Magistrates Court were halted pending a way forward.

(e) Judiciary-owned court buildings

All the 150 government-owned court facilities were inspected. Most of them had taken more than a decade without any form of maintenance thereby needing urgent attention. Maintenance works followed a systematic approach of renovations and repairs to achieve great success and appreciation from the users.

Due to inadequate purpose-built courts, the Judiciary continued to rent premises from the private sector for court operations. Some of the properties were in a sorry state and alternatives were sought. During the FY under review, Kasangati and Gombe courts shifted to new premises. Other new rental premises were identified and inspected for court use as shown in Table 27 below.

“

150

Government-owned court facilities were inspected.

Table 27: New rented court premises

SN	COURT	NATURE	STATUS
1	Rakai Court	New premises	Valued
2	Kyazanga Court	New premises	Valued
3	Mbirizi Court	New premises	Valued
4	Bukomansimbi/ Butenga Court	New premises	Valued
5	Kalisizo Court	Re-valuation	Re-valued
6	Kasangati Court	New premises	Valued and occupied
7	Nakifuma Court	New premises	Valued and occupied
8	Goma Court	New premises	Valued
9	Bukomero Court	New premises	Not valued
10	Busuunju Court	Re-valuation	Re-valued
11	Kangulumira Court	New premises	Valued
12	Nyenga Court	New premises	Not valued
13	Ntenjeru/Nakisunga Court	New premises	Not valued
14	Kanoni Court	New premises	Not valued
15	Kyankwanzi Court	New premises	Not valued
16	Kira Court	New premises	Valued

Minor repairs were also carried out in respect to emergency repairs at Bukedea Court, emergency repairs and provision of a water-borne toilet for Bubulo Chief Magistrate court; provision of a container for archives and a 200-seater tent for the litigants' shade at Soroti High Court; and provision of a container for archives at Jinja High Court. Others were repairs to the sub-county building at Mulanda Court, Tororo; the roof at Apac Chief Magistrates Court; piped water connection, replacing peeling tiles on floors and masonry repairs at staff residences at Otuke Court and minor repair works at the Commercial Court, Kalangala, Kayunga and Bushenyi Chief Magistrates Courts, High Court criminal archives and Registry of Planning, Research and Development.

In addition, supply and installation was done for shelves and burglar proofing at Kitgum Chief Magistrates Court; sign posts for Nwoya, Amuru, Lamwo, Kalongo, Patongo, Dokolo and Amolatar Magistrates Courts; all courts in West Nile region; and at Nyimbwa, Wobulenzi, Luzira, Gooma, Kalangala, Kiboga, Lugazi, Masaka and Bujjuko Courts. A 4 stance water-borne toilet was constructed at Kasese Chief Magistrates Court; and a container supplied at Matugga and Nsangi Magistrate's Court. The partitioning of the 5th floor at the Civil Division was done.

(f) Courts and offices equipped with adequate furniture

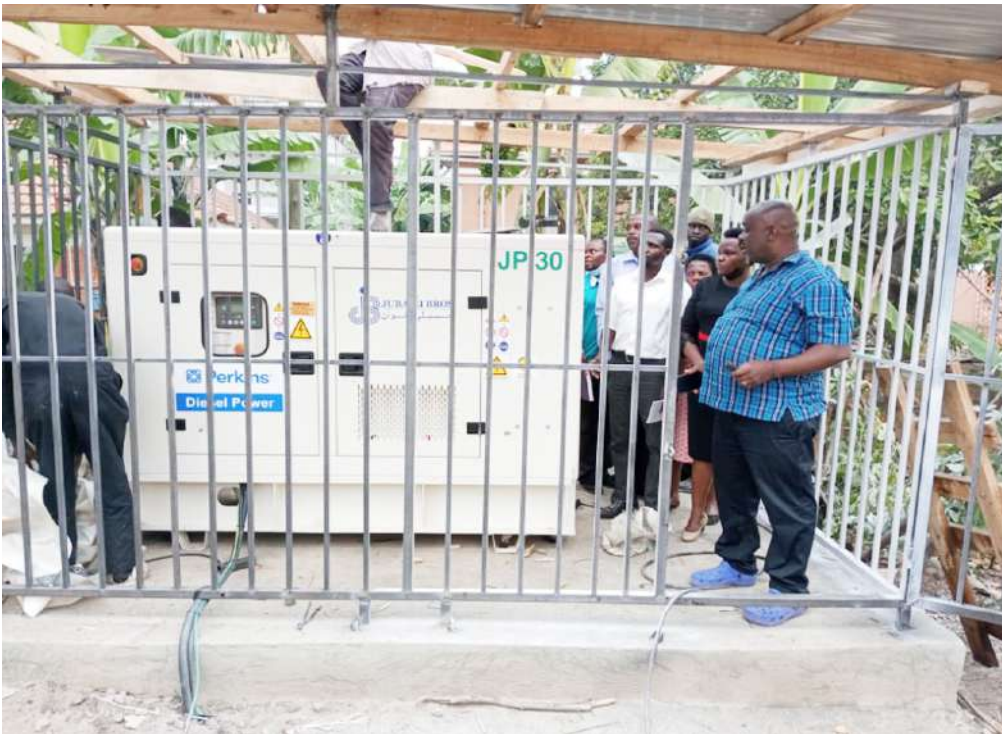
Furniture was supplied to the Supreme court, Court of Appeal, Commercial Court, and the courts at Luzira, Kasangati, Ibanda, Fort Portal, Mpigi, Civil Division, Bubulo, Baale, Nakisunga, Rubindi, Tororo, Kakuuto, Kalisizo, Lugazi, Jinja, Rukungiri, Koboko, Paidha, Kotido, Serere and Kagoma. CCTV surveillance cameras were installed at Mbale, Buganda Road, Commercial Division, Gulu, Family Division and Mbarara High Court.

f) Alternative sources of power installed at courts

Renewable energy (solar) systems were installed at Kasese, Pallisa, Sembabule, Kayunga, Kiboga, Isingiro, Butaleja, Apala, Nakasongola, Kamuli, Kumi, Nakapiripirit, Kyenjojo, Katakwi, Apac and Nwoya courts. Generators were supplied and installed at Entebbe, Gulu, Kisoro, Buganda Road, Lira, Mubende, Rukungiri, Mbale, Soroti and Mukono courts as well as the Anti-Corruption Court. Installation of air conditioners (AC) was done at Arua, Gulu, Kampala, Soroti (judge and registrar), Lira, Mbarara, Mbale (judges and server room) courts.



The newly procured generator for Mubende High Court



The new generator installed and tested at the Rukungiri Chief Magistrates Court

4.3.2 Functional access to Judiciary services and proximity to courts

The Judiciary strives to eliminate the barriers that hinder access to justice by ensuring the proximity of courts, simplifying court procedures for court users and, ensuring access to judicial services for all especially vulnerable and marginalised groups such as PWDs, children and women in underserved areas.

(a) Re-gazetting of Magisterial areas

The Judiciary was in the process of re-gazetting magisterial areas for the effective operation of courts and delivery of justice to the people of Uganda. The ultimate plan was to reorganise magisterial areas and Magistrate courts as laid out in the the Magistrate Courts (Magisterial Areas) Instrument, 2017, in order to properly realign them in the prevailing circumstances at the respective district, city and county/constituency levels.

In this regard, the Chief Registrar constituted a taskforce on re-organising the Magisterial Areas in October 2021, which resolved to carry out field surveys and fact-finding visits across the country to gather information and give practical recommendations to the top management of the Judiciary on the proper realignment of the magisterial areas at the different levels.

The taskforce conducted field visits in December 2021 covering 51 districts including cities and between April and June 2022 covering the remaining 95 districts including cities. Physical consultations were made with judicial officers such as Judges, Registrars and Magistrates as well as political and administrative district/city leaders in the respective High Court Circuits and magisterial areas. The meetings were attended by the District LCV Chairpersons, Resident District Commissioners, Resident City Commissioners, Mayors, Chief Administrative Officers and the Assistants, Town Clerks, LCIII Chairpersons, District Councillors, Community Development Officers, Probation Officers and other relevant stakeholders in the administration of justice (State Attorneys from the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, the District Police Commanders, the District Prisons Commanders, the District Police Criminal Investigation Detectives, District Internal Security Officers, among other participants.

The district leaders and other stakeholders appreciated the Judiciary's initiative to undertake a consultative process for re-gazetting magisterial areas and actively participated in the meetings, giving recommendations on the location of proposed courts. The consultations derived information on the courts to be merged, relocated, renamed or the proposed

new courts.



The taskforce conducted field visits in December 2021 covering 51 districts including cities



Between April and June 2022 covering the remaining 95 districts including cities.

The discussions and recommendations focused on the following considerations:

- i. Confirmation of location and existing courts in line with the Local Government administrative units (districts/cities, counties/constituencies and sub counties/town councils/divisions);
- ii. Operational Magistrate Grade I and II Courts which are not gazetted in the Magistrates Courts (Magisterial Areas) Instrument, 2017, No. 11 of 2017;
- iii. Proposed exact locations recommended for establishing new Magistrate Grade I Courts per county/constituency within a magisterial area in line with the existing Local Government administrative units as at November 2020; or for relocating the gazetted magistrates courts, if most appropriate;

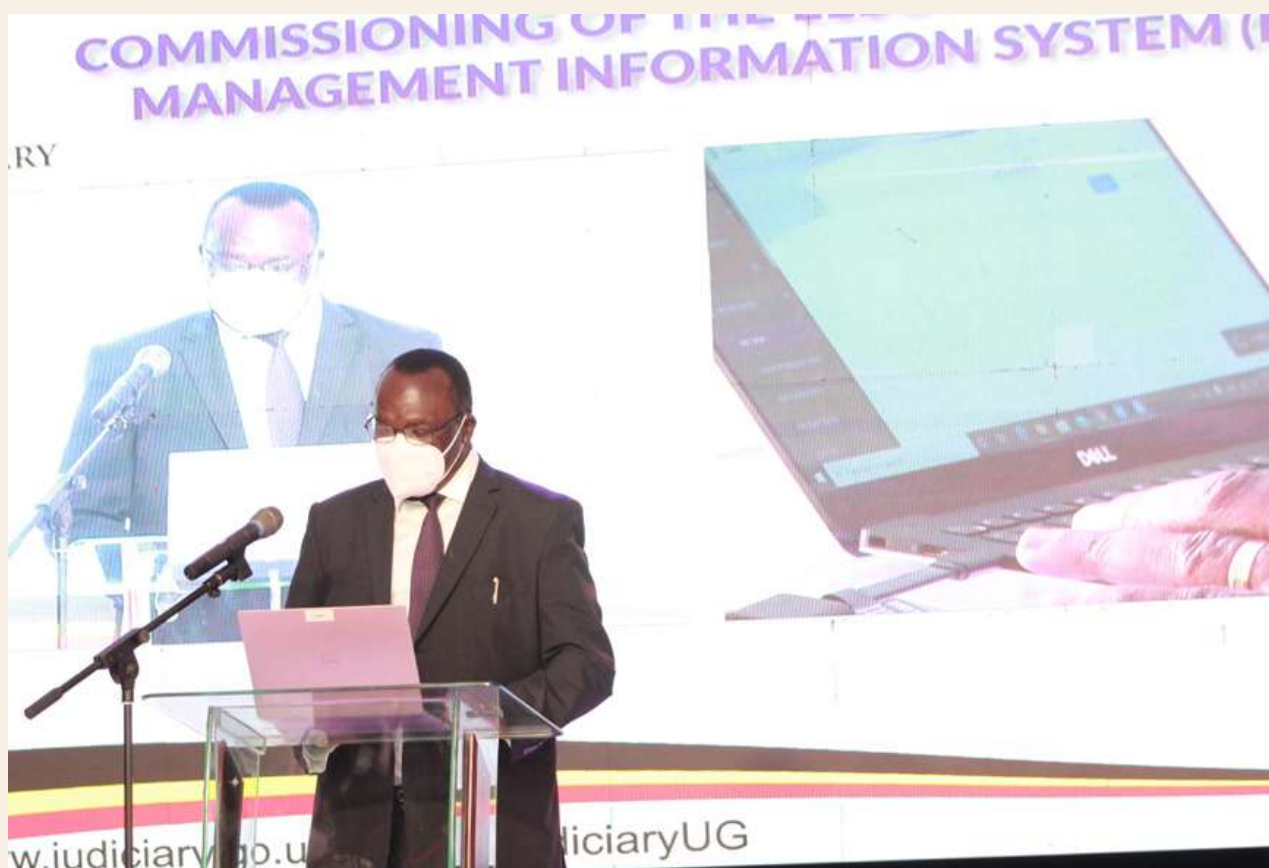
- iv. Distance/proximity of a Magistrate Grade I Court to another Magistrate Grade I Court within the same or neighbouring magisterial area;
- v. Existence of basic facilities/amenities in the court/proposed court location (housing, water, power, road etc.);
- vi. The proximity of other JLOS institutions (ODPP, Police station, Prison etc.) within the court/proposed court location;
- vii. Security of the court/proposed court location;
- viii. Special considerations like language(s) spoken in the area/location;
- ix. The possibility of having land donated to the Judiciary in the identified location by the respective District Local Governments or individual well-wishers; and
- x. Any additional relevant information on the subject matter.

4.4 Use of ICT in the administration of justice

4.4.1 Automation of court processes

- (a) Commission and launch of the Go-Live of the Electronic Court Case Management Information System (ECCMIS)

The ECCMIS is an IT-based system that automates the entire process of a court case life cycle right from filing (e-filing) to archival (e-archival). It is built on the Judiciary business processes. The ECCMIS was commissioned on 19th October 2021 and the ECCMIS Go-Live was launched on 1st March 2022 in Seven (7) court stations.



The Hon. Chief Justice Alfonse Owiny - Dollo commissioning the ECCMIS on 19th October 2021



Press briefing on ECCMIS by PS/ SJ and CR at High Court Building Kampala

Table 28: Roll-out of ECCMIS to courts

S/No.	Planned Roll-Out Date	Name of Court Stations	Comments
1.	1 st March, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Supreme Court ii. Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court iii. Anti-Corruption Division iv. Commercial Court v. Lands Division vi. Civil Division vii. Mengo CM 	Pilot Court Stations (Cluster 1 Court Stations)
2.	1 st July, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Jinja High Court ii. Jinja CM Court iii. Kakira G1 Court iv. Bugembe G1 v. Kagoma G1 Court vi. Family, Division vii. International Crimes Division 	Pilot Court Stations (Cluster 2 Court Stations)
3.	1 st August, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Criminal Division ii. Buganda Road CM Court iii. Nakawa CM Court iv. Makindye CM Court v. LDC G1 Court 	Pilot Court Stations (Cluster 3 Court Stations)

(b) The ECCMIS main functionalities

The ECCMIS consists of 8 major functionalities that are summarised in Figure 12 below.

Figure 12: Summary of ECCMIS main functionalities





The ECCMIS is expected to have the following benefits:

- i. Improved record-keeping: Automating and standardising manual procedures for enhancing record-keeping and reducing delays and case backlogs.
- ii. Improved efficiency: Automated workflow processes to guide users through their daily activities and notify users of pending actions, thereby improving overall efficiency.
- iii. Decision support: Providing a wide range of analytical performance reports and detailed case audit trails for informed decisions and better resource allocation and planning.
- iv. Inter-Institutional data integration: Data moving seamlessly from one justice sector institution to another, from Police to ODPP, the Courts, and the Uganda Prisons Service, thereby improving communication and reducing the likelihood of processing errors.
- v. Reduce chances of physical contact with court staff which in itself combats bribery.

(c) ECCMIS Kiosks

ECCMIS Kiosks were set up at 7 ECCMIS operating stations to provide a free service to court users that are unable to e-file from their premises. An ECCMIS Kiosk was created at the Commercial Court Main Registry to facilitate court users who need assistance with e-filing to access the registry



The ECCMIS Kiosk at the Commercial Court



ECCMIS User Training Session for Judiciary Council members

e) Achievements of ECCMIS so far

i. Increased case registration

From 1st March to 30th June 2022, a total of 5,391 cases were registered through ECCMIS. The Table below summarises registered cases in the first four (4) months of its operation.

Table 29: Registered cases in the first four months

S/No.	Court	Number of Cases Registered Manually in February, 2022	Case Registered in ECCMIS			
			Feb-22	March, 2022	April, 2022	May, 2022
1	Supreme Court	10	13	16	7	7
2	Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court	137	141	121	108	202
3	Anti-Corruption Division	21	32	19	23	25
4	Civil Division	251	170	123	154	177
5	Commercial Division	82	217	309	470	375
6	Lands Division	149	271	312	459	471
7	Mengo Chief Magistrates Court	247	355	239	293	282
	TOTAL	897	1,199	1,139	1,514	1,539
	Rate		34	27	69	72

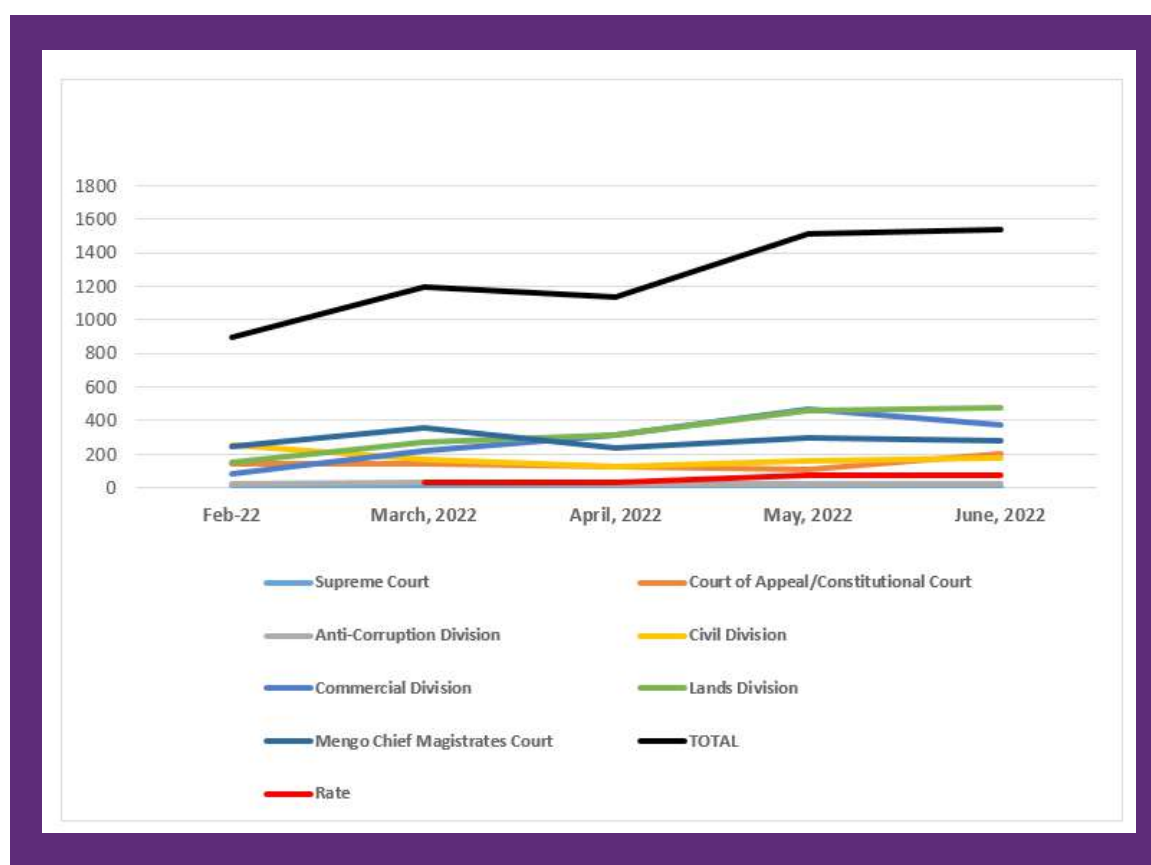
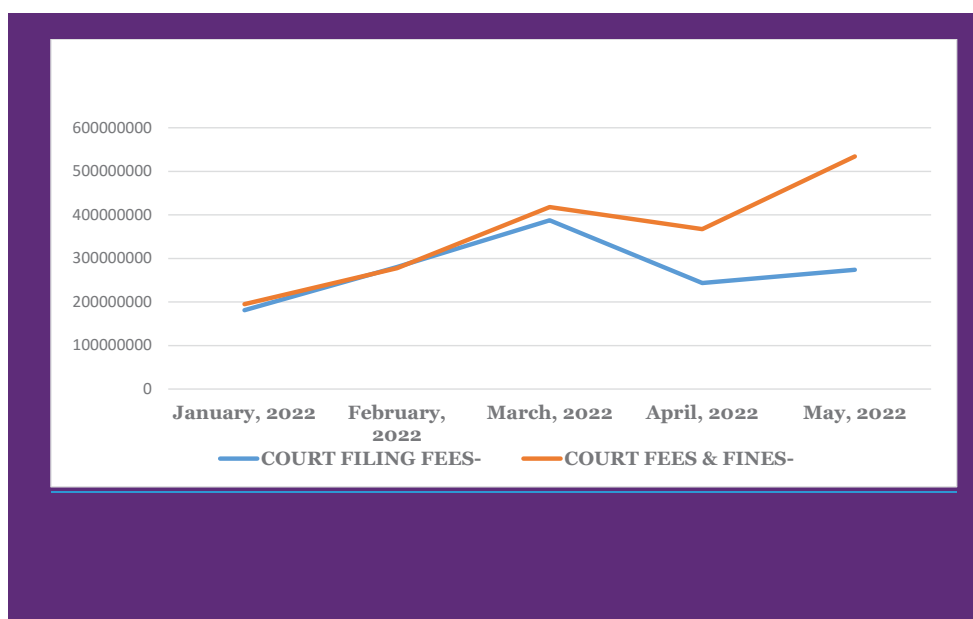
Figure 13: The increasing rate of case registration in the pilot courts

Table 30: Non Tax Revenue collection under ECCMIS

ITEM	TAX HEAD	AMOUNT PAID				
		JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY
142216	COURT FILING FEES	181,377,251	280,108,656	387,456,492	243,682,913	274,007,828
142218	ADVOCATE LICENCE	2,930,500	14,981,000	22,193,300	11,300,000	7,972,000
142218	COURT BROKERS & BAILIFF	8,835,000	3,138,000	1,690,500	1,360,500	1,044,500
143101	COURT FEES & FINES	194,928,947	277,549,767	417,749,183	367,360,072	534,495,101
145003	FAMILY MAINTAINANCE	182,000	49,800	46,800	22,000	21,000
145003	MISCELLANEOUS	1,151,000	2,505,600	2,422,600	1,624,800	2,620,700
145003	OTHER COMMON FEES	420,400	229,840	375,030	401,200	323,680
145003	TENDER FEES	300,000	1500	200,000	600,000	900,000
	TOTAL	390,124,738	578,564,163	832,133,305	626,351,485	821,384,809
	CASH BAIL DEPOSITS	344,249,500	458,232,000	429,137,800	299,914,000	491,637,500
	GRAND TOTAL	734,374,238	1,036,796,163	1,261,271,105	926,265,485	1,313,022,309

Figure I4: Court Filing Fees & Court Fees and Fines for the Months January - May, 2022

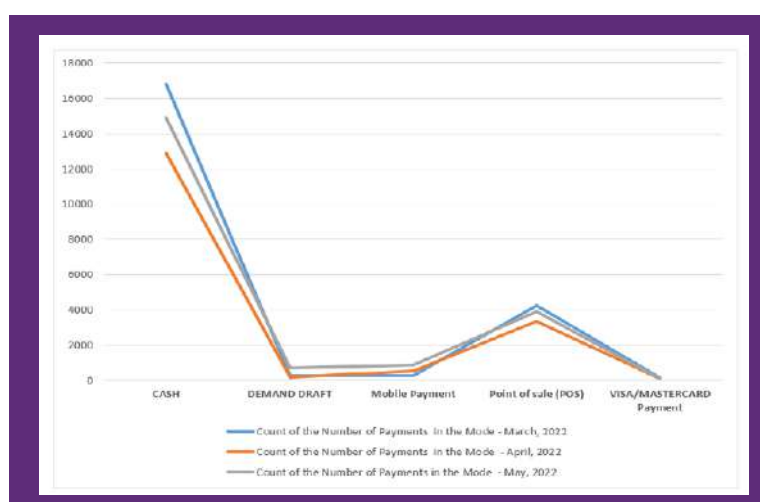


iii. Increased use of E-payment modes of paying court fees and fines

The use of ECCMIS has reduced payment of court fees by cash and increased the use of mobile payment and Point of Sale (PoS). This means that the E-Payment mode in the ECCMIS is being actualized. The Table 31 below shows how different payment modes have been used following the introduction of ECCMIS.

Table 31: Payment mode of court fees in the months of March, April and May 2022

S/No	Payment Mode	Count of the Number of Payments in the Mode March,2022	Count of the Number of Payments in the Mode April,2022	Count of the Number of Payments in the Mode May,2022
1	CASH	16815	12905	14898
2	DEMAND DRAFT	254	177	700
3	Mobile Payment	255	529	840
4	Point of Sale(POS)	4321	3356	3890
5	VISA/MASTERCARD	128	108	98
	GRAND TOTAL	21,683	17,078	20426

Figure 15: Modes of payments of court fees after ECCMIS

f) Challenges faced by ECCMIS users and mitigation measures

There were some challenges faced by ECCMIS users both internally and externally. However, mitigation measures were instituted to minimise these challenges as shown in the Table below.

Table 32: Challenges faced by ECCMIS users and mitigation measures

S/No.	Challenges	Mitigation Measures
1.	Resistance to Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous training and sensitization Conduct more Change management Sessions
2.	Limited involvement and usage of the ECCMIS by Advocates. Most work on the ECCMIS is done by their Clerks who do not appear in the Court	ECCMIS training for Advocates.
3.	Poor customer care at ECCMIS Kiosks	Continuous Customer Care training
4.	Available support for ECCMIS users	24/7 ECCMIS Call Centre that can be accessed at: Judiciary Toll Free Contact: 0800225587 OR 0800111900 and Email Address: eccmis@judiciary.go.ug
5.	Slow Internet speeds	Increase bandwidth to the links of the ECCMIS implementing courts
6.	Delayed processing of cases on the System	Deployment of more staff to the ECCMIS implementing courts.

4.4.2 Roll-Out of the Audio-Visual Equipment

With the support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Judiciary installed and commissioned two sets of audio-visual systems in the Kabale High Court and Iganga Chief Magistrates Court. Another five sets were launched at the High Courts in Jinja, Mbarara, Gulu, Arua and Family Division. With the already operational sets at Kampala High Court, Mbale and Fort Portal, this brought the number of installed and operational audio-visual sets to 10.

A Representative from UNICEF at the launch of the audio-visual system for Family Division at Makindye



Launch of the audio-visual system in Arua High Court to boost the handling of juvenile cases



4.4.3 Video conferencing system

In a bid to embrace online hearing of cases and ensure security, the Judiciary installed 4 sets of the video conferencing system as indicated in the Table 33 below.

Table 33: Court stations where video-conferencing systems were installed

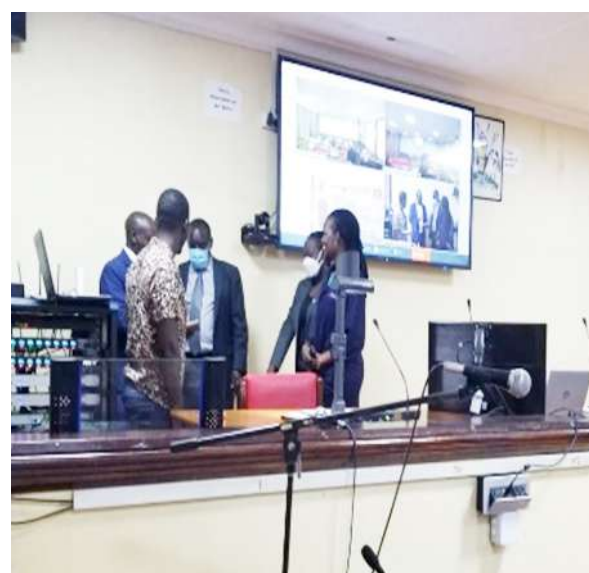
SN	COURT STATION / DIVISION	FUNDING AGENCY
1.	Soroti High Court and Soroti Main Prison	Government of Uganda
2.	Lira High Court and Lira Main Prison	Government of Uganda
3.	Fort-Portal High Court and Fort-Portal Main Prison	Government of Uganda
4.	Kabale High Court and Kabale Main Prison	JLOS (near-completion)

4.4.4 Installation of internet links to court stations

The Judiciary extended its Local/Wide Area Network (LAN/WAN) infrastructure to a total of 10 court stations namely: the Land Division, Chief Magistrates Courts of Ibanda, Kasese, Moyo, Adjumani, Nebbi, Katakwi, Kiryandongo, Koboko and Makindye. The Judiciary also installed internet links to 9 court stations namely: Chief Magistrates Courts of Kiboga, Kayunga, Lugazi, Sironko, Butambala, Kotido; and Magistrates GI Courts of Nsangi, Mayuge and Kagoma. The LAN/WAN infrastructure was planned to be installed in the FY2022/2023, to enable sharing of these internet services across the respective chambers/offices located at these court stations.

4.4.5 Digital court recording and transcription

To speed up the efforts on case hearings and production of the court transcripts, the Judiciary rolled out two sets of the Digital Court Recording and Transcription Systems in the Criminal and Family Divisions.



Soroti High Court Resident Judge Hon. Dr Henry Peter Adonyo inspects the installed video conferencing system in the courtroom at the Soroti High Court

4.4.6 Digital transformation and maintenance of the Judiciary ICT systems and services in a functional condition

For the FY2021/2022, the Judiciary procured 150 desktop computers, 157 laptop computers and 21 iPads and 60 heavy duplex scanners to support automation of court processes. The Judiciary continued to maintain a number of all its ICT systems and services in a functional condition.



Newly appointed Judges at State House Entebbe for swearing-in on 22nd September 2021

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 started developing a Case Weighting Scheme whose primary goal is to develop a valid measurement of Judicial workload in all courts in Uganda. It would take 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) Recruitment of judicial and non-judicial officers

The Judiciary received 288 judicial officers newly recruited and promoted in the Judiciary Service to bridge the staffing gaps and improve service delivery for the FY2021/22.



288

**JUDICIAL OFFICERS
NEWLY RECRUITED
AND PROMOTED
IN THE JUDICIARY
SERVICE**

They included: 2 justices of the Court of Appeal appointed on promotion, 21 High Court Judges (5 substantive and 16 in an acting capacity), 3 Registrars on promotion, 11 Deputy Registrars (6 substantive and 5 in acting capacity), 6 Assistant Registrars (2 substantive and 4 in an acting capacity). Others were 47 Chief Magistrates (7 substantives and 40 in acting capacity), 10 Senior Principal Magistrates Grade I, 19 Principal Magistrates Grade I, 26 Senior Magistrate Grade I and 143 Magistrates Grade I. The recruitment of new judicial officers has increased the staffing levels of judicial officers from 37% in FY 2020/21 to 45% in FY 2021/22.

The Judiciary reviewed and assessed applications for appointment on temporary local contract. A total of 384 contract appointments were offered and the respective staff already assumed duty. Out of the 414 applications that were reviewed, 384 were renewed. A total of 38 (20 female & 18 male) non judicial officers were confirmed into service.

The recruitment is in line with the Presidential Directive to the Cabinet 2021-2026 for more judicial officers to be appointed to improve access to justice for the people and create a conducive work environment for investors. The summary of the recruitment during the financial year is shown in Table 34 below.

Table 34: Judicial and non-judicial staff recruited

S/N	TITLE	NUMBER OF STAFF RECRUITED		
		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
	JUDICIAL OFFICERS			
1	Justices of the Court of Appeal	2	1	1
2	High Court judges	21	12	9
3	Registrars	3	0	3
4	Deputy Registrars	11	3	8
5	Assistant Registrar	6	2	4
6	Chief Magistrates	47	27	20
7	Senior Principal Magistrate Grade I	10	4	6
8	Principal Magistrate Grade I	19	15	4
9	Senior Magistrate Grade I	26	0	1
10	Magistrate Grade I	143	68	75
	SUB TOTAL	288	132	131
	NON JUDICIAL OFFICERS			
1	Assistant Commissioner, Accounts	1	1	0
2	Senior Information Maintenance Officer	1	0	1
3	Senior Information Technology Maintenance Officer	1	1	0
4	Senior Systems Administrators	2	1	1
5	Chief Magistrates	42	22	20
6	Senior Regional Executive Engineers	4	3	1
7	System Administrator	12	7	5
8	Personal Secretary	3	0	3

SN	TITLE	NUMBER OF STAFF RECRUITED		
	NON JUDICIAL OFFICERS			
9	Office Supervisor	18	6	12
10	Court Clerk/ Interpreter	35	13	22
11	Process Server	17	13	4
12	Office Attendant	23	5	18
	SUB TOTAL	118	50	68

The Judiciary staffing levels were at 40% of the approved structure as shown in the Table 23 below:

Table 35: The Judiciary staff establishment as at 30th June 2022

SN	RANK	APPROVED	TOTAL FILLED	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL VACANT
1	Chief Justice	1	1	1	0	0
2	Supreme Court Justices	20	7	2	5	13
3	Deputy Chief Justice	1	1	1	0	0
4	Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court Justices	55	14	8	6	41
5	Principal Judge	1	1	1	0	0
6	High Court Judges	150	71	36	35	79
7	Chief Registrar	1	1	0	1	0
8	Registrars	12	6	2	4	6
9	Deputy Registrars	80	32	13	19	48
10	Assistant Registrars	40	16	8	8	24
11	Chief Magistrates	160	78	39	39	82
12	Senior Principal Magistrate Grade I	40	10	4	6	30
13	Principal Magistrate Grade I	50	21	16	5	29
14	Senior Magistrate Grade I	70	34	16	18	36
15	Magistrates Grade I	514	236	112	124	278
16	Principal Magistrate Grade II	9	0	0	0	9
17	Senior Magistrate Grade II	7	0	0	0	7
18	Magistrate Grade II	18	24	18	6	0
19	Administrative Staff of the Judiciary	3,903	1,481	730	751	2,424
18	TOTAL	5,132	2,034	1,007	1,027	3,106

A 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 is attached as Annex 3.

4.5.2 The Judiciary training function

The Judicial Training Institute (JTI) was set up in 2004. Its establishment was subsequently formalised by Office Instruction No. 2 of 2017. Upon enactment, the AJA 2020 Section 19 established the JTI. Under the Act the mandate of JTI is to provide specialised and continuous education to the Judiciary Service and may also provide training to any other person or institution approved by its director.

The Judiciary Training Policy 2007, mandates the JTI, a semi-autonomous body, to implement training programmes for the Judiciary. Its functions include:

- i. Teaching, training and evaluation of courses
- ii. Certification
- iii. Faculty development
- iv. Curriculum and programme development
- v. Assembling and cataloguing of teaching materials and tools
- vi. Research, including the gathering of statistics
- vii. Publication
- viii. Creating partnerships and networking.

(a) Judiciary training activities conducted

In accordance with the Judiciary Strategic Plan V, the training and research function of the JTI constitutes one of the core strategic objectives of the Judiciary to build the capacity of staff to be effective and efficient in the delivery of Judicial Service. This would directly contribute to the Judiciary mission to be an independent, competent, trusted and accountable institution that administers justice to all.

The training is intended to promote efficiency and delivery of high-quality Judicial Service; improve the skills, knowledge and abilities of Judicial Service staff; encourage and facilitate the achievement of the participants' upward mobility.

The JTI was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic during the period under review. The second wave of the pandemic in mid-2021 caused the country to go into another total lockdown to curb the spread of the disease. All activities were once again suspended until September 2021 when the lockdown restrictions were eased albeit with additional specific guidelines issued to the institute by the CJ.

In order to observe the Standard Operating Procedures and other guidelines, all training had to be conducted outdoors in hired tents for proper aeration and to secure the recommended social distance requirements given the small size of available training room at the institute. The institute organised 29 training activities in the period, as detailed in Table 36 below.

Table 36: Judiciary training activities

NAME /NATURE OF TRAINING		PARTICIPANTS		
		FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
1	Training of magistrates in urban refugee rights and protection.	06	07	13
2	Induction of newly appointed registrars and chief magistrates (Virtual)	22	26	48
3	Awareness training on human and land rights of the minority and indigenous peoples of Uganda	9	11	20
4	Pre-session training for special SGBV Phase 4 sessions	46	97	143
5	Judges awareness creation on East African Court of Justice jurisdiction and protection of human rights	0	2	2
6	Training of Front Desk officers and office administrators in public relations and advocacy, management of vulnerable victims and litigants in court.	17	15	32
7	Training of court clerks/interpreters in public relations and advocacy, management of vulnerable victims and litigants in court.	15	23	38
8	Training of magistrates in management of SGBV cases.	43	65	108
9	Training of public relations and communication officers in communication skills, drafting circulars, letters and relating with external media houses.	15	06	21

NAME/NATURE OF TRAINING		PARTICIPANTS		
		FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
10	Induction of justices of Court of Appeal and High Court judges.	06	05	11
11	The Annual Magistrates Conference.	108	114	222
12	Induction of newly appointed Magistrates Grade I	49	48	97
13	Training of registrars and magistrates in protocol and events management.	12	18	30
14	Training of the engineering staff of the Judiciary	05	15	20
15	Training in curriculum revision /development	06	02	08
16	Sensitisation training for Commercial and Civil Divisions' judges on the new procurement laws	07	08	15
17	Presentation of the training report at the meeting of the East African Judicial Education Committee (EAJEC)	00	02	02
18	Annual Judges Conference	102	89	191
19	Training of court interpreters in court interpretations and case management	43	62	105
20	Training in financial management for Accounts Assistants	18	25	43
21	Training of new Magistrates Grade I in judgement writing skills	43	48	91
22	Training of magistrates in juvenile justice	58	53	111
23	Training of High Court Judges in amendments to and recent developments revenue law	10	12	22

NAME/NATURE OF TRAINING		PARTICIPANTS		
		FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
24	Training of magistrates in refugee rights and protection	07	07	14
25	Training in freedom of expression	17	06	23
26	Training of magistrates in management of wild life crime	04	12	16
27	Training in insolvency	15	16	31
28	Training of judicial officers in climate justice	22	19	41
29	Development of online training curriculum (on going)			

(b) Induction of administrative staff

Staff induction is aimed at enabling staff appreciate the government systems, structures, processes and procedures in the day-to-day operations in the judiciary service. It also improves staff performance in daily court operations because they become familiar with the mandate and structure of the Judiciary, terms and conditions of service, performance management and communication procedures in the service, among others.

The Judiciary conducted group induction of non-judicial officers, who included those newly appointed and those who had been recruited in the previous years but were never inducted. A total of 293 participants (154 male & 139 female), comprising systems administrators, court clerks, records cadre, office attendants, process servers, drivers, clerk of works, transcribers, secretaries, data entry clerks, office supervisors, assistant accountants, architect, research officers were inducted. The Table below shows the details of the induction.



Table 37: Group induction/training of staff

S/No	STAFF CATEGORY GROUP	SUBJECT OF INDUCTION	PARTICIPANTS		
			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1.	Office supervisors and secretarial cadre	Performance management job descriptions, setting outputs, indicators and targets	29	46	75
2.	Accounts cadre -- staff charged with duties of assistant accountant	Basic Financial Management -- financial management procedures, preparation of books of accounts and filing of returns etc.	43	32	75
3.	Court Clerks and Process Servers	Court processes and procedures -- relating with judicial officers	77	83	160
4.	Secretarial cadre	Court Transcription	4	50	54
5.	Non-Judicial Officers based at High Court Kampala, from salary scale U1 to U8	Human Capital Management System (HCM) -- management of HCM functions in preparation for migration from IPPS to HCM	52	72	124
6.	Records cadre	Records management	48	63	111

(c) Other JTI activities

- i. The JTI submitted proposals/input for the Judicial Training Institute Regulations under the Administration of the Judiciary Act.
- ii. The JTI embarked on the review of its training curriculum in December 2021 till May 2022.
- iii. Three JTI staff members did online training by the Maastricht School of Management, Netherlands.
- iv. With the support of the Maastricht School of Management, Netherlands, JTI embarked on developing an online training curriculum for virtual/online training on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) for judicial officers.

- v. The JTI submitted comments on the planned construction of an auditorium at the Institute, to be funded by UNDP.

4.5.3 Human resource management

1. Records of 1485 non-judicial officers were validated in preparation for their transition into the Judiciary Service. This process is in the final stages.
2. A total of 8 staff who completed the individual training in records and archives were submitted to Public Service Commission for promotion to Records Assistants on the attainment of higher qualifications.
3. Inspections were conducted in 38 courts aimed at identifying the human

resource management gaps and providing recommendations. The courts included the High Court of Dokolo, Soroti, Kumi, Arua, Pakwach, Koboko, Yumbe, Moyo, Alebtong, Kole, Ntungamo, Kabale, Mbarara, Gulu, Fortportal and the Chief Magistrates Courts of Lira, Nebbi, Kabale, Kisoro, Rukungiri, Mityana, Mubende, Kyegegwa, Bundibugyo, Mitooma, Bushenyi, Tororo, Busia, Malaba, Mukujju, Namayingo, Bugiri, Ibanda, Rubindi, Bwizibwera, Wobulenzi, Masaka and Sironko.

The Judiciary was in the process of developing the following human resource instruments:

- i. The Judiciary Human Resource Policy and Procedures Manual 2022, to provide for regulations and procedures in the management of human resource-related matters in the Judiciary service.
- ii. The code of conduct for the Judiciary Service to enhance performance, build the image of the Judiciary Service, promote good governance, transparency, and accountability as well as build confidence in the Judiciary.
- iii. The Judiciary Scheme of Service for non-judicial cadre to provide for the schemes of service for all the non-judicial job categories.

To reinforce staff performance, 48 disciplinary cases were handled by the Disciplinary Committee, of which 11 involving 4 females and 7 males, were concluded.

At the close of the year, 28 judicial and administrative staff retired. Those who retired included:

Judicial officers

1. Hon. Justice Kahaibale Mugamba Paul
2. Hon. Justice Remegius Kyononeka Kasule
3. Hon. Justice Kwesiga John Wilson
4. Hon. Justice Wangututsi David Kutosi
5. Hon. Lady Justice Flavia Senoga Anglin
6. Hon. Justice Wilson Masalu Musene
7. His Worship Anguandia Godfrey Opifeni
8. His Worship Luwagga Godfrey Darlington
9. His Worship Sayekwo Godfrey Kintu
10. His Worship Yeteise Charles
11. Her Worship Najjuuko Bena Mutebi

Administrative Staff

1. Ms. Nairuba Joy
2. Mr. Ssendawula David
3. Mr. Semakula Simon
4. Ms. Kyomugisha Edith
5. Ms. Nakibuuka Mary
6. Ms. Nanteza Damalie
7. Mr. Barongo Jonathan
8. Ms. Aketch Sarah Okoroi
9. Mr. Nikirize Adam
10. Mr. Kato Scott Ssonko
11. Mr. Wamalwa Moses
12. Ms. Kawala Annet
13. Mr. Kibabu Willy Muyanja
14. Mr. Kisaame Jolly Vally
15. Mr. Gingo Alamanzani
16. Ms. Ikaaba Mariam Mutiibwa (Early Retirement)
17. Ms. Nasuuna Olive (Early Retirement)

The Retired Judicial and administrative staff were recognized for their service to the Judiciary during the end of year party in December 2021



The Judiciary recognised Hon. Justice Kahaibale Mugamba Paul following his retirement



The Judiciary recognised Hon. Justice Remegius Kyononeka Kasule following his retirement



The Judiciary recognised Hon. Justice Wangututsi David Kutosi following his retirement

The Judiciary recognized Hon. Lady Justice Flavia Senoga Anglin following her retirement



The Judiciary recognised Hon. Justice Wilson Masalu Musene following his retirement



The Judiciary recognised His Worship Yeteise Charles following his retirement



The Judiciary recognized His Worship Anguandia Godfrey Opifeni following his retirement

4.5.4 Staff wellness improved

(a) HIV/AIDS awareness

The Judiciary made strides in supporting and providing awareness about HIV/AIDS. During the FY 2021/22, five HIV/AIDS awareness camps were held in Mbale, Soroti, Masaka, Mbarara High Court Circuits and Tororo Chief Magistrates Court. The camps were intended to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS at the workplace; increase awareness about HIV/AIDS which has greatly and negatively impacted on the staff and community; enable the staff appreciate the Judiciary HIV / AIDS Workplace Policy; reduce stigma in the workplace; enable staff voluntarily declare their HIV /AIDS status; and support staff with medical financial support. In the period under review, the Judiciary supported 46 staff (22 male and 24 female) living with HIV/AIDS with medical financial support.



HIV/AIDS awareness campaign in Masaka



HIV/AIDS awareness campaign in Soroti



HIV/AIDS awareness campaign in Mbarara

(b) Establishment of child-friendly spaces at courts

The Judiciary established three breastfeeding and children's play rooms at Fort Portal High Court, Mayuge Chief Magistrates Court, and Mbale High Court and Chief Magistrates Court. The initiative to open up more child-friendly spaces is in fulfillment of international law guidelines that emphasize the promotion of child-friendly procedures in the justice system.



Breastfeeding and children's playroom at the Family Division





However, there was still a challenge of inadequate space at some courts to establish child-friendly spaces since many were built a long time ago and such space was not provided for.

(c) **Anti-sexual harassment policy**

The Judiciary continued to address the issue of sexual harassment. Sensitisation exercises on the Judiciary Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy were conducted for 3 High Courts of Mbale, Jinja and Gulu as well as other courts in Mbale, Kiryandongo, Pader, Kitgum, Mbarara, Bwizibwera, Rubindi, Ibanda, Kamwenge and Patongo. The sensitisation aimed at availing staff with information relating to the policy in line with the strategic objectives;

increasing the awareness of the policy; and enhancing the adherence to the principles and standards therein.

(d) **Health runs**

The Judiciary Top Management resolved that mandatory physical fitness exercise be put in place to keep staff fit to avoid illnesses that are associated with sitting in offices for long hours such as back pain among others. The health runs take place on Wednesday and Friday afternoons starting at 5pm. The staff normally gather at the Judiciary Headquarters in their purple sports attire. This has greatly improved the health of staff and their effectiveness at work.



The Principle Judge and Permanent Secretary/
Secretary to Judiciary participating in the
health run

4.5.5 Operational efficiency and effectiveness of records management in the Judiciary

The Judiciary carried out a reorganisation of archives exercise at the Commercial Court, Kagoma, Bugiri, Rukungiri and Mengo Court .



Left: The archives before reorganisation



Right: The archives after reorganisation

4.5.6 A safe and conducive work environment provided

(a) Conserving the environment and beautification of the courts

Trees, flowers and shrubs were planted

at the official residence of the Chief Justice, Judicial Training Institute, Registry of Planning, Research and Development and within the court premises of Buganda Road, Nabweru, Mityana and Commercial Division.

(b) Enhancing security at court premises

In the period under review, the Judiciary installed CCTV camera systems at six court stations namely: Commercial Division, Family Division, Gulu High Court and Chief Magistrates Court, Mbale High Court and Chief Magistrates Court; Mbarara High Court and Chief Magistrates Court; as well as Buganda Road Chief Magistrates Court. A total of 57 CCTV cameras were installed at the Commercial Court Division.



A total of 57 CCTV cameras were installed at Commercial Court Division

The Judiciary also procured 13 walk-through metal detectors that were placed at the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Lira High Court, the Judicial Training Institute, Mukono High Court, Soroti High Court, Kabale High Court, Family Division Court, Mengo Chief Magistrates Court, Buganda road Court, and Nakawa Chief Magistrates Court. The High Court in Kampala got 2.

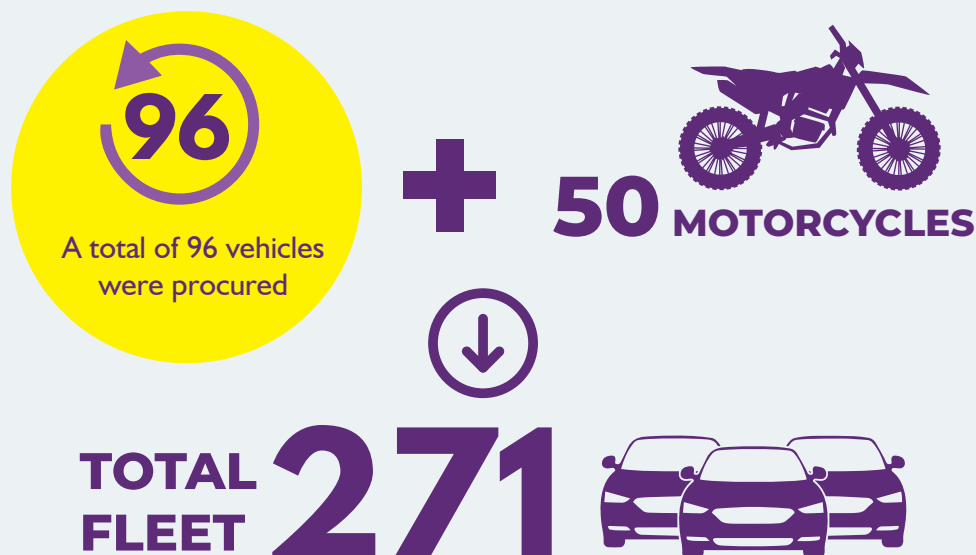
To enhance safety, fire extinguishers were serviced at the High Court building Kampala, Commercial Court, the CJ's official residence and the Supreme Court.

(e) Transport equipment for operations

The Judiciary maintained a fleet of 271 vehicles. A total of 96 vehicles were procured for; Deputy Chief Justice (1), Principal Judge (1), Justices of Court of Appeal (6), High Court Judges (21), Registrars and Heads of Department (12), Deputy Registrars (11), Chief Magistrates and Magistrates GI (26), PAs (3), fieldwork (9), and Security (2) vehicles. In addition, 50 motorcycles were procured to facilitate process service at courts. In the same period, 10 motor vehicles were disposed of the recommendation of the Board of Survey which assesses and evaluates old assets for purposes of disposal.

(f) Provision of uniforms and judicial attire

Judicial attire for 10 Justices of the Court of Appeal, 16 Judges of the High Court and 72 Registrars and Chief Magistrates was procured as well as 160 shirts for new drivers.



Newly appointed Judges receiving motor vehicles at the High Court building, Kampala



Newly procured vehicles for Magistrates



4.6 Coordination, partnerships and accountability

In fulfilment of its mandate under the Constitution, 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

4.6.2 Stakeholder engagements

Office of the Chief Justice



In accordance with Article 133 of the Constitution and Sections 2 and 3 of the Administration of the Judiciary Act, 2020, the administrative functions of the CJ include giving strategic leadership and direction to the institution in form of guidelines, directions and able leadership.

In order to achieve on this mandate, the CJ established and superintended over various committees, convened a number of meetings and managed a number of activities.

i Superintending over the Judiciary Council

The Chief Justice constituted and inaugurated the Judiciary Council on 30th March 2021. Since then, he has religiously convened and facilitated quarterly Judiciary Council sessions to provide strategic advice to the CJ on matters of policy and administration of the Judiciary.

Accordingly, a number of milestones have been registered by the Council and consequently, the Judiciary. These include: successfully enacting the Judiciary Council Rules of Procedure which were gazetted on 2nd July 2021, passing and recommending the Judiciary expanded structure and establishment, which was approved by Cabinet in 8th August 2021; making recommendations on staff welfare, recruitment and other key policy matters. The Council is currently reviewing draft regulations to operationalise the Administration of the Judiciary Act, 2020.

ii Conducting meetings of the Judiciary Top Management.

The Chief Justice managed to successfully steer the Judiciary Top Management towards attainment of its set agenda. During the FY, a total of 17 planned and several impromptu management meetings were successfully held. Through these meetings the CJ provided overall strategic direction to the Judiciary management especially in strengthening access to justice interventions.

The meetings gave strategic direction to the Judiciary, including planning on progressive staff recruitment, appropriate deployment, effective management of financial resources, staff supervision and mentorship programs; improvement of staff terms and conditions of Service, and enhancing staff discipline and productivity; as well as harnessing innovations such as ADR, ECCMIS and related e-justice service options, especially during the difficult times of the Covid-19 pandemic, among others.

The Top Management also considered standardisation of physical court infrastructure, inspected construction developments, and developed policies, rules and guidelines to operationalise the Administration of the Judiciary Act and to enhance access to justice.

iii Convening and directing the meetings of the Rules Committee

In accordance with section 41 of the Judicature Act Cap 13, the Chief Justice convened and superintended over the Rules Committee and successfully researched, debated and passed the following Rules and Practice Directions which were gazetted on 28th June 2022;

- (a) The Judicature (Court Bailiffs) (Practice) Rules, SI No. 53/ 2022;.
- (b) The Judicature (Amicus Curiae) Rules, SI No. 54/ 2022;
- (c) The Judicature (Legal Representation at the Expense of the State) Rules, SI No. 55/ 2022; and
- (d) The Constitution (Bail Guidelines for Courts of Judicature) (Practice) Directions, L.N. No. 8/2022.

iv Engagements with Government and non-government agencies.

The Chief Justice held a number of meetings with development partners, ambassadors and other justice service stakeholders to effectively plan for the Judiciary. Through these strategic partnerships a number of projects were identified and executed, ranging from Alternative mechanisms of dispute resolution such as Plea Bargaining, Mediation and Small Claims Procedure to case backlog and case management programs.

The CJ also engaged international Agencies including the World Bank, the International Law Development Organisation (IDLO), The Hague Institute for International Law (HiIL), Pepperdine University and the Commonwealth Secretariat, among others, and agreed on avenues for funding access to Justice innovations within the Judiciary.



v Execution of memoranda of understanding with key stakeholders

In a bid to promote strategic networking and capacity building of the Judiciary, the Chief Justice executed memoranda of understanding with the National Social Security Fund, aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Judiciary to enhance access to Judiciary services by the

people of Uganda through funding the building of a court house. Another MoU was executed with the Human Trafficking Institute, geared towards promotion of training and capacity building of judicial officers and staff to effectively identify and manage cases of trafficking in persons prohibited under the Tracking in Persons Act, 2009.



The Judiciary Top Management meeting European Union Delegation at Supreme Court of Uganda



The Chief Justice launching the Annual Performance Report FY 2020/21 at High Court Building Kampala

vi Launching of the Annual Performance Report, FY 2020/2021

In compliance with section 39 of the Administration of the Judiciary Act, 2020, the Chief Justice successfully launched and published the maiden Judiciary Annual Performance Report for the year 2020/2021 on 15th November 2021. The report highlighted the performance of the Judiciary, the bottlenecks affecting justice delivery and proposed interventions for better service delivery.

vii Attending the Southern African Chief Justices' Forum

The Chief Justice attended the Southern African Chief Justices Forum Annual meeting in Zimbabwe in September 2021. The meeting offered indelible returns for the Judiciary, to provide a platform for sharing experiences inter alia on optimal use of ICT and other innovations by the Judiciaries in Africa. Related follow-up symposiums and high-level meetings were organised to continue the discourse for enhanced access to justice by the people in Africa.

viii Inaugurating and swearing-in of key Government Officials

The Chief justice presided over the election and swearing-in of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the 11th Parliament of Uganda. He also inaugurated and swore-in a score of judicial officers, members of Constitutional

Commissions and Statutory Boards (who included the Chairperson and members of the Uganda Human Rights Commission, Members of the Judicial Service Commission, and newly appointed Magistrates).

ix Conducting benchmarking visits to Kenya and Tanzania

The Chief Justice, together with some members of Top Management visited the Kenya Institute of Judiciary Administration and the Tanzania Institute of Judicial Administration, on 23rd and 24th May 2022. The tour was an eye opener that enriched the delegation with a lot of lessons that call for an overhaul of the JTI of Uganda. The following were among the lessons learnt: The need to establish an institution of national standing of an appropriate capacity and at a



conducive location away from the Centre; the need to enhance induction time and content for all cadre of staff; and the need for the Institute to conduct robust research and steer innovations.

x Management of public complaints

During the FY 2021/2022 the Office of the Chief Justice received 125 complaints and resolved 107 complaints. The majority of the complaints emanated from courts and justice service providers outside the Judiciary.

The complaints were mainly about missing files, allegations of bias and requests for recusal of some judicial officers, allegations of corruption and

connivance between court users and court staff to defeat the ends of justice. Other complaints arose from delayed completion of cases, delayed judgements and prolonged adjournments. It was observed that some complaints arose due to communication gaps between the courts and the court users.

In a bid to resolve the complaints, the relevant court staff and responsible registries were contacted and feedback provided to litigants as soon as it was available. Due attention was paid to cases that had taken long in the system, missing/ misplaced files were traced and found and litigants were updated accordingly.



The Chief Justice together with the Chief Justice of Kenya, Lady Justice Martha Karambu Koome during the benchmarking trip



The Chief Justice Justice Alfonse Chigamoy Owiny – Dollo, the Chief Justice of Kenya, Lady Justice Martha Karambu Koome, the Principal Judge, Dr. Flavian Zeija and the Chief Registrar HW Sarah Langa Siu while visiting Kenya Judiciary Administration

Office of the Deputy Chief Justice



**Article 136 of
the constitution
provides for the
administrative
functions of the
Deputy Chief Justice**

i. Hearing of cases

The Deputy Chief Justice was fully involved in the hearing and determination of cases at the Court of Appeal which included Civil Appeals, Criminal Appeals, Constitutional Petitions and Election Petition Appeals. The DCJ was involved in three (3) sessions held at the Court of Appeal and 1 session held at Jinja High Court Circuit where 297 cases were cause listed and heard as Table 38 below shows.

Table 38: Number and nature of cases at the Court of Appeal FY 2021/22

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Election Petition Appeals and Applications	172
Civil Appeals	40
Criminal Appeals	45
Constitutional Petitions	40
TOTAL	297

Source: Court Case Performance Report for FY 2021/22

ii. Mediation at Court of Appeal

A total of 121 Appellate files were identified for Appellate Mediation. Of these, 71 files were successful, 27 files failed and 23 mediation causes were carried forward.

iii. Case back log monitoring and evaluation activities

The Case Back Log Reduction Committee chaired by the DCJ conducted 3 case backlog monitoring and evaluation visits to Kabale, Mbarara and Masaka High Court Circuits. The Committee members interacted with various judicial officers and court support staff on pertinent issues including the causes of case backlog in various courts; case workload management as a way of reducing case backlog; the status of ICT/CCAS and how ICT is employed in reducing case backlog; compliance of the courts with the CJ's circulars on COVID -19 in regard to the administration of justice; the challenges faced; and the efforts being taken to clear/reduce case backlog; and proposed remedies. The Heads of High Court Divisions and Circuits presented their case backlog reduction strategies and members made a commitment to make backlog reduction a priority in their work. It was also agreed that

case load management be emphasised in a policy for backlog reduction.

iv. Supervisory visits

Supervisory visits were made to the Civil, Land, Criminal and Family Divisions of the High Court. The Purpose of the visits was to discuss and agree on case load management to ensure that the growth of case backlog is kept under check. The Divisions heads also undertook to utilise innovations such as plea bargain, daily hearing of cases at the Criminal Division and mediation to reduce case backlog.

v. Participation in State and non state functions:

The DCJ participated in various State and non state functions on behalf of the CJ as listed below:

- Presided over the swearing-in ceremony for members of the Architects Registration Board.
- Met delegations and representatives of the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) to discuss how IDLO can support the Judiciary in the administration and delivery of justice.



Hon. Mr. Justice Richard Buteera, DCJ represented Hon. Mr. Justice Alfonse Owiny Dollo CJ, at the Joint Symposium of the Forum for the East Africa Community Chief Justices - December, 2021 held in Mombasa-Kenya

- Represented the CJ at the 2021 Court African Chief Justices' Forum held in Mombasa, Kenya.
- Represented the CJ at the Symposium for Chief Justices from the East African Community Member States held in Nairobi, Kenya in December, 2021.

vi. Complaints handling

A total of 126 complaints were received from advocates, litigants and other court users regarding the general administration of justice by the courts in the country. The complaints were conclusively

handled and no complaints were pending determination by close of the FY.

viii. Administrative meetings of the Justices of Appeal

Forty (40) meetings were held to assess performance and lay strategies for improved and greater output. The meetings kept the Court of Appeal well focused on its workplan. Most of the meetings were held via Zoom which saved on the time that would have been required for physical meetings.



The Hon. Mr. Justice Richard Buteera, DCJ being received by the Senior Resident Judge, Mubende Circuit Lady Justice Henrietta Wolayo at Mityana Court Open day

ix. Stakeholder engagements

The DCJ met with delegations and representatives from the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) to discuss how IDLO can support the Judiciary in the administration and delivery of justice. He participated in the Court Open Days held at Jinja High Court Circuit and Mityana Chief Magistrates Court.

Office of the Principal Judge



**Article 141 of
the constitution
provides for the
administrative
functions of the
Principal Judge**

The Principal Judge (PJ) as the Head of the High Court assists the CJ in the administration of the High Court and all subordinate courts. In the period under review, the PJ implemented the following activities:

i. Inspection of courts

A total of 40 courts were inspected in FY 2021/22 as indicated in Annex 3 with a purpose of understanding the levels of staffing and staffing gaps at different courts in the circuits; assessing the conditions of service and challenges faced by different courts in the circuits; establishing the workload of different courts in the circuits; assessing the condition of court structures at different courts in the circuits;

; establishing the condition of record keeping at different courts in the circuit; sharing good practices to improve service delivery in the courts; sharing the future plans of the institution to improve the conditions of delivery of justice; and advising and counselling the staff against bad vices that hamper service delivery.

The inspections focused on the conditions of the court buildings i.e. offices, court halls and general ambiance; the court registries; the court exhibit stores and the archives; and the court holding cells. The inspections also considered the proposed sites for construction of court structures, the statistics of the courts, the staff lists, the court files of judicial officers both completed and ongoing; as well as the court attendance registers and diaries.

The general challenges identified from the courts inspected were:

- Staffing gaps with some courts not having substantive judicial officers. A number of courts were not operational due to lack of judicial officers and support staff whereas other courts have more support staff than required.
- Physical infrastructure challenges such as dilapidated structures, inadequate court and office space, toilet facilities are unsuitable and lack of or disorganised archives or exhibit stores
- Inadequate furniture in some courts whereas other courts had furniture which either was not maintained or had outlived its usefulness.
- Gaps in ICT-related infrastructure and ICT support.
- Other JLOS related gaps such as the absence of prosecutors and deplorable prison conditions.

- Transport gaps such as lack of official motor vehicles to facilitate the visiting of locus and execution of other court activities.

ii. Court Sessions

The PJ handles problematic cases from many Divisions and Circuits of the High Court. Most of these cases are either referred to him by trial Judges or are called by PJ following a series of complaints. In the FY 2021/2022, the PJ heard and disposed of 31 problematic matters which included main suits and miscellaneous applications.

iii. Presiding over plea-bargain camps

The PJ presided over the official opening of four Plea-bargain camps in Mbarara and Bushenyi Prisons, Masindi Main Prison and Nakasongola Prison where a total of 1,060 cases were completed.

iv. Complaints handling

A total of 907 complaints from court users across the country were received with 60.5% arising from matters in the High Court and 39.5% arising from matters in the Magistrates courts and other subordinate courts. Majority of the complaints were on delayed hearing of cases, delayed delivery of judgements and rulings, allegations of bias, failure to provide records of proceedings and judgment, allegations of corruption, missing court files, cases overstaying in courts. Almost all (99%) of the complaints were disposed of and only 1% was pending investigations and/or perusal of files. The number of complaints received by the Chambers of the PJ is shown in Table 39 below.

Table 39: The summary of received complaints

MONTH	COMPLAINTS RECIEVED	ACTED UPON	PENDING	PERCENTAGE	REASON FOR PENDING COMPLAINTS
July 2021	51	51	NONE	100%	N/A
August 2021	116	116	NONE	100%	N/A
September 2021	132	132	NONE	100%	N/A
October 2021	109	109	NONE	100%	N/A
November 2021	81	81	NONE	100%	N/A
December 2021	83	83	NONE	100%	N/A
January 2022	67	67	NONE	100%	N/A
February 2022	74	74	NONE	100%	N/A
March 2022	53	50	03	94%	Pending reports from inspectorate of courts
March 2022	73	73	NONE	100%	N/A
May 2022	52	52	NONE	100%	N/A
June 2022	89	83	06	93%	Still under Investigation/Perusal of Files
TOTAL	907	898	09	99%	01%

v. Official assignments abroad

The PJ undertook following official activities abroad:

- The East African Court of Justice (EACJ) symposium in commemoration of 20 years, held from 04th -05th November, 2021, in Bujumbura City, Burundi where he represented the CJ. The event was critical in building a strong relationship between the Uganda Judiciary and the EACJ. Under Article 34 of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community, when faced with a case requiring the application or the interpretation of the Treaty or any other East African Community law, the national courts (Ugandan courts inclusive) are required to refer the matters to the EACJ for preliminary rulings.
- JIFA Focal Point Person meeting in Cape Town, South Africa on 5th February 2022 which discussed ways to strengthen regional capacity in judicial trainings in Africa.
- The PJ led a team on bench marking trip to Ghana from 21st to 26th February, 2022. Experiences were shared on the workings of the social security court in Ghana and how the same can be replicated in Uganda.
- Benchmarking trip to the Judicial Training Institutes of Kenya and Tanzania as a Team Member; From 23rd to 27th May, 2022, with a view of improving the Judicial Training Institute in Uganda.
- Judicial leaders meeting from Anglophone and Francophone African countries held in Dakar, Senegal from 1st to 3rd June, 2022 which focused on the efficient management of limited judicial resources.



Pictorial of the bench marking trip to Ghana with the Managing Director NSSF on the workings of the Social Security Court in Ghana



Field Inspection



Hon. PJ pointing at the damaged ceiling of Patongo Magistrate Grade I Court



Hon. PJ and PS/SJ inspecting Gulu Chief Magistrates Court



Hon. PJ and CR in front of the dilapidated structure housing Buikwe Magistrate Grade I Court

Office of the Chief Registrar



Section 15 of the AJA 2020 provide for the responsibilities of the Chief Registrar

i. **Coordinating the events of the Judiciary**

The New Law year was opened on 4th February 2022 by His Excellency the

President of the Republic of Uganda. This day signifies the start of the law calendar for the year. The Judiciary also held the fourth Benedicto Kiwanuka Memorial Day on 27th September 2021 to honour the late Chief Justice Hon. Benedicto Kagimu

Mugumba Kiwanuka, who was the 4th Chief Justice of Uganda, serving between 1971 and 1972.



New Law Year 2022

ii. Induction of Magistrates Grade I

A total of 91 newly appointed Magistrates Grade I were inducted on 6th December 2021 at Mestil Hotel, Kampala. Out of the 91 newly appointed Magistrates, 46 were male and 45 female. The magistrates were tasked to restore public confidence in the Judiciary by observing and maintaining ethics and integrity.



The CR giving remarks at the Induction of Magistrates Grade I at Mestil Hotel, Kampala

iii. Management of bailiffs:

The Office of the Chief Registrar is charged with licensing and regulating Court Bailiffs in the country. A total of 851 bailiffs (516 male and 335 female) were licensed. A total of 851 premises of bailiffs across the country were consequently inspected.

In contrast to the 117 complaints registered against bailiffs in FY 2020/21, only 63 were registered in FY 2021/22. Of these 23 were still pending. The reduction in complaints registered shows a marked improvement in the professionalism of bailiffs and the stringent operations of the disciplinary committee chaired by the Chief Registrar.

Table 40: Dates of enrollment and numbers of advocates enrolled during FY 2021/2022

S/No	DATE	MALE	FEMALE
1	03-09-21	53	35
2	10-09-21	44	40
3	24-09-21	46	48
4	11-11-21	38	34
5	26-11-21	14	18
6	25-03-22	23	23
7	04-04-22	13	10
8	13-05-22	31	20
9	30-06-22	38	32
TOTAL		300	260

The office handled 3,875 applications for renewal of practicing certificates with the lead time for renewal of practicing certificates in complete files reducing from three working days to two, thanks to better efficiency in the Chief Registrar's registry.





Enrollment of Advocates at High Court Building Kampala

v. Field visits conducted.

The Chief Registrar visited 52 courts in the last FY. Field visits were conducted in the High Court Circuits of Mubende, Masaka, Mbarara, Mukono, Gulu, Soroti and Kampala.



Field visit at Nansana Magistrate Grade I Court

*Field inspection at
Matugga Magistrate
Grade I Court*



*PS/SJ and CR inspect
Butambala CM Court
on 01/11/2021*



*PS/SJ and CR inspect
Sembabule Chief
Magistrate Court on
01/11/2021*





PS/SJ and CR inspect Butambala Chief Magistrate Court

vi. Meeting with Registrars and Magistrates

Ten meetings at High Court for team building, performance evaluation, peer learning, mentorship and guidance were held for Registrars and Magistrates from all Registries of the Judiciary and Magisterial areas in the country. Best practices were shared and strategies drawn to enhance the administration of justice.



The meeting of Registrars at the High Court building

vii. Coordination of the Judiciary Council meetings

As per the legal mandate of the Judiciary Council to advise the CJ on matters of the administration of the Judiciary, the Chief Registrar, as Secretary to Council, is the head of the secretariat and is charged with coordinating its activities.

Each quarter members of the Council met to conduct business as guided by the Administration of the Judiciary Act, 2020. In particular, Council meetings were held successfully on 7th October 2021, 12th December 2021 and 10th March 2022. A retreat was held from 22nd to 25th June 2022.

viii. Stakeholder engagements

The Chief Registrar participated in the following stakeholder meetings:

- Cooperation, communication and coordination meetings with members of the Administration of Justice Programme, such as the Judicial Service Commission, the Uganda Police Force, the Uganda Prisons Service, the Director of Public Prosecutions, and the Uganda Law Society, etc. to enable a better understanding of each other's institutional mandates, challenges and any developments.
- Meetings with Members of Parliament on the Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Committee.
- Meeting with the Executive Director of the Urban Refugee Rights Programme
- Meetings with development partners, on a wide range of issues, to enable the Judiciary exercise its constitutional mandate and be fully accountable to the people of Uganda.
- Regional and international engagements, held in May 2022, in which the Chief Registrar shared experiences and lessons from Latin American key law professionals and advocates on national litigation of human

rights violations and systematic commission of international crimes. The meeting, in which other African key practitioners, stakeholders and agents also participated, explored ways in which the Latin American judicial experience of prosecuting human rights abuses by autocratic/military regimes, could be utilised and applied in other jurisdictions.

- Benchmarking tour to the training institutes in Kenya and Tanzania, from which lessons were drawn to better the Judicial Training Institute in Uganda.

ix. Transfers, deployment and assignment of Registrars and Magistrates

Several transfers, deployments and assignments of officers across the ranks were made by the Chief Registrar in the interest of improving the administration of justice in the various courts, and to enable the boosting of certain Courts or Divisions given the high volumes of work. It was also prompted in some instances by promotions of judicial officers and the need to adequately cover staffing gaps.

x. Complaints handling

A total of 150 complaints were registered directly with the Chief Registrar over the conduct of judicial officers and impropriety at courts. Of these, 72 were concluded by the Office of the Chief Registrar. Other complaints were channelled to the Inspectorate of Courts for further management. The Office emphasised timely handling of complaints and using preventive approaches to complaints resulting in the re-vamping of peer committees for Registrars and Magistrates of various ranks and the use of a standard inspection tool for all Courts as a measure for quality assurance

“

72

A total of 72
complaints were
concluded out of 150
registered

xi. Monitoring and enhancing the quality of services and official procedures

The Chief Registrar ensures quality of court services through monitoring and reforms in processes with a view of ensuring clarity and simplicity as far as possible.

The Chief Registrar constituted taskforces to develop various documents/manuals. These were: a Registry Operations Manual for Courts of Judicature to guide all processes in registries across the country; a Communications Strategy to guide all communication in the Judiciary; an Anti-corruption Strategy to fight corruption in the Judiciary; and a revised Schedule of Duties and Key Performance Indicators for all staff of the Judiciary. They were expected to help in streamlining several operations in the Judiciary.

xii. Overseeing the communication function of the Judiciary

The Chief Registrar by virtue of Section 15(2)(e) of the AJA 2020, is charged with communicating with Government and the public on behalf of the Judiciary and so provides oversight and direction to the Registry of Public Relations and Communications. In this regard, the Chief

Registrar undertook the following activities:

- A press briefing on 2nd November 2021 giving guidance on the subject of bail and the modus for bail refunds. During the briefing people with outstanding claims for bail refund were invited to follow the widely publicised procedure to receive their money.
- Related briefing materials in print were distributed to courts across the country for display on court notice boards and judicial officers instructed to make monthly reports on bail refund applications. This has considerably demystified the subject of bail and the refund of bail monies in the public domain.
- A meet and greet breakfast with journalists on 29th March 2022, at which the performance of journalists in court reporting were discussed with a view to cultivating a more professional relationship between the Judiciary and journalists.



Meet and greet breakfast with journalists at the High Court building

xiii. Research undertaken and concept notes delivered

The Office of the Chief Registrar provided legal opinions to various bodies, missions, agencies and individuals on a wide range of issues. It also developed concepts for reform such as the one on standardisation of court houses in the Judiciary, to guide all future construction in the institution.

The Chief Registrar provided guidance to officers in the field through communication meant to stream line operations of courts and ensure worthy service delivery to the people of Uganda. Circulars/advisories were issued on the 11th annual regional pro bono day, regulation of the surveying profession and expert opinions of surveyors in Uganda, update of personal files, commissioning of affidavits and statutory declarations, issuance of money lenders licenses, comprehensive handover reports, delivery of pending judgments and rulings and compliance with Sections 11(2), 11(3) and 11(4) of the Civil Procedure Act Cap.71.

Concept notes for the activities such as the Benedicto Kiwanuka Memorial Lecture held on 27th September, 2021 and the opening of

the new law year 2022 on 4th February, 2022 were also developed by the Office of the Chief Registrar.

4.7 Public awareness and the image of the Judiciary

The Chief Registrar as the overseer of the Registry of Public Relations and Communications is responsible for enhancing awareness of the public about their rights and responsibilities as well as court processes and procedures. This is critical for inclusiveness in access to justice and the image of the Judiciary among the public and has resulted in increased appreciation of the law.

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:

(a) Enhanced working relationship with critical media houses.

The meet and greet breakfast for media owners and senior journalists chaired by the Chief Registrar on 29th March 2022, which served to cultivate a more professional relationship between the Judiciary and journalists.

(b) Acquisition of a fully-fledged call centre

Since January 2019, the Judiciary Communications Unit acquired and has been operating a toll-free customer feedback hotline telephone facility at its headquarters in Kampala. In June 2020, the facility was upgraded to a fully-fledged Call Centre, with support from the United Nations Development Fund. The Centre has four staff headed by a Senior Communications Officer. The facility was set up to enhance the public interface with the Judiciary, especially in boosting the complaints handling mechanism of the Inspectorate of Courts.

It handles calls, emails and social media messages from the public on general inquiries, complaints, and feedback on Judiciary/Court services. The call centre receives feedback through two toll-free numbers, 0800-111-900 and 0800-225587 on weekdays between 8:00am and 5:00pm, through info@judiciary.go.ug and the Judiciary social media pages on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.



The Judiciary Call centre is housed in the former Telephone Room at the Judiciary Headquarters

(c) Development of assorted simplified Information, Education and Communication sensitisation materials

The Judiciary Communications and Public Relations Registry provided Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials to courts that have been displayed at the established information desks. The materials were aimed at explaining the different court processes which include plea-bargain, bail refund, institutional information, civil matters, ECCMIS among others.

The Judiciary Communications' Officers displaying and distributing IEC materials.



(d) A series of talk shows on different subjects conducted on various media platforms across the country

These were intended to get to the broader public in the shortest possible time with topical discussions related to the justice needs in a given area. The talk shows were equally used to mobilise members of the public to participate in planned Judiciary/Awareness programmes. Radio and TV talk shows were conducted in different parts of the country on Radio one, CBS, Simba FM, Eye FM Iganga, KBS Fm Kamuli, Mayuge FM, Radio Pacis Moyo, NBS radio. TV talk shows were conducted on UBC, NBS TV, and NTV. Some of the Judiciary processes were explained in print media in New Vision and Daily Monitor newspapers.



The Judiciary Public Relations Officer, HW Karemani Jameson hosted on some of the talk shows on UBC and NBS TV.



Radio talk shows where some of the Judiciary Communications Officers were hosted



(e) Development of key media messages on the Judiciary's flagship initiatives and court services

An assortment of simplified IEC/sensitisation materials were developed and printed for dissemination to the public. These were on the Mission and Vision of the Judiciary; the roles of the Judiciary staff; the court locations and services provided; civil matters, bail refund, plea bargain, court fees, client charter; and the Judiciary Call Centre. Some of the materials have been translated in different local languages including Luo and Runyakitara. Key media messages on the Judiciary's flagship initiatives like ECCMIS and court services were developed, printed and disseminated to the public.

(f) Court Open Days

This is an interactive engagement organised at a given court 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. Court Open days were held at 7 courts namely: Mayuge, Jinja, Moyo, Rukungiri, Mubende, Mityana and Kumi. Senior members from the Justice Law and Order institutions, particularly Judges, presided over this engagement in which members of the public raised their concerns about court/justice challenges in their areas and were given instant feedback.



Court Open Day at Rukungiri presided over by the Principal Judge



Court Open Days at Jinja and Mayuge.

(g) Community outreach campaigns

These campaigns were regularly conducted in different communities 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 the public freely engaged with the justice actors to obtain instant feedback on the services offered. Awareness campaigns were held in 6 courts namely: Kamuli, Iganga, Luwero, Nakasongola, Mitooma and Bushenyi.

*Community
outreaches at
Luwero and Iganga
courts*



*Community
outreaches at
Kamuli courts*





(h) Roll-out of new reforms

The Registry of Public Relations and Communications conducted and participated in the roll-out of reforms such as ECCMIS, Mediation, Plea-bargain, Small Claims Procedure and HIV sensitisation



Roll out of the new reforms in and Bugiri and Wobulenzi



(i) Capacity Building

Judiciary Communication Officers attended a refresher and capacity building training based on the foundations of public relations, writing press releases, crisis communication, managing of social media and strategic planning and to improve the management of the Communication function in the Judiciary.

HIV sensitisation in Njeru and Kayunga

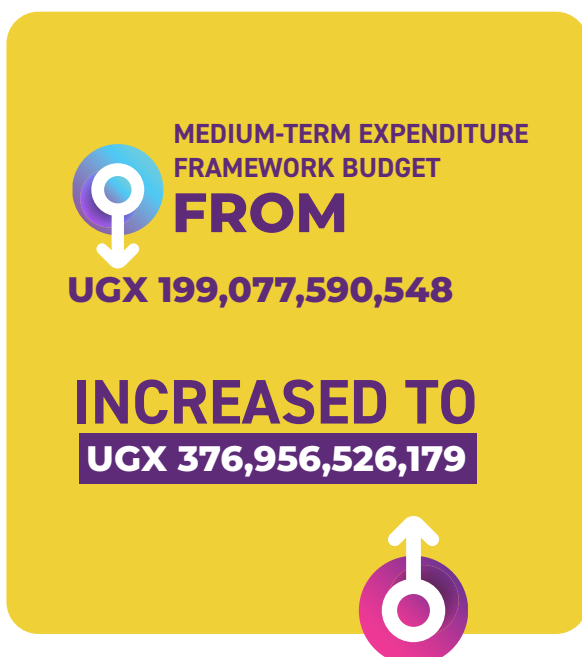


A refresher training was conducted for judicial officers and communications officers on communication management

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, by 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 199,077,590,548 in the FY 2020/2021 to UGX 376,956,526,179 in the FY 2021/2022.



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

The Judiciary became one of the beneficiary institutions in the SUPREME Project which will support the refugee communities and hosting districts in the West Nile Region. The project that was under the implementation phase had major interventions in ensuring increased presence and reach of JLOS frontline 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 JLOS actors and duty bearers for improved access to justice and protection of refugees and host communities.

(b) Sexual Gender Based Violence Project Phase IV

The Judiciary was one of the implementing institutions of the UNFPA-funded Sexual Gender Based Violence Project Phase V. The interventions are aimed at strengthening the chain of justice/ systems that provide expedient and victim friendly justice to survivors of GBV; increasing collaborative management, partnerships and networking between key stakeholders for GBV cases; strengthening systems for management of GBV-related data and information;

and identifying best practices to inform the establishment of a special GBV court. The Judiciary workplan was completed pending approval by UNFPA.

The Judiciary was completing the designing of the following projects:

- Strengthening Electoral Processes in Uganda funded by the United Nations Development Fund (UNDP)
- Alternative Disputes Resolution and Engendering Administration of Justice funded by Austrian Development Agency (ADA),
- Support to the Judiciary by IDLO funded by International Development Law Organisation (IDLO);
- Strengthening Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Uganda Project funded

by The United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC)

The following projects were under implementation in the Judiciary:

- The Women and Girls Access Justice through Effective, Accountable and Gender-Responsive Institutions supported funded by United Nations Women (UNWOMEN)
- Land Justice Project funded by World Bank.

Table 4I: Status on the Projects in the Judiciary

S/No	Project Title	Development Partner	Major Interventions	Implementing Institutions	Period	Status
1	Sexual Gender Based Violence Project Phase V	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	1. Strengthened chain of justice/ systems that provide expedient and victim friendly justice to survivors of GBV 2. Increased collaborative management, partnerships and networking between key stakeholders for GBV cases 3. Strengthened systems for management of GBV related data and information 4. Best practices identified to inform the establishment of a special GBV court	Judiciary, UPF, ODPP, DGAL, MoGLD	2022	The work plan for phase IV is pending approval by UNFPA
2	Sexual Gender Based Violence Project Phase IV	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	1. Strengthened chain of justice/ systems that provide expedient and victim friendly justice to survivors of GBV 2. Increased collaborative management, partnerships and networking between key stakeholders for GBV cases 3. Strengthened systems for management of GBV related data and information 4. Best practices identified to inform the establishment of a special GBV court	Judiciary, UPF, ODPP, DGAL, MoGLD	2021	Completed

S/No	Project Title	Development Partner	Major Interventions	Implementing Institutions	Period	Status
3	Strengthening Electoral Processes in Uganda	United Nations Development Fund (UNDP)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Video conferencing procured and installed in 3 High Courts and 3 prisons 2.12 Judicial officers and Prison officers trained on Video conferencing 3.Real time Court transcription equipment procured and installed in 7 High Court Divisions 4.Court transcribers from 7 High Court Divisions trained 5.Access to justice enhanced through awareness 6.Transport equipment procured to support inspection and visiting of locus in quo 	Judiciary	2021	Design phase
4	Women and Girls Access Justice through Effective, Accountable and Gender-Responsive Institutions supported	United Nations Women (UN-WOMEN)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Systems, procedures and standards strengthened, integrated and implemented to guarantee quality service for survivors of GBV and vulnerable women and girls. 2. Capacities of formal justice institutions to provide quality essential services and to fast-track cases of GBV and other forms of discrimination is strengthened. 3. Women and girls at risk of violence are empowered on their rights and can access and use quality services. 	Judiciary	February 2021 to June 2022	Under implementation
5	Increased access to justice, improved security and protection of refugees and host communities in Northern Uganda (SUPREME)	European Union (EU)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased presence and reach of JLOS frontline actors in refugee settlements and host communities; 2. Enhanced capacity of frontline actors to respond to the justice needs of refugees and host communities; 3. Increased knowledge of rights and obligations of refugees and host communities; 4. Strengthened coordination of JLOS actors and duty bearers for improved access to justice and protection of refugees and host communities. 	Judiciary	36 months starting 1st February 2021	Under implementation



S/No	Project Title	Development Partner	Major Interventions	Implementing Institutions	Period	Status
6	Alternative Disputes Resolution	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Improved delivery of ADR services 2.Improved availability of ADR services 3.Communities strengthened on the practice of ADR 	Judiciary	2 Years	Design phase
7	Engendering Administration of Justice	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Improved quality and access to rules, procedures and sentencing guidelines in matters affecting gender equality and equitable access to justice 2.Capacity built of court officials to address matters of vulnerability, gender equality and human rights observation in access to justice 3.Awareness on matters of vulnerability, gender equality, human rights observation created to improve access to Justice 4.Courts to address matters of vulnerability, gender equality and human rights observation retooled 	Judiciary	4 years	Design phase. Awaiting refinement and review of project requirements by donor
8	Land Justice Project	World Bank	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal reference materials compiled and disseminated. 2.Work processes automated 3.Capacity of the Judiciary and local land institutions strengthened 4.Para-legal trainings Conducted 	Ministry of Lands, CEDEP, Judiciary	3 years	Implementation phase
9	Support to the Judiciary by IDLO	International Development Law Organisation (IDLO)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Improved coordination and empowerment of justice actors and communities 2.Court processes and case management improved 3.Improved equitable access to justice 4.Comprehensive oversight and monitoring framework developed to measure the functionality and impact of justice services delivered at the community level 	Judiciary	2 years	Design phase. Draft budget submitted for review by IDLO technical team

S/No	Project Title	Development Partner	Major Interventions	Implementing Institutions	Period	Status
10	Strengthening Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Uganda Project	The United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthened Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Uganda Project 2. Increased access to legal aid and psychosocial services for prisoners, ex-prisoners and their communities. 3. Comprehensive and gender-responsive criminal justice and prison reforms implemented to reduce the overuse of imprisonment and prison overcrowding, enhance prison-based rehabilitation programmes, prevent radicalization to violence in prisons and promote social reintegration of prisoners. 4. Mechanisms to systematically collect and analyse data to monitor trends and patterns of organized crime activities and related illicit financial flows (IFFs) and money-laundering are established and Illicitly obtained assets are recovered and returned 	Administration of Justice Program	Under discussion	Design phase

4.8.2 Accounting system and resource management

(a) The Administration of Justice Programme

The Judiciary and seven other sister institutions, with support from the National Planning Authority finalised the development of the Administration of Justice Programme under the NDP III. The partner institutions are: Law Development Centre, Judicial Service Commission, Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecutions, Uganda Police Force, Uganda Prisons Services, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and the

Tax Appeals Tribunal. The goal of the Programme is “to strengthen access to justice for all”. The Judiciary as the programme secretariat successfully organised the first Programme Working Group meeting held on 2nd of June 2022.

The Leadership Committee of the Programme as well as the Technical Working Groups for the Sub-programmes were constituted and expected to be fully operationalized in the FY2022/23. The Programme prepared and submitted its first Programme Budget Framework Paper for FY2022/23. However, this had only three institutions (Judiciary, Judicial Service Commission and Law Development Centre).



The PS/SJ convened the first Programme Working Group Meeting for the Administration of Justice Programme at High Court building Kampala

4.8.3 Monitoring and evaluation function in the Judiciary

The Registrar of Planning, Research and Development spearheads the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) function assisted by economists, statisticians, ICT staff and public relations officers in the Judiciary. The M&E function was guided by the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework in the Judiciary Strategic Plan V. With the necessary support from all stakeholders, overtime, the Judiciary M&E will be strengthened to effectively improve performance in the Judiciary. The operationalisation of the Judiciary Statistics Unit will go a long way in improving the M&E function in the Judiciary.

4.8.4 Policy and planning documents prepared and submitted

- i. The Budget Framework Paper for FY 2022/23 was prepared and submitted to Parliament and Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED).
- ii. The Judiciary Policy Statement for FY 2022/23 was prepared and submitted to Parliament and MoFPED.
- iii. The Annual Performance Report for FY 2020/21 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 was finalising the development of the 1st Judiciary Statistics Strategy intended to provide a framework and mechanism for further reform and acceleration of the development of the Judiciary Statistical System. The Strategy is also meant to facilitate the development of a well-integrated, harmonised, coordinated and coherent statistical system. The strategy aims at addressing challenges against the following priority areas for the period FY2020/21-2024/25.

- i. To improve statistical coordination and management.
- ii. To strengthen production, development of quality statistics.
- iii. To strengthen general administration and support services.

This strategy is aligned to JSP V, the Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD III) and the Third National Development Plan (NDP III).



Challenges



5.1 CASE BACKLOG

The inadequate funding and staffing of the Judiciary inevitably resulted in escalating case backlog at all court levels. At the close of the FY2021/22, case backlog stood at 50,592 Cases (30.11%) against caseload of 168,007 pending cases. This indicates a 2.23% (1,156 cases) decrease in case backlog compared to 51,748 backlog cases against 161,054 pending that was recorded in the FY2020/21.

The Courts registered the following pending and backlog cases:

- In the Supreme Court, 333 (48.5%) cases of 686 pending were backlog cases.
- In the Court of Appeal/ Constitutional Court, 4,918 (59.6%) cases of the 8,250 pending were backlog cases.
- In the High Court Divisions, 11,650 (37.6%) cases of 30,969 pending were backlog cases.
- In the High Court Circuits, 19,824 (59.7%) cases of the 33,222 pending were backlog cases.
- In the Chief Magistrates Courts, 11,228 (15.7%) cases of the 71,159 pending were backlog cases.
- In the Magistrate Grade I Courts, 2,560 (11.3%) cases of the 22,569 pending were backlog cases.
- In the Magistrate Grade II Courts, 79 (6.8%) cases of 1,152 pending were backlog cases.

The breakdown is as per the Table 42 below:

Table 42: Case backlog and ratio per court level

TOTAL PENDING	TOTAL PENDING	BACKLOG CASES	BACKLOG PERCENTAGE
SUPREME COURT	686	333	48.5
COURT OF APPEAL	8,250	4,918	59.6
HIGH COURT DIVISIONS	30,969	11,650	37.6
HIGH COURT CIRCUITS	33,222	19,824	59.7
CHEIF MAGISTRATES COURT	71,159	11,228	15.7
MAGISTRATES GRADE I	22,569	2,560	11.3
MAGISTRATES GRADE II	1,152	78	6.8
TOTAL	168,007	50,592	30.11





5.2 Weaknesses and inadequacies of the key sister agencies

For the desired access to justice to be achieved, it is imperative that other Justice, Law and Order institutions whose performances greatly impact on the performance of the Judiciary, are equally and robustly strengthened.

- a) The quality of police investigations remained wanting in many cases, leading to frustration of justice when many cases collapsed due to lack of persuasive evidence. There is lack of necessary equipment and resources to facilitate investigations.
- b) The human resource deficiency in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions was grave and operating at 37% of its approved structure of prosecutors. As at the end of the year 2021, prosecutors were unavailable in 102 courts throughout the country where Magistrates were ready to render justice.

This continued to cause the frustration of timely prosecutions in most courts, hence causing and escalating case backlog. A holistic approach in capacity building across the justice value chain is urgently required in order for the Judiciary to achieve its vision of administering justice to all.

5.3 Inadequate capacity of the Judicial Service Commission

The structure and operations of the JSC are crucial for the Judiciary to achieve its targets of quality and timely justice delivery. The JSC does not have permanent membership and its sittings are adhoc. This situation caused delays in the recruitment process for Judiciary staff and disposal of disciplinary matters.

5.4 Non establishment of the Judiciary Service

The Judiciary had not yet fully established a Judiciary Service detached from the Public Service, defined and controlled from within the Judiciary. This affected its ability to exert full disciplinary control and manage expectations and welfare demands.

5.5 Man power gaps

The number of judicial officers was still very small. In addition, the structure and establishment of non-judicial officers was still pending Cabinet approval. Judicial officers need the support of administrative staff including clerks, process servers and secretaries, among others, to execute their duties.

5.6 Low wages for non-Judicial administrative and support staff

While the salaries of judicial officers were enhanced to reasonable levels, the administrative and support staff still grappled with very little pay. This affected their day-to-day livelihood and negatively impacted on their morale and output.

5.7 Inadequate court infrastructure

Most of the court buildings were old, small and lacked adequate facilities to match the staff and court user needs. Additionally, courts were operating from rented premises, while other gazetted courts, including some High Court Circuits, Lacked premises to start operations.

Rented premises cost the Judiciary approximately UGX 13.98 bn per annum.

There were also challenges of dilapidated structures, inadequate toilet facilities at courts, lack of archives/exhibit stores and lack of facilities

to cater for people with special needs like the PWDs, the elderly, pregnant and lactating mothers which hindered access to judicial services.

“

13.98Bn

Rented premises
cost the Judiciary
approximately UGX
13.98bn per annum.

5.8 Inadequate transport

The Judiciary still faced a big challenge of inadequate 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. The Judiciary lacks a water vessel to traverse the island.

5.9 Poor road infrastructure and insecurity in some parts of the country

The road network in some places such as Buhweju, Kanungu, Bulambuli, Kaabong, among others, remained very poor, making accessibility of courts very difficult. Some places, especially in the Karamoja region still faced insecurity that threatened life and property which affected delivery of justice services.

5.10 Insecurity of judicial officers and the courts

Judicial Officers and other justice service providers continued to receive threats from known and unknown sources. Attempts have been made at the lives of some judicial officers on the lives of some judicial officers, with some receiving consignments of live ammunition (bullets) and others having actual threats of violence being made to them on phones and in the media. Furthermore, some courts were broken into and vital court property stolen, burnt or damaged. The Judiciary condemns this and undertakes to support its officers to by increasing their security

5.11 Impudence and refusal to respect court orders

During the enforcement of court orders, some bailiffs execute court orders illegally for example with the use of excessive violence as well as executing court orders at night. In some other instances court orders are disrespected and interfered with during the execution process by some members of the armed forces, some RDCs and even some lawyers.

5.12 Corruption

While incidents of corruption have reduced within the Judiciary, the vice still looms. Some litigants and lawyers made attempts to solicit and offer bribes to court staff. Judicial officers continued to receive unsolicited calls demanding that decisions be made in a certain way; and some court staff were accused of soliciting and/or accepting bribes in order to cause undesired results such as hiding files, removing some key documents from files, granting or denying bail or even deciding cases in a certain way.



5.13 Indiscipline of lawyers

There is a growing number of indiscipline litigants and advocates. In addition, there are delays by the Law Council to dispose of these disciplinary cases involving advocates.

The Judiciary also encountered a breed of advocates who exhibited tendencies of corruption, misled their clients into making undue complaints to irrelevant offices and into illegal alternatives

to court process. Some lawyers also refused to follow the due process and used underhand means to obtain wrong ends. Some lawyers were not adhering to the professional code of ethics, in dress, decorum and etiquette and were fond of attacking judicial officers over social media and making endless recusal applications rather than follow the due process.



***Recommendations
& Key priorities for
FY 2022/23***



6.1 ENHANCE THE JUDICIARY BUDGET AND ESTABLISH THE JUDICIARY FUND

The Judiciary requires more funding in the medium term. The enhanced budgetary interventions will enable it to, among others, recruit sufficient human resource, establish more court infrastructure, enhance ICT penetration, improve staff motivation and deliver better results.

Government should establish the Judiciary Fund to effectively manage all funds and revenues received by the Judiciary from both Government and non-Government sources to ensure transparency and sound accountability.



6.2 Commitment to effective implementation of the Fifth Judiciary Strategic Plan (JSPV)

The Judiciary should show enhance commitment to implementing the 5- year Judiciary Strategic Plan V with the core goal “to improve business processes for improved efficiency and effectiveness in the administration of justice” in line with the NDP III aspiration of strengthening adherence to the rule of law and safety of persons and property. There is need to ensure that everyone in the Judiciary service works towards fulfilling this commitment.

The structure on non-judicial staff should be commensurate with the expanded structure of the Judiciary. The Judiciary structure should therefore be urgently approved so that the indispensable non-judicial members of staff can effectively support functions of the courts throughout the country.

6.3 Full implementation of the Administration of the Judiciary Act, 2020

Having registered milestones already in the establishment of the Judiciary Council and the approval of the Judiciary Service Structure, there is need to fast-track the approval of the Judiciary Service Rules, the Inspectorate of Courts Rules, the Judiciary Committees Rules and the Judicial training institute Rules for the fully implementation of the Act.

6.4 Fighting case backlog

There is need to fight case backlog which basically is a delay in rendering justice. In addition to enhancing the number of judicial officers and the support staff, Government should provide the Judiciary with the requisite financial resources and tools such as vehicles for locus visits, security, computers, reference materials and other amenities to enable the staff perform effectively.

There is need for effective supervision, appraisal

and reprisal of staff based on their performance targets, in order to enhance effective and efficient delivery of quality Judiciary service.

6.5 Establishing more courts and Justice Centers

The Judiciary should ensure that the planned expansion of courts and justice centres remains on course. These are: Magistrate Grade I Courts at constituency level; a Chief Magistrates Court at district level; new High Court Circuits in Moroto, Tororo, Iganga, Luwero, Hoima, and Rukungiri, to commence operations in FY 2022/2023.

6.6 Advancing the use of ICT and other technologies

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has proved to be a game changer in the world today, and the Judiciary is steadily progressing in embracing it in the delivery of justice services. In that regard, the Judiciary started implementing, the Electronic Court Case Management and Information System (ECCMIS) on 1st March 2022, beginning with selected pilot Courts, namely: The Supreme Court; Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court; Anti-Corruption Division; Commercial Court; Land Division; Civil Division; and Mengo Chief Magistrates Court. The Judiciary undertakes to implement the program and to roll it out to the other Courts as well.

It shall also continue to install internet, roll out video conferencing and audio-visual facilities in more courts as well as provide more court recording equipment in a bid to adapt to the digital transformation demands of our clientele and the 4th Industrial Revolution.

6.7 Promoting ADR & Other Case Management Interventions

(a) Plea-Bargain

This innovation has played a commendable role

in delivering quick and acceptable justice to the parties and has undoubtedly helped in reducing case backlog and decongesting prisons. The Judiciary will continue to support and strengthen this intervention to facilitate access to justice for our people.

(b) Small Claims Procedure

The Small Claims procedure has proved to quickly release capital that would be otherwise locked up in unresolved commercial disputes and greatly cuts down on the time, cost and expense of accessing justice services. The Judiciary shall continue to implement this initiative to enable the people access quicker and cheaper justice services.

(c) Mediation

Mediation as an alternative to protracted and antagonistic litigation has also taken root across all court levels, except the Supreme Court. Mediation helps the parties to save time and money when they sit together with the help of a neutral third party and agree on the available options to settle the dispute cheaply and quickly. The Judiciary shall continue to support and roll out this intervention as a means of affording acceptable, cheap and faster justice services.

6.8 Manpower Planning and Development

The Judiciary commenced the task of bridging the manpower gaps in the Judiciary. The new structure of Judicial Officers was approved by Cabinet last year and the Judiciary is at the implementation phase. It is working on amending the law to increase the number of Judges and Justices of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal/ Constitutional Court as we strive to build court houses where they will operate from. The Judiciary shall continue to recruit, induct and deploy more judicial officers and staff in order to enhance visibility of judicial services and fight



delays and case backlog.

6.9 Enhancing Judiciary Physical Infrastructure

As the Judiciary builds more Courts and Justice Centers across the country, there is need to effectively enforce the standard and uniform court designs to ensure sufficient space and a common ambiance for all the court levels across the country.

There is also need to ensure that the planned construction of the first two Courts of Appeal Circuits is on course.

6.10 Confronting the vice of corruption

The Judicial Service Commission should continue working with the Judiciary to further the fight against corruption and abuse of office. There is need to ensure that errant officers are appropriately disciplined in order to fight impunity.

The Zero Tolerance to Corruption Policy should be strictly enforced. This requires strengthening the Judiciary Inspectorate through enhancing its membership, creating regional offices and enacting operational rules to guide its operations in order to enable it be more effective in the performance of its mandate.

The Judiciary should ensure that the Judiciary Anti-Corruption Strategy, 2022 which is planned to be launched in this FY is effectively implemented.

Sensitisation of Court users should be enhanced not only on reporting corruption tendencies, but also desisting from decoying court staff into this vice.

There is also need to review the membership and structure of the Judicial Service Commission to give its membership permanency and full time operations, in order to enhance its recruitments and disciplinary functions, among others.

6.11 Reforming of laws and procedural

rules

The Rules Committee and the Law Reform Committee should fast-track the procedural rules being developed, including: Court Fees Rules, Sentencing Guidelines for the High Court, Enhancing jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts, Court of Appeal Rules, appellate mediation, Registry Operations and Rearrangement of Magisterial Areas, among others to enhance access to justice.

6.12 Improving stakeholder engagement and participation

The Judiciary should enhance stakeholder engagement through improved public relations, easing of communication, strengthening of complaint handling and customer care facilities to the public as well as continuing to support existing structures and practices such as the Chain Linked Committees, the Court Open Days, the Bar-Bench forum and the Court Users Committees, among others.

Key priorities for the FY 2022/23

1. Recruitment

The Judiciary plans to recruit 10 High Court Judges, 6 Registrars, 13 Deputy Registrars, 8 Assistant Registrars, 13 Chief Magistrates and 71 Magistrates Grade I in FY 2022/23 to address the demand for services.

2. Operationalisation of new courts

The Judiciary will operationalise new High Court Circuits in Moroto, Tororo, Iganga, Luwero, Hoima, and Rukungiri. There are also plans to open up more High Court Circuits at Nebbi, Kitgum, Apac, Kumi, Kamuli, Lyantonde, Bushenyi and Kasese to enable more people to access courts and justice in these areas.

3. Procurement of transport equipment

The Judiciary will procure vehicles for the Justices, Judges, Registrars and Magistrates especially those in hard to reach areas to facilitate locus visits and other adjudication functions of courts. A total of 72 vehicles, a marine boat and 52 motorcycles will be procured.

4. Provision of alternative sources of power

The Judiciary will continue to use technology in the administration of Justice. Effective application of the video conferencing system, court recording and transcription equipment and the ECCMIS requires uninterrupted power supply. The Judiciary intends to provide generators to 12 courts and solar equipment to 12 others to forestall the challenges of the frequent unreliable power supply in most parts of the country, which hamper the ICT initiatives in courts.

5. Automation of courts

The Judiciary will operationalise the 2nd Phase of the ECCMIS to bring to 11 the total number of court stations with the system. These include: Three Divisions of the High Court, 1 High Court at the Circuit, five (5) Chief Magistrates Court and 3 Magistrates Grade I Courts. The video conferencing systems will be rolled out to the Court of Appeal and High Court (Criminal Division) while the court recording

and transcription systems will be introduced to 6 new High Courts of Tororo, Moroto, Luwero, Rukungiri, Hoima and Iganga. The Local/Wide Area Network (LAN/WAN) Infrastructure will be extended to and upgraded at ten (10) court stations respectively.

The Judiciary will also digitalise and upload current physical court files for the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeal/ Constitutional Court into the ECCMIS; procure 50 digital voice recording machines for chamber court hearings by the judicial officers; and develop a judgment writing tool.

Furthermore, the biometric time attendance systems will be rolled out to 20 courts (High Court and Chief Magistrates Courts) at Arua, Fort Portal, Gulu, Jinja, Kabale, Lira, Masaka, Masindi, Mbarara, Mbale, Mpigi, Mubende, Mukono, Soroti, Tororo, Luwero, Moroto, Rukungiri, Iganga and Hoima. This is intended to monitor the attendance of court staff.

6. Strengthening Inspectorate of Courts

The Judiciary will be opening regional offices in Mbarara and Gulu. The number of inspectors will be increased to match the work load.

7. Capacity building

The Judiciary will scale up inductions for all new judicial and non-judicial officers. In addition, more refresher trainings will be conducted.







Annexes





- Annex 1:** A detailed breakdown of each of the 160 election petitions disposed of
- Annex 2:** A list of election petition appeals and applications delivered in the FY 2021/22
- Annex 3:** Courts inspected by the Hon. Principal Judge for FY2021/2022
- Annex 4:** A list of Justices of the Supreme Court & Court of Appeal, Judges of the High Court and Judicial Officers of the lower bench
- Annex 5:** A list of Administrative staff

Annex 1: A detailed breakdown of each of the 160 election petitions disposed of

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
MBARARA HIGH COURT				
1	EP 002/2021	Kamurali Jeremiah Versus Nathan Byanyima Electoral Commission	Petition dismissed on a preliminary objection, costs to the Respondents	Hon. Justice Kawumi
2	EP 003/2021	Hon. Tumuramywe Genesio Versus Tayebwa Herbert Musasizi Electoral Commission	Petition dismissed on a preliminary objection, costs to the Respondents	Hon. Justice Kawumi
3	EP 005/2021	Mpeirwe Moses Kashaija Versus Stephen Kangwangye Rwakanuma	Petition dismissed with costs to the Respondents	Hon. Justice Kawumi

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
4	EP 006/2021	Electoral Commission Odo Tayebwa Versus	Petition dismissed with costs to the Respondents	Hon. Justice Kawumi
5	EP004/2021	Kabuura Derrick Kato Hatwib Versus Kato Muhammed Electoral Commission	Petition dismissed on a preliminary objection, costs to the Respondents	Hon. Justice Kawumi
6	EP 007/2021	Tumwesigye Anthony Versus Arinaitwe Rauben Electoral Commission	Petition dismissed with costs to the Respondents	Hon. Justice Kawumi
KABALE HIGH COURT ELECTION PETITIONS 2021				
7	001/2021	Protazio Begumisa Versus 1- Wilfred Niwagaba 2- Nadduli A. Musisi 3- Electoral Commission Owebeyi James	Judgment delivered. Petition dismissed.	Hon. Justice Odoki
8	002/2021	Versus 1- The Electoral Commission 2- Kwizera Eddie-Wa-Gahungu Tumuheirwe Fred	Judgment delivered. Petition dismissed.	Hon. Justice Odoki

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
MBARARA HIGH COURT				
9	003/2021	Turyamuhweza Versus 1- Jim Muhwezi 2- Electoral Commission	Judgment delivered. Petition dismissed.	Hon. Justice Odoki
10	004/2021	Bazanye Milton Versus 1- Bizimana Abel 2- Electoral Commission	Withdrawn by Consent	Hon. Justice Odoki
MPIGI HIGH COURT				
11	EP 001/2021	Sentamu Betty Versus 1- Nayebale Sylvia 2- The Electoral Commission	Petition dismissed. Each party bear their own costs on 30/08/2021	Hon. Justice Richard Wabwire Wejuli
12	EP 002/2021	Lukwago Gonzaga Versus 1- Rwakojo Robinah 2- The Electoral Commission	Petition withdrawn by Counsel for the Petitioner on 19/08/2021 each party shall bear their own costs	Hon. Justice Richard Wabwire Wejuli

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
13	EP 003/2021	Mubiru Versus 1- Kiviiri Tumwehe Geoffrey 2- The Electoral Commission	Petition dismissed on 22/10/2021 with costs to the Respondents. 40% of the costs incurred by the 2nd Respondent and similar percentage of the costs incurred by the 1st Respondent.	Hon. Justice Richard Wabwire Wejuli
MUKONO HIGH COURT				
14	EP 001/2021	Male Wilson Versus 1- Kayondo Fred 2- The Electoral Commission	Dismissed	Hon. Justice Mukwaya
15	EP 002/2021	Birungi Kobusingye Jackline Versus Nantaba Idah Erios	Dismissed	Hon. Justice Mukwaya
16	EP 003/2021	Nakweede Harriet Versus 1. Nantaba Idah Erios 2. The Electoral Commission	Dismissed	Hon. Justice Mukwaya
17	EP 004/2021	Nabadda Ritah Versus Nantaba Idah Erios	Dismissed	Hon. Justice Mukwaya

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
18	EP 005/2021	Maiteki Ronalld Mukasa Versus 1- The Electoral Commission 2- Tebandeke Charles	Dismissed	Hon. Justice Mukwaya
19	EP 006/2021	Musisi Boniface Bandikubi Versus 1- Ffeffekka Sserubogo 2- The Electoral Commission	Withdrawn	Hon. Justice Mukwaya
20	EP 007/2021	Musisi Boniface Bandikubi Versus 1- Ffeffekka Sserubogo 2- The Electoral Commission	Withdrawn	Hon. Justice Mukwaya
21	EP 008/2021	Kaddu Andrew Kabugo Versus 1- Mulindwa James 2- The Electoral Commission	Dismissed	Hon. Justice Mukwaya

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
21	EP 008/2021	Kaddu Andrew Kabugo Versus 1- Mulindwa James 2- The Electoral Commission	Dismissed	Hon. Justice Mukwaya
GULU HIGH COURT				
22	EP 001/2021	Hon. Lanyero Molly Versus 1- Hon Acora Nancy 2- The Electoral Commission	Dismissed with costs on 20/09/2021	Hon. Justice Asiimwe
23	EP 002/2021	Ojera Christopher Versus 1- The Electoral Commission 2- Hon. Akol Anthony	Dismissed with costs on 20 th September, 2021	Hon. Justice Asiimwe
24	EP 003/2021	Hon. Odongo Otto Versus 1- Komakech Christopher 2- The Independent Electoral Commission	Petition allowed on 20 th August, 2021 and an Order for fresh Election made	Hon. Justice Asiimwe

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
25	EP 004/2021	Legamoi Morris Versus 1- The Electoral Commission 2- Opiyo Geoffrey Obama	Petition withdrawn under Section 144(1) of the Local Government Act, Cap 244 as amended on 18 th August, 2021	Hon. Justice Asimwe
ARUA HIGH COURT				
26	HCT-08-CV-EP-0001/2021	Aluma Azizi Versus 1- Kale John 2- The Electoral Commission	Petition withdrawn on 24/8/2021	Hon. Justice Wamala
27	HCT-08-CV-EP004/2021	Leku James Pilli Versus 1- Anyama Ben 2- Uganda National Examination Board 3- The Electoral Commission	Judgment delivered. Petition dismissed on the 8/10/2021	Hon. Justice Wamala
28	HCT-08-CV-EP-007/2021	Afeku Isa Kato Versus 1- Wadri Sam Nyakua 2- The Independent Electoral Commission	Mediation was conducted and Petition withdrawn on 26/08/2021	Hon. Justice Wamala
29	HCT-08-CV-EP-008/2021	Abayi Moses Hakim Versus	Ruling delivered and Petition dismissed on 25/0/2021	Hon. Justice Wamala

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
		1- Agele Johnstone 2- The Electoral Commission		
30	HCT-08-CV-MA-052/2021	1- Mori Samuel Sidoru 2- Maiku Didi Paul Versus 1- Abibu Buga Khemis 2- The EC	Ruling delivered. Application allowed on 26/8/2021. Petitions consolidated.	Hon. Justice Wamala
31	HCT-08/CV-EP-002/2021	Apama Amato Boroa Versus 1- Obiga Kania 2- The Electoral Commission	Ruling delivered and Petition struck out with costs to both Respondents on 1/09/2021	Hon. Justice Wamala
32	HCT-08-CV-MA-027/2021	Onega Robert Versus 1- Hashim Sulaiman 2- The Electoral Commission	Application was overtaken by events and the Application withdrawn on 27/08/2021	Hon. Justice Wamala
33	HCT-08-CV-MA-039/2021	Hassim Sulaiman Versus 1- Onega Robert 2- The Electoral Commission	Application withdrawn under Application withdrawn under 0.25R1 of the Civil Procedure Rules with an Order that each Party bears their own costs 27/08/2021	Hon. Justice Wamala
34	HCT-08-CV-EP-003/2021	Onega Robert Versus	Ruling delivered. Petition dismissed on 27/08/2021	Hon. Justice Wamala

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
		1- Hashim Sulaiman 2- The Electoral Commission		
35	HCT-08-CV-MA (informal Application)	1- Mori Samuel Sidoru 2- Maiku Didi Paul Versus 1- Abibu Buga Khemis Awadi 2- The Electoral Commission	Ruling delivered and Application allowed on the 02/09/2021	Hon. Justice Wamala
36	HCT-08-CV-EP-005/2021 & 006/2021 (Consolidated)	1- Mori Samuel Sidoru 2- Maiku Didi Paul Versus 1- Abibu Buga Khemis Awadi 2- The Electoral Commission	Judgment delivered. Petition dismissed	Hon. Justice Wamala
FORT PORTAL HIGH COURT				
37	EPP 01/2021 MA 64/2021	Mugume Nashiri Versus The Electoral Commission & Others	Ruling delivered. Petition Dismissed with costs	Hon. Justice Rwakakooko
38	EPP 08/2021	Hon. Mbalibulha Kibanzanga Taban Christopher Vs	Judgment delivered. Petition Dismissed with costs	Hon. Justice Rwakakooko

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
39	EPP 13/2021	Acrobert Kiiza Moses & Anor Mutegeki Ronald Vs Tibakunirwa Robert & Anor	Judgment delivered. Petition Dismissed with costs	Hon. Justice Rwakakooko
40	EPP 04/2021	Muhumuza Simon Kateeba Versus Butime Tom Ateenyi & Anor	Judgment delivered. Petition Dismissed with costs	Hon. Justice Rwakakooko
41	EPP 07/2021	Hon. Baguma Spellanza Muhenda Versus Kunihira Faith & Anor	Judgment delivered. Petition Dismissed with costs	Hon. Lady Justice Katamba
42	EPP 11/2021	Kiiza Karadweri Martin Versus Kunihira Faith Philo & 2 Ors	Withdrawn without costs	Hon. Lady Justice Katamba
43	EPP 14/2021	Owakubariho Anatoli Versus Mushemeza Ismail Kambanda & Anor	Ruling delivered. Petition dismissed with costs	Hon. Lady Justice Katamba
44	EPP 09/2021	Hon. Mbaju Jackson Versus Thembo Gideon Mujungu & Anor	Judgment delivered. Petition dismissed with costs	Hon. Lady Justice Katamba
45	EPP 03/2021	Akugizibwe Lawrence Versus Hon. Muhumuza David & Anor	Judgment delivered. Petition Dismissed with costs	Hon. Lady Justice Katamba

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
46	EPP 06/2021 MA 80/2021	Murungi Patrick Zeresire Versus Kamukama David & 2 Ors	Withdrawn with Consent of both Parties	Hon. Justice Byaruhanga
47	EPP 12/2021	Bahinduka Mugarra Martin Versus The Electoral Commission & Anor	Petition withdrawn by Consent of both Parties	Hon. Justice Byaruhanga
48	EPP 10/2021	Birihariwe Eryeza Vs Bright Tom Amooti & 2 Ors	Judgment delivered. Petition dismissed.	Hon. Justice Byaruhanga
49	EPP 05/2021	Mujungu Jennifer K Versus Atwine Anne Mary Electoral Commission	Judgment delivered. Petition dismissed.	Hon. Justice Byaruhanga
JINJA HIGH COURT				
50	EP.014/2021	Ibanda Wycliffe Versus 1- Dhikusoka Elijah Kagoda 2- The Electoral Commission	Judgment delivered dismissing Petitions	Hon. Justice Serunkuma Isah
51	EP.007/2021	Ngiya Rogers Versus 1- Silwany Solomon 2- The Electoral Commission	Dismissed	Hon. Justice Serunkuma Isah

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
52	EP.001/2021	Mwiru Paul Versus 1- Igeme Nathan Samson Nabeta 2- The Electoral Commission	Judgment delivered. Petition dismissed.	Hon. Justice Serunkuma Isah
53	EP.005/2021	Hon. Waira James Kyewalabye Majegere Sitingo Versus 1- Kubeketerya James 2- The Election Commission	Judgment delivered. Petition dismissed.	Hon. Justice Serunkuma Isah
54	EP.011/2021	Salaamu Musumba Proscovia Versus 1- Kadaga Rebecca 2- The Electoral Commission	Withdrawn	Hon. Justice Serunkuma Isah
55	EP.002/2021	Bidondole Mohammed Versus 1- Isabirye David Aga 2- The Electoral Commission	Withdrawn	Hon. Justice Joseph Mulangira
56	EP. 016/2021	Musisi Kibugujju Muhammed Versus 1- Ashraf Nasser 2- The Independent	Dismissed	Hon. Justice Joseph Mulangira

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
		Electoral Commission		
57	EP.009/2021	Munyirwa Fredrick Versus 1- Walyomu Muwanika Moses 2- The Electoral Commission	Dismissed	Hon. Justice Joseph Mulangira
58	EP.008/2021	Kagyerero Ronald Versus 1- Muwuma Milton Kalulu 2- The Electoral Commission	Judgment delivered. Petition dismissed.	Hon. Justice Abinyo
59	EP.010/2021	Galisonga Julius Versus 1- Katuntu Abdu 2- The Electoral Commission	Judgment delivered. Petition dismissed.	Hon. Justice Abinyo
60	EP.013/2021	Ntende Robert Versus 1- Iddi Isabirye 2- The Electoral Commission 3- The Returning Officer, Mayuge District	Judgment delivered. Petition allowed and Elections annulled.	Hon. Justice Abinyo
61	EP.015/2021	Kimark Hamidu Versus	Dismissed	Hon. Justice Abinyo

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
		1- Muziransa Faraji Shaft 2- The Electoral Commission		
62	EP.004/2021	Mayende Stephen Dede Versus 1- Adidwa Abdu 2- The Independent Electoral Commission	Dismissed	Hon. Justice Godfrey Namundi
63	EP.006/2021	Wasige Akim Wamudanya Versus 1- Adidwa Abdu 2- The Electoral Commission	Dismissed	Hon. Justice Godfrey Namundi
64	EP.012/2021	Balidawa Paul Steven Versus 1- Adidwa Paul Steven 2- The Electoral Commission	Dismissed	Hon. Justice Godfrey Namundi
65	EP.003/2021	Aaron Batulumayo Nsubuga Versus The Electoral Commission	Dismissed	Hon. Justice Godfrey Namundi
66	EP.017/2021	Ntambi Manisuli Versus 1- Magumba Abdallah	Pending Hearing	Sent back to Jinja for hearing by Resident Judge

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
		2- The Electoral Commission		
67	EP.018/2021	Mujoma Abdallah Abdurahman Versus 1- Namukose Monica 2- The Chief Administrative Officer Jinja District	Pending Hearing	Sent back to Jinja for hearing by Resident Judge
SOROTI HIGH COURT				
68	EP. No. 1/2021	Hon. Lokeris Samson Versus 1- Komol Emmanuel 2- The Electoral Commission	Petition dismissed	Hon. Justice Mugenyi
69	EP.2/2021	Ossiya Solomon Alemu Versus 1- Koluo Joseph Andrew 2- The Electoral Commission	Petition dismissed	Hon. Justice Okuo
70	EP.3/2021	Ameco Anna Grace & Another Versus 1- Ebwalu Jonathan 2- The Electoral Commission	Petition dismissed	Hon. Justice Mugenyi
71	EP.4/2021	Abala David Versus	Petition pending Judgment	Hon. Justice Okuo

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
		1- Acayo Juliet Lodou 2- The Electoral Commission		
72	EP.5/2021	Ariko Herbert Edmund Okworo Versus 1- Attan Okira Moses 2- The Electoral Commission	Petition Allowed	Hon. Justice Mugenyi
73	0006/2021	Oloo Paul Versus 1- Dr. Lokii John Baptist 2- The Electoral Commission	Petition dismissed	Hon. Justice Okuo
74	0007/2021	Ariko Jonny De West Versus 1- Omara Yuventine 2- The Electoral Commission	Petition dismissed	Hon. Justice Okuo
75	EP.8/2021	Okiror Wilson Oceger Versus The Electoral Commission	Petition dismissed	Hon. Justice Mugenyi
76	EP.9/2021	Angura James Michael Mandoko Versus		Hon. Justice Okuo

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
		The Electoral Commission & Another		
LIRA HIGH COURT				
77	HCT-10-CV-EP-0001/2021	Aliro Bonny Vesud 1- Auma Linda Agnes 2- The Independent Electoral Commission	Dismissed	Hon. Justice Mugabo
78	HCT-10-CV-EP-0002/2021	Hon. Sam Engola Versud 1- The Independent Electoral Commission 2- Hon. Jonathan Odur	Dismissed	Hon. Justice Mugabo
79	HCT-10-CV-EP-0003/2021	Ongu James Versud 1- Okae Bob 2- The Electoral Commission	Case Withdrawn	Hon. Justice Mugabo
80	EP. 004/2021	Ogwang Mike Olwa Versud 1- Atul Sam 2- The Electoral Commission	Consent Judgment entered	Hon. Justice Mugabo
CIVIL DIVISION				

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
81	EP NO. 10/2021	Hon. Sempala Kigozi Emmanuel Versus 1- Sserukenya David 2- The Electoral Commission	Dismissed	Hon. Justice Nabisinde
82	EP- 0017/2021	Kibalama John Paul Versus 1- Semalulu Semastian 2- The Electoral Commission	Dismissed on a Preliminary Objection	Hon. Justice Nabisinde
83	EP NO. 07/2021	Nassolo Eugenia Versus 1- Mukasa Aloysius Talton Gold 2- The Electoral Commission	Withdrawn	Hon. Justice Nabisinde
84	EP NO. 08/2021	Lubadde Edgar Versus 1- Nsubuga Paul 2- The Electoral Commission	Dismissed	Hon. Justice Nabisinde
85	EP NO. 03/2021	Matabi Christopher Versus 1- Robert Ssekitoleko 2- The Electoral Commission	Petition struck out on a Preliminary objection for being incompetent	Hon. Justice Wolayo
		Musoke Hamisi Walusimbi		

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
86	EP NO. 04/2021	Versus 1- Wakayima Musoke 2- Hannington Nsereko 3- The Electoral Commission	Petition dismissed	Hon. Justice Wolayo
87	EP NO. 05/2021	Sserwadda Sulaiman Kidandala Versus 1- Ssegirinya Muhammad 2- The Electoral Commission	Petition struck out for lack of effective service	Hon. Justice Wolayo
88	EP NO. 11/2021	Sserwanga Alex Nathan Versus The Electoral Commission	Petition returned to Civil Division for consolidation.	Hon. Justice Wolayo
89	EP NO. 02/2021	Nyanzi Fred Ssentamu Versus 1- The Electoral Commission 2- Returning Officer Kampala Central 3- Nsereko Muhammad	Struck off	Justice Margaret Apiny
90	EP NO. 06/2021	Gaddafi Nassur Versus 1- Ssekabira Denes 2- The Electoral Commission	Ruling delivered. Petition dismissed.	Justice Margaret Apiny

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
91	EP NO. 12/2021	Magara Patricia Versus 1- Kirumira Hassan 2- The Electoral Commission	Struck off	Justice Margaret Apiny
92	EP NO. 11/2021	Sserwanga Alex Nathan Versus The Electoral Commission	Withdrawn	Justice Margaret Apiny
93	EP- 0016/2021	Baale Fedinand Balikuddembe Versus 1- Akugizibwe Jacob 2- The Electoral Commission	Ruling delivered. Petition dismissed.	Justice Margaret Apiny
94	EP- 0018/2021	Kaweesi Patrick Versus 1- Kassuja Joseph 2- The Electoral Commission	Ruling delivered. Petition withdrawn and each Party to bear its own costs.	Justice Isaac Muwata
95	EP- 0015/2021	Mpanga Farouk Versus 1- Ssenkubuge Isaac 2- The Electoral Commission	Ruling delivered. Petition struck out with costs to the Respondents.	Justice Isaac Muwata
96	MA 372/2021	Semugoma Kigozi Hamdan Versus	Ruling delivered. Substituted service allowed.	Justice Isaac Muwata

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
		1- Salim Saad Uhuru 2- The EC		
97	MA 567/2021	Shukla Mukesh Babubhai Versus The Electoral Commission	Ruling delivered. Application withdrawn with no orders to costs	Justice Isaac Muwata
98	MA 340/2021	Shukla Mukesh Babubhai Versus 1- The Electoral Commission 2- Ssenyonyi Joel Besekezi	Ruling delivered. Application to Amend the Petition rejected with costs to the Respondents.	Justice Isaac Muwata
99	MA 561/2021	Ssenyonyi Joel Besekezi Versus Shukla Mukesh Babubhai	Ruling delivered. Application to strike out Amended. Petition granted. Amended Petition struck off the Record with costs to the Applicant	Justice Isaac Muwata
100	EP-0014/2021	Kayanja Vincent Paul Versus 1- Rulinda Fabrice De Paul 2- The Electoral Commission	Ruling delivered. Petition struck out with costs to the Respondents	Justice Isaac Muwata
101	EP-0013/2021	Semugoma Kigozi Hamdan Versus	Ruling delivered. Petition struck out with	Justice Isaac Muwata

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
		1- Salim Saad Uhuru 2- The Electoral Commission	costs to the Respondents	
102	EP NO. 09/2021	Shukla Mukesh Babubhai Versus 1- The Electoral Commission 2- Ssenyonyi Joel Besekezi	Judgment delivered. Petition dismissed.	Justice Isaac Muwata
103	MC 235/2021	Shukla Mukesh Babubhai Versus NIRA	Referred to Deputy Registrar not being an Election matter.	Justice Isaac Muwata
MBALE HIGH COURT				
104	EP 015/2021	Musuya Soobi Annet Florence Versus 1- Mukhaye Miriam 2- The Electoral Commission 3- The National Identification Registration Authority	Petition dismissed with costs to the Respondents	Hon. Justice Oyuko
105	EP 019/2021	Magombe Vincent Versus 1- The Electoral Commission 2- Namugali Wamatabu Cassim	Petition dismissed with costs to the Respondents	Hon. Justice Oyuko

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
106	EP 020/2021	Namaasa Alfred Versus 1- The Electoral Commission 2- Mafabi Muhammed	Petition dismissed with costs to the Respondents	Hon. Justice Oyuko
107	EP 023/2021	Kuranga Fred Masaba Versus The Electoral Commission & Anor	Petition dismissed with costs to the Respondents.	Hon. Justice Oyuko
108	EP 02/2021	Wanyoto Lydia Mutende Versus 1- The Electoral Commission 2- Nakyenze Connie Galiwango	Dismissed with costs	Hon Justice Bashaija
109	EP 03/2021	Nyakecho Annet Versus The Electoral Commission & Anor	Dismissed with costs	Hon Justice Bashaija
110	EP 04/2021	Ochwa David Versus 1- Ogwari Polycarp 2- The Electoral Commission	Dismissed with costs	Hon Justice Bashaija
111	EP 016/2021	Watenga Godfrey Nabutanyi Versus 1- Modoi Isaac 2- The Electoral Commission	Dismissed with costs	Hon Justice Bashaija

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
112	EP 027/2021	Waneloba Stephen Versus Masaba Fred Jim Mike	Dismissed with costs	Hon Justice Bashaija
113	EP 033/2021	Okiria Ben Versus Zomu Yusuf & Anor	Dismissed with costs	Hon Justice Bashaija
114	EP NO.10/2021	Bantaliba Issa Taligola Vs Electoral Commission & Anor	Dismissed With Costs	Hon. Justice Busingye
115	EP NO.9/2021	Mungasa Nelson Wetaka Vs Twalla Fadil & Anor	Withdrawn With No Order To Costs	Hon. Justice Busingye
116	EP NO.24/2021	Cherotwo Nelson Vs Kissa Fred Abel & Anor	Withdrawn With Costs	Hon. Justice Busingye
117	EP NO.30/2021	Wamara Gabriel Dominic Vs Electoral Commission & Anor	Dismissed With Costs	Hon. Justice Busingye
118	EP NO.25/2021	Mukweli James Vs The Electoral Commission & Anor	Dismissed With Costs	Hon. Justice Busingye
119	EP NO.26/2021	Mafabi Christopher Vs The Electoral Commission & Anor	Withdrawn With No Order To Costs	Hon. Justice Busingye

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
120	EP NO.7/2021	Masaba Ivan Vs Wambede Seth Kizangi Massa & Anor	Dismissed With Costs	Hon. Justice Kavuma
121	EP NO.8/2021	Wameli Anthony Yeboah Vs Masika Apollo	Dismissed With Costs	Hon. Justice Kavuma
122	EP NO.12/2021	Watira Wilson Vs Wakikona David Wandendeya & Anor	Struck Out With Costs	Hon. Justice Kavuma
123	EP NO.22/2021	Opio John Vs Orono Nyapidi Kenneth & Anor	Pending Judgment	Hon. Justice Kavuma
124	EP NO.28/2021	Onama Lawrence Obbo Vs Okello Joseph Kasolo & Anor Sumaya Aliza Balunywa	Dismissed With Costs	Hon. Justice Kavuma
125	EP NO.5/2021	Vs Odoi Benard Onen Mutusa & 2 Ors	Dismissed	Hon. Justice Sabiiti Kakooza
126	EP NO.14/2021	Hon. Ochieng Okoth Richard Vs Ochai Maximus & 2 Ors	Judgment Delivered. Petition Dismissed.	Hon. Justice Sabiiti Kakooza

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
127	EP NO.6/2021	Tete Chelangat Everline Vs The Electoral Commission & Anor	Judgment Delivered. Petition Dismissed	Hon.Justice Sabiiti Kakooza
128	EP NO.32/2021	Mwosuko Jacob Vs Kanene Enock & Anor	Judgment delivered. Petition allowed with costs.	Hon.Justice Sabiiti Kakooza
129	EP NO.31/2021	Mooli Peterson Vs The Elctoral Commission & Anor	Dismissed With Costs	Hon.Justice Sabiiti Kakooza
130	EP NO.11/2021	Waluswaka James Vs Mutiwa Geoffrey Eric & 2 Ors	Withdrawn With No Order To Costs	Hon. Justice Matovu
131	EP NO. 17/2021	Kasibo Joshua Omayende Vs Mboizi Arthur Waako & Anor	Dismissed With Costs	Hon. Justice Matovu
132	EP NO.18/2021	Mafabi Aisha Nabulo Vs Wamala Nambozo Florence & Anor	Dismissed With Costs	Hon. Justice Matovu
133	EP NO.21/2021	Wanghede Aliyu Vs Mulepu Umaru Fadul & 2 Ors	Dismissed With Costs	Hon. Justice Matovu
134	EP NO.29/2021	Owori Chrisestom Bonny	Dismissed With Costs	Hon. Justice Matovu

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
		Vs Okongo Michael & Anor		
MUBENDE HIGH COURT				
135	PE.No.01/2021	Nabakooba Judith Nalule Versus 1- Electoral Commission 2- Bagala Joyce Ntwatwa	Judgment delivered in favour of the Applicant	Hon. Lady Justice Eva Luswata
136	PE No. 02/2021	Babirye Jane Zaninka Versus 1- Bukenya Michael Iga 2- The Electoral Commission	Judgment delivered in favour of the 1st Respondent	Hon. Lady Justice Eva Luswata
137	PE No. 03/2021	Tumwesigye Fred Versus 1- Museveni William 2- The Electoral Commission	Judgment delivered in favour of the Applicant	Hon. Justice Luswata
138	PE No. 04/2021	Ssekajja Ronald Versus 1- Ssekaali Yoweri Joel 2- The Electoral Commission	Judgment delivered in favour of the 1st Respondent	Hon. Justice Baguma
		Sematiko Gordon Katende Versus		

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
139	PE No. 05/2021	1- Nsegumire Mohammad Kibede 2- The Electoral Commission	Judgment delivered in favour of the 1 st Respondent	Hon. Justice Baguma
140	PE No.06/2021	Buwembo Monday Kasule Versus 1- Busulwa Atanansi 2- The Independent Electoral Commission	Judgment delivered in favour of the 1 st Respondent	Hon. Justice Luswata
MASAKA HIGH COURT				
141	CV-EP-006/2021	Nalubega Grace -Vs- Ssubi Kinyamatama Juliet K. & Ano	Dismissed With Costs On 17/9/2021	Hon. Justice Nambayo
142	CV-EP-001/2021	Ntensibe Kibla Manози -Vs-The Independent Electoral Commission	Dismissed With Costs On 01 st /09/2021	Hon. Justice Nambayo
143	CV-EP-12/2021	Byakatonda Godfrey - Vs-Kamihingo Emmanuel & Ano	Dismissed With Costs On 4 th /10/2021	Hon. Justice Nambayo
144	CV-EP-007/2021	Mugabe Olivia -Vs- Sentayi Muhamad.	Ruling delivered. Petition dismissed.	Hon. Justice Nambayo
145	CV-EP-10/2021	Balikudembe Joseph- Vs-Electoral Commission & Kitata Ibrahim Mali	Case Withdrawn On 24/08/2021	Hon. Justice Nambayo
146	CV-EP-005/2021	Katushabe Ruth -Vs- Electoral Commission & Anor.	Judgment Delivered. Petition allowed.	Hon. Justice Katunguka

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
147	CV-EP-004/2021 CV-EPA-002/2021	Tushemerirwe Annita - Vs-Nandagire Christine Ndiwalana	Petition Struck Out With Costs On 02 nd /09/2021	Hon. Justice Katunguka
148	CV-EP-11/2021 CV-EPA-10/2021	Bamwesigye Willis Mbabazi -Vs-Florence Namayanja & Anor	Petition Struck Out With No Costs & The Application Was Dismissed On 20/09/2021	Hon. Justice Katunguka
149	CV-EP-009/2021	Busulwa Fred -Vs- Electoral Commission & Anor.	Petition Withdrawn With No Orders To Costs On 16 th /08/2021	Hon. Justice Katunguka

MASINDI HIGH COURT

150	EP NO 01/2021	Bintu Lukumu Jalia Vs 1 st Respondent Akugizibwe Aled Ronald & 2 nd Respondent Electoral Commission	Judgment delivered, Petition dismissed with costs 1 st Respondent election upheld	His Lordship Justice Ssekaana
151	Ep NO 02/2021	Muheirwe Daniel Mpamizo Vs Twinomujuni Francis Kazini & Another	1 st Respondent Election Upheld. Petition dismissed with costs	His Lordship Justice Ssekaana
152	EP NO 03 /2021	Lutanywa Jack Odur Vs Electoral Commission & Karubanga Jacob Ateenyi & Another	Judgement in Favour the 1 st respondent, Petition dismissed with costs	His Lordship Justice Ssekaana
153	EP No 04/2021	Lubega George Willy vs Tumwesigye Josephat & Another	1 st Respondent election upheld, Petition dismissed with costs	His Lordship Justice Alex Ajiji Mackay
154	EP No 05/2021	Kausle Ismail vs Ruyonga Joseph & Electoral Commission	1st Respondent election upheld, Petition dismissed with costs	His Lordship Justice Ssekaana
155	EP No 06	Banage Fredrick Bitamale & Ano. Vs	Matter consolidated together Ep No 1/2021	His Lordship Ssekaana

S/NO	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	RESULTS	JUDGE
		Akuzibwe Aled Ronald & Another		
156	Ep no 07/2021	Twinamstiko Onsemus vs Agaba Aisa & another	1st Respondent confirmed as election upheld petition was withdrawn by the petitioner	Justice Alex Ajiji Mackay
157	Ep No 08/2021	Kahombo Mildred Kakusya Vs Asiiimwe Florence(Dr) & Another	1st respondent Confirmed as the duly elected district woman member of parliament Masindi District Petition dismissed with costs	Justice Ssekaana Musa
158	EP No 09/2021	Kasana Washigton Kakembo Adyeri vs Sentayi Senkusu & another	Judgement in favour of the 1st respondent, 1st Respondent, petition dismissed with costs	Justice Alex Ajiji Mackay
159	Ep 10/202	Mugasa grace Mary vs Kaboyo Brian & another	Matter withdrawn by the Petitioner.	Justice Musa Ssekaana
160	EP no 11/2021	Byaruhanga Mustafa vs Ampaire Kizito Nseka & 2 Ors	2nd Respondent election upheld petition dismissed	Justice Musa Ssekaana

Annex 2 : A list of election petition appeals and applications delivered in the FY 2021/22

		March		
CASE NO.	PARTIES	DELIVERY DATE	CORAM	
1	EPP-82-2021	Musoke Hamisi Walusimbi vs Wakayima Musoke Hannington Nsereko & Another	21-03-2022	Hon. Justice Richard Buteera,DCJ Hon. Justice Hellen Obura,JA Hon. Justice Catherine Bamugemereire,JA
2	EPA-001-2022	Wakayima Musoke & Anor Vs Musoke Hamisi Walusimbi	21-03-2022	Hon. Justice Richard Buteera,DCJ Hon. Justice Hellen Obura,JA Hon. Justice Catherine Bamugemereire,JA
3	EPA-002-2022	Musoke Hamisi Walusimbi Vs Wakayima Musoke Hannington Nsereko	21-03-2022	Hon. Justice Richard Buteera,DCJ Hon. Justice Hellen Obura,JA Hon. Justice Catherine Bamugemereire,JA
4	EPA-35-2022	Electoral Commission Vs Musoke Hamisi Walusimbi	21-03-2022	Hon. Justice Richard Buteera,DCJ Hon. Justice Hellen Obura,JA Hon. Justice Catherine Bamugemereire,JA
5	EPA-030-2022	Kiviiri Tumwehe Geoffrey Vs Mubiru Eliphaz	21-03-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire,JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota,JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake,JA
6	EPA-07-2021	Kato Lubwama Paul Vs Buwembo Habib	21-03-2022	Hon. Justice Egonde-Ntende,JA Hon. Justice Christopher Madrama,JA Hon. Justice Eva Luswata,JA
7	EPA-027-2022	Bakiite Leonard & 3 others Vs Ampaire Kizito Nseko	21-03-2022	Hon. Justice Elizabeth Musoke,JA Hon. Justice Muzamiru Mutangula Kibeedi,JA Hon. Justice Monica Mugenyi,JA
8	EPA-16-2021	Waira James Kyewalabye Majegere vs kubeketererya James	21-03-2022	Hon. Justice Elizabeth Musoke,JA Hon. Justice Muzamiru Mutangula Kibeedi,JA Hon. Justice Monica Mugenyi,JA
9	EPA-17-2021	Waira James Kyewalabye Majegere vs kubeketererya James	21-03-2022	Hon. Justice Elizabeth Musoke,JA Hon. Justice Muzamiru Mutangula Kibeedi,JA Hon. Justice Monica Mugenyi,JA
10	EPA-38/2022	Waira James Kyewalabye Majegere vs kubeketererya James	21-03-2022	Hon. Justice Elizabeth Musoke,JA Hon. Justice Muzamiru Mutangula Kibeedi,JA Hon. Justice Monica Mugenyi,JA
11	EPA-028-2021	Hon. Mbuju Jackson Vs Thembo Gideon Mujungu & Another	24-03-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire,JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota,JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake,JA
12	EPA-41-2022	Kasule Ismail Vs Ruyonga Joseph & Another	24-03-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire,JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota,JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake,JA
13	EPP-080-2021	Shukla Mukesh Babubhai Vs The Electoral Commission & Another	28-03-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire,JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota,JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake,JA
14	EPA-022-2021	Joel Senyonyi Vs Shukula Mukesh	28-03-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire,JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota,JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake,JA
15	EPA-047-2022	Shukla Mukesh Babubhai Vs The Electoral Commission & Another	28-03-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire,JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota,JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake,JA

16	EPA- 25-2021	Tumwine Anne Mary Vs Mujungu Jennifer	28-03-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire,JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota,JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake,JA
17	EPA-026-2022	Mujungu Jennifer K Vs Tumwine Anne Mary & E C	28-03-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire,JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota,JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake,JA
18	EPA-029-2022	Electoral Commission Vs Mujungu Jennifer	28-03-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire,JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota,JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake,JA
19	EPA-014-2021	Ssekajja Ronald Vs Ssebikali Yoweri Joel & Another	28-03-2022	Hon. Justice Cheborion Barishaki,JA Hon. Justice Christopher Madrama,JA Hon. Justice Eva Luswata Kawuma,JA
20	EPP-079-2021	Maiteri Ronald Mukasa Vs E C and Tibandeke Charles	28-03-2022	Hon. Justice Richard Buteera,DCJ Hon. Justice Hellen Obura,JA Hon. Justice Catherine Bamugemereire,JA
21	EPA-23/2022	Protazio Begumisa VS Wilfred Nuwagaba & Anor	29-03-2022	Hon. Justice Elizabeth Musoke, JA Hon. Justice Muzamiru Mutangula Kibeedi, JA Hon. Justice Monica Mugenyi, JA
22	EPA-027-2021	Othieno Okoth Richard Vs Ochai Maximus & Another	29-03-2022	Hon. Justice Egonda-Ntende,JA Hon. Justice Christopher Madrama,JA Hon. Justice Eva Luswata,JA
23	EPA-042-2021	The Electoral Commission Vs Mwasoko Jacob	29-03-2022	Hon. Justice Elizabeth Musoke,JA Hon. Justice Muzamiru Mutangula Kibeedi,JA Hon. Justice Monica Mugenyi,JA
24	EPP.02/2019	Birungi James Ozo VS Abigaba Cuthbert Mirembe & Anor	29-03-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Elizabeth Musoke, JA, AJ Hon. Justice Irene Mulyagona JA
25	EPA-028-2021	Buwembo Monday Kasule Vs Busulwa Atanansi & Another	31-03-2022	Hon. Justice Elizabeth Musoke,JA Hon. Justice Hellen Obura,JA Hon. Justice Muzamiru Mutangula Kibeedi,JA

APRIL 2022

CASE NO.	PARTIES	DELIVERY DATE	CORAM
1	EPA.39/2022	Mujungu Jennifer K VS Tumwine Anne Mary & Anor	04-04-2022 Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
2	EPA.32/2022	Hon. Molly Lanyero VS Acora Nancy & Anor	04-04-2022 Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
3	EPA.09/2022	Hon. Nuwagaba Wilfred VS Protazio Begumisa	22-04-2022 Hon. Justice Elizabeth Musoke, JA Hon. Justice Muzamiru Mutangula Kibeedi, JA Hon. Justice Monica Mugenyi, JA
4	EPA.10/2022	EC VS Protazio Begumisa	22-04-2022 Hon. Justice Elizabeth Musoke, JA Hon. Justice Muzamiru Mutangula Kibeedi, JA Hon. Justice Monica Mugenyi, JA
5	EPP-76/2021	Protazio Begumisa VS Nuwagaba & 2 ors	22-04-2022 Hon. Justice Elizabeth Musoke, JA Hon. Justice Muzamiru Mutangula Kibeedi, JA Hon. Justice Monica Mugenyi, JA
6	EPA-20/2022	Naduli A. Musisi VS Protazio Begumisa	22-04-2022 Hon. Justice Elizabeth Musoke, JA Hon. Justice Muzamiru Mutangula Kibeedi, JA Hon. Justice Monica Mugenyi, JA
7	EPP.16/2021	Ochwa David VS Ogwari Polycarp & Anor	25-04-2022 Hon. Justice Elizabeth Musoke, JA Hon. Justice Irene Mulyagonja, JA Hon. Justice Monica Mugenyi, JA

8	EPP.11/2021	Betty Sentamu VS Sylvia Nayebale & Anor	25-04-2022	Hon. Justice Elizabeth Musoke, JA Hon. Justice Irene Mulyagonja, JA Hon. Justice Monica Mugenyi, JA
9	EPP.52/2021	Akugizibwe Lawrence VS Muhumuza David & 2 Ors	25-04-2022	Hon. Justice Elizabeth Musoke, JA Hon. Justice Irene Mulyagonja, JA Hon. Justice Monica Mugenyi, JA
10	EPA.43/2021	Bright Tom Amooti & 2 Ors VS Birihairwe Eryeza & 2 Ors	26-04-2022	Hon. Justice Buteera Richard, DCJ Hon. Justice Irene Mulyagonja, JA Hon. Justice Bamugemereire Catherine, JA
11	EPP.81/2021	Bright Tom Amooti & 2 Ors VS Birihairwe Eryeza & 2 Ors	26-04-2022	Hon. Justice Buteera Richard, DCJ Hon. Justice Irene Mulyagonja, JA Hon. Justice Bamugemereire Catherine, JA
12	EPP.06/2021	Komakech Christopher & Anor VS Odonga Otto	28-04-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
13	EPP.34/2021	Nandagire Christine Ndiwalana Vs Katushabe Ruth	28-04-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
14	EPP.02/2021	Komakech Christopher & Anor VS Odonga Otto	28-04-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
15	EPA.23/2021	Munyirwa Fredrick VS Walyomu Muwanika Moses & Anor	28-04-2022	Hon. Justice Richard Buteera, DCJ Hon. Justice Hellen Obura, JA Hon. Justice Catherine Bamugemereire, JA
16	EPP.83/2021	Munyirwa Fredrick VS Walyomu Muwanika Moses & Anor	28-04-2022	Hon. Justice Richard Buteera, DCJ Hon. Justice Hellen Obura, JA Hon. Justice Catherine Bamugemereire, JA
17	EPA.13/2022	Munyirwa Fredrick VS Walyomu Muwanika Moses & Anor	28-04-2022	Hon. Justice Richard Buteera, DCJ Hon. Justice Hellen Obura, JA Hon. Justice Catherine Bamugemereire, JA
18	EPA.26/2021	Munyirwa Fredrick VS Walyomu Muwanika Moses & Anor	28-04-2022	Hon. Justice Richard Buteera, DCJ Hon. Justice Hellen Obura, JA Hon. Justice Catherine Bamugemereire, JA
19	EPA.34/2022	Munyirwa Fredrick VS Walyomu Muwanika Moses & Anor	28-04-2022	Hon. Justice Richard Buteera, DCJ Hon. Justice Hellen Obura, JA Hon. Justice Catherine Bamugemereire, JA

MAY 2022

CASE NO.	PARTIES	DELIVERY DATE	CORAM	
1	EPP.54/2021	Achayo Juliet Lodou VS Abala David & Anor	03-05-2022	Hon. Justice Cheborion Barishaki, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
2	EPA.5/2022	Achayo Juliet Lodou VS Abala David & Anor	03-05-2022	Hon. Justice Cheborion Barishaki, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
3	EPA-21/2021	Abala David VS Achayo Juliet Lodou & Anor	03-05-2022	Hon. Justice Cheborion Barishaki, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
4	EPA.36/2022	Achayo Juliet Lodou VS Abala David & Anor	03-05-2022	Hon. Justice Cheborion Barishaki, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
5	EPP.30/2021	Kayanja Vicent De Paul VS Rulinda Fabrice Brad & Anor	06-05-2022	Hon. Justice Frederick Egonda-Ntende, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Madrama, JA Hon. Justice Eva Luswata Kawuma, JA

6	EPA-11/2022	Tete Chelangat Everline VS EC & Anor	06-05-2022	Hon. Justice Frederick Egonda-Ntende, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Madrama, JA Hon. Justice Eva Luswata Kawuma, JA
7	EPA-14/2022	Tete Chelangat Everline VS EC & Anor	06-05-2022	Hon. Justice Frederick Egonda-Ntende, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Madrama, JA Hon. Justice Eva Luswata Kawuma, JA
8	EPA.08/2022	Chemutai Everlyn VS Tete Chelangat Verline	06-05-2022	Hon. Justice Frederick Egonda-Ntende, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Madrama, JA Hon. Justice Eva Luswata Kawuma, JA
9	EPA.13/2021	Kirumira Hassan Vs Magara Patricia	06-05-2022	Hon. Justice Frederick Egonda-Ntende, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Madrama, JA Hon. Justice Eva Luswata Kawuma, JA
10	EPP.45/2021	Byakatonda Godfrey VS Kamihingo Emmanuel & Anor	06-05-2022	Hon. Justice Frederick Egonda-Ntende, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Madrama, JA Hon. Justice Eva Luswata Kawuma, JA
11	EPP.56/2021	Gadafi Nassur VS Sekabira Denes & Anor	06-05-2022	Hon. Justice Frederick Egonda-Ntende, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Madrama, JA Hon. Justice Eva Luswata Kawuma, JA
12	EPA.12/2021	Dr. Lokii John Baptist VS Oloo Paul	04-05-2022	Hon. Justice Richard Buteera, DCJ Hon. Justice Catherine Bamugemereire, JA Hon. Justice Irene Mulyagonja, JA
13	EPP.62/2021	Oloo Paul VS Lokii John Baptist Alias Lomuta	04-05-2022	Hon. Justice Richard Buteera, DCJ Hon. Justice Obura Hellen, JA Hon. Justice Catherine Bamugemereire, JA
14	CL.412/2021	Dr. Lokii John Baptist VS Oloo Paul	04-05-2022	Hon. Justice Richard Buteera, DCJ Hon. Justice Catherine Bamugemereire, JA Hon. Justice Irene Mulyagonja, JA
15	EPA.16/2022	Electoral Commission VS Muheirwe Daniel Mпамizo	06-05-2022	Hon. Justice Frederick Egonda-Ntende, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Madrama, JA Hon. Justice Eva Luswata Kawuma, JA
16	EPP.37/2021	Electoral Commission VS Muheirwe Daniel Mпамizo	06-05-2022	Hon. Justice Frederick Egonda-Ntende, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Madrama, JA Hon. Justice Eva Luswata Kawuma, JA
17	EPA.04/2022	Electoral Commission VS Watira Wilson	06-05-2022	Hon. Justice Cheborion Barishaki, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Madrama, JA Hon. Justice Eva K. Luswata, JA
18	EPP.49/2021	Electoral Commission VS Watira Wilson	06-05-2022	Hon. Justice Cheborion Barishaki, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Madrama, JA Hon. Justice Eva K. Luswata, JA
19	EPA.08/2021	Watira Wilson VS Wakikona David Wanendeya & Anor	06-05-2022	Hon. Justice Cheborion Barishaki, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Madrama, JA Hon. Justice Eva K. Luswata, JA
20	EPA.21/2021	Komol Emmanuel VS Hon. Lokeris Samson	06-05-2022	Hon. Justice Frederick Egonda-Ntende, JA Hon. Justice Muzamiru Kibeedi, JA Hon. Justice Monica Mugenyi, JA
22	EPP.69/2021	Ssekajja Ronald VS Ssebikali Yoweri Joel & Anor	06-05-2022	Hon. Justice Cheborion Barishaki, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Madrama, JA Hon. Justice Eva. K, Luswata, JA
23	EPA.06/2022	Electoral Commission VS Kasibo Joshua Omayende	06-05-2022	Hon. Justice Frederick Egonda-Ntende, JA Hon. Justice Muzamiru Kibeedi, JA Hon. Justice Monica Mugenyi, JA
24	EPP.17/2021	Kasibo Joshua Omayende VS Mboizi Artur Waako & Anor	06-05-2022	Hon. Justice Frederick Egonda-Ntende, JA Hon. Justice Muzamiru Kibeedi, JA Hon. Justice Monica Mugenyi, JA
25	EPP.57/2021	Wameli Anthony Yeboah VS Masika Appolo	09-05-2022	Hon. Justice Elizabeth Musoke, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Madrama, JA Hon. Justice Eva K. Luswata, JA

26	EPA.24/2022	Wameli Anthony Yeboah VS Masika Appolo	09-05-2022	Hon. Justice Elizabeth Musoke, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Madrama, JA Hon. Justice Eva K. Luswata, JA
27	EPP.35/2021	Lutanywa jack Odur VS Jacob Karubanga Ateenyi & Anor	09-05-2022	Hon. Justice Elizabeth Musoke, JA Hon. Justice Irene Mulyagonja, JA Hon. Justice Monica K. Mugenyi, JA
28	EPA.46/2022	Igeme Nathan Samson Nabeta VS Mwiru Paul	09-05-2022	Hon. Justice Elizabeth Musoke, JA Hon. Justice Hellen Obura, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Madrama, JA
29	EPA.65/2021	Mwiru Paul VS Igeme Nathan Samson Nabeta	09-05-2022	Hon. Justice Elizabeth Musoke, JA Hon. Justice Hellen Obura, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Madrama, JA
30	EPA.39/2022	Mwiru Paul VS Igeme Nathan Samson Nabeta	09-05-2022	Hon. Justice Elizabeth Musoke, JA Hon. Justice Hellen Obura, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Madrama, JA
31	EPP.15/2021	Ossiya Solomon Alemu VS Kolu Joseph Andrew & E C	13-05-2022	Hon. Justice Cheborion Barishaki, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
32	EPP.17/2022	E C VS Lubega George Willy	19-05-2022	Hon. Justice Elizabeth Musoke, JA Hon. Justice Muzamiru Kibeedi, JA Hon. Justice Monica Mugenyi, JA
33	EPA.36/2021	E C VS Lubega George Willy	19-05-2022	Hon. Justice Elizabeth Musoke, JA Hon. Justice Muzamiru Kibeedi, JA Hon. Justice Monica Mugenyi, JA
34	EPA.25/2021	Owori Chistestom Bonny VS Okongo Michael & E C	19-05-2022	Hon. Justice Elizabeth Musoke, JA Hon. Justice Muzamiru Kibeedi, JA Hon. Justice Monica Mugenyi, JA
35	EPA.5/2022	Akim Wamudanya Wasige VS Adidwa Abudu & E C	20-05-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
36	EPP. 22,/2022	Hon. Lanyero Molly VS Acora Nancy & Electoral Commission	23-05-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
37	EPP. 33/ 2021	Hon. Lanyero Molly VS Acora Nancy & Electoral Commission	23-05-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
38	EPP. 44/ 2021	Hon. Lanyero Molly VS Acora Nancy & Electoral Commission	23-05-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
39	EPA. 67/2021	Sematiko Gordon Katende VS Nsegumire Muhammad Kibeedi & E C	23-05-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
40	EPA-15/2021	Sematiko Gordon Katende VS Nsegumire Muhammad Kibeedi & E C	23-05-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
41	EPA- 19/2022	Nsegumire Muhammad Kibedi Vs Sematiko Gordon	23-05-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
42	EPA.71/2021	Tumuheirwe Fred Turyamuhweza VS Muhwezi Jim Katugugu & E C	24-05-2022	Hon. Justice Cheborion Barishaki, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
43	EPA.10/2021	Attan Okia Moses & Anor VS Ariko Herbert Edmund Okworo	24-05-2022	Hon. Justice Cheborion Barishaki, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA

44	EPA.7 /2021	Attan Okia Moses & Anor VS Ariko Herbert Edmund Okworo	24-05-2022	Hon. Justice Cheborion Barishaki, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
45	EPA.27/2021	Grace Nalubega VS Juliet K. Suubi Kinyamatama & E C	26-05-2022	Hon. Justice Elizabeth Musoke, JA Hon. Justice Muzamiru Kibeedi, JA Hon. Justice Monica K. Mugenyi < JA

JUNE 2022

CASE NO.	PARTIES	DATE OF DELIVERY	CORAM	
1	EPA.55/2021	Lawrence Obbo VS Joseph Kasolo Okello & Anor	01-06-2022	Hon. Justice Fredrick Egonda-Ntende, JA Hon. Justice M. Mutangula Kibeedi, JA Hon. Justice Monica K. Mugenyi, JA
2	EPA.14/2021	Nyakecho Annet VS E C & Anor	01-06-2022	Hon. Justice Fredrick Egonda-Ntende, JA Hon. Justice Cheborion Barishaki, JA Hon. Justice Eva Kawuma Luswata, JA
3	EPP-053-2021	Galisonga Julius Vs Katuntu Abdu & Another	02-06-2022	Hon. Justice Cheborion Barishaki, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Madrama, JA Hon. Justice Eva Kawuma Luswata, JA
4	EPP-0072-2021	Owebeyi James Vs The Election Commission & Another	06-06-2022	Hon. Justice Fredrick Egonda-Ntende, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Madrama, JA Hon. Justice Eva Kawuma Luswata, JA
5	EPP-0048-2021	Bantalib Issa Taligola Vs Electoral Commission & Another	06-06-2022	Hon. Justice Fredrick Egonda-Ntende, JA Hon. Justice M. Mutangula Kibeedi, JA Hon. Justice Monica K. Mugenyi, JA
6	EPP-021-2021	Ameco Anna Grace & Another Vs Ekwali Jonathan & Another	07-06-2022	Hon. Justice Musoke Elizabeth, JA Hon. Justice M. Mutangula Kibeedi, JA Hon. Justice Monica K. Mugenyi, JA
7	EPP-0051-2021	Mpeirwe Moses Kashaija Vs Stephen Kangwagye & 2 Others	08-06-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
8	EPP-0073-2021	Electoral Commission Vs Tumwesigye Fred	08-06-2022	Hon. Justice Musoke Elizabeth, JA Hon. Justice Irene Mulyagonja, JA
9	EPP-0074-2021	Museveni William & Another Vs Tumwesigye Fred	08-06-2022	Hon. Justice Monica K. Mugenyi, JA
10	EPP-0031-2021	Tumwesigye Anthony Vs Arinaitwe Rauben & Another	13-06-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
11	EPA-0015-2022	Electoral Commission vs Tumwesigye Anthony	13-06-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
12	EPA-0012-2022	Arinaitwe Rauben vs Tumwesigye Anthony	13-06-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA

13	EPP-0032-2021	Lubadde Edgar Vs Nsubuga Paul & Another	14-06-2022	Hon. Justice Richard Buteera, DCJ Hon. Justice Obura Hellen, JA Hon. Justice Catherine Bamugemereire, JA
14	EPA-0019-2021	Lubadde Edgar Vs Nsubuga Paul & Another	14-06-2022	Hon. Justice Richard Buteera, DCJ Hon. Justice Obura Hellen, JA Hon. Justice Catherine Bamugemereire, JA
15	EPP-0038-2021	Birungi Kobusingye Jackline Vs Nantaba Idah Erios & Another	16-06-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
16	EPP-0022-2021	Nabadda Ritah Vs Nantaba Idah Erios	16-06-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
17	EPP-0042-2021	Musuya Soobi Annet Florence Vs Mukhaye Miriam & 2 Others	17-06-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
18	EPP-0063-2021	Wanyoto Lydia Mutende Vs The Electoral Commission & Another	20-06-2022	Hon. Justice Musoke Elizabeth, JA Hon. Justice M. Mutangula Kibeedi, JA Hon. Justice Eve luswata, JA
19	EPA-11-2021	Wanyoto Lydia Mutende Vs The Electoral Commission & Another	20-06-2022	Hon. Justice Musoke Elizabeth, JA Hon. Justice M. Mutangula Kibeedi, JA Hon. Justice Eve luswata, JA
20	EPA-25-2021	Wanyoto Lydia Mutende Vs The Electoral Commission & Another	20-06-2022	Hon. Justice Musoke Elizabeth, JA Hon. Justice M. Mutangula Kibeedi, JA Hon. Justice Eve luswata, JA
21	EPA-0003-2022	Nakayenze Connie Galiwango vs Wanyoto Lydia Mutende	20-06-2022	Hon. Justice Musoke Elizabeth, JA Hon. Justice M. Mutangula Kibeedi, JA Hon. Justice Eve luswata, JA
22	EPP-0008-2021	Hon. Tumuramy Musasize Vs Tayebwa Herbart Musasizi & Another	20-06-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
23	EPP-0018-2021	Musisi Kibugujju Muhammed Vs Ashraf Nasser & Another	20-06-2022	Hon. Justice Musoke Elizabeth, JA Hon. Justice M. Mutangula Kibeedi, JA Hon. Justice Monica K. Mugenyi, JA
24	EPP-0044-2021	Kaddu Andrew Kabugo Vs Mulindwa James & Electoral Commission	21-06-2022	Hon. Justice Fredrick Egonda-Ntende, JA Hon. Justice M. Mutangula Kibeedi, JA Hon. Justice Monica K. Mugenyi, JA
25	EPP-0058-2021	Masaba Ivan Vs Wambede Seth Kizangi Massa & Another	21-06-2022	Hon. Justice Richard Buteera, DCJ Hon. Justice Obura Hellen, JA Hon. Justice Catherine Bamugemereire, JA
26	EPP-0039-2021	Kasule Ismail Vs Riyonga Joseph & Another	21-06-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
27	EPP-0024-2021	Hon. Mayende Stephen Dede Vs Adidwa Abdu & Another	22-06-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
28	EPA-0031-20221	The Electoral Commission VS Hon. Mayende Stephen Dede	22-06-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
29	EPA-037-2022	Hon. Mayende Stephen Dede Vs The Electoral Commission	22-06-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
30	EPP-0046-2021	Hon. Mbuju Jackson Vs Thembo Gideon Mujungu & Another	22-06-2022	Hon. Justice Fredrick Egonda-Ntende, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Madrama, JA Hon. Justice Eva Kawuma Luswata, JA

31	EPP-075-2021	Mutegeki Ronald Vs Tibakunirwa Robert & Electoral Commission	24-06-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
32	EPA-0020-2021	Mutegeki Ronald Vs Tibakunirwa Robert & Electoral Commission	24-06-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
33	EPA-0045-2022	Mutegeki Ronald Vs Tibakunirwa Robert & Electoral Commission	24-06-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
34	EPA-0046-2022	Mutegeki Ronald Vs Tibakunirwa Robert & Electoral Commission	24-06-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
35	EPP-0020-2021	Nyanzi Fred Ssentamu Vs The Electoral Commission & 2 Others	24-06-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
36	EPA-0010-2021	Nyanzi Fred Ssentamu Vs Nsereko Mohammed	24-06-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA
37	EPP-0068-2021	Bagala Joyce Ntwatwa Vs Nabakooba Judith Nalule & Another	24-06-2022	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire, JA Hon. Justice Stephen Musota, JA Hon. Justice Christopher Gashirabake, JA

SUMMARY

Completed During Conferencing	9
March	26
April	19
May	45
June	38
TOTAL COMPLETED	137
TOTAL PENDING	25



Annex 3: Courts inspected by the Hon. Principal Judge for FY2021/2022

DATE	COURT INSPECTED	CIRCUIT/DIVISION
1st July, 2021 to 30th September, 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Buvuma Magistrate Grade I Court 2. Buikwe Magistrate Grade I Court 3. Lugazi Chief Magistrates Court 4. Bbaale Magistrate Grade I Court 5. Nakifuma Magistrate Grade I Court 6. Mukono Chief Magistrates Court 7. Goma Magistrate Grade I Court 	Mukono High Court Circuit
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gulu High Court 2. Lira High Court 3. Mbale High Court 4. Soroti High Court 5. Gulu Chief Magistrates Court 6. Nwoya Magistrate Grade 1 Court 7. Amuru Chief Magistrates Court 8. Lamwo Magistrate Grade 1 Court 9. Kitgum Chief Magistrates Court 10. Pader Chief Magistrates Court 11. Patongo Magistrate Grade 1 Court 12. Lira Chief Magistrates Court 13. Tororo Chief Magistrates Court 	Mukono High Court Circuit
1st October, 2021 to 31st December, 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hoima Chief Magistrates Court 2. Ntungamo Chief Magistrates Court 3. Rukungiri Chief Magistrates Court 4. Kyanamukaka Magistrate Grade I Court 5. Butenga/Bukomansimbi Magistrate Grade I Court 6. High Court International Crimes Division 	Masindi Mbarara Masaka High Court Circuits and 1 High Court Division

DATE	COURT INSPECTED	CIRCUIT/DIVISION
1st January 2022 to 31st March, 2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mbarara High Court 2. Moroto Chief Magistrate's Court 3. Tororo Chief Magistrate's Court 4. Iganga Chief Magistrate's Court 5. Bushenyi Chief Magistrate's Court 6. Kagango Magistrate Grade I Court 7. Mbarara Chief Magistrate's Court 8. Mitooma Chief Magistrate's Court 9. Kazo Magistrate Grade I Court 10. Moyo Chief Magistrate's Court 11. Adjumani Magistrate Grade I Court 	Soroti, Jinja, Masaka Mbarara and Gulu High Court Circuits
1st April 2022 to 30th June, 2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rukungiri Chief Magistrate's Court 2. Nakasongola Chief Magistrate's Court 3. Luwero Chief Magistrates Court 4. Kasangati Chief Magistrates Court 	Kabale High Court Circuit And High Court Division



Annex 4: A list of Justices of the Supreme Court & Court of Appeal, Judges of the High Court and Judicial Officers of the lower bench

SUMMARY (BY GENDER)

CATEGORY	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
JUSTICES & JUDGES	46 (48.4%)	49 (51.5%)	95
REGISTRARS	29 (56.8%)	22 (43.1%)	51
MAGISTRATES	199 (49.1%)	207 (50.9%)	406
TOTAL	274 (49.6%)	278 (50.3%)	552

CATEGORY	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
SUPREME COURT JUSTICES	5	3	8
COURT OF APPEAL/CONSTITUTIONAL COURT JUSTICES	6	9	15
HIGH COURT JUDGES	26	30	56
ACTING JUDGES	9	7	16
CHIEF REGISTRAR	1	0	1
REGISTRARS	4	2	6
DEPUTY REGISTRARS	14	12	26
ACTING DEPUTY REGISTRARS	4	1	5
ASSISTANT REGISTRARS	5	7	12
ACTING ASSISTANT REGISTRARS	1	-	1
CHIEF MAGISTRATES	21	26	47
ACTING CHIEF MAGISTRATES	24	16	40
MAGISTRATES GRADE I	79	93	172
ACTING MAGISTRATES GRADE I	69	53	122
MAGISTRATES GRADE II	6	19	25
TOTAL	274	278	552

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

No	NAME	COURT
1.	Hon. Justice Alfonse Chigamoy Owiny – Dollo	CHIEF JUSTICE /HEAD OF COURT
2.	Hon. Lady Justice Dr. Esther Kisaakye	JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT
3.	Hon. Lady Justice Stella Arach-Amoko	JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT
4.	Hon. Justice Rubby Aweri Opio	JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT
5.	Hon. Lady Justice Faith Essy Mwondha	JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT
6.	Hon. Lady Justice Prof. Lillian Tibatemwa Ekirikubinza	JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT
7.	Hon. Lady Justice Percy Night Tuhaise	JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT
8.	Hon. Justice Mike Chibita	JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF APPEAL

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

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT

No	NAME	COURT
1.	Hon. Dr. Justice Flavian Zeija	PRINCIPAL JUDGE / HEAD OF COURT
2.	Hon. Justice Lawrence Gidudu	Head, ANTI-CORRUPTION DIV.
3.	Hon. Dr. Justice Andrew Bashaija	Head, INTERNAT'L CRIMES DIV.
4.	Hon. Justice Nyanzi Yasin	Judge, LAND DIVISION
5.	Hon. Dr. Justice Henry Peter Adonyo	Senior Resident Judge, SOROTI
6.	Hon. Lady Justice Margaret Tibulya	D/Head, ANTI-CORRUPTION DIV.
7.	Hon. Lady Justice Elizabeth Jane Alividza	Judge, INTERNAT'L CRIMES DIV.
8.	Hon. Justice Godfrey Namundi	Head, MBALE CIRCUIT
9.	Hon. Lady Justice Henrietta Wolayo	Resident Judge, MUBENDE
10.	Hon. Justice David Batema	Head, MUKONO CIRCUIT
11.	Hon. Justice John Eudes Keitirima	Head, LAND DIVISION
12.	Hon. Justice Henry Kawesa Isabirye	D/Head, LAND DIVISION
13.	Hon. Lady Justice Elizabeth Kibula Kabanda	Judge, INTERNAT'L CRIMES DIV.
14.	Hon. Lady Justice Damalie Lwanga	ED, JUDICIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
15.	Hon. Lady Justice Lydia Mugambe Ssali	LEAVE
16.	Hon. Justice Duncan Gaswaga	Resident Judge, LIRA
17.	Hon. Justice Vincent Okwanga	Judge, INTERNAT'L CRIMES DIV.
18.	Hon. Lady Justice Alexandra Nkonge Rugadya	Judge, LAND DIVISION
19.	Hon. Dr. Lady Justice Winfred Nabisinde	Head, JINJA CIRCUIT
20.	Hon. Justice Michael Elubu	Head, CRIMINAL DIVISION
21.	Hon. Lady Justice Margaret Mutonyi	Judge, CRIMINAL DIVISION
22.	Hon. Justice David Matovu	Head, FAMILY DIVISION
23.	Hon. Lady Justice Patricia Basaza Wasswa	Judge, LAND DIVISION
24.	Hon. Lady Justice Ketrach Kitariisibwa Katunguka	D/Head, FAMILY DIVISION
25.	Hon. Justice Moses Kawumi Kazibwe	Resident Judge, KABALE

No	NAME	COURT
26.	Hon. Justice Mubiru Stephen	Head, COMMERCIAL DIVISION
27.	Hon. Lady Justice Anne Mugenyi Bitature	D/Head, COMMERCIAL DIVISION
28.	Hon. Lady Justice Susan Okalany	Judge, INTERNAT'L CRIMES DIV.
29.	Hon. Justice Oyuko Anthony Ojok	Resident Judge, MPIGI
30.	Hon. Justice Gadenya Paul Wolimbwa	Judge, CRIMINAL DIVISION
31.	Hon. Justice Ajiji Alex Mackay	Resident Judge, GULU
32.	Hon. Lady Justice Cornelia Kakooza Sabiiti	Judge, COMMERCIAL COURT
33.	Hon. Justice Asiimwe Tadeo	D/Head, CRIMINAL DIVISION
34.	Hon. Lady Justice Kazaarwe Olive Mukwaya	Judge, LAND DIVISION
35.	Hon. Justice Sekaana Musa	Head, CIVIL DIVISION
36.	Hon. Lady Justice Joyce Kavuma	Head, MBARARA CIRCUIT
37.	Hon. Justice Emmanuel Baguma	D/Head, CIVIL DIVISION
38.	Hon. Justice Richard Wejuli Wabwire	Judge, COMMERCIAL DIVISION
39.	Hon. Lady Justice Esta Nambayo	Judge, CIVIL DIVISION
40.	Hon. Justice Isaac Muwata	Judge, CRIMINAL DIVISION
41.	Hon. Justice Isah Serunkuma	Resident Judge, ARUA
42.	Hon. Justice Vincent Emmy Mugabo	Head, FORT PORTAL CIRCUIT
43.	Hon. Justice Phillip Odoki	Judge, CIVIL DIVISION
44.	Hon. Lady Justice Immaculate Busingye	Judge, LAND DIVISION
45.	Hon. Lady Justice Susan Abinyo	Judge, COMMERCIAL DIVISION
46.	Hon. Justice Byaruhanga Jesse Ruyyema	Resident Judge, MASINDI
47.	Hon. Justice Boniface Wamala	Judge, CIVIL DIVISION
48.	Hon. Lady Justice Jane Okuo	Judge, ANTI-CORRUPTION DIV.
49.	Hon. Lady Justice Jeanne Rwakakooko	Judge, COMMERCIAL DIVISION
50.	Hon. Lady Justice Katamba Victoria Nakintu Nkwanga	Head, MASAKA CIRCUIT
51.	Hon. Lady Justice Margaret Apiny	Resident Judge, MBALE
52.	Hon. Lady Justice Florence Nakachwa	Resident Judge, MUKONO
53.	Hon. Justice Tom Chemutai	Resident Judge, JINJA
54.	Hon. Justice Vincent Wagona	Resident Judge, FORT PORTAL
55.	Hon. Lady Justice Alice Komuhangi	Judge FAMILY DIVISION/ ICD
56.	Hon. Justice Lawrence Tweyanze	Resident Judge, MASAKA
ACTING JUDGES		
1.	Hon. Justice Emokor Samuel	JUDGE DESIGNATE
2.	Hon. Lady Justice Nassuna Flavia Matovu	JUDGE DESIGNATE
3.	Hon. Lady Justice Kanyange Susan	JUDGE DESIGNATE
4.	Hon. Lady Justice Ikit Mary	JUDGE DESIGNATE
5.	Hon. Justice Dr. Singiza Douglas Karekona	JUDGE DESIGNATE
6.	Hon. Justice Namanya Bernard	JUDGE DESIGNATE
7.	Hon. Lady Justice Patricia Kahingi Asiimwe	JUDGE DESIGNATE
8.	Hon. Justice Ocaya Thomas Ojele Rubanga	JUDGE DESIGNATE
9.	Hon. Lady Justice Christine Kaahwa	JUDGE DESIGNATE
10.	Hon. Lady Justice Patricia Mutesi	JUDGE DESIGNATE
11.	Hon. Justice Okello George	JUDGE DESIGNATE
12.	Hon. Lady Justice Bukirwa Faridah Shamilah	JUDGE DESIGNATE
13.	Hon. Lady Justice Magala Harriet Grace	JUDGE DESIGNATE
14.	Hon. Justice Acellam Collins	JUDGE DESIGNATE
15.	Hon. Lady Justice Nagawa Celia	JUDGE DESIGNATE
16.	Hon. Justice Nshimye Allan Paul Mbabazi	JUDGE DESIGNATE

CHIEF REGISTRAR

No	NAME	COURT
1.	HW Langa Sarah Siu	CHIEF REGISTRAR

REGISTRARS

No	NAME	COURT/STATION
1.	HW Kisawuzi Eliasa Omar	MEDIATION
2.	HW Ssali Harriet Nalukwago	SUPREME COURT
3.	HW Kwizera Amos	PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
4.	HW Bareebe Rosemary Ngabirano	MAGISTRATES AFFAIRS & DATA MANAGEMENT
5.	HW Nabakooza Flavia	COMMERCIAL DIVISION
6.	HW Kisakye Mary Lukwago Kaitesi	RESEARCH AND TRAINING, JTI

DEPUTY REGISTRARS

No	NAME	COURT/STATION
1.	HW Dr. Nakibuule Gladys Kisekka	JTI, RESEARCH
2.	HW Nizeyimana Deo	MEDIATION
3.	HW Waninda Fred K.B	JINJA
4.	Dr. Nkonge Agnes	MEDIATION
5.	HW Khainza Eleanor Mary	MEDIATION
6.	HW Festo Nsenga	CRIMINAL DIVISION
7.	HW Angualia Moses Gabriel	INSPECTORATE
8.	HW Kaweesa Godfrey	MUBENDE
9.	HW Nabaggala Sylvia Mbuga	INDUSTRIAL COURT
10.	HW Atingu Beatrice Stella	INTERNATIONAL CRIMES DIVISION
11.	HW Ayebare Thadius Tumwebaze	PRIVATE LEGAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE
12.	HW Karemani Jamson Karemera	CIVIL/PRO
13.	HW Ajio Hellen	FAMILY DIVISION (<i>In-charge</i>)
14.	HW Babirye Mary	SUPREME COURT
15.	HW Lamunu Pamela Ocaya	ANTI-CORRUPTION COURT
16.	HW Natukunda Janeva	LAND (<i>In-charge</i>)
17.	HW Hatanga Juliet Harty	COMMERCIAL
18.	HW Katushabe Prossy	FAMILY
19.	Dr. Mushabe Alex Karocho	PRIVATE LEGAL SEC. TO DCJ / APPELLATE MEDIATION
20.	HW Ntalo Nasulu Hussein	GULU HIGH COURT
21.	HW Edoku John Paul	REGISTRY OF PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
22.	HW Bucyana Lillian	COURT OF APPEAL
23.	HW Agwero Catherine	ARUA
24.	HW Ayo Miriam Eddy Okello	LAND
25.	HW Ereemye Jumire James Mawanda	MAGISTRATES AFFAIRS & DATA MANAGEMENT
26.	HW Borore Julius Kyaka	MASAKA
OTHER Deputy Registrars		
27.	HW Kawuma Cissy Mudhasi	INTERDICTION
ACTING DEPUTY REGISTRARS		
1.	HW Sempala Dorothy Lwanga	INSPECTORATE OF COURTS



ACTING DEPUTY REGISTRARS

2.	HW Nanteza Zulaika	MBARARA
3.	HW Akullo Elizabeth Ogwal	LAND
4.	HW Twakyire Samuel	KABALE
5.	HW Okeny Susanne Abwoch Anyala	FAMILY

ASSISTANT REGISTRARS

No	NAME	COURT/STATION
1.	HW Twinomuhwezi Henry	COURT OF APPEAL
2.	HW Didas Muhumuza	CRIMINAL DIVISION
3.	HW Atukwasa Justine	MPIGI
4.	HW Ssalaam Godfrey Ngobi	LIRA
5.	HW Kintu Simon Zirintusa	LAND
6.	HW Sayuni David	MASINDI
7.	HW Amoko Patricia	PRIVATE LEGAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF REGISTRAR
8.	HW Chemeri Jessica	SOROTI
9.	Dr. Lubowa Daniel	MEDIATION
10.	HW MatengaDawa Francis	FORT PORTAL
11.	HW Alum Agnes	CIVIL
12.	HW Mulondo Mastulah	SMALL CLAIMS

ACTING ASSISTANT REGISTRARS

1.	HW Nakitende Juliet	COMMERCIAL
2.	HW Kagoda Moses S. Ntende	MBALE
3.	HW Nakadama Esther Lydia Mubiru	LUWERO
4.	HW Butanula Rashida	LAND

CHIEF MAGISTRATES

No.	NAME	COURT
IN MAGISTERIAL AREAS		
1.	HW Kaggwa John Francis	WAKISO
2.	HW Muhimbise Gibson	NTUNGAMO
3.	HW Ssejemba Deogratius	BUHWEJU
4.	HW Amono Monica	APAC/OYAM
5.	HW Nabaasa Ruth	MPIGI
6.	HW Kakooza Elias	NAKAWA
7.	HW Nasambu Esther Rebecca	MAGISTRATES AFFAIRS & DATA MANAGEMENT
8.	HW Sayekwo Emmy G.	MOROTO
9.	HW Munobe Samuel	OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR HIGH COURT
10.	HW Kule Moses Lubangula	KAMWENGE
11.	HW Mugala Jane	LUGAZI
12.	HW Obong George	ARUA
13.	HW Kamasanyu Gladys Musenze	STANDARDS AND UTILITIES COURT
14.	HW Tusiime Sarah Bashaija	BUGANDA ROAD
15.	HW Talisuna Patrick	MENGO
16.	HW Ajuna Doreen	TORORO

No.	NAME	COURT
17.	HW Basemera Sarah Anne	MAKINDYE
18.	HW Barigye Said	GULU/NWOYA
19.	HW Abiti Samson Loum	LIRA
20.	HW Opio James	KASESE
21.	HW Mbabazi Edith Mary	RUKUNGIRI
22.	HW Aanyu Margaret	SOROTI/KABERAMAIDO/KATAKWI
23.	HW Amabilis Stella Maris	ENTEBBE
24.	HW Kayizzi Ronald	MOYO
25.	HW Nambozo Joy	KAYUNGA
26.	HW Bamuhiga Patric	ISINGIRO
27.	HW Semondo Benson	OYAM
28.	HW Kainza Beatrice	KASANGATI
29.	HW Nalungi Esther	BUBULO
30.	HW Toloko Simon	BUSHENYI/BUHWEJU/MITOOMA
31.	HW Awacnedi Freddie	KOTIDO
32.	HW Mukanza Robert	NEBBI
33.	HW Okumu Jude Muwone	JINJA
34.	HW Nvanungi Sylvia	MASAKA
35.	HW Aciro Joan	ANTI-CORRUPTION DIVISION
OTHER CHIEF MAGISTRATES		
37.	Dr. Omalla Felix	INTERDICTION
38.	HW Teko Lokeris Godfrey	INTERDICTION
ACTING CHIEF MAGISTRATES		
1.	HW Lochomin Peter Fred	PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO CJ
2.	HW Gakyaro Mpirwe Allan	PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO DCJ
3.	HW Neumbe Ritah Kidasa	NAKAWA 2 ND CM
4.	HW Kosia Kasibayo	MASINDI
5.	HW Ajok Betty	DOKOLO
6.	HW Natwijuka Aloysius Baryeza	IBANDA
7.	HW Nsenge Roseline	KIRA
8.	HW Namusobya Sarah	NABWERU
9.	HW Alule Augustine Koma	RAKAI
10.	HW Niwaha Shallon	MENGO 2 ND CM
11.	HW Angura Fionah Sheila	FORT PORTAL
12.	HW Nanvuma Jane Frances	MPIGI 2 ND CM
13.	HW Kabombo Andrew	MBARARA
14.	HW Atim Harriet Okello	MAYUGE
15.	HW Okoth Thomas Aquinas	BUSIA
16.	HW Mfitindinda George	HOIMA
17.	HW Nakyazze Rachael	MUKONO
18.	HW Kabahuma Lucy	KIRYANDOGO
19.	HW Karungi Doreen Olga	KAJJANSI
20.	HW Awidi Suzan	MBALE
21.	HW Kabugho Byakutaga Caroline	MUBENDE
22.	HW Namazzi Ann Jacqueline	KIBOGA
23.	HW Adoko Joe Fay	AMURU
24.	HW Epobu Daniel	IGANGA
25.	HW Komakech Kenneth	KISORO
26.	HW Semwanga Nalugya Mariam	LUWERO

ACTING CHIEF MAGISTRATES

27.	HW Osauro John Pauls	MITYANA
28.	HW Owino Paul Abdonson	PALLISA
29.	HW Nashiero Mwandha Robert Ekirita	KITGUM
30.	HW Muhangi Saverino G. Busingo	KAPCHORWA
31.	HW Akankwasa Edward Kabayo	KIRUHURA
32.	HW Adikin Esther	MAKINDYE 2 ND CM
33.	HW Gumtwero Justine Olal	KATAKWI
34.	HW Ociba Gloria	KYENJOJO
35.	HW Byamugisha Derick	KABALE
36.	HW Nabukeera Aisha	KAMULI
37.	HW Namisi Hope	KUMI
38.	HW Bagyenda Hope	NAKASONGOLA
39.	HW Koluo Catherine Elayu	SIRONKO
40.	HW Ssajjabi Noah Norbert	PADER

MAGISTRATES GRADE I

No	NAME	COURT
CHAMBERS OF JUSTICES/JUDGES		
1.	HW Atim Sheilla Gloria (<i>Ag. Principal</i>)	HEAD OF RESEARCH, CJ'S CHAMBERS
2.	HW Adyero Caroline Jean (<i>Ag. Senior</i>)	CJ'S CHAMBERS
3.	HW Kyomugisha Prima (<i>Acting</i>)	CJ'S CHAMBERS
4.	HW Christine Turibamwe (<i>Ag. Senior</i>)	DCJ's CHAMBERS
5.	HW Mwesigye Julius	PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO PJ
6.	HW Niyonzima Alex (<i>Acting</i>)	PJ's CHAMBERS
7.	HW Omar Ahmed Halima (<i>Acting</i>)	PJ's CHAMBERS
8.	HW Lumunye Timothy (<i>Ag. Senior</i>)	PA to CR
9.	HW Atono Willy	CHIEF REGISTRAR'S CHAMBERS
10.	HW Aciro Jemimah (<i>Acting</i>)	SUPREME COURT (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Stella Arach-Amoko)
11.	HW Baluka Norah (<i>Acting</i>)	SUPREME COURT (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Lillian Tibatemwa)
12.	HW Akello Rebecca	SUPREME COURT (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Percy Tuhaise)
13.	HW Nakawuki Teddy (<i>Acting</i>)	COURT OF APPEAL (Attached to Chambers of Justice Kenneth Kakuru)
14.	HW Wemesa Caroline	COURT OF APPEAL (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Catherine Bamugemereire)
15.	HW Abilu Isaac	COURT OF APPEAL (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Hellen Obura)
16.	HW Nankanja Catherine (<i>Acting</i>)	COURT OF APPEAL (Attached to Chambers of Justice Stephen Musota)
17.	HW Bamukunda Caroline Clinah	COURT OF APPEAL (Attached to Chambers of Justice Christopher Madrama)
18.	HW Nyakato Maureen	COURT OF APPEAL (Attached to Chambers of Justice Muzamiru Kibeedi)
18.	HW Nabayego Proscovia (<i>Acting</i>)	COURT OF APPEAL (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Monica Mugenyi)
19.	HW Kwaga Stellah Ritah (<i>Acting</i>)	COURT OF APPEAL (Attached to Chambers of Justice Christopher Gashirabake)

No	NAME	COURT
31.	HW Agwango Julian	COMMERCIAL DIVISION (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Anne Mugenyi Bitature)
32.	HW Tiyo Jonathan	JINJA HIGH COURT CIRCUIT (Attached to Chambers of Justice Tom Chemutai)
33.	HW Nabalayo Diana (Acting)	CRIMINAL DIVISION (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Margaret Mutonyi)
34.	HW Nekesa Diana (Acting)	ANTI CORRUPTION DIVISION (Chambers of Lady Justice Jane Okuo)
35.	HW Kibeedi Peace (Acting)	INTERNATIONAL CRIMES DIVISION (Chambers of Lady Justice Elizabeth Alividza)
36.	HW Nyaketcho Joan (Acting)	CRIMINAL DIVISION (Attached to Chambers of Justice Gadenya Paul Wolimbwa)
37.	HW Nabaasa Julian Tumwijukye (Acting)	COMMERCIAL COURT (Attached to Chambers of Justice Richard Wejuli)
38.	HW Kahunde Kadija (Acting)	CIVIL DIVISION (Attached to Chambers of Justice Musa Ssekaana)
39.	HW Mbabazi Juliet Praise (Acting)	LAND DIVISION (Attached to Chambers of Justice John Eudes Keitirima)
40.	HW Wandera Ramathan Akiiki (Acting)	FORT PORTAL HIGH COURT CIRCUIT (Attached to Chambers of Justice Vincent Wagona)
39.	HW Aloyo Jennifer (Acting)	MUKONO HIGH COURT CIRCUIT (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Florence Nakachwa)
40.	HW Isingoma Shamila Tindikahwa (Acting)	FAMILY DIVISION (Attached to Chambers of Justice David Matovu)
41.	HW Nabatanzi Leila May (Acting)	COMMERCIAL DIVISION (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Jeanne Rwakakooko)
42.	HW Twesigye Claire (Acting)	FAMILY DIVISION (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Ketra Katunguka)
43.	HW Mwanja Brian (Acting)	KABALE HIGH COURT CIRCUIT (Attached to Chambers of Justice Moses Kazibwe)
44.	HW Waiswa Painento (Acting)	CIVIL DIVISION (Attached to Chambers of Justice Boniface Wamala)
45.	HW Acham Rhoda Ochom (Acting)	GULU HIGH COURT CIRCUIT (Attached to Chambers of Justice Alex Ajiji)
46.	HW Nanteza Anne (Acting)	JINJA HIGH COURT CIRCUIT (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Dr Winifred Nabisinde)
47.	HW Mwogera Eunice (Acting)	CIVIL DIVISION (Attached to Chambers of Lady Justice Esta Nambayo)
JUDICIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE		
48.	HW Bwambale Daniel Busathiro (Ag. Senior Principal)	LAW REPORTING OFFICER I
49.	HW Naigaga Winfred Kyobiika	LAW REPORTING OFFICER II
50.	HW Karamagi Pamela May	RESEARCH
51.	HW Kagoya Jackline	TRAINING
1. ANTI-CORRUPTION COURT		
52.	HW Asimwe Abert (Ag. Senior Principal)	ANTI-CORRUPTION COURT
53.	HW Mushebebe Moses Nabende (Principal)	ANTI-CORRUPTION COURT
54.	HW Esther Asimwe	ANTI-CORRUPTION COURT

2. ALEBTONG Magisterial Area		
55.	HW Aber Irene	ALEBTONG
56.	HW Kizito Deo Lutalo <i>(Acting)</i>	ALEBTONG
57.	HW Wamimbi Jonathan William	APALA
58.	HW Martha Taremwa	OTUKE
	<i>Vacant</i>	ABAKO
	<i>Vacant</i>	ORUMU
	<i>Vacant</i>	ADWARI
	<i>Vacant</i>	ALOI
	<i>Vacant</i>	OKWANG
	<i>Vacant</i>	AMUGO
	<i>Vacant</i>	OLILIM
	<i>Vacant</i>	OMORO
3. APAC Magisterial Area		
59.	HW Aballa Godfrey <i>(Acting)</i>	APAC
60.	HW Adong Molly Alice	ADUKU
	<i>Vacant</i>	CHAWENTE
	<i>Vacant</i>	CHEGERE
	<i>Vacant</i>	IBUJE
	<i>Vacant</i>	INOMO
	<i>Vacant</i>	NAMBIESO
4. ARUA Magisterial Area		
61.	HW Ayola Angela	ARUA
62.	HW Kamuganga Jude	ARUA CITY
63.	HW Tukahaabwe Edgar	ARUA
	<i>Vacant</i>	LOGIRI
	<i>Vacant</i>	MADI-OKOLO
	<i>Vacant</i>	OKOLO
	<i>Vacant</i>	RHINO CAMP
	<i>Vacant</i>	ADUMI
	<i>Vacant</i>	ARIVU
	<i>Vacant</i>	ODRAVU
5. BUBULO Magisterial Area		
64.	HW Atunga Marion Lyndah	BUDUDA
65.	HW Afoyorwoth Winny Epiphany	BUBULO
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUPOTO
6. BUDAKA Magisterial Area		
66.	HW Ikyimaana Farida <i>(Ag. Senior)</i>	BUDAKA
67.	HW Matanda Abubaker Hassan	KIBUKU
	<i>Vacant</i>	IKI IKI
7. BUGANDA ROAD Magisterial Area		
68.	HW Tibagonzeka Jane <i>(Ag. Senior Principal)</i>	CITY HALL
69.	HW Karakire Edgar <i>(Ag. Senior)</i>	CITY HALL
70.	HW Muhumuza Asuman	BUGANDA ROAD
71.	HW Owomugisha Sienna	BUGANDA ROAD
72.	HW Otwaio Fidelis	BUGANDA ROAD
73.	HW Kirya Martins <i>(Ag. Senior Principal)</i>	LDC COURT
74.	HW Ninsiima Marion	LDC COURT

No	NAME	COURT
86.	HW Avako Specioza	BUSIA
	Vacant	LUMINO
	Vacant	MAJANJI
14. GOMBE Magisterial Area		
	Vacant	BULO
87.	HW Asimwe Bob Simplex (Acting)	BUTAMBALA/GOMBE
88.	HW Kitiyo Patrick	BUTAMBALA
	Vacant	KIBIBI
15. DOKOLO Magisterial Area		
89.	HW Alinda Isha (Ag Senior)	KIBITO
90.	HW Kaibei Cherotich	DOKOLO
91.	HW Butoto Hassan Masaba	AMOLATAR
	Vacant	NAMASALE
	Vacant	APUTI
	Vacant	AWELO
	Vacant	BATA
	Vacant	KANGAI
	Vacant	KWERA
	Vacant	AGWATA
	Vacant	MUNTU
16. ENTEBBE Magisterial Area		
92.	HW Kabugho Elizabeth (Ag Senior)	ENTEBBE
93.	HW Sikhoya Naume	ENTEBBE
94.	HW Okwong Stella Paculal (Ag. Senior)	ENTEBBE
	Vacant	NKUMBA
17. FORT PORTAL Magisterial Area		
95.	HW Ayebare Daphine	FORT PORTAL
96.	HW Mwesiga Dan	FORT PORTAL
97.	HW Namankati Annet	FORT PORTAL
	Vacant	HAKIBAALE
	Vacant	KIBIITO
	Vacant	RWIMI
18. KANONI Magisterial Area		
	Vacant	KABULASOKE
	Vacant	KANONI
	Vacant	KIRIRI
	Vacant	MADDU
19. GULU Magisterial Area		
98.	HW Kwizera Vian	GULU
99.	HW Amoro Miriam (Acting)	GULU
	Vacant	OMORO
	Vacant	ASWA
	Vacant	BOBI
20. HOIMA Magisterial Area		
100.	HW Iradukunda Elijah (Ag. Principal)	HOIMA
101.	HW Nankya Winnie	HOIMA
	Vacant	KABWOYA
	Vacant	KIGOROBYA
	Vacant	KYANGWALI
	Vacant	BUSERUKA

21. IBANDA Magisterial Area		
102.	HW Murungi Esther <i>Vacant</i>	IBANDA ISHONGORORO
22. IGANGA Magisterial Area		
103.	HW Nakato Josephine Ddembe	IGANGA
104.	HW Ndiwalana Yunusu	IGANGA
105.	HW Busulwa Ivan	IGANGA
106.	HW Nsaire Proscovia (<i>Ag Senior</i>)	BUSEMBATIA
107.	HW Longoli Matthew	NAMUTUMBA
108.	HW Namayanja Nazifah <i>Vacant</i>	KALIRO KIYUNGA
109.	HW Imalingat Christine (<i>Ag. Senior</i>)	MAKUTU
110.	HW Drajiru Samsa (<i>Ag. Senior</i>) <i>Vacant</i>	NAMUNGALWE KAITI
23. ISINGIRO Magisterial Area		
111.	HW Mfitumukiza Moses (<i>Acting</i>) <i>Vacant</i>	ISINGIRO BUKANGA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KABINGO
	<i>Vacant</i>	KIKAGATE
	<i>Vacant</i>	RUGAGA
24. JINJA Magisterial Area		
112.	HW Nakalema Linda (<i>Acting</i>)	JINJA
113.	HW Sumaya Kasule	JINJA
114.	HW Ochieng Yafesi	JINJA
115.	HW Musiime Agnes	JINJA
116.	HW Kintu Christine C.	BUGEMBE
117.	HW Kambedha Lydia <i>Vacant</i>	BUGEMBE KAGOMA
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUSEDDE
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUTAGAYA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KAKIRA
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUDONDO
25. KABALE Magisterial Area		
118.	HW Olupot Pascal	KABALE
119.	HW Tabaruka Racheal	KABALE
26. KABERAMAIDO Magisterial Area		
120.	HW Ojok Tony Obonyo (<i>Ag Senior</i>)	KABERAMAIDO
121.	HW Kayuki Edward <i>Vacant</i>	KABERAMAIDO KALAKI
	<i>Vacant</i>	OCHERO
	<i>Vacant</i>	OTUBOI
27. KAJJANSI Magisterial Area		
122.	HW Birungi Phionah	KAJJANSI
123.	HW Kyazike Gertrude (<i>Acting</i>) <i>Vacant</i>	KAJJANSI KASANJE
28. KALANGALA Magisterial Area		
124.	HW Arinda Herbert Kainlawren (<i>Ag. Senior</i>) <i>Vacant</i>	KALANGALA BUKASA

29. KAMULI Magisterial Area			
125.	HW	Kebirungi Natukunda Joy	KAMULI
126.	HW	Nsoby Ronald Kamy <i>(Ag. Principal)</i>	BUYENDE
	Vacant		KAGULU
	Vacant		MBULAMUTI
	Vacant		NAMASAGALI
	Vacant		NAMWENDWA
	Vacant		NAWANYAGO
	Vacant		BUGAYA
30. KAMWENGE Magisterial Area			
127.	HW	Ahimbisibwe Kagumire Innocent <i>(Acting)</i>	KAMWENGE
	Vacant		KAHUNGE
	Vacant		NKOMA
	Vacant		KICHECHE
31. KANUNGU Magisterial Area			
128	HW	Mukobi Asanasio	KANUNGU
	Vacant		KIHIHI
32. KAPCHORWA Magisterial Area			
129.	HW	Magara Robert	KAPCHORWA
130.	HW	Wiiwo Fatuma Rashid	KAPCHORWA
131.	HW	Mugweri Ambrose	BUKWO
	Vacant		KAPRORON
	Vacant		NGENGE
33. KASANGATI Magisterial Area			
132.	HW	Nangobi Miria Jackie	KASANGATI
34. KASESE Magisterial Area			
133.	HW	Nyakana Allan <i>(Ag. Principal)</i>	KASESE
134.	HW	Kwesiga Michael <i>(Ag. Senior)</i>	KASESE
135.	HW	Nuwagira Hillary <i>(Ag. Senior)</i>	BWERA/LAKE KATWE
35. KATAKWI Magisterial Area			
136.	HW	Abalo Agnes Oneka <i>(Acting)</i>	KATAKWI
137.	HW	Nakoko Isaac	AMURIA
	Vacant		KAPELEBYONG
	Vacant		OBALANGA
	Vacant		ORONGO
	Vacant		WERA
	Vacant		TOROMA
	Vacant		ACOWO
36. KAYUNGA Magisterial Area			
138.	HW	Kyoshabire Caroline	KAYUNGA
	Vacant		BUSAANA
	Vacant		GALILAYA
139.	HW	Achayo Rophine <i>(Ag Principal)</i>	KAGULUMIRA
37. KIBAALE Magisterial Area			
140.	HW	Niyokwizera Emmanuel	KIBAALE
141.	HW	Muggaga John Kavuma	KAGADI
142.	HW	Kaiza Elias Abdallah	KAKUMIRO
	Vacant		MUHORO
	Vacant		NYALWEYO
	Vacant		MABAAL



38. KIBOGA Magisterial Area		
143.	HW Bbosa Michael (<i>Ag Principal</i>)	KIBOGA
144.	HW Pirimba Emmanuel	KIBOGA
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUKOMERO
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUKWIRI
145.	H/W Asingwire Faith	BUSUNJU
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUTEMBA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KYANKWANZI MULUSOZI
	<i>Vacant</i>	NTWETWE
39. KIRA Magisterial Area		
146.	HW Nyadoi Esther	KIRA
	<i>Vacant</i>	BWEYOGERERE
KIRUHURA Magisterial Area		
147.	HW Wakooli Grace (<i>Ag. Principal</i>)	KIRUHURA
148.	HW Ndhazano Joshua	KAZO
149.	HW Obizu Mallen	SANGA
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUREMBA
	<i>Vacant</i>	BURUNGA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KASHONGI
	<i>Vacant</i>	KINONI
40. KIRYANDONGO Magisterial Area		
150.	H/W Amweno Hellen	KIRYANDONGO
	<i>Vacant</i>	BWEYALE
	<i>Vacant</i>	KARUMA
41. KISORO Magisterial Area		
151.	HW Vueni Raphael	KISORO
152.	HW Muchelule Dismas	KYANIKA/KISORO
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUNAGANA
42. KITGUM Magisterial Area		
153.	HW Odwori Ponsiano Romans	KITGUM
154.	HW Khaukha Paul (<i>Ag. Senior</i>)	LAMWO
	<i>Vacant</i>	PADIBE
	<i>Vacant</i>	KITGUM MATID
	<i>Vacant</i>	MADI OPEI
	<i>Vacant</i>	NAMOKORA
	<i>Vacant</i>	PAJULE
	<i>Vacant</i>	PALABEK
155.	HW Irumba Atwooki B	ATANGA
43. KOBOKO Magisterial Area		
156.	HW Muyunga Ashraf	KOBOKO
	<i>Vacant</i>	MARACHA
	<i>Vacant</i>	NYADRI
	<i>Vacant</i>	OLEBA
	<i>Vacant</i>	LODONGA
44. KOTIDO Magisterial Area		
157.	HW Katende Rashid	KOTIDO
158.	HW Aisu Nicholas (<i>Ag. Principal Magistrate Grade One</i>)	ABIM
159.	HW Owachgiu Richard	KAABONG
45. KUMI Magisterial Area		
160.	HW Okem Solomon Ezra (<i>Ag Principal</i>)	NGORA
161.	HW Maloba Ivan	KUMI
162.	HW Sabakaki Pauline	KUMI
163.	HW Kimono Juliana	BUKEDEA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KACHUMBALA

No	NAME	COURT
	<i>Vacant</i>	KANYUM
	<i>Vacant</i>	MUKURA
46. KYENJOJO Magisterial Area		
164.	HW Babu Waiswa	KYENJOJO
165.	HW Wandera Wilson	KYEGEGWA
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUFUNJO
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUTITI
	<i>Vacant</i>	KYARUSOZI
	<i>Vacant</i>	MPARA
47. LIRA Magisterial Area		
166.	HW Faidha Jamilar (<i>Ag Senior</i>)	LIRA
167.	HW Nyanzi Pamela Persis Mary	LIRA
168.	HW Kampire Sylvie	LIRA
169.	HW Murangira Tanazio Hillary	LIRA
	<i>Vacant</i>	BARR
	<i>Vacant</i>	ADEKOKWOK
	<i>Vacant</i>	ALITO
	<i>Vacant</i>	AMACH
	<i>Vacant</i>	BALA
170.	HW Nyakairu Edger	KOLE/ABOKE
	<i>Vacant</i>	AYER
	<i>Vacant</i>	OGUR
48. LUGAZI Magisterial Area		
171.	HW Wagana Margaret Ihorere	LUGAZI
172.	HW Egessa Wilberforce Masaaka	NJERU
173.	HW Acidri Bridget	NJERU
174.	HW Kyomugisha Evelyne Setrina (<i>Ag. Principal</i>)	BUIKWE
175.	HW Wegoye Joel (<i>Ag Senior</i>)	BUVUMA
49. LUWERO Magisterial Area		
176.	HW John Paul Obuya	LUWERO
177.	HW Baguma Alex	MBARARA
178.	HW Atto Franca Okello (<i>Acting</i>)	LUWERO
179.	HW Rukundo Isaac (<i>Ag Principal</i>)	NAKASEKE
180.	HW Acaa Ketty Joan	NAKASEKE
181.	HW Kyomuhangi Happy Anne (<i>Senior</i>)	WOBULENZI
	<i>Vacant</i>	NGOMA
	<i>Vacant</i>	SEMUTO
182.	HW Kayaga Salima	BOMBO
	<i>Vacant</i>	ZIROBWE
50. MAKINDYE Magisterial Area		
183.	HW Igga Adiru (<i>Ag Senior</i>)	MAKINDYE
184.	HW Tukundane Patience Lorna	MAKINDYE
	<i>Vacant</i>	GGABA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KABALAGALA
	<i>Vacant</i>	NAMUWONGO
	<i>Vacant</i>	ZAANA
51. MASAKA Magisterial Area		
185.	HW Nantege Christine (<i>Senior</i>)	MASAKA
186.	HW Nzwebe Philip (<i>Ag. Senior</i>)	MASAKA
187.	HW Twongyeirwe Joshua	MASAKA
188.	HW Ahumuza Peter Mugisha	MASAKA MUNICIPAL



189.	HW Basajjabalaba Jalia		LUKAYA
190.	HW Namudiba Sandra Agnes		KALUNGU
	<i>Vacant</i>		LWENGO
191.	HW Asiku Swaleh (Ag. Principal)		MBIRIZI
	<i>Vacant</i>		KYANAMUKAKA
192.	HW Subira Pheona		KYAZANGA
193.	HW Natembo Aisha		BUKOMANSIMBI/BUTENGA
52. MASINDI Magisterial Area			
194.	HW Biwaga Selsa		MASINDI
195.	HW Naluyima Victoria		MASINDI
	<i>Vacant</i>		BUDONGO
	<i>Vacant</i>		BWIJANGA
	<i>Vacant</i>		KAFU RIVER
53. MAYUGE Magisterial Area			
196.	HW Niyongira Mujambere		MAYUGE
	Methodius (Acting)		
	<i>Vacant</i>		BAITAMBOGWE
	<i>Vacant</i>		KIGANDALO
	<i>Vacant</i>		KITYERERA
54. MBALE Magisterial Area			
197.	HW Katurubuki Andrew		MBALE
198.	HW Nakazzi Mary Goretti		MBALE
199.	HW Tusiimire Annitah (Ag. Senior)		MBALE
200.	HW Mudega Hope		MBALE MUNICIPAL
	<i>Vacant</i>		NAKALOKI
	<i>Vacant</i>		BUNGOKHO
	<i>Vacant</i>		BUSIU
	<i>Vacant</i>		WANALE
55. MBARARA Magisterial Area			
201.	HW Lwanga Benedict Nsibambi (Ag. Principal)		MBARARA
202.	HW Seruwo Benjamin Martin		MBARARA
203.	HW Okiror Edmund Okwi		MBARARA
204.	HW Ainembabazi Doreen		MBARARA
205.	HW Okot Michael (Acting)		MBARARA
206.	HW Nyevu Aziiza		RUBINDI
207.	HW Nasasira Bridget		BWIZIBWERA
	<i>Vacant</i>		NDAIJA
56. MENGO Magisterial Area			
208.	HW Nassozi Rehema Ssebowa (Ag. Senior Principal)		MENGO
209.	HW Zako Dorcas		MENGO
210.	HW Akera Derick Otim		MENGO
211.	HW Byarugaba Adam (Ag. Principal)		RUBAGA/NATEETE
212.	HW Mugezi Amon		RUBAGA/NATEETE
	<i>Vacant</i>		NDEEBA
	<i>Vacant</i>		KASUBI
57. MITOOMA Magisterial Area			
213.	HW Mujuni Paul (Ag. Principal)		MITOOMA
214.	HW Atumanya Anxious (Acting)		MITOOMA

58. MITYANA Magisterial Area		
215.	HW Agumaasiimwe Damalie	MITYANA
216.	HW Matovu Hood	MITYANA
	<i>Vacant</i>	BULERA
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUTAYUNJA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KAKINDU
59. MOROTO Magisterial Area		
217.	HW Ssenoga Juma	MOROTO
	<i>Vacant</i>	MOROTO MUN.
	<i>Vacant</i>	NAPAK
60. MOYO Magisterial Area		
218.	HW Padoko Gerald	MOYO
219.	HW Nantaawo Agnes Shelagh	ADJUMANI
	<i>Vacant</i>	ALIBA
	<i>Vacant</i>	ALUR
	<i>Vacant</i>	PAKELE
61. MPIGI Magisterial Area		
220.	HW Koburunga Patience (Ag. Senior)	MPIGI
221.	HW Nabirye Fatumah (Ag. Senior)	MPIGI
222.	HW Tuhimbise Valerian (Senior)	BUWAMA
223.	HW Watyekere George Wakubona	NSANGI
224.	HW Bomukama Pamela Muhwezi	NSANGI
225.	HW Kintu Imoran Isaac	BUJUUKO
	<i>Vacant</i>	KAYABWE
62. MUBENDE Magisterial Area		
226.	HW Kiwanuka Hillary	MUBENDE
227.	HW Kedi Paul	MUBENDE
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUKUMIRA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KASAMBYA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KASSANDA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KIGANDA
	<i>Vacant</i>	MYANZI
63. MUKONO Magisterial Area		
228.	HW Matyama Paul	MUKONO
229.	HW Mukoya Maureen	MUKONO
230.	HW Lamunu Peace Elizabeth	MUKONO
231.	HW Gukiina Peter	NAKIFUMA
232.	HW Nakibuuka Fiona	NAKISUNGA
233.	HW Adong Suzan (Ag Senior)	GOMA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KASAWO
	<i>Vacant</i>	KOOME ISLANDS
64. NABWERU Magisterial Area		
234.	HW Mukasa Sanyu (Ag. Senior Principal)	NABWERU
235.	HW Kibuuka Christian	NABWERU
236.	HW Agelun Winifred	NABWERU
237.	HW Ziraba Arthur (Ag. Senior)	NABWERU
238.	HW Nakibinge Latif Abubakar	MATUGGA
239.	HW Ahurira Faith	MATUGGA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KAWEMPE



65. NAKAPIRIPIRIT Magisterial Area		
240.	HW Oyirwoth Jerry	NAKAPIRIPIRIT
	<i>Vacant</i>	AMUDAT
	<i>Vacant</i>	NAMALU
66. NAKASONGOLA Magisterial Area		
241.	HW Tibayeita Edgar (<i>Ag Senior</i>)	NAKASONGOLA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KAKOOGA
	<i>Vacant</i>	LWAMPANGA
	<i>Vacant</i>	MIGYERA
67. NAKAWA Magisterial Area		
242.	HW Nahirya Esther (<i>Ag. Senior Principal</i>)	NAKAWA
243.	HW Immaculate Nyamwenge	NAKAWA
244.	HW Akello Irene	NAKAWA
245.	HW Namanya Frank (<i>Acting</i>)	NAKAWA
246.	HW Mutala Peter (<i>Ag Principal</i>)	LUZIRA
247.	HW Namwanje Rehmur	LUZIRA
	<i>Vacant</i>	NTINDA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KYAMBOGO
68. NEBBI Magisterial Area		
248.	HW Isingoma Peter (<i>Acting</i>)	NEBBI
249.	HW Obol Oroya Conrad	PAIDHA
250.	HW Wananda Richard	PAKWACH
	<i>Vacant</i>	ZEU
	<i>Vacant</i>	ZOMBO
	<i>Vacant</i>	PAROMBO
69. NTOROKO Magisterial Area		
	<i>Vacant</i>	KARUGUTU
251.	HW Byekitinisa Franklin	NTOROKO
	<i>Vacant</i>	RWEBISENGO
70. NTUNGAMO Magisterial Area		
252.	HW Namubiru Mariam	NTUNGAMO
253.	HW Sharon Nassuna	NTUNGAMO
	<i>Vacant</i>	RWASHAMIRE
	<i>Vacant</i>	BWONGYERA
254.	HW Kakuru Edgar	RUBAARE
	<i>Vacant</i>	RUHAMA
71. NWOYA Magisterial Area		
255.	HW Anyeko Susan	NWOYA
256.	HW Nyero Patrick Reagan	AMURU
	<i>Vacant</i>	ANAKA
	<i>Vacant</i>	ATIAK
	<i>Vacant</i>	KILAK
	<i>Vacant</i>	KOCH-GOMA
	<i>Vacant</i>	LAMOGI
72. OYAM Magisterial Area		
257.	HW Nanjala Aidah (<i>Ag. Senior</i>)	OYAM
	<i>Vacant</i>	ANYEKE
	<i>Vacant</i>	ABER
	<i>Vacant</i>	ACABA
	<i>Vacant</i>	ICHEME
	<i>Vacant</i>	OTWAL
	<i>Vacant</i>	NGAI

73. PADER Magisterial Area			
258.	HW Ongwee Stanislus Okello	PADER	(Acting)
259.	HW Alioni Emmanuel Drajole	PATONGO	
260.	HW Ogwal Smith	KALONGO	(Acting)
	Vacant	ADILANG	
	Vacant	AGAGO	
	Vacant	CORNER KILAK	
	Vacant	PARABONG	
74. PALLISA Magisterial Area			
261.	HW Nantongo Sarah	PALLISA	
	Vacant	BUTEBO	
75. RAKAI Magisterial Area			
262.	HW Muinda Tadeo	KALISIZO	(Ag. Principal)
263.	HW Kalule Emmanuel	RAKAI	(Ag. Senior)
264.	HW Otim Moses	LYANTONDE	
	Vacant	KAKUUTO	
	Vacant	KASAGAMA	
	Vacant	KIFAMBA	
265.	HW Ategeka Ignatius	KYOTERA	
	Vacant	MUTUKULA	
	Vacant	KALILO	
76. RUKUNGIRI Magisterial Area			
266.	HW Namukasa Hamidah	RUKUNGIRI	(Ag. Senior)
267.	HW Wakayemba Martin	RUKUNGIRI	
268.	HW Okello Welbourne	NYARUSHANJE	
	Vacant	KEBISONI	
77. SEMBABULE Magisterial Area			
269.	HW Oburu Morris Ezra	SEMBABULE	
	Vacant	LWEBITAKULI	
	Vacant	MATEETE	
	Vacant	NTUUSI	
78. SIRONKO Magisterial Area			
270.	HW Katugume Fred	SIRONKO	(Acting)
271.	HW Akoko Patrick Synclair	BULAMBULI	
	Vacant	BUWALASI	
	Vacant	KAMU	
	Vacant	MUTUFU	
79. SOROTI Magisterial Area			
272.	HW Tumuhimbise Nause	SOROTI	
273.	HW Gimugu Kabiri Kenneth	SOROTI	
274.	HW Nyipir Fortunate	SERERE	
	Vacant	KYERE	
	Vacant	BUGONDO	



No	NAME	COURT
80. STANDARDS, UTILITIES & WILDLIFE COURT		
275.	HW Nambozo Sanula (<i>Ag. Principal</i>)	STANDARDS, UTILITIES & WILDLIFE
276.	HW Mangeni Marion	STANDARDS, UTILITIES & WILDLIFE
81. TORORO Magisterial Area		
277.	HW Mutabazi Julius (<i>Ag. Principal</i>)	BUTALEJA
278.	HW Opit Christopher (<i>Ag. Principal</i>)	TORORO
279.	HW Wanda David Grace	TORORO MUNICIPAL
280.	HW Atyang Ceasar Paul (<i>Acting</i>)	MALABA
	<i>Vacant</i>	KISOKO
	<i>Vacant</i>	BUTEBA
	<i>Vacant</i>	MUKUJU
	<i>Vacant</i>	MULANDA
	<i>Vacant</i>	NAGONGERA
82. WAKISO Magisterial Area		
281.	HW Najjuko Evelyn (<i>Ag. Senior</i>)	WAKISO
282.	HW Happy Monica (<i>Acting</i>)	WAKISO
283.	HW Kwesigabo Frank (<i>Acting</i>)	WAKISO
284.	HW Nambatya Irene (<i>Ag. Senior Principal</i>)	NANSANA
285.	HW Ariokot Esther Joyce	NANSANA
286.	HW Oji Phillip	KAKIRI
83. YUMBE Magisterial Area		
287.	HW Tibenkana Ali	YUMBE
	<i>Vacant</i>	OMUGO
OTHER Magistrates Grade One		
288.	HW Seguya Ivan	KIIRA
289.	HW Namae Irene	STUDY LEAVE
290.	HW Opio Belmos Ogwang	INTERDICTION
291.	HW Magomu Nasuru	INTERDICTION
292.	HW Akena Geoffrey	INTERDICTION
293.	HW Bagyenya Dorothy	INTERDICTION
294.	HW Ngamije Mbale Faishal	INTERDICTION

MAGISTRATES GRADE II

No	NAME	COURT
1.	HW Wabuze Lydia	MUKONO
2.	HW Waidhuba Steven Johnson	MUKONO
3.	HW Onyang Jolly Rose	MUKONO
4.	HW Opio Charles Kangira	WABUSANA
5.	HW Kamba Richard	TORORO
6.	HW Okipi John Robert	MAKINDYE
7.	HW Baguma Catherine	KIBOGA
8.	HW Odoi Moses Tabu	KIBOGA
9.	HW Tusiime Anania	MBARARA
10.	HW Nkurunziza Francis	MBARARA
11.	HW Muhanguzi Copan	MBARARA
12.	HW Gidudu Fred	KISORO/IKUMBA
13.	HW Mulindwa Nathan	FORT PORTAL
14.	HW Nuwagira Richard	IBANDA
15.	HW Abahwere Fortunate	IBANDA
16.	HW Saabu Steven K.	KASESE

17.	HW Chemonges Satya	MBALE
18.	HW Napiyo Agnes	SOROTI
19.	HW Muwonge Noah Muhammad	MUBENDE
20.	HW Atukwase Kamara Jovile	MUBENDE
21.	HW Bbosa Charles Lutalo	MASAKA
22.	HW Rutajengwa Edphose	MASAKA
23.	HW Lotyang Paolins A.	KOTIDO
24.	HW Ojikan Francis	IGANGA
OTHER MAGISTRATES GRADE II		
25.	HW Kercan Peter Prosper	

Annex 5: A list of Administrative staff

S/No.	TITLE	NAME	DEPARTMENT
1	PERMANENT SECRETARY/SECRETARY TO THE JUDICIARY	BIGIRIMANA PIUS	
2	UNDER SECRETARY	KASANDE MAUREEN	FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
3	COMMISSIONER ENGINEERING & TECHNICAL SERVICES	EBAL CHRISTOPHER	ENGINEERING & TECHNICAL SERVICES
4	COMMISSIONER / HRM	TUMWINE NAMUTAMBA APOPHIA	HUMAN RESOURCE AND MANAGEMENT
5	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER ACCOUNTS	EMITU STEPHEN NAIGO	FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
6	PRINCIPAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OFFICER	KIKABI DAVID SUNDAY	INFORMATION COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY
7	PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY	HIROME SULAIMAN WAMWIDA	FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
8	PRINCIPAL INTERNAL AUDITOR	SSENYONGA BASHIR	FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
9	PRINCIPAL ECONOMIST	OPOLOT SIMON PETER	FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
10	PRINCIPAL PROCUREMENT OFFICER	KASOZI DEO	FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
11	PRINCIPAL HUMAN RESOURCE OFFICER	AKELLO SUZAN HARRIET	HUMAN RESOURCE AND MANAGEMENT
12	PRINCIPAL COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER	WAMBOGA SHEILA TIARA	FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
13	PRINCIPAL PERSONAL SECRETARY	AKELLO CAROLINE	FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
14	PRINCIPAL PERSONAL SECRETARY	NANSAMU GORRETI	FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
15	PRINCIPAL PERSONAL SECRETARY	LATIGI OKELLO BETTY	FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
16	PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEER	NAKIBONEKA PRISCILLA	ENGINEERING & TECHNICAL SERVICES
17	PRINCIPAL RECORDS OFFICER	GWOM JACOB	HUMAN RESOURCE AND MANAGEMENT

18	PRINCIPAL LIBRARIAN	SSENYONJO HERBERT	FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
19	SENIOR ACCOUNTANT	OWAMAZIMA JUSTUS	FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
20	SENIOR POLICY ANALYST	KAGORO JULIUS CAESAR	FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
21	SENIOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY	KEMIGISA AIDAH	FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
22	SENIOR HUMAN RESOURCE OFFICER	AGUTI JANE CAROLINE	HUMAN RESOURCE AND MANAGEMENT
23	SENIOR INTERNAL AUDITOR	AKANJUNA ANNE	FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
24	SENIOR ECONOMIST	ASEA DESTINY LETASI	FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
25	SENIOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OFFICER	SSINABULYA JOSEPH	INFORMATION COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY
26	SENIOR HUMAN RESOURCE OFFICER	NABUDE CHARITY	HUMAN RESOURCE AND MANAGEMENT
27	SENIOR COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER	APUULI BABIGUMIRA	FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
28	SENIOR COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER	KAGGWA HALIMAH	FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
29	SENIOR COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER	NABUNYA LYDIA CHRISTINE	FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
30	SENIOR PERSONAL SECRETARY	NAKANYIKE FLAVIA	FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
31	SENIOR PERSONAL SECRETARY	NAMAKULA HARRIET SSEMWOGERERE	FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
32	SENIOR PERSONAL SECRETARY	NAMATAKA MARIAH GARETTIE	FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
33	SENIOR PERSONAL SECRETARY (S.GR)	NANTEGE SAPHIA	FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
34	SENIOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY	NAMULI SARAH TAMALE	FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
35	SENIOR PROCUREMENT OFFICER	ALINAITWE CHRISTINE	FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
36	SENIOR INTERNAL AUDITOR	KURURAGIRE VICTOR ATWINE	FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
37	SENIOR INFORMATION MAINTENANCE OFFICER	KAWUKI DERRICK	INFORMATION COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY
38	SENIOR ICT MAINTENANCE OFFICER	KATUMBA ELVIS HUES	INFORMATION COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY
39	SENIOR SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATOR	CHANDIRU FLAVIA	INFORMATION COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY
40	SENIOR SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATOR	TUSIIME DENNIS RWATOORO	INFORMATION COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY
41	SENIOR REGIONAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEER (CIVIL)	AMODOI CATHERINE	ENGINEERING & TECHNICAL SERVICES
42	SENIOR REGIONAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEER(CIVIL)	MAYEMBA RAJAB	HIGH COURT,KAMPALA METROPOLITAN

43	SENIOR REGIONAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEER (CIVIL)	MPYANGU SAMUEL NATUDE	ENGINEERING & TECHNICAL SERVICES
44	SENIOR REGIONAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEER (CIVIL)	OLET ARTHUR	ENGINEERING & TECHNICAL SERVICES
45	SENIOR REGIONAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEER (CIVIL)	SERUKWAYA SOLOMON SHAKY	ENGINEERING & TECHNICAL SERVICES

S/No.	TITLE	IN POST
1	ACCOUNTANT	3
2	ARCHITECT	1
3	ASSISTANT SECRETARY	3
4	CLERK OF WORKS	2
5	CLIENT CARE OFFICER	3
6	COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER/PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER	6
7	COMPUTER PROGRAMMER	3
8	COURT ADMINISTRATOR	4
9	ECONOMIST	4
10	ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	1
11	HUMAN RESOURCE OFFICER	3
12	ICT MAINTENANCE OFFICER	1
13	ICT OFFICER	1
14	INTERNAL AUDITOR	1
15	INVENTORY MANAGEMENT OFFICER	2
16	LIBRARIAN	6
17	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	1
18	OFFICE SUPERVISOR	72
19	PERSONAL SECRETARY	39
20	PHOTOGRAPHER	1
21	POLICY ANALYST	1
22	PROCUREMENT OFFICER	2
23	QUANTITY SURVEYOR	1
24	RECORDS OFFICER	5



25	STATISTICIAN	7
26	SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATORS	54
27	TRAINING OFFICER	1
28	TRANSCRIBER	39
29	ASSISTANT ENGINEERING OFFICER	13
30	ASSISTANT INVENTORY OFFICER	2
31	ASSISTANT RECORDS OFFICER	19
32	COMPUTER OPERATOR	2
33	COURT CLERK/INTERPRETER	314
34	SENIOR ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT	11
35	SENIOR CLERICAL OFFICER	1
36	STENOGRAPHER SECRETARY	55
37	ASSISTANT COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER(FRONT DESK)	1
38	STORES ASSISTANT	1
39	ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN	3
40	POOL STENOGRAPHERS	10
41	ASSISTANT COMPUTER OPERATOR	1
42	DATA ENTRY CLERK	23
43	ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT	20
44	LIBRARY ASSISTANT	1
45	CLERICAL OFFICER	80
46	ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT	10
47	TELEPHONE OPERATOR	2
48	OFFICE TYPISTS	56
49	RECORDS ASSISTANT	81
50	DRIVER	225
51	OFFICE ATTENDANT	263
52	PROCESS SERVER	339
53	ASKARI	10



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