



African Centre for Treatment and
Rehabilitation of Torture Victims (ACTV)

Contributing Towards a **TORTURE-FREE WORLD**

Before



After

Annual Report 2013

Chairperson's Message

Eng. Dr. Moses Musaazi
Chairperson, Board of Directors



Dear partners and friends, on behalf of the Board, Management and Staff, it is with great pleasure that I present to you the 2013 African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims (ACTV) Annual Report.

In 2013, we continued to fulfill our mandate of providing Holistic Quality Treatment and Rehabilitation to Survivors of Torture at both our Centre's located in Gulu and Kampala. Survivors of Torture were able to specifically access; Medical Treatment, Nursing Care, Psychological Rehabilitation, Psychosocial Counseling, Legal advice and Specialized Treatment.

The current Social-Economic and Political environment in Uganda and the neighbouring states in the Great Lakes region continues to be characterized by instability which has contributed to displacement of populations accompanied by increased incidences of Torture. In 2013, 34% of the total ACTV registered clientele were Refugees and Asylum seekers from the Neighbouring States with the majority from the Eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Therefore, I call upon stakeholders to support initiatives that are in place or on-going to improve on the conditions being experienced in these states to stem the refugee influx.

We presented a Petition to the Parliament of Uganda on Compensation to Survivors – ACTV and it's fellow Coalition Against Torture (CAT) members, UHRC and UNOHCHR petitioned the Speaker of Parliament in light of the delayed compensations and outstanding compensation claims of more than UGX 3 billion to contribute to access to justice for the claimants and their families. There is need establish mechanisms to follow-up with the Parliament on this issue to ensure that it is pushed

to its logical conclusion for the benefit of Torture Survivors.

It should also be of great interest to stakeholders and the Public that some of the laws passed by the Parliament of Uganda in 2013 pose a great threat to the Human Rights Status of our Country. Some of the provisions in the Public Order Management Act and the Anti-Homosexuality Act are a recipe for Human Rights Abuse. For example, the Anti-Pornography Act 2013 has been greatly misinterpreted by the public causing the recent public undressing of women in Uganda. Therefore, there is need for concerted efforts from the Civil Society together with other stakeholders to seek redress or amendments to some of those provisions.

Lastly, we have accomplished a lot together in 2013 but still need to pursue the realization of the ACTV Vision and Mission in unison so as to continue making a difference towards our quest of “A World Free from Torture”.

Chief Executive Officer's Message

Samuel Herbert Nsubuga
Chief Executive Officer



On behalf of the Board of ACTV, my fellow staff and on my own behalf I thank you all without exception of being part of our achievements in 2013.

2013 was a year where we continued our quest to rid the world of torture by dealing with the ACTV Strategic objectives namely holistic care or treatment and rehabilitation of survivors of torture, both Ugandans and Refugees; advocacy against torture generally trainings and awareness sessions with the security agencies, community leaders, health workers and the media and in particular, the dissemination of the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act, 2012 or Anti-Torture Law; research and documentation and organisational strengthening.

In 2013 we reached the mid-point of the ACTV Strategic Plan [2011-2015] and we have already exceeded the projected mid-point target of survivors of torture who have been registered as clients both at the ACTV-Kampala and ACTV-Gulu Medical Centres. The stream of Refugees seeking for our services has continued to grow proportionately more than the Ugandans due to the never ending conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo and currently the crisis in Southern Sudan. There is need for increased intervention by way of more outreaches not only in the urban refugee camps but also in the local communities to take our services closer to the people.

Regarding advocacy against torture, following the enactment into law of the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act, 2012 our main focus in 2013 was to develop a road map and action plan for implementation of this Act or Anti-Torture Law. Together with our stakeholders in Civil Society, the Uganda Human Rights Commission, the Association for the Prevention of Torture and the three arms of government, the Judiciary,

the Legislature and the Executive this Road map was developed and is now being followed in order to effectively disseminate and implement this Act.

In terms of Research, ACTV did a study “Estimating the Socio-Economic effects of Torture in Uganda” and it was to find out if the compensation awarded to survivors of torture is commensurate to the effects of torture to the survivor. Unfortunately this is not the case; it is way below what they deserve according to this Research study and this report was shared with the Speaker of the Parliament of Uganda to advocate for a speedy process regarding compensation which is in most cases delayed and now stands at at least three billion Uganda shillings outstanding due to those whose Human Rights have been violated.

In the area of Documentation, the Digital Management Information System is now in place in both the Gulu and Kampala ACTV centres and this will greatly enhance report writing including analysis leading to emphasis on relaying outcomes and impact of our interventions to not only us but to also our numerous stakeholders for improved delivery of our services. Organisational strengthening has also been done by way of capacity building of staff majorly in terms of short courses and participation in workshops and seminars, both local and international. A Salary Survey was also done to find out if ACTV’s remuneration and benefits was commensurate with the market and adjustments to match the market were done accordingly.

In a nutshell, the outcomes of 2013 were recovery and higher levels of functioning of survivors of torture who received our services, enhancement of knowledge and attitudes towards Torture among our stakeholders by majorly advocating the Anti-Torture law and self-sustainability of a number of groups in Northern Uganda of women survivors of torture in terms of livelihoods.

Let me once again without exception thank our Development Partners, members of the Coalition Against Torture, the Uganda Human Rights Commission, the Civil society fraternity, our stakeholders in the Justice, Law and Order sector, the Parliament of Uganda and the Executive for making it possible to realise our mandate in 2013.

Special thanks also goes to the Board of ACTV and my fellow staff for without you it would not have been possible to fulfill what we had laid out to do in 2013, I remain eternally grateful.

With Gratitude to our Development Partners

Without the generous Support of our Development Partners, the work of ACTV would have been challenging to overcome. We would like to express our sincerest gratitude to you all for generously contributing to our activities. Human Rights promotion and protection is faced with several challenges and torture remains one of the most reported human rights violations in Uganda.

Therefore we are very thankful to our Development Partners for their continued support of this just and noble cause.

The following Development Partners supported ACTV in 2013:-

DGF	Democratic Governance Facility
EU	European Union.
SRT	Sigrid Rausing Trust
FGHR	Fund for Global Human Rights
OSIEA	Open Society Initiative for Eastern Africa
IRCT	International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims
UNVFVT	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture
CVT	Center for Victims of Torture

Our arms remain wide open to any other Development Partner that would like to Make a contribution to our work.

Our contact details are:

Chief Executive Officer

African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims (ACTV)

Block No. 39, Plot 113 Owen Road (off Tufnell Drive), Kamwokya

P.O. Box 6108 Kampala, Uganda

Tel: +256 312 263918/312 263620

Fax: +256 312 263919

Email: actv@actvuganda.org; ceo@actvuganda.org

Web: www.actvuganda.org

Table of Contents

Message from the Chairperson	iii
Message from the Chief Executive Officer	v
Table of contents	ix
List of Tables	x
List of Graphs	xi
Acronyms	xii
Executive Summary	xiv
Introduction	1
1.0 Provision of Quality Holistic Treatment and Rehabilitation to Survivors of Torture	1
1.1 Registration and Access to Holistic Rehabilitation Services in 2013	1
1.1.1 Registration by Service Centre	2
1.1.2 Client Registration Trends	2
1.1.3 Gender Composition of Clientele in 2013	4
1.1.4 Age Stratification of New Clients in 2013	4
1.1.5 Nationalities of Clients Served	5
1.1.6 Alleged Perpetrators(Source- ACTV MIS 2013)	6
1.1.7 Client Reviews:	8
1.1.8 Client Stratification by Site of Contact	8
1.2 Corrective services offered	11
1.2.1 Physiotherapy Services	11
1.2.2 Psycho-trauma Services(Source- ACTV MIS 2013)	13
1.2.3 Psycho-social Support:	14
1.2.4 Referrals for Specialised Care outside ACTV Medical Centres	16
1.2.5 Expert Witness Summons at the Uganda Human Rights Commission	17
1.2.6 Legal Services	18
2.0 Advocating for the Prevention of Torture and Provision of Services to Survivors of Torture	19

2.1 Community Awareness and Sensitization	20
2.2 Media Activities and Campaigns	22
2.3 Anti-Torture and Human Rights Events	24
2.3.1 UN Day in Support of Torture Victims 26th June 2013	24
2.3.2 Media Campaigns	26
2.4 Networking: Conferences, Workshops and Meetings	30
3.0 Research and Documentation	35
3.1 Research Report about Costs of Torture	35
3.2 Documentation of clients	35
4.0 Strengthening the Institutional Capacity of ACTV	36
4.1 Institutional governance	36
4.2 Programmatic and Financial Accountability	36
4.3 Skilling and Enhancing Staff Competencies	37
4.5 Human Resources	38
5.0 Financial Report Summary for the Period January-December 2013	39
6.0 Outcomes, Lessons Learnt and Challenges	41
6.1 Outcomes	41
6.2 Lessons Learnt	42
6.3 Challenges	42
7.0 Way forward	44
Appendices	45

List of Tables

Table 1: Annual client registration Kampala. 2013	2
Table 2: Annual client registration, Gulu, 2013	2
Table 3: 2013-Client registration by gender, 2013	4
Table 4: Client registration by age at centres, 2013.....	4
Table 5: Alleged perpetrators by centre of service, 2013	7
Table 6: Summary of client service by site of contact, 2013	9

Table 7: Prison visits conducted in 2013	10
Table 8: Referral to ACTV from partners and other sources, 2013	11
Table 9: Physiotherapy appliances issued in 2013	12
Table 10: Individual recipients of psycho-trauma rehabilitation services, 2013 .	14
Table 11: Psycho-social support, Gulu, 2013	14
Table 12: Psycho-social support, Kampala, 2013	15
Table 13: Referrals for specialised services, Jan-Dec 2013	17
Table 14: Community sensitisation-Kampala office, 2013	20
Table 15: Community sensitisation- Gulu office, 2013	20
Table 16: United Nations Day in Support of Torture Victims activities summary 2013	25
Table 17: United Nations Day in Support of Torture Victims public dialogue summary, 2013	29
Table 18: Board of Directors	36
Table 19: Skills and training offered in 2013	37
Table 20: ACTV staff	38
Table 21: New staff and staff who left ACTV	39
Table 22: Summary of financial statement	39

List of Graphs

Graph 1: New client registration, Jan-Dec 2013	1
Graph 2: Cumulative registration and trends, 2011-2013	3
Graph 3: Nationalities of clients	5
Graph 4: Client reviews, 2013	8
Graph 5: Clients served in prisons in 2013	9
Graph 6: Legal services, 2013	19
Graph 7: Radio programmes, 2013	23
Graph 8: Audio spot messages, 2013	24

Acronyms

ACHPR	African Commission for Human and Peoples' Rights
ACTV	African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims
APT	Association for the Prevention of Torture
ASF	Avocats Sans Frontières
CAT	Coalition against Torture
CAR	Central African Republic
CID	Criminal Investigation Department ¹
CSBAG	Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
CVT	Center for Victims of Torture
DGF	Democratic Governance Facility
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EKN	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
EU	European Union
FDLR	Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda
FGHR	Fund for Global Human Rights
GOVT	Government
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HURIFO	Human Rights Focus
HURINET-U	Human Rights Network-Uganda
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IPIP	Istanbul Protocol Implementation Project
IRCT	International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims
JLOS	Justice Law and Order Sector
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service

¹ Now CIID: Criminal Intelligence and Investigations Department of the Uganda Police

KIOS	The Finnish NGO Foundation for Human Rights
LAB	Laboratory
LAP	Local Administration Police
LASPNET	Legal Aid Service Providers' Network
LDU	Local Defence Unit
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MIS	Management Information System
MoJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
NEURO	Neurosurgeon
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NTV	Nation Television
OC	Officer in charge
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
OSIEA	Open Society Initiative for Eastern Africa
RRU	Rapid Response Unit of Police – now the Special Investigations Unit (SIU)
SOT	Survivors of Torture
SPC	Special Police Constable
UGX	Uganda shilling
UHRC	Uganda Human Rights Commission
UPF	Uganda Police Force
UPS	Uganda Prisons Service
UPDF	Uganda Peoples Defence Forces
UPRM	Universal Periodical Review Mechanism
UNCAT	United Nations Convention against Torture
UNNGOF	Uganda National NGO Forum
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNOHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNVFVT	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture
UROL	Urologist
VCCU	Violent Crime Crack Unit

Executive Summary

African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims (ACTV) is reporting progress of Year 3 in implementing its five-year Strategic Plan (2011-2015) in support of survivors of torture. This plan aims to provide holistic treatment and rehabilitation services to survivors of torture by the state, security agencies and armed groups in Uganda through four interventions, namely the provision of holistic treatment and rehabilitation services to survivors of torture; advocating for the prevention of torture and provision of services to survivors of torture; research and documentation; and strengthening the institutional capacity of ACTV. ACTV activities are majorly implemented in some districts in the northern and central regions of Uganda; these activities are coordinated by a team of professionals based at the two established centres in Kampala city and Gulu district. The activities are implemented in collaboration with Partners in Civil Society, Government and our Development Partners.

Achievements

This report presents key achievements along with the challenges encountered during the course of implementation. ACTV focused on the delivery of better quality holistic services to survivors of torture through building on the achievements and best practices of the previous years, as well as strengthening its relationship with the Government of Uganda and other relevant stakeholders. This provided a foundation for a strong advocacy programme and the provision of holistic care services to more survivors of torture than the planned target, and other achievements, which are summarised below.

- **Provided 1663 survivors of torture with quality holistic care services:** ACTV registered a 24.4% increase in the number of survivors of torture who accessed holistic services from 2012 to 2013 and this included medical treatment, physiological treatment and rehabilitation, psychological rehabilitation, psycho-social counselling and legal advice. Forty-five per cent of the clients were female. Specifically,
 - 457 (123 female, 334 male) new clients received physiotherapy at both the Kampala and Gulu service centres.
 - 401 (257 female, 144 male) new clients accessed psycho-trauma services.
 - 1006 (643 female, 363 male) new clients accessed psycho-social support.
 - 363 (44 female, 319 male) clients were provided with legal services. Medical treatment was one of the quality services received.

- **Presented a petition to Parliament on compensation to survivors:** ACTV, with its Partners in the Coalition against Torture (CAT), the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) and the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR), petitioned the Speaker of Parliament in the light of the delayed compensations and outstanding compensation claims amounting to more than UGX 3 billion, to contribute to access to justice for the claimants and their families.
- **Conducted security and community awareness sessions:** A total of 931 (53% female) resource persons from the Uganda Police Force (UPF), the Uganda Prisons Service (UPS) and community leaders were reached and enlightened about the new law on torture, its implementation, as well as the consequences of torture, with the aim of enhancing their knowledge, and changing their attitudes and practices when dealing with this abuse. This process was conducted through a series of awareness sessions facilitated by ACTV staff and resource persons.
- **Research study:** ACTV successfully completed and disseminated a research study on estimating the socio-economic costs of torture in Uganda. This study provided a framework for understanding the direct and indirect socio-economic effects of torture on human beings, thus providing a platform for determining compensation to survivors of torture. The study has also contributed to the strengthening of torture prevention interventions through the provision of new literature on especially understanding its costs on socio-economic development.
- **Provided expert witnesses at the Uganda Human Rights Commission tribunals:** ACTV was able to successfully respond to 90 notices issued by the UHRC to provide expert witnesses during tribunal hearings for survivors of torture.
- **ACTV 20th anniversary:** ACTV celebrated 20 years of positive contribution towards a world free from torture.

Challenges

Despite the above accomplishments, ACTV encountered various challenges during the course of implementation.

- **Untested anti-torture law:** From the time of its enactment and gazetting as law to-date, the anti-torture law is still on the shelves with no successful litigation registered yet.
- **Unpaid compensations:** As highlighted in the 26th June commemoration focus of 2013, an outstanding bill of over UGX 3 billion is outstanding to various SOTs.

- **Resource constraints:** The planned available resources, both financial and human, were tremendously stretched as ACTV had to make available services to more survivors than what it had envisaged. This was a result of the civil strife and political unrest in the neighbouring countries, which led to an influx of refugees and asylum-seekers mainly from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), a significant number of whom were survivors of torture.

Reduction in funding: Financing specific to treatment and rehabilitation is dwindling with a focus on prevention through advocacy. Livelihood support for rehabilitated and recovering survivors is needed yet not easily accessible.

About ACTV



ACTV is a torture treatment and rehabilitation centre established in Uganda in 1993. ACTV offers comprehensive holistic treatment and rehabilitation services to survivors of torture perpetrated by state, security agencies and armed groups. ACTV is accredited by the Ministry of Health to operate a health centre providing physical and psychological care to survivors of torture and is also accredited to the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT) which has a membership of over 140 independent torture treatment centres, in over 70 countries and is headquartered in Copenhagen, Denmark.



Vision

A World Free from Torture.



Mission.

ACTV exists to provide quality holistic care to survivors of torture from the state, security agencies and armed groups.



Core Values

- Teamwork
- Integrity
- Professionalism
- Compassion



Strategic Objectives

In fulfillment of our mandate, ACTV is guided by a comprehensive five year strategic plan. The Strategic

Objectives guiding the programming and implementation of ACTV programmes and whose results and effects this report captures are:

1. Provision of quality comprehensive holistic treatment and rehabilitation services to survivors

of torture to include physical, psychological, psychosocial rehabilitation and legal advice offered to newly registered clients and reviews for the continuing clients.

2. Advocating for the prevention of torture and provision of services to survivors of torture.
3. Having Research studies and developing and documenting new empirical information and knowledge on torture, trends on torture and documenting best practices in the delivery of services.
4. Strengthening the institutional and organizational capacity of ACTV to deliver on her mandate. Develop internal capacity of ACTV leadership and management to effectively play their roles.

Introduction

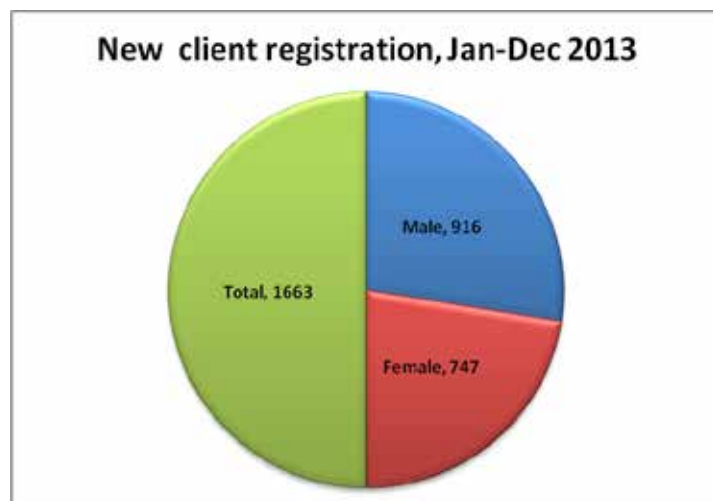
The year 2013 marks three years into the current Strategic Plan 2011-2015 that is guiding ACTV's delivery of holistic and rehabilitation services to survivors of torture. ACTV also marked 20 years of service to survivors of torture in 2013. There was a realisation of the need to focus on the quality of services rendered as well as widening the scope of information and knowledge about torture. With more clients served, ACTV has made much closer progress towards the five-year target of 5,000 new individual clients than it had anticipated, as reflected in an internal mid-strategic plan review.

1.0 Provision of Quality Holistic Treatment and Rehabilitation to Survivors of Torture

1.1 Registration and Access to Holistic Rehabilitation Services in 2013

In the reporting year, ACTV provided holistic care services to 1663 persons with reviews of 1772 individual survivors of torture (SOTs). The said clients were diagnosed and received treatment for physiological and psychological conditions including, but not limited to, medical treatment, psycho-social and psychological counselling and legal advice, with appropriate external referrals for specialised services which ACTV could not provide. The following graphs and tables are representative of the clients who received holistic care, treatment and rehabilitation services at ACTV in 2013.

Graph 1: New client registration, Jan-Dec 2013



(Source: ACTV MIS 2013)

With 1663 clients registered in 2013, there is a noticeable 326 increase or 24.4% from the 1337 of 2012. This is attributed to the widening of the outreach programme and the recent political instability in the neighbouring countries, especially the M23 insurrection in the DRC and, to some extent, the relatively late explosion of political tension in South Sudan. All the SOTs from these two countries have sought services at the two ACTV service centres in 2013.

1.1.1 Registration by service centre

In 2013, the Gulu and Kampala centres registered the 1663 clients as shown hereunder:

Table 1: Annual client registration, Kampala, 2013

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	%
Male	22	21	72	63	105	53	35	19	12	20	18	1	441	54
Female	22	40	31	22	41	33	62	32	16	38	31	2	370	46
Total	44	61	103	85	146	86	97	51	28	58	49	3	811	100

(Source: ACTV MIS 2013)

Table 2: Annual client registration, Gulu, 2013

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	%
Male	0	54	64	52	43	1	79	67	77	19	18	1	475	56
Female	0	47	4	98	17	0	28	42	67	72	2	0	377	44
Total	0	101	68	150	60	1	107	109	144	91	20	1	852	100

(Source: ACTV MIS 2013)

The information above indicates that there is minimal difference between the Kampala and Gulu centres in terms of numbers registered in 2013. The number of male clients in both centres is still higher than that of females.

1.1.2 Client registration trends

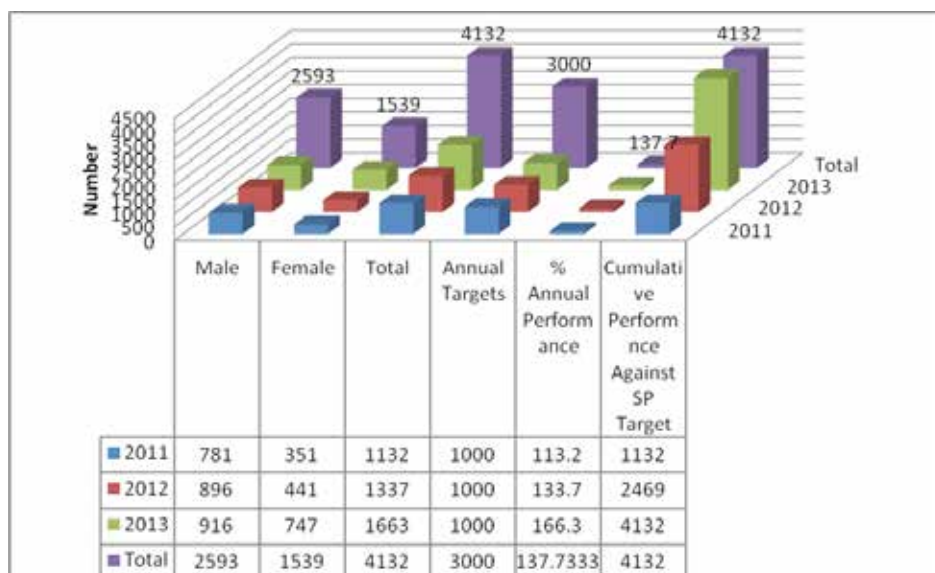
Just like in the first two years of the Strategic Plan, the annual performance target of 1000 clients was surpassed and the number of male clients was higher than that of female clients.

Like the first two years of the 2011-2015 Strategic Plan, 2013 saw an increase in the number of clients served. This incremental performance in numbers sadly affirmed the continued presence of torture in various forms in Uganda and its neighbourhood

and underlines the need for advocacy, research for longer-term interventions to address the challenge while critically emphasising and justifying the need for remedial treatment services in the short and mid-term. Since a lot of focus is accorded to advocacy, the case for treatment cannot be overemphasised as the need is prevalent, and in some instances increasing.

Graph 2 below shows the ever-increasing number of persons who needed and received holistic care that included, but was not limited to, medical diagnosis and appropriate treatment, an assortment of sundries and accessories, assorted drugs to manage physical and psychological conditions, counselling services, physiotherapy, socio –economic and livelihood support.

Graph 2: Cumulative registration and trends, 2011-2013



(Source: ACTV MIS 2013)

From Graph 2 it can be seen that the five-year Strategic Plan will most likely be attained in 2014, with overshoots envisaged by 2015.

1.1.3 Gender composition of clientele in 2013

Table 3: Client registration by gender, 2013

Year	Male	Female	Total
2011	781	351	1,132
2012	896	441	1,337
2013	916	747	1,663

(Source: ACTV MIS 2013)

The ratio of female to male clients accessing ACTV services in 2013 narrowed, a pointer to the existence of more female SOTs due to increased awareness about the services in the communities and better documentation when compared to 2011 and 2012.

1.1.4 Age stratification of new clients in 2013

The demographic analysis of clients registered in 2013 pointed to most SOTs lying between the ages of 18-55, the most productive period in one's lifetime. Though the biggest number of clients served fell within the ages of 19-65, the figures in the age group 0-18 and 76-85 are representative of the non-discriminatory nature of torture and its perpetrators. This was mostly evident in the conflict and post-conflict situations in the countries of origin of these clients as captured in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Client registration by age at centres

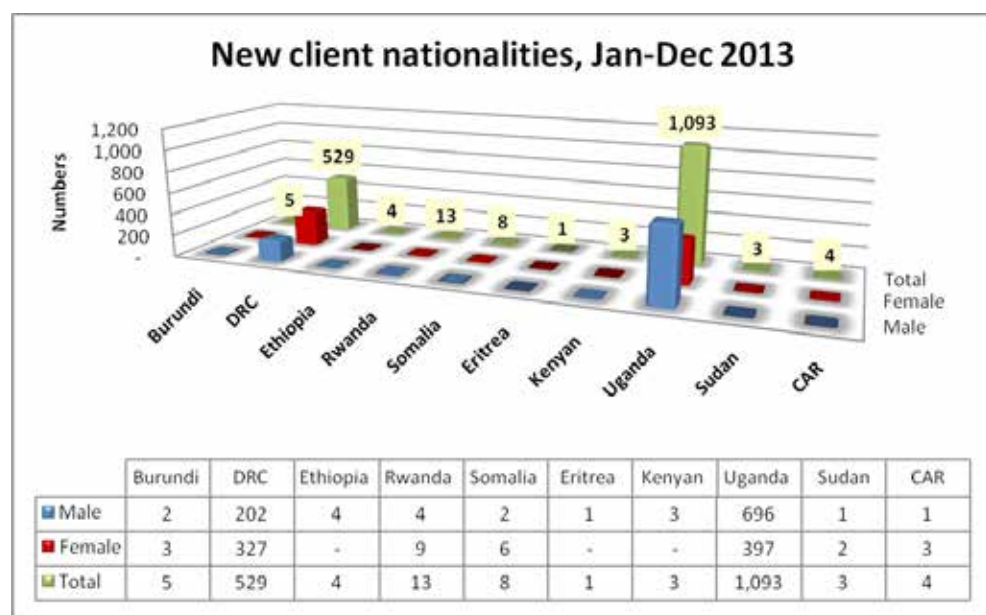
Client registration by age grouping						
Range	Gulu			Kampala		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-9	0	0	0	7	4	11
10-18	22	4	26	25	37	62
19-25	91	41	132	134	81	215
26-35	156	118	274	170	130	300
36-45	102	76	178	69	90	159
46-55	72	73	145	24	22	46
56-65	22	46	68	9	6	15
66-75	10	11	21	3	0	3
76-85	0	1	1	0	0	0
DK	0	7	7	0	0	0
	475	377	852	441	370	811

The various ages documented above came with varying treatment and counselling needs while posing different livelihood challenges for the caretakers and support mechanism, and creating programming challenges that need to be addressed for the holistic rehabilitation to be complete.

1.1.5 Nationalities of clients served

The bulk of the clients served in 2013 were Africans, mainly from the African Great Lakes region, including Congolese (DRC), Ethiopians, Eritreans, Kenyans, Tanzanians, Burundians, Rwandans, with the majority coming from within Uganda. Others came from the rest of Africa and the sub-Saharan region outside the Great Lakes region.

Graph 3: Nationalities of clients, 2013



(Source: ACTV MIS 2013)

As shown in Graph 3 above, Ugandans made up more than half the number of new clients (65.7%) registered. This could be attributed to the increased awareness about the services available through intensified community and media outreach for information. It could also be attributed to an increase in violent actions by citizens and law enforcement agents in the face of increased activism, protests and law enforcement operations that characterised the first half of 2013. The intervention in Mityana, in conjunction with Oxfam, also increased the number of Ugandans served, with a great number of victims of torture arising from land-related violence served in the area. The Congolese from the DRC came second, which can be explained by

their saturation of the urban refugee settlements where the ACTV outreach strategy was strong and very regular. The instability in the DRC, characterised by the scale of violence witnessed in 2013, further underscores their huge numbers in Uganda, in which they took refuge as they fled the violence.

1.1.6 Alleged perpetrators

From the registration it was determined that the alleged perpetrators of torture varied according to country of origin and the nature of the reason for torture. Nevertheless, state agencies, security operatives and militia associated with the state in the various jurisdictions accounted for the bulk of allegations of torture, as documented below, in 2013. Even though the LRA war ended ACTV still provides services to those who are still suffering Psychological trauma and these are accessed by having community outreaches in the rural areas of Northern Uganda. The LRA has therefore continued to top the list of alleged perpetrators in our context.

The data below shows that the enactment of a law on torture was not a strong enough deterrent to scale down the practice among state actors. This is a pointer to the need for further efforts in sensitisation and information dissemination among the state actors.

The need to test the anti-torture law cannot be overemphasised under the circumstances, with the resultant convictions, if obtained, laying the ground for further litigation and probably constituting robust deterrents to potential perpetrators. This is a phase in implementation that is worthy of a lot of focus now and in the future.

The table below illustrates the alleged Perpetrators as claimed by the SOTs served in ACTV -Gulu and ACTV Kampala

Table 5: Alleged perpetrators by centre of service, 2013

Alleged Perpetrator	Gulu			Kampala		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Lord's Resistance Army	192	317	509	1	0	1
VCCU (RRU)	4	0	4	25	0	25
<i>Kattikiro</i>	11	0	11	1	0	1
Crime preventers	9	0	9	9	0	9
Uganda Police Force (UPF)	167	25	192	155	25	180
UPDF (Army)	42	23	65	3	0	3
Chieftaincy of Military Intelligence (CMI)	0	0	0	0	1	1
Local Defence Units	3	0	3	2	0	2
Prison warders/wardresses	10	3	13	9	1	10
Karimojong raiders	2	0	2	0	0	0
Local Council	28	13	41	10	2	12
DRC militia	0	0	0	100	132	232
M23	0	0	0	86	131	217
Nkunda militia	0	0	0	11	19	30
FDLR	0	0	0	5	9	14
Mai Mai	0	0	0	15	10	25
<i>Interahamwe</i>	1	0	1	2	11	13
Ethiopian government	0	0	0	3	0	3
Eritrean government	0	0	0	1	0	1
CAR government	0	0	0	1	2	3
Burundi Police	0	0	0	3	2	5
Sudanese militia	0	0	0	1	1	2
Security unspecified	2	0	2	10	12	22
Total	471	381	852	453	358	811

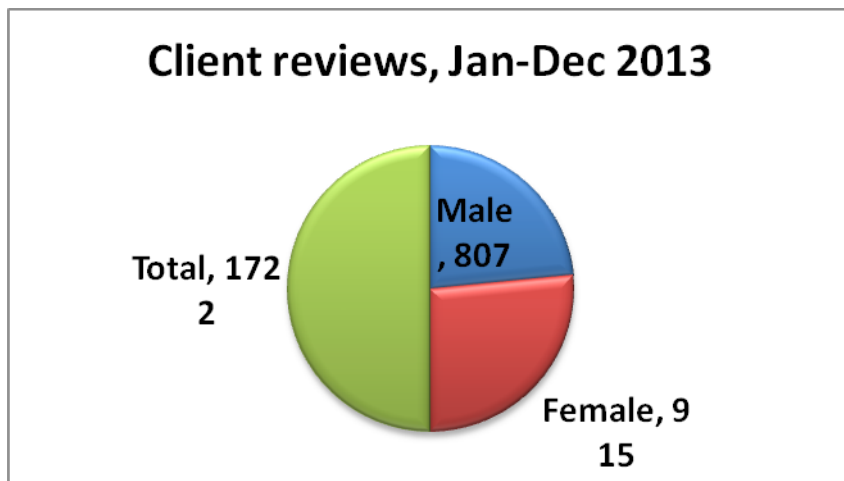
(Source: ACTV MIS 2013)

1.1.7 Client reviews

A combination of the new and old clients regularly received services in the course of 2013 as the long-term nature of their injuries, attendant conditions and psychological challenges required regular review. The reviews served to monitor progress and aid in the administration of appropriate corrective therapies physiologically and psychologically at different levels of treatment. This was done both at the centre clinics and through the outreach strategy in the community, inclusive of community outreach and visits to client homes to improve access and aid full recovery.

In 2013, 1772 clients received reviews for various conditions as captured below.

Graph 4: Client reviews, 2013



(Source: ACTV MIS 2013)

1.1.8 Client stratification by site of contact

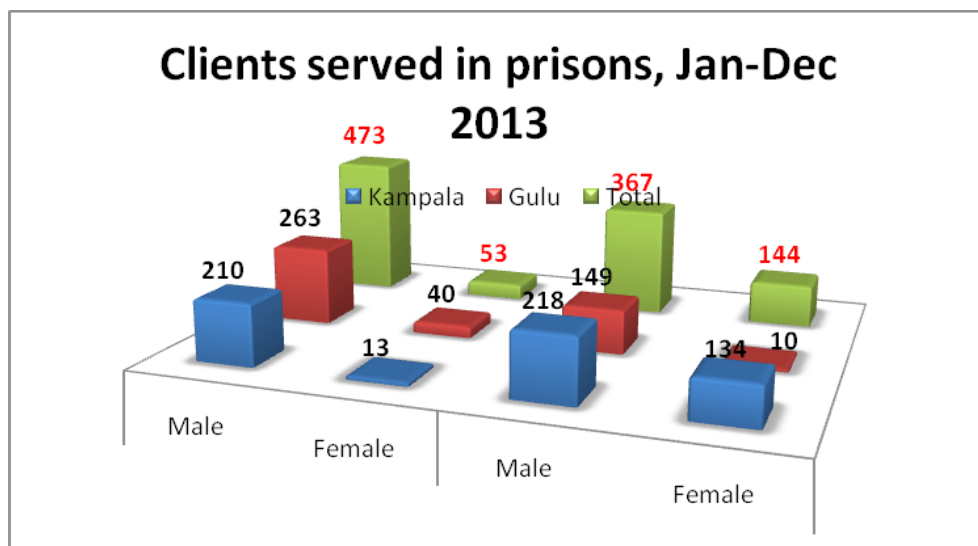
The 1663 new clients served in 2013 were accessed from different locations through the ACTV outreach strategy that involved forays into communities. This complements centre-based care through which the pre-establishment of the presence of SOTs was done through research and information-gathering prior to starting an outreach centre. The outreach strategy also involved a partnership with the Uganda Prisons Service that saw ACTV accessing inmates for holistic care in the different parts of Uganda as planned and permitted by resources in a given year.

Table 6: Summary of client service by site of contact

Site of Contact	Gulu			Kampala		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Prison visits	263	40	290	210	13	223
Community outreach	207	332	539	44	54	98
Referrals	1	3	4	181	295	476
Self walk-ins	10	19	19	6	8	14
Totals	481	394	852	441	370	811

Prison visits

Our partnership with the Uganda Prisons Service has grown over time and enabled us to access SOTs in their custody. Notably, these numbers do not entirely reflect SOTs tortured by the Uganda Prisons Service but include those in their custody tortured prior to or after incarceration but who have been accessed within the prison premises as clarified by the list of perpetrators in Table 7 above. Nevertheless, efforts to completely rid prison cells of inhumane treatment manifest in the few complaints registered were needed to augment the gains registered to-date.

Graph 5: Clients served in prisons in 2013

(Source: ACTV MIS 2013)

Table 7: Prison visits conducted in 2013

Kampala Office						
	New clients			Old clients		
Prison Name	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bushenyi Central Prison	38	7	45	26	0	26
Masafu Prison	27	1	28	0	0	0
Nakasongola Prison	39	4	43	34	1	35
Kigo Prison Farm	40	0	35	32	0	32
Jinja Remand Prison	66	1	67	42	0	42
Total Kampala	210	13	218	134	1	135
Gulu Office						
Gulu Central	40	19	59	50	9	59
Lira Central Prison	67	3	70	0	0	0
Lugore Gov't Prison Farm	2	0	2	15	0	15
Patongo Gov't Prison Farm	47	1	48	21	1	22
Kitgum Central Prison	3	0	3	2	0	2
Oyam Prison	32	0	32	25	0	25
Apac Gov't Prison Farm	37	4	41	18	0	18
Loro Gov't Prison Farm	35	0	35	18	0	18
Total Gulu	263	27	290	149	10	159
Annual Total (K'la and Gulu)	473	40	508	283	11	294

(Source: ACTV MIS)**External referrals to ACTV for services**

The SOTs served were referred to ACTV by different partners in the course of being provided with various services. Our notable partners and centres of reference away from the walk-in clients in 2013 are shown in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Referral to ACTV from partners and other sources, 2013

Partner	No: of Clients referred to ACTV
HIAS - Rubaga	23
HIAS – Nsambya	22
Camp Leader	1
HIAS	63
UHRC	11
Refugee Law Project	111
Uganda Prison Aid Foundation	2
Self /friend	14
Jesuit Refugee Service	229
InterAid	1
PPDR	6
PADEAP	5
Human Rights Centre Uganda	1
Peer support worker- Makindye	2
Bondeko refugee centre	38
FHRI	3
HURINET	2
Muslim Centre for Justice and Law (MCJL)	1

(Source: ACTV MIS 2013)

NB: The table above comprises only partners and organisations that referred clients to ACTV in 2013.

1.2 Corrective Services Offered

All the 1663 clients mentioned received holistic treatment services in the year 2013. The breakdown of specialised services provided to the clients under the holistic package is detailed below:

1.2.1 Physiotherapy services

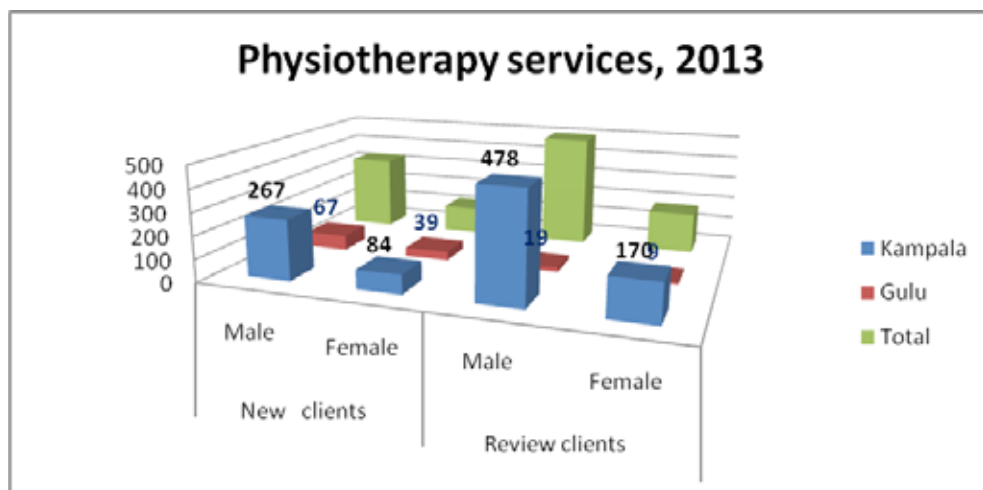
Where physical methods of torture occurred, mortal impairments to clients were common, necessitating corrective therapies to enable limb and other body-part movement. This was provided through the administration of physiotherapy, a constitutive part of holistic care at ACTV. In the reporting year, 457 (334 male, 123 female) new clients received physiotherapy at both the Kampala and Gulu service

centres with reviews of 694 cases (497 male, 197 female) clients for improvement in the mortal functionality of their bodies.

With this service, the reduction in pain associated with movement and the functionality of body parts such as limbs, the vertebral column, and other body parts crucial to the movement of clients was addressed.

This came with the need to provide assorted physiotherapy equipment to aid in the recovery process. In 2013, a number of appliances were provided to the clients at both centres as reported in the table below.

Graph 8: Physiotherapy, 2013



(Source: ACTV MIS 2013)

Table 9: Physiotherapy appliances issued in 2013

APPLIANCES	MALES	FEMALES	Total
Thoracolumbar corset	2	2	4
Lumbar sacral corset	6	2	8
Crutches	9	5	14
Cock up splint	1	0	1
Knee brace	1	0	1
Elbow crutches	6	3	9
Auxiliary crutches	5	2	7
Shoe raise	1	0	1
Total	31	14	45

(Source: ACTV MIS 2013)

From the diagnosis, complaints and symptoms observed, the common complaints by client recipients of physiotherapy were: joint stiffness, back pain, painful lower limbs, multiple joint pains, chest pain, pelvic inflammatory diseases, prolapsed intervertebral discs, paralysis of the lower limbs, general body pain and fractures of the lower limbs.

Fourteen of the clients visiting the physiotherapy unit received rehabilitative counselling to cater for the mental aspect of the pain and ensuing treatment.

1.2.2 Psycho-trauma services

The grave nature of the torture experiences of clients treated at ACTV resulted in serious mental health challenges that severely impacted the social and occupational functioning of the torture survivors. Examples of those challenges were: memory intrusions, dissociative episodes, heightened fear responses, nightmares, compulsive avoidance of places or persons or situations, distorted perception, depersonalisation, sexual disorders, sequelae of anxieties and depression.

The clinical psychologist and trauma counsellor at ACTV addressed those conditions through sets of talk and expressive therapies to reduce symptoms and/or the severity of the conditions, to improve coping and resilience, to cause healing and to restore the functionality of the clients.

During the year, psychological services were offered to 401 individual clients in 606 sessions. A number of the 401 clients were attended to in psychological assessment sessions. Some of them (about 40% of the assessed clients) did not qualify for further psychological services and were referred to other team members and/or externally to other partners immediately after assessments. Reasons for referral included, but were not limited to, practical needs like food and accommodation, school fees for children, medical and legal needs and severe psychoses that required hospitalisation. Those who needed psychological services (about 60% of the assessed clients) were reviewed in 202 sessions and 70% of them, especially those who had between 5 and 8 sessions, improved significantly to functional levels; over 60% had no significant need for continued psychological counselling and were discharged by the end of the year.

Table 10: Individual recipients of psycho-trauma rehabilitation services, 2013

Month	Statistics		Total
	Female	Male	
January	6	3	9
February	11	24	35
March	41	11	52
April	41	27	68
May	22	15	37
June	35	23	58
July	25	12	37
August	28	11	39
September	17	6	23
October	16	7	23
November	8	3	11
December	7	2	9
Total	257	144	401

(Source: ACTV MIS 2013)**1.2.3 Psycho-social support**

While the medical treatment addressed the physiological pain and conditions of the clientele, the psycho-social addressed the mental adjustments to the new social realities that confront SOTs daily. The social workers in Kampala and Gulu daily dealt with concerns of adjustment to new environments, loss of livelihoods and self-worth, all occasioned by the occurrence of torture. From screening to enrolment for services, the clients were taken through therapeutic counselling over time to build the individual to social competence all over again. In 2013, of the 1663 clients received, several required and were referred to the social workers for various interventions, as captured in the tables below.

The two service centres in Gulu and Kampala handled various interventions in psycho-social support as stratified below.

Table 11: Psycho-social support, Gulu

Services	Male	Female	Total
Screened	287	295	582
Assessed and counselled	56	62	118
Reviewed	57	69	126
Referred to other service providers	03	05	08
Group work	239	508	747

(Source: ACTV MIS 2013)

Table 12: Psycho-social support, Kampala

	Services	Male	Female	Total
1	Screening	8	5	13
2	Assess and counsel	51	63	114
3	Review clients	50	45	95
4	Form Social Support Groups	-	-	-
5	Refer clients	7	13	20
6	Home Based Care	3	3	6
7	Training of Peer Support Workers	5	6	11
	Total	124	135	259

(Source: ACTV MIS 2013)

The tables above indicate the long-term nature of the after-effects of torture on an individual and their social support system. Many of the SOTs require support over a long period of time after physical recovery to paddle through life. The destruction of the self, their sources of livelihood and the accompanying loss of worth and identity necessitate lengthy therapeutic engagements to adjust and obtain a certain level of normalcy.

Livelihood (La Luz Project)



The ACTV Programme Manager and social workers examining the groundnuts harvest of members of one of the livelihoods groups in northern Uganda during a follow-up visit.

With the decimation of livelihood and productive capacities an attendant outcome of torture, addressing socio-economic challenges is a programme area ACTV has taken on in the 2011-2015 plan. A livelihood project started in 2012 with funding from IRCT-La Luz saw 11 client groups benefiting from the value addition enterprises in 2013: nine groups received pairs of oxen and nine ox-ploughs and were trained in animal traction; two groups underwent training in machine use and maintenance, after which they received flour- and rice-milling machines; and all the 11 groups are engaged in agriculture and were trained in crop rotation for better yields and soil preservation to maximise productivity.



Too Okema Livelihoods group tests the milling machine with maize grain, millets, cassava and sorghum to make flour for porridge and bread.

Two ACTV Gulu social workers attended and participated in the final review meeting of the European Commission-founded project named 'Developing the capacity of IRCT member centres to deliver holistic torture rehabilitation services through south-south and south-north peer supervision and support'. The meeting took place in Brussels, Belgium.

1.2.4 Referrals for specialised care outside ACTV medical centres

A section of the SOTs handled during the years had complex physiological and psychological conditions that required more specialised support. However, it was not possible to handle such conditions because of the limitation of equipment to address

certain diagnoses and some skills and specialties in treatment at the treatment centres in Kampala and Gulu.

In 2013, 144 cases required specialised treatment in different areas as can be seen in Table 13 below.

Table 13: Referrals for specialised services, Jan-Dec 2013

	ECG	Lab	Gyn	Dent	Ortho	HIV	Scan	Surgeon	X-Ray	Physician	Total
Jan					1				2		3
Feb			3						2		5
March											0
April							2	1	2	1	6
May		2				1	2		4	1	10
June		4				6	6		6	1	23
July		4	1	1		2	1		2		11
August		10				1	13		4	2	30
September		18					6		6		30
October	1	6					5		2	1	15
November	1	3					3		2		9
December							1		1		2
Total	2	47	4	1	1	10	39	1	33	6	144

(Source: ACTV MIS 2013)

The table above represents one of the costliest areas in handling SOTs as just one service or a combination of services results in expenditure of a colossal sum of money on an individual client, depending on the need of the client in question. The need for these services was inevitable in particular cases, making the case for sustained and more resourcing of the treatment component vital, cognisant of the challenges of accessing most of these services from public health units where they are intermittent and often at times absent.

1.2.5 Expert witness summons at the Uganda Human Rights Commission

Our expertise in the documentation of cases of torture is relied upon during hearings by the UHRC to decide the complaints presented to them. In the reporting period, ACTV received 90 notices to appear before the tribunal, with 60 issued in Gulu and 30 in Kampala. Though offered by doctors, this is one area where legal and medical support interacted to advance the wellbeing of the client.

1.2.6 Legal services

To supplement the efforts of medical professionals, psychologists, counsellors and social workers in the rehabilitation process, our legal department offers expert services that aim at addressing the access to justice component for torture survivors.

In Uganda today, torture is treated as a human rights violation under Article 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda for which a victim shall seek legal redress.

Furthermore, effective 18 September 2012, the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act 2012 specifically criminalises torture and a victim shall seek redress against accused persons.

In the reporting year 2013, legal services in Gulu and Kampala entailed the following:

- Legal advice and counselling. Legal advice involved the application of legal information to the individual circumstances a person was facing. Legal advice was given face-to-face, by telephone or, in some cases, by email.
- Support with the preparation of appropriate documentation usable in court or human rights tribunals.
- Referral to appropriate providers of relevant support services that could aid in their legal challenges, such as the Professional Standard Unit of the Uganda Police Force, private advocates, UNHCR and the courts of justice.
- Providing letters of professional expertise to support claims in tribunals and courts, e.g. medical reports.
- Accompanying clients before tribunals and courts and holding watch briefs during proceedings in which clients are involved.

In the reporting year 2013, the legal services in Gulu and Kampala entailed:

Graph 6: Legal services, 2013

(Source: ACTV MIS 2013)

Our legal team also played a role in the documentation of various human rights concerns to support the advocacy at national, regional and international levels as we engaged various mechanisms in the defence of human rights.

2.0 Advocating the Prevention of Torture and Provision of Services to Survivors of Torture

Owing to the need for a reduction in acts of torture, the objectives of the advocacy strategy included interventions to address knowledge and information gaps about torture and jointly devising means of preventing the occurrence and creating appropriate referral mechanisms for service access and delivery.

The advocacy strategy involved undertaking a number of activities and a series of events, done in partnership with a number of players in the human rights and governance arena in Uganda and internationally including:

- 1) Disseminating a research study that estimated the socio-economic costs of torture in Uganda.
- 2) Conducting community awareness sessions in select communities to improve the levels of knowledge about torture to prevent its occurrence and improve access to services.
- 3) Security sensitisation sessions with the Uganda Police and Prisons to disseminate

the anti-torture law and improve on community policing initiatives as a front in curbing torture.

- 4) Radio and TV programmes, and audiovisual messages in print and broadcast media for the creation of further awareness about torture and the remedial services available.
- 5) Partnerships and networking engagements.
- 6) National, regional and international meetings, workshops and conferences to make a case for the elimination of torture in all its forms.

2.1 Community Awareness and Sensitisation

This was a strategy devised to improve community involvement in the prevention of torture, further dissemination of the anti-torture law and improvement of the civic competences of the target communities to ably participate in prevention efforts and improve access to services. In 2013, several communities in Kampala and Gulu were sensitised as shown hereunder.

Table 14: Community sensitisation- Kampala office

Community Name	Male	Female	Total
Kalerwe (Kampala)	56	38	94
Mubende (Kampala)	27	14	41
Total	83	52	135

Table 15: Community sensitisation - Gulu office

Community Name	Male	Female	Total
Aryek	65	98	163
Ngai	87	67	154
Abok	69	87	156
Layamo	87	102	189
Latin Nyer	35	52	87
Koch Goma	12	35	47
Total	355	441	796

Security awareness-prevention session for alleged state perpetrators

ACTV undertook a deliberate effort to inform and educate serving officers of the security agencies accessible to prevent acts of torture within their institutions and to enshrine a culture of zero tolerance to torture to supplement efforts of state and non-state actors. Choice of these serving officers was informed by the fact they they were frequently cited among the perpetrators. Annually, a series of information-sharing, sensitisation and prevention strategy-generating engagements were held with officers of the Police Force, Prisons and UPDF as planned.

'In training they tell us "Kanyanga" and while working they talk about human rights, it is difficult...'

Comment by a police officer during one of the sensitisation sessions.

Prior to undertaking the sensitisation sessions, a meeting on strategy and focus was held on 27 February 2013 with representative of the UPDF, UPF, UPS and CMI to guide the sensitisation sessions in the course of 2013. In the meeting, the target locations and officers for the sensitisation for 2013 were agreed to be: lower ranks (sergeants to constables), CPU, OCs of stations and department heads at stations, Field Force Unit, SPCs, and new recruits. Proposed areas included Mbale, Kalerwe, Buvuma, Buikwe and northern Uganda

In 2013, four sessions were held in Buikwe, Mbale and Kayunga, with another session involving auxiliary forces of crime preventers in Kasangati.

The commonest challenges identified during the interactions with the security personnel across the board that could possibly have a bearing on their actions in preventing torture are:

- **Inadequate information and knowledge about human rights:** Despite the efforts made by state and non-state actors, to the extent of producing basic pocket handbooks on human rights, a good number of the serving officers, especially long-serving ones, were not refreshed in new laws, policies and guidelines to improve human rights. The police guidelines, for instance, on preventing torture are not a common document among the rank and file that we interacted with in the course of the year.
- **Personal welfare:** Remuneration, housing, feeding and general living conditions made the execution of work stressful. Many of the detention centres and work tools were also rudimentary, thereby resulting in torment for suspects and persons in their custody.

- **Violent communities:** In the heat of the moment, such communities tend to elicit violent responses from law enforcement agencies as the seemingly best way to enforce law.
- **The history and cultures** of the institutions that many serve which have for long tolerated brutality and inhumane treatment of suspects. To many of the serving officers, this would require a lot more effort and time to change.



A sensitisation session for security officers in Buikwe district in May.

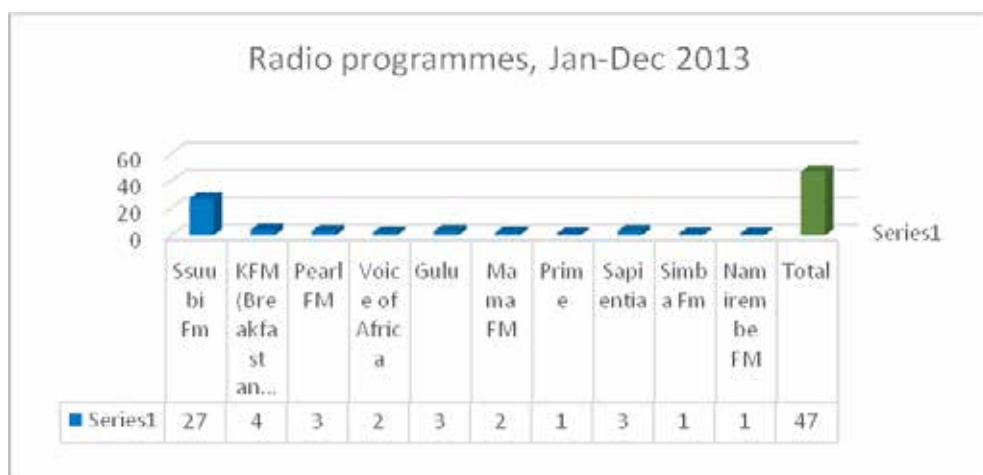
The aforementioned are a microcosm of the many justifications for unethical and inhumane behaviour attested by persons in the field of law enforcement and are a pointer to the need for further sensitisation and provision of information to build a torture-free culture, a responsibility most of the leaders of these institutions have taken on with resolve.

2.2 Media Activities and Campaigns

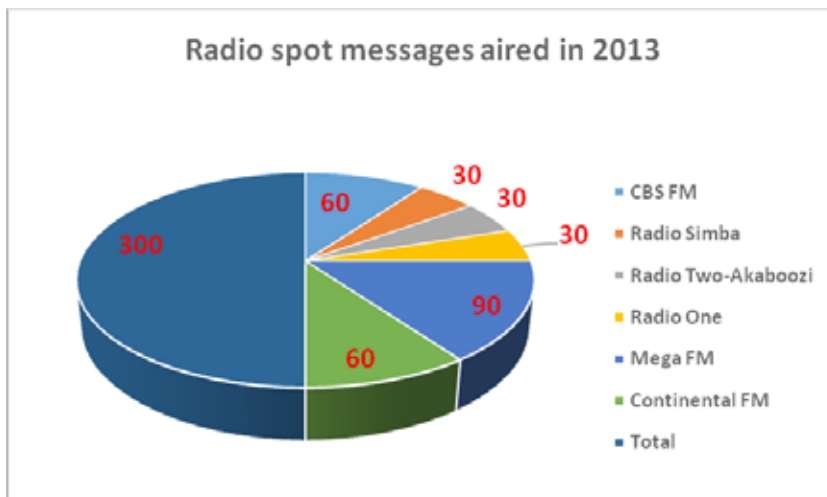
Print and broadcast media are one of the tools in the ACTV advocacy strategy that was utilised to relay information to a broad cross section of the audience. Through radio and TV programmes and attendant audiovisual messages, print advertorials, press releases and statements singularly and corporately with members of the Coalition against Torture (CAT) and partners in the human rights movement in Uganda, we contributed to conducting mass awareness-raising on matters of human rights.

In 2013, 44 radio and 13 television talk shows were conducted and 300 spot messages were aired on radio stations before and during the 26 June United Nations Day in Support of Torture Victims. The discussions were about the current trends of torture; accessing services from ACTV; the right to freedom from torture and other contemporary human rights concerns, especially those related to the legislation in the country; recent massive arrests; the Public Order Management Bill and the 26 June United Nations Day in Support of Torture Victims; the implementation of the anti-torture law and the role of civil society organisations (CSOs) in human rights promotion.

Graph 7: Radio programmes, 2013



Notably, ACTV has worked with the staff and management of Ssuubi FM to sensitise and educate the public about human rights and torture from 10-11 am every Thursday. This contribution is highly appreciated.

Graph 8: Audio spot messages, 2013

These programmes were a platform for networking and collective advocacy as often times they involved partners within CAT, UHRC and other actors, such as the UPF and the UPS.

A number of contemporary human rights concerns in relation to the budget under the Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG), access and the right to information under HURINET, policing and the Public Order Management Act were discussed during the radio and TV shows conducted.

2.3 Anti-Torture and Human Rights Events

2.3.1 UN Day in Support of Torture Victims, 26 June 2013

Possibly the most important day in the calendar of ACTV, in 2013, the United Nations' Day in Support of Torture Victims was commemorated with a focus on ensuring justice for the survivors who for long have not been compensated. It was aptly themed

'Implement the anti-torture law now; Compensate Survivors of Torture'.

On the day preceding the event, a series of activities were lined up to further bring attention to the cause and document the progress made since the ratification of UNCAT in 1987 by Uganda and the enactment of the anti-torture law. Specifically, CAT, with ACTV at the apex working in conjunction with UHRC, UNOHCHR and some players constituting JLOS who are key in the fight against torture, such as the UPF, UPS, UPDF, MoJCA and development partners, engaged in the following activities:

Table 16: United Nations Day in Support of Torture Victims Activities Summary 2013

Activity	Purpose	Date	Leading Implementing Agencies
A press statement, release and conference	Calling for an end to torture and compensation to survivors with outstanding claims.	24 June 2013 10:00 am Hotel Africana	ACTV/UHRC/UNOHCHR
A media campaign	Need to implement the anti-torture law and compensate survivors.	May and June	ACTV/UHRC
Petitioning Parliament through the Speaker on compensation of victims of torture.	Implementation of law, paying outstanding compensation claims to survivors.	25 June 2013 -10:30 am	UHRC/CAT/OHCHR/HRCUG
A public dialogue on commemorating UN Day in support of Victims of Torture	Damage of torture to a person and the effectiveness of the anti-torture law.	25 June 2013- 2-5 pm Hotel Africana	UHRC/OHCHR
A peaceful march around Kampala	Solidarity with survivors led by the Chief Justice of Uganda.	June 26 8-10:30 am, around Kampala to the Buganda Road Primary School playground.	UHRC/CAT/OHCHR/HRCUG
An exhibition by rehabilitated survivors of torture	Showcasing the productivity that can arise from full rehabilitation after torture to stress the need for holistic rehabilitation services for survivors of torture.		CAT/UHRC/OHCHR

The objectives of the activities mentioned above were:

- 1) Reaffirming the commitment of the coalition, international, state and non-state actors to the cause of preventing and eradicating torture in Uganda.
- 2) Information dissemination about the anti-torture law in the commonest spoken languages and in a simplified manner for a wider audience.
- 3) Collective advocacy for the implementation of the anti-torture law and reminders to the state to fulfil its obligations to SOTs yet to be compensated.
- 4) Part-fulfilment of some of the provisions of the National Road Map for the implementation of the anti-torture law.
- 5) Generating public debate on whether there has been progress in the fight against torture, what can be done to augment the efforts and the role that different players should play in this noble struggle.

2.3.2 Media campaigns

This preceded all other engagements and involved a series of radio and TV talk shows, spot messages and print media statements and releases. (The specifics of the campaign are tabulated.) To supplement the broadcasts, CAT-UHRC and UNOHCHR ran a set of advertorials in the print media on 26 June using the *Observer*, *Daily Monitor* and *The New Vision* with messages pertinent to the theme of the year, i.e. justice and compensating survivors of torture.

Through the media, the June season helped ACTV and its partners reach out to a wider audience about:

- Information regarding a law on torture to enable access to justice for survivors in the communities.
- Availability of services and service providers for SOTs.
- Mobilisation for involvement in the series of activities scheduled for June 2013.
- Obtaining feedback from the public about the effectiveness and feel of services provided in the communities and possible areas of improvement.
- Testimonies from survivors to put a human face on torture and why it should be a concern to every citizen and person within Uganda.

The press statement, release and conference



Chief Guest , the Ag. Chief Justice Steven Kavuma, CSO leaders and human rights defenders marching on 26 June 2013.

This event was held on 24 June 2013 at Hotel Africana to initiate the public into the activities preceding June 26 2013 and attended by 50 pressmen. The press release/ statement in tandem with the theme highlighted a rallying call regarding fighting torture in Uganda hinged around the following key areas:

1. *Full implementation of the anti-torture law.*
2. *Joint efforts of state and non-state actors to fully commit themselves to the elimination of torture.*
3. *A call to law enforcement agencies, particularly the police, to carry out their duties in strict conformity with provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and other regional and international human rights standards signed and ratified by Uganda.*
4. *A request to the state of Uganda to urgently ratify the Optional Protocol to the UNCAT and adhere to all its provisions as another step towards the stemming of torture in Uganda and comply with all its provisions.*

The petition to Parliament

The Coalition against Torture (CAT), UHRC and UNOHCHR petitioned the Speaker of Parliament in the light of the delayed compensations and outstanding compensation claims of more than UGX 3 billion to contribute to access to justice for the claimants and their families.



Ag. UHRC Chairperson Dr Katebalirwe Amooti and ACTV CEO and CAT Chairperson Mr Samuel Nsubuga delivering the petition on 25 June 2013 to the Speaker of Parliament Rt. Hon. Kadaga.

In a petition delivered on the morning of 25 June 2013, the petitioners sought the indulgence of the speaker on two key issues, namely:

1. *Compensation of the listed survivors within a reasonable time. The arrears amount to more than UGX 3 billion from 2004 to-date. An appendix of the uncompensated survivors was attached to the petition.*
2. *Putting in place a task force to monitor the implementation of the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act 2012. A strict policy against torture in places of detention and elsewhere should be instituted in order to ensure the elimination of torture.*

Public dialogue on torture on 25 June at Hotel Africana, Kampala

The petition to Parliament was followed by a public debate on the issue of torture in Uganda. This was premised on the need to have a consensus on how best to tackle the implementation of the anti-torture law within the medical, legal and law enforcement fraternities with a view to charting the way forward on the operationalisation of the law. Prominent and knowledgeable speakers from the various fields were tasked with stimulating debate as reflected by the topics discussed hereunder.

Table 17: United Nations Day in Support of Torture Victims Public Dialogue summary, 2013

No	Thematic Area	Topic- Paper to present	Presenter
1	Medical	Torture more than Physical Injury: A Physical and Psychological Perspective.	Dr Margaret Mungherera- President World Medical Association - Board member ACTV
2	Legal	The Anti-Torture Law: Its Practicability as a Punitive and Deterrent Measure in the Fight against Torture.	Counsel Ladislaus Rwakafuuzi - Human rights lawyer and author, Kampala Law Reports Discussant: Mr Nicholas Opiyo – Hon. Secretary, Uganda Law Society, advocate and CAT member
3	Law Enforcement	The Anti-Torture Law: Its Implications on Law Enforcement Work.	AIGP Andrew Felix Kaweesi - Commander KMP- He was represented by SP Iddi Ibn Ssekumbi, the PRO KMP. SP Natulinda Aliyo: Uganda Prisons Service Discussant: Ms Ruth Ssekindi N. - Director, Complaints, Investigations and Legal Services at the Uganda Human Rights Commission

Celebrating 20 years of existence and service to survivors of torture

In 2013, ACTV marked 20 years of service to survivors of torture in Uganda. From an individual vision born by the late Dr Samuel Lukulwase Nsamba, ACTV pioneered comprehensive treatment and rehabilitation services for SOTs in 1993, and evolved into the organisation it is today with a service record of over 7000 survivors of torture.



Mrs Nsamba receiving an award during the 20th ACTV anniversary dinner at Hotel Africana.

In August 2013, their 20th anniversary dinner was held at Hotel Africana where the vision of the late Dr Nsamba, represented by his widow, was recognised.

International Human Rights Day 2013

We participated in the planning and execution of Human Rights Day 2013, which is celebrated every 10 December to renew our obligation towards the protection and promotion of human rights. At the 2013 ceremony, ACTV's efforts in promoting the right to freedom from torture, cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment were recognised with an award from the Uganda Human Rights Commission. ACTV also received an award from HURINET for ably steering the Civil and Political Rights Cluster in the network.

2.4 Networking: Conferences, Workshops and Meetings

Cognisant of the multi-faceted nature of the challenge of torture and attendant human rights concerns prior to and after torture, ACTV engaged a number of partners, is a member of strategic networks and coalitions and, as of 2012, obtained observer status at the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), all in order to aid in collective advocacy and provide a platform at national, regional and international level for advocacy on the right to freedom from torture.

Workshop on the implementation of the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act 2012

The Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT), in conjunction with UHRC and ACTV, conducted this workshop from 7 to 8 February 2013 to devise strategies to effectively implement the anti-torture law across Uganda.

The purpose of the workshop was to also enable the participants to familiarise themselves with the new law and to gather ideas for a road map to guide different actors in their actions and initiatives to implement the law. From the workshop, a road map/plan of action to guide the various stakeholders in the dissemination and implementation of the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act 2012 was developed.

National Police Convention - Celebrating 50 years of Policing in Uganda, towards a Democratic and Accountable Police Service

This convention was held at the Makerere University Main Hall on 1 March 2013 as part of the celebrations to mark Uganda's 50 years of independence under the auspices of the Police and Security Sector Reform and Accountability Project of HURINET of which ACTV is a working group and coalition member. The convention aimed at examining the process of building a democratic and accountable police force to reflect the aspirations of the general public.

Deliberations in the convention were focused on transforming the police into an independent civil service force to serve Ugandans and contribute to entrenching democracy and the rule of law in Uganda.

As a partner, ACTV works with the UPF to ensure a torture-free environment. This meeting served to further provide feedback to the UPF leadership about the UPF's good service, the challenges they face and the proposed remedies to these challenges from the people they police. Since the UPF is a direct service provider, lessons from the convention will later serve in further engagements with the force relating to sensitisation and mutual community work.

Women land rights workshop

This was conducted by the Uganda Women Land Rights Movement through the Uganda Land Alliance on 21 March 2013. It was a platform for discussing the issue of access to land and property by women in Uganda in relation to laws, culture and practices alongside strategies to address the inequality. Notably, the issues of land and access to it by women are a source of domestic unrest, violence and at times death and torture. Information from the meeting will be helpful in the counselling and psychological treatment of SOTs whose suffering emanates from land wrangles as well as providing legal advice to them. A number of such SOTs are receiving services in Mityana-Mubende from ACTV, as earlier reported.

Sexual Gender-Based Violence Task Force meeting

We participated in a Sexual Gender-Based Violence Task Force meeting organised by UNHCR to discuss how partner organisations dealing with refugees and asylum-seekers could include or adopt a new documentation system that captures information on sexual gender-based violence. The development served to engender the concept of gender mainstreaming through the documentation of SGBV.

Expert meeting on the right to reparations in Africa – Banjul, The Gambia

The ACHPR, established by the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, provides an avenue for justice to torture survivors where the local and domestic avenues have not been available, effective or sufficient. At the margins of the 53rd Ordinary Session of the African Commission in Banjul, The Gambia, ACTV delivered a statement centred on the enactment of the Anti-Torture Bill into the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act 2012 and the need for its immediate implementation. This was in line with the observer status obtained in 2012 and constituted an opportunity for international advocacy to advance the cause against torture.

Robben Island Guidelines workshop

On 4-6 April 2013 in Banjul, The Gambia, we participated in a meeting that developed several resolutions and recommendations regarding the pursuit of reparations and a guideline/manual to be used by mechanisms granting reparations and developing Part III of the Robben Island Guidelines. The recommendations were fed into the commission sessions for implementation by respective countries as would have been recommended by the African Commission, a notable contribution to the improvement of human rights in Africa and Uganda.

Butaleja by-election, eastern Uganda

ACTV formed part of the CSO team that monitored the Butaleja by-election on 11 February 2013; the team was facilitated by HURINET-U.

Justice Centres Uganda (JCU) legal aid open clinic – 18-19 June 2013

This two-day activity was organised by Justice Centres Uganda at the Constitutional Square and intended to sensitise and provide legal aid services to different categories of vulnerable people in the community. Our participation entailed offering legal advice to potential clients. It was also a networking opportunity from which ACTV could grow her referral network and partnership engagements.

Validation of the 2012 Annual Report on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders in Uganda

In March 2013, we were part of the HRCUG partners who validated the 2012 Annual Report on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders in Uganda and the Human Rights Defenders Forum in Entebbe in which regional representatives were elected to

provide human rights issues of concern from the grass roots that inform the analysis of the human rights defenders' situation in Uganda.

Meeting with leaders of the refugee self-help groups in the urban settings

We held a consultative meeting for four of our outreach communities, namely Makindye, Nabulagala, Kevina and Bondeko. From the meeting, a number of recommendations for improving service delivery and our outreach model were made specifically:

- All services, inclusive of psychotherapy and legal advice, are needed and should be provided and sustained in all areas targeted by community outreach initiatives.
- Exploring and engaging other institutions providing services to refugees to widen and strengthen the ACTV referral system and help integrate refugee torture survivors into their respective communities of residence.
- Strengthening the trained community peer support workers to assist in identifying and organising community members that urgently need ACTV services.
- Allocating some time to discuss the different laws that protect refugees and children in particular.

Public Order Management (POM) Bill advocacy

We were involved in CSO advocacy related to the POM-Bill (now the POM Act) under the leadership of HURINET-U, UNNGOF and ActionAid Uganda through participating in the coalition meetings, workshops and community events organised with the aim of addressing the human rights concerns regarding the contents of the Bill. This would help align them with identified constitutional and international human rights standards.

Holistic Rehabilitation Conference in Lebanon

In June 2013 ACTV participated in a workshop organised by the International Rehabilitation Council for Victims of Torture in Beirut, Lebanon. The workshop, whose aim was to generate ideas on how SOTs can receive holistic rehabilitation services, was an international networking avenue for ACTV.

Outcome mapping workshop, Cameroon

ACTV attended a workshop in Cameroon to learn and share ideas on how to develop treatment indicators for purposes of conducting effective monitoring and evaluation in torture rehabilitation centres. This knowledge has further improved the reporting and documentation practices within ACTV, attested by the improved reporting and documentation in terms of quality and timeliness.

In Gulu, we held a meeting with a team from GUSCO, an NGO operating in Gulu district, to provide services to former LRA victims. The meeting aimed at forging a working relationship between ACTV and GUSCO in which ACTV would extend its services to GUSCO clients who may have been subjected to torture and, in particular, medical treatment. Key areas of interaction between ACTV and GUSCO were identified and it was recommended that an MoU be executed to regulate dealings between both parties.

ACTV participated in several events, such as exhibitions, international and national celebrations and other significant networking opportunities with partners like:

- InterAid
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- HIAS-Trust Kenya Uganda Office
- Human Rights Network Uganda
- Justice Law and Order Sector
- Jesuit Refugee Service
- International Committee of the Red Cross

3.0 Research and Documentation

3.1 Research Report about Costs of Torture

In late 2012, ACTV commissioned a study to provide an empirically and professionally acceptable basis for determining compensations to TORs. This was premised on numerous complaints about the sums awarded survivors, many of whom felt the awarded packages were not commensurate with the damage and loss suffered. Further consultations revealed a need to improve upon the available knowledge in this area, thus a study entitled *Estimating the Socio-Economic Effects of Torture in Uganda* was conducted by seasoned researchers from the School of Statistics at Makerere University in conjunction with ACTV's technical staff.

The study report was launched in June 2013 and its findings suggested financial numerical ranges within which varying levels of damage and loss due to torture can be compensated and further provided a basis for scholarly and legal debate regarding the matter of compensation to torture victims.²

In the same time period, a number of coalitions and partners of which ACTV forms a part have come forth with information, knowledge and communication through research, surveys and other means that contribute to the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights in Uganda.

3.2 Documentation of Clients

A comprehensive digital information management system is already in place; and in 2013 efforts were made to have it online and merge the two data sets from both the Gulu and Kampala centres. This has facilitated the use of a centralised server for all ACTV client information, which server is currently based at the Kampala office. Three external data storage facilities (hard discs) were also procured to facilitate regular backing up of client information and other documents besides having it backed up on the centralised server. Currently, the process of entering the backlog of data that accumulated during the time an electronic system was not in place is ongoing and new client data is now captured in the system as and when it is collected.

² A copy of this report and further information is available at <http://www.actvuganda.org/index.php?q=story/new-report-help-determine-compensation-package-survivors-torture-unveiled>

4.0 Strengthening the Institutional Capacity of ACTV

To improve on the provision of services and sustainability of programming and address the existing capacity challenges at different levels, we strive to improve institutional performance. Specifically, in 2013, we addressed institutional capacity through:

- a) Enhancing institutional governance.
- b) Further entrenching and improving accountability programmatically and financially to reflect the strategic objectives of ACTV while meeting the needs of our clients.
- c) Skilling and improving the competencies of our staff to deliver on their mandate and tasks.
- d) Recruiting an appropriate human resource to fill identified needs and to take the work of the organisation forward.

4.1 Institutional Governance

Regular and fruitful Board meetings and engagements were held in 2013 where policy direction and leadership were provided. Notably, in 2013 ACTV undertook an evaluation of the remuneration of the human resources with the blessing of the Board with the attendant outcomes to be acted upon subsequently.

These efforts were led by the ACTV Board of Directors listed below:

Table 18: Board of Directors

No.	Name	Designation
1	Dr Moses Kizza Musaazi	Chairperson
2	Ms Judy Kamanyi	Member
3	Hon. Livingstone Okello-Okello	Member
4	Dr Margaret Mungherera	Member
5	Ms Margaret Sekaggya	Member

4.2 Programmatic and Financial Accountability

A focus on the strengthening of the M&E component of programming was emphasised together with the consolidation of the gains from the previous year and the inculcation of a culture of M&E among the management and staff. Specifically, the Digital Information Management System (DIMS), which had been piloted in 2012, was fully rolled out in 2013 at both the Kampala and Gulu centres. This has enhanced the timeliness and accuracy of our reporting and the link between the two service centres

will make accessing of information much easier for reporting, research, generation of knowledge and any other appropriate purpose.

Still on the programme front, regular reviews of our performance internally were observed quarterly, with appropriate planning and readjustments. The Annual Partners Forum held in October 2013 provided an opportunity to evaluate the progress registered and provide strategic input on what needs to be done to achieve our goals. Feedback on strategy, performance, methods and the way forward was generated in this vital engagement with our clients, partners, stakeholders, development partners and the public.

Working with the technical team on all financial matters ensured that accountability, reports, budgets and evaluation were timely and adhered to the set-out procedure. A summary of the 2013 financial report attached hereunder is further evidence of adherence to standards.

4.3 Skilling and Enhancing Staff Competencies

To enhance the skills and competencies of our team to better provide services to the clients, a series of individual and corporate training and skilling opportunities were made available in 2013 to enhance performance.

Notably, with a big contingent of Francophone clients, all staff at the Kampala office have been receiving lessons in French in 2013.

Table 19: Skills and training offered in 2013

Course	Person Attending	Relevance	Time Period
French	All Kampala Staff	Communication	
Training in HIV/AIDs care, management and prevention	Fred Muzira	HIV/AIDs patients care	5 days
Administrative secretary skills	Robinah Kibirige	Front desk management	2 days
Facilitation skills (ToT)	Alex Kigoye	Training skills	2 days
Performance appraisal training	Wilberforce Ojiambo	Staff appraisal skills	1 day
Monitoring & evaluation skills	Samuel Kyaterekera	M & E skills	5 days
Stores management and materials control	Robinah Nabatanzi	Stores mgt skills	5 days

4.5 Human Resources

ACTV continually strives to attract and maintain a competent and skilled human resource to address the needs of the clients served. Both service centres are fully staffed as set out hereunder.

Table 20: ACTV STAFF

Kampala		
No	Designation	Name
1	Chief Executive Officer	Samuel Nsubuga
2	Finance & Admin Manager	Wilberforce Ojiambo
3	Programme Manager	Philip Kateeba
4	M & E Officer	Bamulangeyo Michael Owen
5	Accountant	Dan Lubinga
6	Admin Assistant	Georgina Biwaga
7	Cleaner/Messenger	Robinah Kibirige
8	Cleaner/Gardener	Benon Kanyanzira
9	Trauma Counsellor	Faith Fauchan Bothuwok
10	Social Worker	Fred Muzira
11	Physiotherapist	Samuel Kyaterekera
12	Legal Officer	Lydia Winyi Kembabazi
13	Medical Officer	Immaculate Edrako
14	Driver	Steven Mukama
15	Nurse	Alex Kigoye
16	Volunteer-Nurse	Annette Nantume
17	Clinical Psychologist	Kizito Wamala- transferred from Gulu to Kampala
Gulu		
	Designation	Name
1	Medical Officer/Branch Manager	Judith Aloyo
3	Social Worker	Eve Achan
4	Social Worker	Avola Peace Christine
5	Clinical Officer	Opio James Ogwal
6	Legal Officer	Simon Peter Ocwa
7	Physiotherapist	Apollo Robinson Kinyera
8	Administration Assistant	Robinah Nabatanzi
9	Office Attendant	Nancy Apiyo
10	Nurse	Susan Labeja

In the reporting period, ACTV attracted highly skilled human resources to augment the existing resources and seen the departure of some others as shown below.

Table 21: New staff and staff who left ACTV

Staff in	
Name	Position
Philip Kateeba	Programme Manager
Bamulangeyo Michael Owen	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
Dr Kenneth Bagonza	Medical Officer
Dr Ronarld Lubega	Medical Officer
Fred Ngobi	Driver
Staff Departing	
Georgina Biwaga	Administration Assistant
Timothy G. Kabaale	Communications and Advocacy Officer

5.0 Financial Report Summary for the Period January-December 2013

Table 22: Summary of financial statement

Income	Amount
CVT	10,000,000
UNVFVT	72,000,000
IRCT	56,271,283
FGHR	249,962,500
OSIEA	148,900,000
Sigrid Rausing Trust (SRT)	403,702,784
Democratic Governance Facility	756,111,750
EU IMLU Joint Project	455,889,090
EU CVT Joint Project	599,481,111
EU ACTV Joint Project	681,767,194
Other income	90,405,286
Total Income	3,524,490,998
Expenses	
Programme delivery	1,209,174,279
Organisational support	632,448,125
Total expenditure	1,841,622,404
Net income over expenses	1,682,868,594

New partners

ACTV received funding from the European Union (EU) to implement a project with two other partners, the Center for Victims of Torture (CVT) based in the USA and Independent Medico Legal Unit (IMLU) based in Nairobi, Kenya. ACTV is the lead partner and all funds from the EU are channelled to the partners through ACTV. Therefore, some of the income includes funds received by ACTV for other partners, i.e. CVT and IMLU.

Net income

Funds reflected as net income represent committed activities for donor funds whose contracts run from 2013 through 2014.

Appreciation

Our sincere gratitude goes to all our partners who extended financial support to ACTV in the year 2013; we owe all our achievements to your unstinting support.

6.0 Outcomes, Lessons Learnt and Challenges

6.1 Outcomes

Increased hope for recovery and higher levels of functioning: Mental state exams showed a significant reduction in symptoms and improved physical appearance of clients (done by the clinical psychologist assessment). After realising that a bright future was possible, clients who had lost hope started engaging in economic activities, such as micro business, in order to earn a livelihood to support their families. Client feedback reports have been positive. ACTV has managed to restore the clients' lives to normalcy through its treatment and rehabilitation activities. It was through these family follow-ups that we were able to establish these facts about the good work done by ACTV. For example in Gulu, one client used to keep herself indoors owing to stigma and fear; after undergoing three sessions as an individual, and two sessions with her spouse, the client reported that she visited the market twice, fetched water three times (using 10-litre jerrycan), and has begun baking rice rolls like before (she obtained capital from her husband) and selling them in the market. She still prefers to stay in isolation, since noise triggers headaches in her.

Enhancement of knowledge of and change in attitude towards torture among security personnel and community resource persons: An evaluation of the participants who attended the sensitisation and awareness sessions on torture showed that 85% found the topics discussed relevant and motivational and had improved their ability to handle humanity and torture survivors; it also showed that they were very willing and confident to pass on the information they had acquired to those who did not attend the workshop.

Livelihood (La Luz Project): Group members were able to increase their savings (from UGX 1000 to UGX 5000). Too-Okema group were able to earn more profit from the milling machine and increase their savings and strengthen their credit scheme. The two groups in Lukodi have been able to maximise the use of their oxen, which will be able to plough an acre of land for each and every member of the groups. Many clients from La Luz group have purchased goats for rearing and begun poultry-keeping.

Assessments of the status of torture in prisons in Uganda: Have shown a significant reduction in the occurrences of torture in general within prison facilities. Together with other human rights organisations, ACTV has contributed to this reduction in torture occurrences in prisons through the sensitisation of prison officers and inmates regarding the negativity of torture and its related effects. ACTV has also routinely provided holistic treatment and rehabilitation services to SOTs in selected prison facilities through 2013, and on all these occasions awareness of the anti-torture law has been created and observation of the law emphasised.

These interventions have in the long run contributed to the occurrence of very few and in some prisons totally no cases of inmates being tortured by prison officers or fellow inmates with authority (*kattikiros*).

6.2 Lessons Learnt

- Observation made during the prison outreach activities indicated that most prison inmates were tortured before being brought to prison. It was alleged that the torture is mostly perpetrated by the police, hence the need to take up this issue with those concerned.
- Additionally, it was found that those inmates, especially new ones, who had never interacted with ACTV through ACTV's activities were unaware of the law and legal procedures that they could have recourse to in the event that they were subjected to torture.

6.3 Challenges

- **Untested anti-torture law:** From the time of enactment and gazetting as a law, the anti-torture law has been on the shelves with no successful litigation registered to-date yet cases of torture abound as borne out by the number of persons treated in 2013. The deterrent objective of the law cannot be realised without this, which calls for public interest and strategic impact litigation whose costs cannot be met by ACTV.
- **Unpaid compensations:** As highlighted in focus of the 26 June 2013 celebrations, a compensation bill of over UGX 3 billion is still owed to various SOTs. This discourages other SOTs from seeking justice since the desired outcome cannot be enforced in a timely manner. Our call is to the government to expeditiously settle all outstanding torture compensation claims.
- **Civil strife in the neighbouring countries and political unrest:** These factors account for the bulk of refugees and internally generated SOTs. The occurrence of riots and excesses by state actors and war outside the borders of Uganda greatly strains our ability to serve SOTs since the demand for our services outstrips the supply whenever such situations arise.
- **Reduction in funding:** This seems a constant when compared to the existing needs of the clients and the organisation. It is further exacerbated by the influx of refugees from the volatile Great Lakes region of Africa, since many such refugees enter Uganda after having experienced torture.
- **Financing specific to treatment and rehabilitation is dwindling with a focus on prevention through advocacy:** The disease and ailment burden imposed by the existing and new cases of SOTs seems to be neglected or given less priority by the state and development partners. With ACTV as the best-equipped treatment

centre specialised in managing torture, the need for such treatment far exceeds the supply. This is because the cost of specialised treatment is enormous – running into tens of millions and potentially into hundreds of millions of shillings– yet the allocation for treatment and rehabilitation is comparatively meagre.

- **Livelihood support for rehabilitated and recovering SOTs, whether remedial or sustainable, is needed yet scanty:** With many refugees and others having lost their sources of livelihood after torture, attaining a level of normalcy and functionality requires a rehabilitative phase focused on livelihood support. Resourcing these initiatives is costly and challenging to access.

7.0 Way Forward

In the light of the increasingly unstable and volatile political environment in the Great Lake region, especially in the eastern DRC as well as South Sudan, ACTV envisages an increase in the demand of its services from the resultant influx of refugees into Uganda in 2014. The Government of Uganda is urged to engage the Governments of DRC and Southern Sudan to end their respective conflicts so that the influx of refugees is stemmed.

Secondly, the passing of three controversial bills into law, namely the Public Order Management Bill, the Anti-Pornography Bill and the Anti- Homosexuality Bill, by the Government of Uganda has the potential of increasing the number of SOTs in Uganda as a result of the state agents enforcing the above-mentioned Acts, especially the Public Order Management Act, which gives the state the mandate to control public assemblies. Evidence has shown that the state on numerous occasions has employed brutal force while disbanding what it terms as 'unlawful assembly'. ACTV is exploring avenues of establishing an emergency response unit to address the above threats. It is also planning to establish a working relationship with the Uganda Red Cross which has been at the forefront of providing first aid to victims of brutal state suppression of 'unlawful assembly'.

Last but not least ACTV will also seek to strengthen its fundraising strategy in 2014, through a series of capacity-building initiatives for its staff in this area.

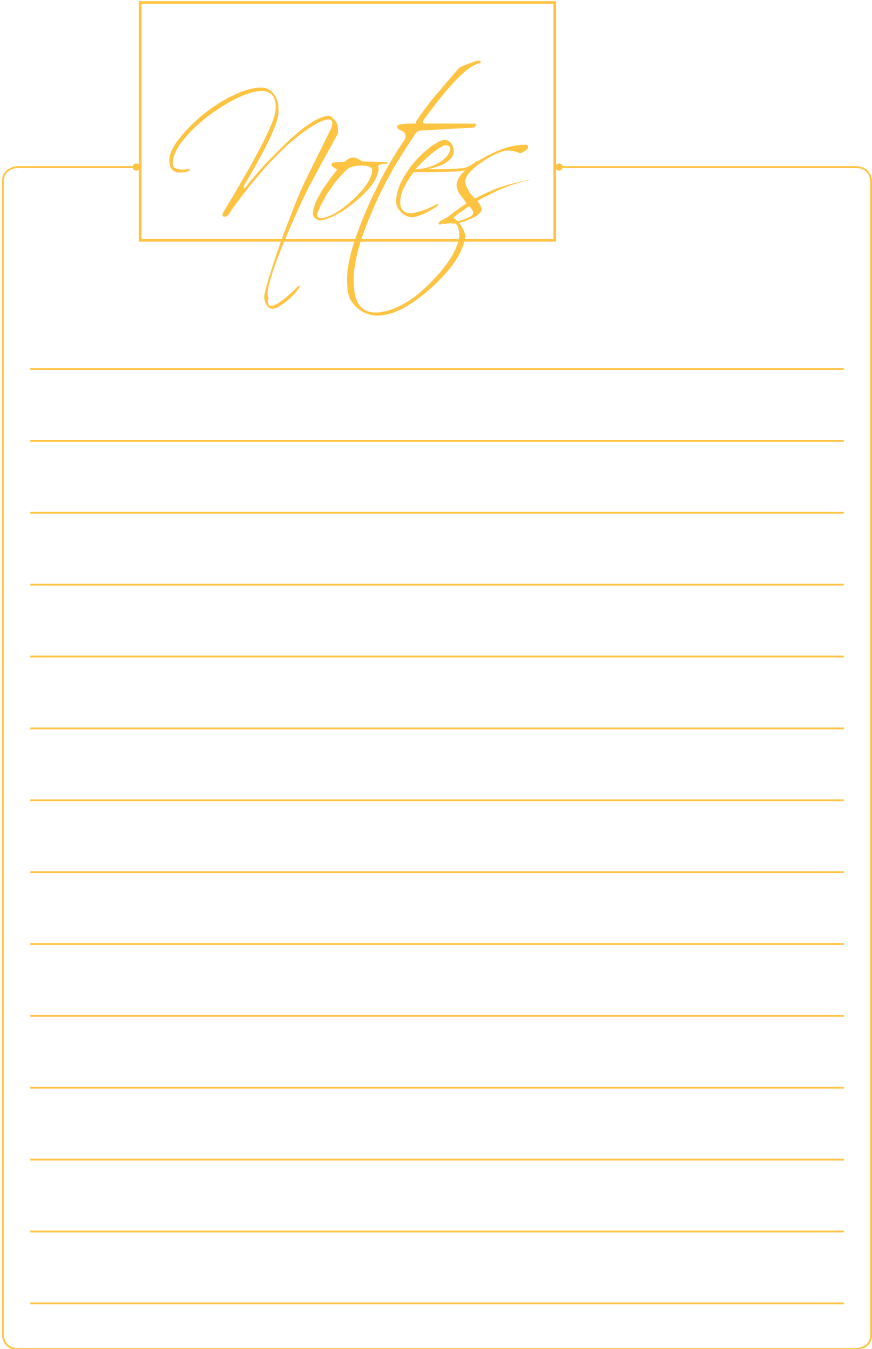
An enormous amount of resources are needed to implement the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act, 2012 (Anti - Torture Law) including but not limited to it's dissemination to all corners of Uganda in not only the English language but the local languages.

Appendix

Appendix : UN Day-related TV and radio programmes, 2013

Date	Radio/TV Station	Show/Topic	Language	Time	Location	Panellists
20 June 2013	Top TV- Morning Link	Compensating and rehabilitating survivors of torture: Whose obligation is it?	English	7-9 am	Top TV Bwaise-Kawempe	Anatoli Muleterwa. Timothy Kabaale
20 June 2013	Ssuubi FM	The role of NGOs and UHRC in combating human rights violations, especially torture.	Luganda	10-11am	Namirembe Hill	Freda Nalumansi Kabaale Timothy
Thursday 20 June 2013	Mama FM	Compensation and rehabilitation of torture victims and the Anti-Torture Act 2012.	Luganda	7-9 pm	Kisaasi-Mama FM	Timothy Kabaale. Ruth Ssekindi Robert Mugisa
Friday 21 June 2013	Pearl FM	Namwatulira- With the Anti-Torture Act in place, shall violations stop? Whose responsibility is it to enforce it?	Luganda	7-9 pm	Pearl FM - Old Kampala	Freda Nalumansi Kabaale Timothy Rashid Bunya
Monday 24 June 2013	KFM	KFM Breakfast Show- Anti-Torture Law and its role in improving the enjoyment of the right to freedom from torture. June 26 Activities	English	8-9 am	Hotel Africana	Sam Nsubuga Patrick Tumwine

Monday 24 June 2013	KFM	KFM Hot Seat- The situation of torture in Uganda and human rights violations in relation to the Anti-Torture Law.	English	8-9 am	KFM Namuwongo	Nicholas Opiyo Patrick Tumwine Ruth Ssekindi
Monday 24 June 2013	NTV at 1-Lunchtime News	Mid-news interview on the status of torture in Uganda.	English	1-1:30pm	NTV-Serena Hotel	Patrick Tumwine
Monday 24 June 2013	Prime Radio Kireka	Handling compensations and implementing the Anti-Torture Law.	Luganda	7-9pm	Kireka	Kabaale Timothy Muleterwa Anatoli
Tuesday 25 June 2013	KFM	KFM Breakfast Show- The Anti-Torture Act 2012.	English	8-9am	ACTV offices	Nicholas Opiyo
Tuesday 25 June 2013	Radio Simba	Olutindo- Fighting the violation of the right to freedom from torture through implementing the Anti-Torture Act.	Luganda	7-8pm		Rashid Bunya Ruth Ssekindi
Wednesday 26 June 2013	NBS TV- Morning Breeze	The situation of torture in Uganda and what CSOs have done about it.	English	8-9am	NBS Kamwokya	Sheila Muwanga- FHRI
Wednesday 26 June 2013	NTV Uganda- News	News Bulletin	English/ Luganda	7&9 pm	NTV	Sheila Muwanga. RT: Hon Steven Kavuma- Ag Chief Justice of Uganda
Wednesday 26 June 2013	Top TV	The UN Day in Support of Victims of Torture: What does it mean to Uganda?	English	10-11pm	Top TV-Bwaise- Kawempe Division	Kabaale Timothy Ruth Ssekindi



Notes

HEAD OFFICE, KAMPALA

Block No. 39, Plot No. 113
Owen Road (Off Tufnell Drive), Kamwokya
P.O. Box 6108 Kampala, Uganda

Tel: +256 312 263918/ 312 263620

Fax: +256 312 263 919

Email: actv@actvuganda.org

Web: www.actvuganda.org

Toll Free Line: 0800202791

GULU OFFICE

Layibi A and B Village
Left Hand side on Gulu – Kampala Road
½ km after railway Crossing
Plot 16-18 Olanya Tony Road
Next to New Flora tailoring and Nursery School
P.O. Box 1076, Gulu

Tel: +256 392 833598

Email: actv@actvuganda.org

Web: www.actvuganda.org