



**AFRICAN CENTRE FOR TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF TORTURE
VICTIMS (ACTV) SHADOW REPORT**

**THEMATIC FOCUS ON ARTICLE 5: THE RIGHT TO PROTECTION FROM
TORTURE, INHUMAN AND DEGRADING TREATMENT AND SLAVERY**

UGANDA

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Observer status 441

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Executive Summary

ACTV wishes to acknowledge and congratulate Uganda upon the strides ranging from policy, standards, practice and law enactment realised as reported on page 16-17 in the 5th Periodic Report by the Government of the Republic of Uganda to the African Commission presented at 54th Ordinary Session 22nd October – 5th November 2013 and on page 34-35 in Uganda's combined periodic report to the African Commission submitted under Article 62 of The African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights for the period 2013-2022. Uganda has indeed made commendable efforts towards prevention of torture even though equal efforts need to be invested in response and accountability. To realise this, focus on professional documentation is needed to enable effective investigation and access to comprehensive justice for torture.

This shadow report responds to the Uganda's sixth periodic report and provides information justifying the need of a national holistic rehabilitation policy and the collaborative efforts ACTV and the Republic of Uganda are undertaking in the short term towards establishing the National Rehabilitation Policy for victims and survivors of torture in Uganda. The ACTV shadow report further provides statistics on the trends of torture and alleged perpetrators for a period of past 5 years. These data for a period of 2018-2022 are provided in comparison with the National Human Rights Institution statistics, conditions in places of detention and the status on the number of investigations, prosecutions. The report ends by suggesting actionable recommendations the the Republic of Uganda should consider a priority for continuous torture prevention, response and accountability efforts.

We appeal to The African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR) to urge the Republic of Uganda to consider prioritising the following seven (7) recommendations:

- Uganda Police Force to operationalise the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Regulations 2017 to enable effective documentation of torture related complaints by rolling out Form 4 of the Regulations to all Police Units.

- The Government should prioritise resource allocation towards continuous trainings and sensitisations for criminal justice actors, including health care workers on the value of effective documentation and investigation of torture using the Istanbul Protocol of 2022 guidelines¹ to increase access to justice and timely rehabilitation of victims or survivors of torture and ill treatment.
- The Ugandas Parliament should prioritise enacting the Witness Protection Act to enable the public to report cases of torture and ill treatment to mitigate non-reporting for fear of retribution.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture 2006 to strengthen prevention of torture in places of detention. The State can consider constituting the National Human Rights Institution as the NPM and include a working group on monitoring places of detention comprising C.
- The Ministry of Health should consider developing national rehabilitation standards for victims or survivors of torture to guide standard rehabilitation.
- The Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs should set up a victims' compensation fund to ensure timely payment of compensation awards to all victims of torture and other human rights violations.
- Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecutions should consider publishing cases of torture prosecuted which will increase access to justice and accountability.

Introduction of the NGO with Observer Status

African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims (ACTV) was established in 1993 and is the pioneer provider of rehabilitation services to survivors and victims of torture in Uganda. It is licensed by the Ministry of Health to operate a medical referral centre that provides physical and psychological care that supports the process of rehabilitation of survivors and victims of torture by state and non-state actors. ACTV is

¹ The Istanbul Protocol of 1998 is a manual on effective documentation and investigation of torture. The guidelines in this manual are recognised by the United Nations. It has recently been revised to 2022.

currently the Chair of the Coalition Against Torture in Uganda which was instrumental in the passing of the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act or Anti-Torture law through a Private members' bill in 2012 and the passing of the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Regulations of 2017 by the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. ACTV is also accredited to the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT), a grouping of 160 torture treatment centres in 76 countries around the world. We are also a member of the World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT) Besides, ACTV trains the police, the military and prison staff, including non state actors , mainly legal and medical officers, on the Istanbul Protocol, the internationally agreed set of the best-practice standards that States must follow in investigating torture and by which health and legal professionals should evaluate allegations of torture, document the cases of survivors and produce quality evidence. ACTV has a holistic approach to rehabilitation because torture has both physical and psychological effects. We combine various disciplines, including physical and psychological support, medical treatment, social work and legal redress. We operate two medical centres, one in Kampala (Central region) and one in Gulu (Northern region), with highly specialised clinical staff, Monitoring and Evaluation units and a Program Management team. We also have a field office in Kasese (Western region) and in the Karamoja sub-region, in particular Kaabong district (North-eastern region).

The progress made so far in observance of the Right to Protection from Torture, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Slavery (Article 5) of the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights in Uganda

In reaction to the Republic of Uganda's response in paragraph 1 at page 17 regarding legislative measures undertaken following the Commission's recommendation about enactment of an anti-torture law :

We commend Uganda for a comprehensive legal framework now in place against torture and ill treatment. Articles 24 and 44 of the 1995 Constitution of Uganda guarantee the Right to Freedom from Torture and Cruel, Inhumane, Degrading Treatment or Punishment and make it non derogable right. Respectively, the violation or abuse of this freedom since 2012 is now a crime under Section 4 of The Prevention and Prohibition of

Torture Act No.3 of 2012. Uganda's law places liability both on public officials and private individuals.²

As per the Republic of Uganda's State report in paragraph 4 at page 17 on sensitisation on deterrence measures, State collaborates with civil society organisations on capacity building and awareness efforts on the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act No.3 of 2012 (PPTA 2012) among security agencies and the State prosecutors through the Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecution (ODPP). For instance, from 2014 to 2018, ACTV jointly with Uganda Police Force built the capacity of Uganda Police Officers on utilisation of the PPTA 2012 totaling of 5,703 officers training across the country. The training and outreach were intensified since the passing of the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Regulations in 2017. ACTV and the Criminal Justice Actors; Uganda Police Force (UPF), Uganda Peoples' Defence Forces (UPDF) and the Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) are conducting joint capacity building programmes strictly on the utilisation of Form 4 of the Regulations and the law. ACTV also, through the institution of the Uganda Prisons Services, has continued accessing prisons to offer rehabilitation services tailored for survivors of torture despite the fact that access is conditional due to non ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture 2006.

Relatedly, in 2016 Uganda has incorporated the 1998 Istanbul Protocol guidelines on effective investigation and documentation by passing the Regulations to the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act No.3 of 2012 now known as the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Regulations 2017.

Uganda enacted the Human Rights Enforcement Act in 2019 which lifted statutory limits for reporting a crime of torture including the violation of all other non derogable rights³, provides for loss of immunity from prosecution⁴ including a risk of dismissal from public office⁵. All security agencies in Uganda have fully fledged and functional human rights directorates and UPDF is decentralising them further with human rights units in Uganda

² Section 2 of the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act No.3 of 2012, Laws of Uganda.

³ Section 19 (1) of the Human Rights Enforcement Act 2019, Laws of Uganda.

⁴ Section 14 (1) of the Human Rights Enforcement Act 2019, Laws of Uganda.

⁵ Ibid.

Peoples Defence Air Force. This is commendable and the State should enable this directorate to be decentralised throughout the UPDF institution.

Reaction to paragraph 7 and 8 at page 17 of the Republic of Uganda's State response to the ACHPR regarding prison legislative, policy and standards measures effected :

The Uganda Prison Services have instituted some measures to prevent torture of inmates in its custody.

A research study conducted by ACTV in 2022 on Prevention of Torture and Ill-Treatment in Places of Detention (police cells and prisons)⁶ found that these detention places have mechanisms that would help identify instances of torture. The Prison Act and its regulations prohibit prison officers from using acts of torture. Human rights committees have been established consisting of inmates with a mandate to identify and report human rights violations, including torture to prison authorities. However, some personnel in these places lacked the capacity in terms of knowledge, skills and human resource to effectively implement these mechanisms and this limits the Prisons' ability to achieve the intended preventive outcomes of these initiatives.

Much as the 1995 Constitution under Article 52(b) gives the UHRC a mandate to monitor and inspect all places of detention, limited financial allocation constrains UHRC's role. NGOs have conditional access to prisons to offer treatment and rehabilitation services to survivors of torture. The permission provides prison services with advance visit notice, making the monitoring much less effective as it is highly probable that the alleged perpetrators can hide evidence of torture and ill-treatment. In 2021, the UHRC conducted 611 inspection visits to places of detention, which included 312 police stations, 200 police posts, three remand homes and three military detention facilities, and 93 Prison facilities (out of the 259). While this is overall a high number of visits, it means that only 36% of

⁶ https://actvuganda.org/download/Publications/ACTV-Situational-Analysis-on-the-Prevalence-of-Torture-in-Uganda-Report-June-2016_2.pdf

prisons were inspected that year leaving a very large part of the prison population without the crucial protection provided by the UHRC monitoring visits.⁷

While the UHRC has a robust detention monitoring mandate, Uganda has still not ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture (OPCAT) or established a National Preventive Mechanism (NPM). This affects complementary external monitoring and guidance on preventing torture in places of detention which is an important element in tracking quality and consistency in national detention monitoring given that the UHRC detention monitoring owing to limitations in coverage and frequency due to limited financing.

However, over crowding of inmates affects standards in places of detention especially health care. By December, 2021, the Uganda Prisons Service (UPS) had 259 prison facilities, grouped in 19 regions across the country, with a population of 67,318 prisoners⁸ against a holding capacity of 19,986. According to UHRC's 24th Annual report, the high prison population has resulted in limited access to bedding and sleeping space, poor health care with most of the prison health facilities having drug stock shortages⁹. The same has also been witnessed by ACTV in its interventions to survivors in prisons settings¹⁰. Such conditions and treatment can amount to acts of ill treatment contrary to the Nelson Mandela Rules¹¹ on treatment of detainees. The problem of overcrowding in prisons is primarily attributed to a high numbers of prisoners in a pre-trial detention. By December 2021, 34,847 inmates were on remand compared to 32,246 convicted prisoners. This is partly due to tendencies to execute arrests and detention before the conclusion of criminal investigations.

⁷ Uganda Human Rights Commission 24th Annual Report 2021

⁸ By August 2022, the Population now stands at 70,535 prisoners according to the Uganda Prisons Monthly Statistics Summary, August 2022

⁹ 24th Annual Report Uganda Human Rights Commission 2021

¹⁰ https://actvuganda.org/download/Publications/ACTV-Situational-Analysis-on-the-Prevalence-of-Torture-in-Uganda-Report-June-2016_2.pdf

¹¹ Rules 24-35 Of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners (Nelson Mandela Rules)

Reaction to paragraph 4 on “Measures taken to investigate allegation of Torture include the normal investigative procedures..” at page 17 of the Republic of Uganda State report :

What are these normal ‘investigative procedures’ ? The State should explain the ‘normal investigative procedures’ of torture and how effective they have been since torture is unique and allegedly perpetrated mostly by State actors. The main obstacle to investigation and prosecution is the reluctance of victims and witnesses to come forward and report torture to the authorities. While Section 21 of PPTA provides for the protection of victims and witnesses and there are separate guidelines on the topic, this has not reduced the fear of reporting abuses. Survivors of torture who report complaints whether through criminal or civil channels are required to present witnesses who record personal statements as part of evidence in support of the complaint. However, witnesses fear reprisals by the perpetrators, and others fear to associate with victims of torture as they are often labeled criminals or anti-government.

The state’s limited capacity, like the state health care providers and security agencies, lack the capacity to document torture using Form 4 in the 2017 Regulations¹² in line with the Istanbul Protocol Guidelines limits effective investigation of cases and affects accountability. As a result, the state lacks proper data on torture and ill treatment violations and lacks full understanding of the magnitude of the problem.

The Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Regulations 2017 despite being passed by Uganda are yet to be adopted and coded by the Uganda Police Force to be rolled out to all Police units for utilisation due to a delay by the Uganda Police Council to issue a directive in the Uganda Police Force. This continues to affect correct documentation of charges, impedes successful prosecution of cases due to shallow evidence to incriminate the accused and consequently inadequate compensation awards by courts and rehabilitation of survivors since Police Form 3 is solely being used to document torture and can barely make a case for the extent of physical or psychological effects of torture suffered by the victims at the hands of the alleged perpetrator.

¹² Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Regulations 2017, Laws of Uganda

Similar to the *rules on the establishment and operation of the alert and reporting mechanism to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights on situations of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*¹³, these Regulations have 7 (seven) forms which are essential and offer guidance on how to effectively document and investigate torture.

ACTV commends the Uganda Police Force for accounting for 'Child Torture/abuse' in its 2021 and 2022 Crime Reports. However, a question still remains, how come there are no cases of adults reported? Is it because the right tools are not used in documentation of torture? ACTV argues that the non utilisation of Form 4 of the 2017 Regulations to the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture exposes the gaps in the collection of statistical data, disaggregation by the age, ethnicity, physical, psychological or pharmacological forms suffered captured for persons of majority age in all the 2020, 2021 and 2022 Police Annual Crime reports. As a result, torture remains under-reported. The lack of data directly impedes accountability for torture and also affects the kind of treatment, rehabilitation programme and legal redress a torture victim or survivor would receive.

According to the Directorate of Police Health Services 2021 Annual Report, medical legal services were offered in cases of postmortem and sexual and gender-based violence but there is no mention of torture cases¹⁴.

It is highly probable that torture allegations go without being investigated and, therefore, unaccounted for in the assault cases documented each year making data collection on torture investigations impossible.

Gaps in implementation of the legislative, policy and standards measures to prevent torture

¹³ Adopted at the 73rd ordinary public session in Gambia by African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights in October 2022

¹⁴ <https://www.upf.go.ug/download/police-annual-medical-report-2021/>

Despite having strong legislative measures in place, the ACTV has identified a number of gaps to be addressed ranging from operational and others a matter of prioritisation :

Torture still persists in Uganda with security agencies most implicated as perpetrators besides,complaints against private individuals are on the rise.

According to the UHRC 24th Annual Report, 2021, security agencies had the highest number of complaints lodged against them, with a substantial increase in 2021 as compared to 2020. The highest number of complaints registered against the Uganda Police Force (UPF) involved the alleged violation of the right to personal liberty with 200 complaints, up from 111 in 2020, followed by the alleged violation of the right to freedom from torture with 107 complaints. The highest number of complaints reported against the Ugandan Army (UPDF) involved the violation of the right to freedom from torture (80), followed by the alleged violation of the right to personal liberty (33).¹⁵ 277 cases of torture were received by the UHRC in 2022.¹⁶

In 2021, ACTV registered 1,032 torture allegations¹⁷ from Ugandans seeking health and legal assistance. The data collected by ACTV finds that the main alleged perpetrators are public officials with security agencies more implicated. In addition, there is a significant number of cases where the perpetrator is a private individual. These include cases of mob “justice” and land disputes.

Category	Alleged perpetrator				2022	TOTAL
	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Army (UPDF)	257	569	426	370	341	1963
Uganda Police Force (UPF)	327	451	170	126	149	1,223

¹⁵ <https://www.uhrc.ug/download/24th-annual-report/?wpdmdl=1696&refresh=6311b11a7fb981662103834>

¹⁶ Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) 25th Annual Report, launched on 19 May 2023

¹⁷ African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims (ACTV) 2021 Annual Report

Persons acting in Private capacity	103	394	104	166	136	903
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a) Untimely receipt of compensatory awards for survivors weakens the intention of access to justice enshrined in Section 6 of Uganda’s Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act No.3 of 2012¹⁸

The Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) reports that it investigated 1,143 complaints in 2022, an 18% decrease compared to the 2021 total of 1,387 complaints yet out of the 1,143 complaints investigated, only 268 complaints were investigated to conclusion while 875 were partially investigated. More alarmingly, only 26 torture victims were awarded compensation¹⁹.

The challenge of untimely receipt of compensation awards ordered by court or tribunals to survivors and victims is due to limited institutional financial resources against other competing ‘priorities which remains a direct impediment to access to justice since these compensatory awards almost cover the expenses in treatment and rehabilitation services which is a duty of the State in Section 6 of the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act No.3 of 2012.

Much as the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MOJCA)²⁰ through the office of the Solicitor General paid out compensation awards to victims of human rights violations of UGX 1,322,823,982 (USD 35,3589.66), which is a commendable effort towards accountability and justice. This action only covers the period of compensation orders made by the UHRC Tribunal before the decentralization of the Court/Tribunal awards directive by the Government effective 1 July 2015. The outstanding balance of

¹⁸ Laws of Uganda.

¹⁹ Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) 25th Annual Report, launched on 19 May 2023

²⁰ The operationalisation of the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act No.3 of 2012 is vested in the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA) in Uganda.

awards yet to be paid by MOJCA in compliance with the Tribunal are UGX 810,435,505 (USD 216,628.68). Since the decentralization of payment, the Uganda Police Force (UPF) received compensation orders of UGX 1,321,910,800 (35,3345.57) from MOJCA arising from 112 matters handled by the UHRC Tribunal. UPF has since paid out compensation of UGX 701,366,500 (USD 187,474.63) and is yet to pay compensation of UGX 570,244,300 (152,425.79). Uganda Prison Service (UPS) received compensation orders of UGX 295, 600,000 (USD 79,013.61) from MOJCA since the decentralization of payment awards. UPS has not made any payments for the compensation orders. In 2022, Uganda Wildlife Authority paid UGX 14,000,000 (USD 3,742.19) in compensation to one complainant.²¹

b) Uganda lacks national rehabilitation standards for victims and survivors of torture despite the ACHPR’s appeal to develop a National Rehabilitation Policy for survivors.

Government of Uganda should decentralise rehabilitation services to foster timely reporting of torture related complaints at the grassroots and community levels. From 2018-2021, to influence timely reporting of torture related complaints and timely accessibility of response services including professional documentation, ACTV established a community support network/structure of volunteers identified and recommended by the District Community Development Officers which Uganda can utilise as a model in decentralizing rehabilitation services. This network comprises of community counsellors equipped with basic skills of psychological counselling, community facilitators who raise awareness and refer or report complaints to the existing criminal justice actors. Peer support workers give peer support having lived experiences of torture themselves and health workers who are selected by the District Health Officer in various health centres with capacity to properly identify and professionally document and respond to people who are victims of torture.

²¹ Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) 25th Annual Report, launched on 19 May 2023

ACTV continues building the capacity of State's health workers recommended by District Health Officers. ACTV trained several health care workers in the Kasese district in the Western Region on the Istanbul Protocol 2021 and Form 4 of the 2017 Regulations to the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act. By 2022, health workers in health centres in Bwesumbu and Maliba Sub Counties of Kasese district had started documenting torture in their facilities. If this community empowerment strategy is leveraged by the State across the country, this will allow the survivors access services at community level and closer to their homes. Community based approaches institutional rehabilitation efforts should serve as a bench mark to Uganda in ensuring consistency and frequency in accessing basic holistic care by victims and survivors of torture.

Suggested practicable recommendations

ACTV appeals to The African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR) to urge the Republic of Uganda to consider prioritising the following 7 recommendations:

- Uganda Police Force to operationalise the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Regulations 2017 to enable effective documentation of torture related complaints by rolling out Form 4 of the Regulations to all Police Units. The Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecutions and Office of the Crime Investigations Directorate of Uganda Police Force should develop a checklist for investigation and documentation of torture as one of the processes of rolling out the Regulations.
- The State should prioritise resource allocation towards continuous trainings and sensitisations for criminal justice actors including health workers on the value of effective documentation and investigation of torture using the Istanbul Protocol of 2022 guidelines²² to increase access to justice and timely rehabilitation of victims

²² The Istanbul Protocol of 1998 is a manual on effective documentation and investigation of torture. The guidelines in this manual are recognised by the United Nations. It has recently been revised to 2022.

or survivors of torture and ill treatment.

- The Parliament of Uganda should prioritise enacting the witness protection Act to enable the public to report all cases of torture and ill treatment to mitigate non-reporting for fear of retribution. The State institutions should continue collaboration efforts with Civil Society Organisations deemed relevant to develop national rehabilitation standards specific for victims and survivors of torture.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture 2006 to strengthen prevention in places of detention. Ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture 2006 will foster early detection, prevention and improve the human rights situation in places of detention. The Uganda Human Rights Commission can be given the mandate by the State to be the National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) as is with other African Countries where National Human Rights Institutions have been constituted as NPMs like Mali, Mauritius, Rwanda, Morocco, Mozambique, Ghana, Cameroon, Comoros, South Africa and Togo.
- The Ministry of Health should continue collaboration efforts with Civil Society Organisations to develop the national rehabilitation standards specific for victims and survivors of torture.
- The Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs should consider setting up a victims' compensation fund to ensure timely payment of compensation awards to all victims of torture and other human rights violations.
- Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecutions should consider publishing cases of torture prosecuted which will increase access to justice and accountability.

GOVT TO COMPENSATE TORTURE VICTIMS

By Andante Okanya

The Government will announce the compensation process for 95 victims of torture in July.

Solicitor General Francis Atake on Wednesday published in the New Vision a list of the 95 persons.

The announcement instructs the victims to get in touch with the chief accountant of the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs.

The majority of the payments will go towards compensation for victims whose grievances were heard by the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC). Others are court awards.

The notice does not indicate individual payment totals. It only indicates the file reference for each of the listed persons. Complaints are from 1998 to 2009.

"The persons whose names are listed are requested to contact the principal accountant of the justice ministry in July in relation to their payments of court awards and compensation," the notification says.

Yesterday, New Vision was unable to ascertain the finer details of the total payments. Atake explained that such information was exclusively for the Government and the awardees. He said it would be unethical of him to disclose such finer details.

"It is not for public discussion. It is like asking you how much money you have in your pocket. This is between the Government and people who have been compensated," Atake explained.

CONTINUED DOLLARS TO GET \$27M

One of the conspicuous cases is of a soldier, Corporal Twaaha Kabwera.

Documents from the New Vision archives show that Kabwera was awarded \$27m in 2004, after evidence submitted to UHRC showed he was tortured by soldiers. He was suspected of possessing an unlicensed gun.



Atake

Francis Obote and Kawesa, Private Luboga and five others arrested Kabwera on October 7, 1996 at the Mbuya General Military Hospital in Kampala.

"The DJ ordered me to step on sharp stones and two thick pieces of wood with nails on them," Kabwera said.

He narrated that Pte. DJ interred wires in sockets with his shoulders and feet.

Kabwera said DJ also thrust a knife through his left thigh. He said DJ suspended a stone on his private parts and ordered him to walk around a room.

and degrading treatment at Makindye Military barracks," Wangadya said corporals

Man jailed for beating his grandmother

By Andante Okanya

The Chief Magistrate of Gulu Northern Circuit, Dawa Matunga, on Tuesday sentenced Brian Okello, 30, to seven years in prison after pleading guilty to attempted murder. It is said Okello on April 13, beat up his 86-year-old grandmother.

The court ordered that Okello serves his sentence, which is expected to end on May 12, 2027, at Gulu Government Central Prison.

Okello, as part of his mitigation, asked the court to pardon him, promising never to repeat such an act, but to no avail.

Prosecution, led by State Attorney Jerome Agina, stated that the convict caused grievous bodily harm to his grandmother, Lucy Ateek, while she was at her home at Cuda, Koo-gongo sub-county in Omoro district. It said Ateek

Okello wanted to use the money for buying alcohol.



CALL TO SERVE
New Vision is celebrating medical workers offering selfless service in the fight against the novel coronavirus. Today, Tom Gwebayanga profiles Dr Aggrey Batesaaki, the Kamuli District Health Officer.

Before the first COVID-19 case was reported in Uganda, Dr Aggrey Batesaaki, the Kamuli District Health Officer, started preparations for any eventualities.

He organised crisis meetings with his team to prepare for the pandemic, with health experts had predicted would hit African countries hard.

A rapid response structure, backed by the Continuous Medical Education (CME), was set up and put on standby as the coronavirus continued to spread across the world.

Suspected poachers face General Court Martial

By Douglas Mubiru

Four suspected poachers have been arraigned before the General Court Martial (GCM) in the city suburb of Makindye and charged with unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition.



return for mention and brief facts for Ojoka's confession," Gotti ruled.

THE ACCUSED
Ojoka, Okeet and Ohagu are residents of Awarua-Tera village, Azimi parish, Myene sub-county in Oyam district whereas Aado is a business man residing at Telega village, Aramita parish in Ngali sub-county in Oyam.

THE CHARGE
Prosecution asserts that Ojoka, Okeet, Ohagu, Aado and others still at large on or around May 3, 2020, at Myene and Ngali sub-counties in Oyam district, were found in unlawful possession of an AK47. They were also found in unlawful possession of bullets.

Haq Moses Dũmba, the Kamuli Resident District Commissioner, says Batesaaki has been instrumental in the fight against COVID-19 in the district. Dũmba explains that on seeing the first COVID-19 suspects, most of the health workers got scared and abandoned the facility, but Batesaaki followed them up and convinced them to not misjudging them about the medical professional oath they swore to upon.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The persons whose names are listed below are requested to contact the Principal MoJCA in relation to their payments of court awards and compensation

SN	FILE NAME	FILE REF.	SN	FILE NAME	FILE REF.	SN	FILE NAME	FILE REF.
1	AINEBYONA DAVID (Giranga Sam)		35	KOMOMI SAM CHEPSIKOR	UHRC/SRT/05/08	63	OJERA	
2	AKORA PATRICK (Akora Patrick and Obote Micheal)	100D/1A/011	36	LAKOR OKOT & FAMILY	SDC/420/5A/3	64	OJWEE	
3	ALOYO BETTY & ANOTHER (Aloyo Betty, Oketta Sunday)	UHRC/1/53/2009	37	LAM WILFRED (The administrator of the estate of the late Ociti Ronald)	UHRC/G/64/09	65	OKAI	
4	ALUNYU WALTER	UHRC/C/01/04	38	LANGOYA KENNEDY	UHRC/351/03	66	OKA	
5	ANGOM ROSE (Okot Thomas and Angom Rose)	UHRC/C/48/2006	39	LUTAAYA ALFRED	100/1/3A	67	OKA	
6	ANYENA ROSE (Akema Johnson)	UHRC/A/05/03	40	LOKERIS APANYERIS & 2 OTHERS (Lokiru Apanyeris, Konyang Eila)	UHRC/MRT/28/09	68	OKA	
7	APOLLO MANDE	UHRC/A/95/2001				69	OKA	
8	ATARE VINANSIO	UHRC/G/132/04				70	OKA	
9	AYEN JIMMY & 3 OTHERS & 3 OTHERS (Ayen Jimmy, & 3 others)	UHRC/MRT/44/04				71	OKA	
10	AYERA GEORGE	UHRC/G/104/07				72	OKA	
11	BAMUTALA ROBERT	UHRC/JJA/12/2008				73	OKA	
12	BATEGANYA RAMANZAN (Alamanzani Bateganya)	UHRC/34/02				74	OKA	
13	BINEGA DENIS	UHRC/286/04				75	OKA	
14	BUNIA ESTHER	CS/19/2005 (Adjumani)				76	OKA	
15	CPL TWAHA KABUSERA	UHRC/100/1997				77	OKA	
16	DAMULIRA ABUBAKER & 2 OTHERS	UHRC/900/2000				78	OKA	
17	EBENU FRANCIS & ENYOPU JAMES	UHRC/SRT/258/2008				79	OKA	
18	EKODEU PETER (Ekodeu Peter, Ayupu George Francis)	UHRC/S/24/05				80	OKA	
19	HIGENYI ABBEY	UHRC/S/156/03				81	OKA	
20	ILOOT JOHN	SDC/420/2677				82	OKA	
21	ISAAC KANYAMU	CS/01/2004				83	OKA	
22	JOHN PATRICK BUSINGUZI (John Patrick Besingiza and Baguma Jeffery)	UHRC/MBA/009/07				84	OKA	
23	JOSEPH KALALI NKUSA & KATO YASIN GITTA (Gita Kato Yasin)	CS/480/2005				85	OKA	
24	KABOGOZA LUTAAYA & ANOTHER (Kabogoza Lutaaya, Batwawula Ibrahim)	UHRC/1/92/07				86	OKA	
25	KAFEEERO JONATHAN	UHRC/337/2007				87	OKA	
26	KAPEL BUKUNY	UHRC/MRT/019/09				88	OKA	
27	KASUKA GODFREY	UHRC/169/02				89	OKA	
28	KAWESA SIMON	UHRC/SRT/25/07				90	OKA	
29	KAYONDO MOSES (Kanyunyuzi & Co. Advocates)	100/04/K				91	OKA	
30	KAZIMIRI STEPHEN	CK/112/1998				92	OKA	
31	KIDEGA PATRICK	UHRC/091/04				93	OKA	
32	KILAMA DAVID (Administrator of the late Kilama David)	UHRC/G/128/05				94	OKA	
33	KISAME WILBERFORCE (Administrator of the estate of late Kisame Wilberforce)	UHRC/JJA/102/2007				95	OKA	
34	KIWUULE PETER ISABIRYE	UHRC/S/35/03				96	OKA	

Contact the Principal Accountant in July 2020