



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

Annual Report **2016**



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A World Free from Torture

Annual Report 2016



Message from the Chairperson, Board of Directors

Dear partners and friends, I take the pleasure and honor to present the 2016 African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims (ACTV) Annual report to you on behalf of the Board, Management and Staff.

The aim is to share what we have been able to achieve in our effort to provide quality holistic treatment and rehabilitation services to survivors of Torture

at both our centres located in Gulu and Kampala. The lessons we have learnt, as well as the challenges and our future plans in the effort to attain a Torture free world.

2016 was a year characterised by many social-economic and political engagements in Uganda and its neighbouring countries. We witnessed National elections in Uganda with reports of Torture

incidences and human rights violations in some areas, Clashes between security agencies and cultural institutions like the Rwenzururu kingdom facilitated gross violations of human rights as observed and the instability in neighbouring Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia, South Sudan and Burundi continued to bring about a high influx of refugees, many of them tortured.

In trying to address some of the issues above, ACTV therefore implemented year one of her 2016-2020 Strategic plan in fulfillment of her mandate through provision of quality holistic care, advocating for the prevention of Torture and implementation of related legislations, conducting research and documenting best practices, empowerment of survivors through livelihood projects as well as strengthening the organisation's capacity to deliver as elaborated in this report.

I am glad to inform you that despite the continued limited resource envelope, ACTV generally achieved over and above her 2016 annual targets. 1,346 new Torture survivors

were treated, which is 12% above the annual target of 1,200 new cases. Also, achievements such as empowerment of local communities to speak out on Torture, strengthened synergies both with government entities and Civil Society Organizations in Advocacy against Torture as explained in this report.

We applaud all our partners that have made a contribution to ACTV's work and hereby re-echo our commitment to working with you further in ensuring that human rights are upheld and that Uganda becomes a Torture free society.

I wish you enjoyable reading of this report and welcome any positive and constructive criticisms that you may have.



Engineer. Dr Moses Kizza Musaazi
Chairperson, Board of Directors



Message from the Chief Executive Officer

This year 2016 was the beginning of a new Strategic Plan for the period 2016 to 2020. In the current Strategic Plan we added a fifth Strategic objective “To empower survivors of torture through socio-economic projects that enables them to integrate in society. “Survivors of torture are traumatised, physically and emotionally and they at most times struggle to adjust back in to society and earn a meaningful

livelihood. They do face higher levels of unemployment partially as a result of not being able to cope with normal functions having been physically abused.

For ACTV to offer a holistic service it is suggested that its services should integrate livelihood support to survivors of torture. In many cases, because they find they do not have a livelihood to go back to after they have been physically and

psychologically treated and rehabilitated they relapse and therefore this new Strategic Objective will go a long way to provide a complete recovery of the torture survivor.

The implementation of the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act, 2012 or Anti-Torture Law has continued to be a challenge. Although dissemination of the Act has been steady over the past four years including the simplified versions in the four languages of Kiswahili, Luganda, Luo and Runyankore-Rukiga, the various stakeholders have still insisted that regulations to operationalise the law are necessary.

These regulations have been drafted and when they are disseminated the stakeholders in the Justice, Law and Order Sector in general and the Police, the Directorate of Public Prosecutions and the Judiciary in particular will no longer have any excuses not to apply the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act, 2012 and with that prosecutions and convictions utilising this Anti-Torture Law will become regular.

The funding environment has steadily become constrained and after completion of the European Union Project (2013-2016), “Strengthening and enhancing torture prevention, rehabilitation and accountability in East Africa” a huge gap has been left making it increasingly challenging to pursue our mandate to the levels we aim for.

Funding is an area where we all have to work together in order to ensure that we continue to advocate against torture and provide treatment and rehabilitation of survivors of torture. The refugee influx in Uganda, the majority from Southern Sudan, has made it even more pertinent that we have to ensure that we have funding to provide these very important services.

ACTV is accredited to the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT) which consists of over 150 torture treatment centres across the world from over 70 countries. This year on December 9th 2016 in Mexico City, Mexico, I was elected to be on the IRCT Executive Committee to represent Sub-Saharan Africa which

consists of 22 torture treatment centres, including ACTV, from 12 countries. Without your support in all ways to pursue our vision to free the world of torture, this would not have been possible.

Let me conclude by thanking wholeheartedly, the Board Members who continued to avail strategic guidance to successfully steer the organisation in 2016. The staff at both our centres in Kampala (Central Uganda) and Gulu (Northern Uganda) for your unwavering determination to ensure that the activities planned in 2016 are implemented.

We also thank the members of the Coalition against Torture (CAT) for continuing to pursue anti-torture causes with us. Not forgetting the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) and the other institutions in the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) including the Uganda Police, The Uganda Prisons Service, the Directorate of Public Prosecutions, and the Uganda Peoples Defence Forces.

The three arms of government, the Parliament of Uganda, the Judiciary and the Executive have continued to voice their concerns

when torture rears its head and in that regard have supported our anti-torture causes.

ACTV also remains eternally grateful to our development partners for the support both financial and technical over the years; we should not take this for granted.

Our referral partners and those who provide services to assist in running of the organisation, thank you very much.

Let us all remain focused towards the vision of ridding the world of torture so that this earth becomes a better place to live in.



Samuel Herbert Nsubuga
Chief Executive Officer

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACTV	African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims
CAT	Coalition Against Torture
CAR	Central African Republic
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CVT	Center for Victims of Torture
DGF	Democratic Governance Facility
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EU	European Union
FDLR	Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda
FGHR	Fund for Global Human Rights
IRCT	International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims
JLOS	Justice, Law and Order Sector
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service
LASPNET	Legal Aid Service Providers' Network
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MIS	Management Information System
MoJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PPTA	Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
RRU	Rapid Response Unit of Police – now the Special Investigations Unit (SIU)
SOTs	Survivors of Torture

UHRC	Uganda Human Rights Commission
UPF	Uganda Police Force
UPS	Uganda Prisons Service
UPDF	Uganda People's Defence Forces
UNCAT	United Nations Convention against Torture
UNNGOF	Uganda National NGO Forum
UNOHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNVFVT	United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture
VCCU	Violent Crime Crack Unit

OUR OPERATIONS

ACTV has clear strategies which it employs in implementing its activities for the realisation of the organization's objectives and working towards a world free from torture.

REHABILITATION OF TORTURE SURVIVORS:

Torture continues to be a global challenge and there is need for sustained rehabilitation efforts. Therefore, ACTV provides quality holistic services to torture survivors to help them in the recovery process. The holistic services include medical treatment, physiotherapy, psychological counselling, psycho-social support and legal advice.

ADVOCATING AGAINST TORTURE:

In order to work towards the achievement of a world free from torture, mechanisms for the prevention of torture need to be instituted and accountability sought for. Therefore, ACTV engages in advocating against all acts of torture and for the implementation of the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act, 2012.

RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION:

ACTV conducts research and documents best practices to aid in informed decision making while offering services to Torture survivors. We run both electronic and manual client information management systems that support us in management and monitoring of client progress towards recovery.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT:

Survivors of torture struggle to adjust back in to society and earn a meaningful livelihood. They do face higher levels of unemployment partially as a result of not being able to cope with normal functions having been physically or mentally abused. ACTV there fore engages torture survivors in livelihood projects to offer a holistic service and support them to re-integrate into society.

CAPACITY BUILDING:

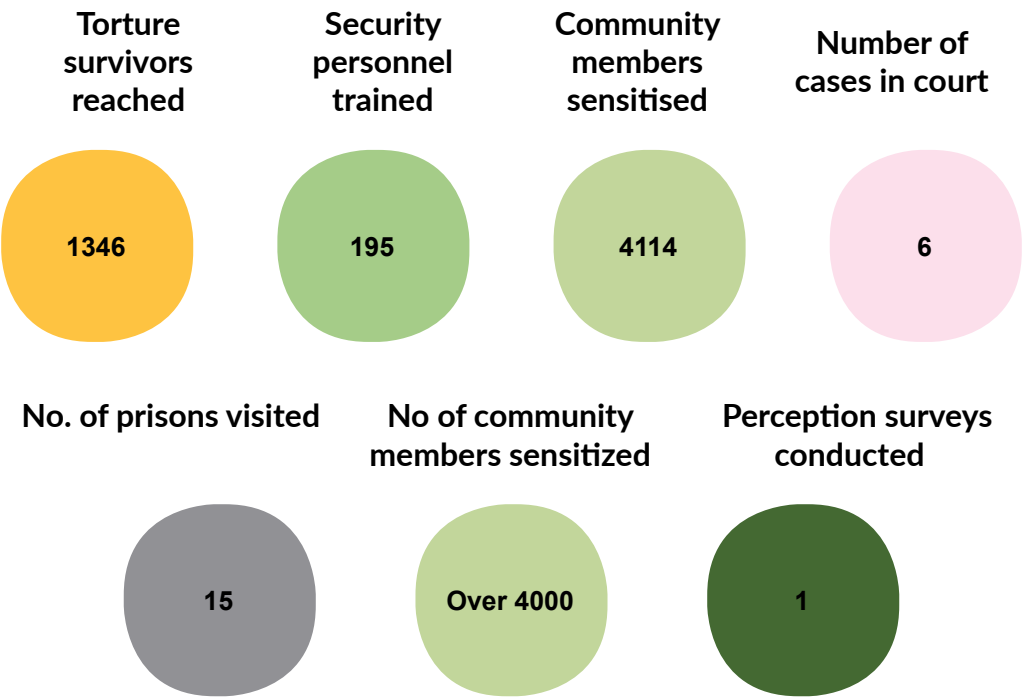
For the effective implementation of the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act, it is imperative that the capacity of the key actors and stakeholders is built by increasing awareness about the law including the effective documentation of torture. This is one of ACTV's key strategies in contributing towards the implementation of the law.

COLLABORATION AND NETWORKING:

ACTV works through networking and collaboration at the international, regional and national levels for effective advocacy against torture.

SUMMARY OF 2016 ACHIEVEMENTS

The Year in Numbers



Types of Partners

Coalition Against Torture members	13
Government institutions	7
Regional and international partners	3
Coalitions	3

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims (ACTV) is a unique non-governmental organisation (NGO) that was established in June 1993 in Kampala, Uganda by African professionals drawn from different walks of life under the guidance of the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT). ACTV is dedicated to the promotion and protection of human rights with emphasis on advocacy against torture as well as the treatment and rehabilitation of survivors of torture by state and non-state actors.

ACTV is accredited by the Ugandan Ministry of Health to operate two medical referral centres that provide physical and psychological treatment in support of the rehabilitation process of torture survivors in Uganda and the neighbouring countries. Despite efforts made by ACTV and its partners to end acts of torture, this vice is still one of the leading human rights violations in Uganda. In 2016, ACTV continued to play an important role in advocacy against acts of torture and the provision of services to torture survivors. This report highlights our key achievements, challenges and lessons learnt in the year 2016.

1.1 Our Work

ACTV is the pioneer provider of services to survivors of torture in Uganda. ACTV is accredited by the Ministry of Health to operate two medical referral centres that provide physical and psychological treatment and rehabilitation of torture survivors in Uganda and the neighbouring countries.

1.2 Our Vision

“A World Free from Torture”

1.3 Our Mission

“To advocate against torture and provide holistic care to survivors”

1.4 Our Programmes

Our work is organised to achieve five strategic objectives:

1. Holistic care: To provide quality holistic treatment and rehabilitation services to survivors of torture.
2. Advocacy: To advocate for the prevention of torture and the implementation of the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act, 2012 or the anti-torture law.
3. Research: To undertake research and documentation on torture.
4. Empowerment: To empower survivors of torture through livelihood programmes to integrate them in society.
5. Organisational strengthening: To build the institutional capacity of ACTV to deliver on its mandate.

2.0 PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

2.1 Provision of quality holistic treatment and rehabilitation services to survivors of torture

At the end of 2015, ACTV developed a new 5 year strategic plan (2016-2020). This plan drew from lessons learned in the implementation of the previous strategic plan and took into consideration potential challenges and opportunities over the next 5 year period. Survivors of torture (SOT) always present with diverse effects that result from the torture experience they passed through. The effects include physical, psychological and social, and SOTs will always require comprehensive holistic services to have their life restored close to what it was before the incidence of torture. In the new strategic plan, the annual target for new clients seen by ACTV was revised upwards from 1000 to 1200. This was informed by the experience of the previous 5 years and the fact that ACTV's mandate was extended from "attending to survivors of torture by security forces and armed groups" to include survivors of torture by individuals in their private capacity. This was done to achieve uniformity with the provisions of the PPTA 2012 which ACTV championed.¹

ACTV provided medical, physiotherapy, mental health, social and legal services to survivors of torture through its expansive outreach program to communities and places of detention and through its two static medical centers in Kampala and Gulu for walk-in clients and those referred by partners. Throughout the year, ACTV remained the source of hope for SOT with its holistic services as reflected in the stories below;

Case 1

Client "X", a 50 year old male was referred to ACTV by Uganda Human Rights Commission. The client reports that he was tortured by the police to extract a confession. He was beaten systematically; metallic rods were placed in between his fingers with the hands brought together in a prayer posture "bible reading style". The hands were then tightly fastened and beaten repeatedly and non- systematically

¹ Section 2 of the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act 2012.

(flogging, kicking and slapping). He was also tortured psychologically (threatening to shoot him, detained incommunicado and undressed). On assessment he had festering wounds on his hands and body, with partial loss of function and sensation of his body parts. He also complained of headache and pain in the genitals.



He received medical and psychological care at ACTV. With that package of holistic care, the client registered a great improvement from the effects of torture and ACTV is helping him seek justice through provision of expert evidence to support his allegations of torture at the UHRC tribunal.



Case 2

Client “Y”, a 22 year old male was allegedly tortured by an organised group of Boda Boda cyclists (Bodaboda 2010). ACTV was informed about his plight through the Chairperson Century boda-boda group in Kampala. A fact finding team found him unconscious at a small clinic where he had been referred for first aid. He had sustained injuries to the head, chest, abdomen and limbs. He was then rushed to the ACTV external referral partner in an ambulance and in critical condition. Further assessment at the hospital revealed that client “Y” had sustained severe injuries to his right inner ear, swelling of the brain (cerebral oedema) and Intraocular haemorrhage (bleeding into the eye). He had a fracture of the right forearm (Fracture of right Ulna).

A long arm cast (plaster of Paris) was applied and he was started on inpatient physiotherapy treatment to maintain function of the arm distal to the fracture site. He also received specialist care from a Neurosurgeon and an Ophthalmologist. After 2 weeks, he was discharged from hospital and he continued to receive outpatient care at the ACTV medical centre and at the referral hospital with specialists. After the client attained a high degree of recovery, he managed to mobilise his fellow Boda boda riders and invited ACTV to offer them an awareness session on the PPTA, and how one could access its services when tortured. Currently he has made remarkable improvement and is able to carry out day to day activities such as walking, feeding himself and light chores unaided.

2.1.1 Survivors of torture who received ACTV services in 2016

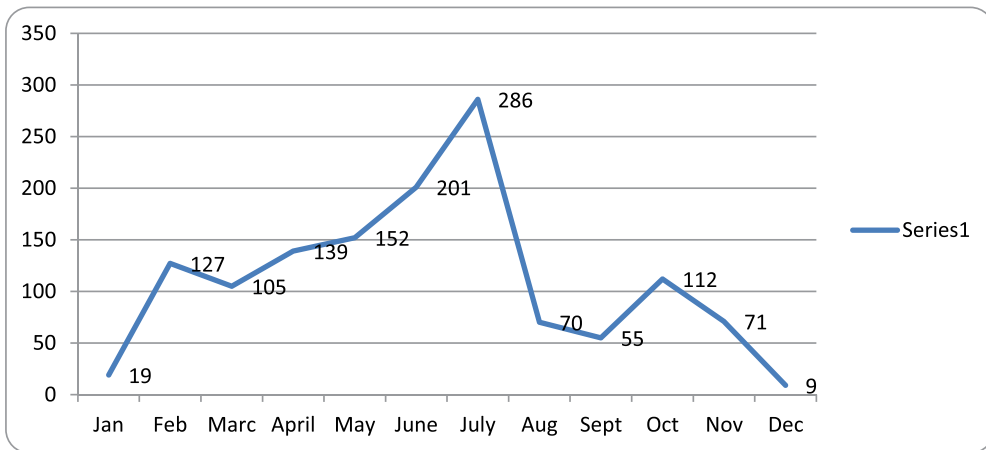
Table 1: New survivors of torture who benefited from medical services in 2016

	ACTV KAMPALA			ACTV GULU			TOTAL		
Month	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
January	9	9	18	1	0	1	10	9	19
February	7	10	17	110	0	110	117	10	127
March	22	22	44	56	5	61	78	27	105
April	63	19	82	45	12	57	108	31	139
May	87	8	95	45	12	57	132	20	152
June	77	7	84	33	84	117	110	91	201
July	110	31	141	112	33	145	222	64	286
August	41	12	53	9	8	17	50	20	70
September	9	10	19	8	28	36	17	38	55
October	8	8	16	73	23	96	81	31	112
November	28	8	36	33	2	35	61	10	71
December	5	1	6	0	3	3	5	4	9
Total	466	145	611	525	210	735	991	355	1346
Percentage	45.4%			54.6%			73.6%	26.4%	100%

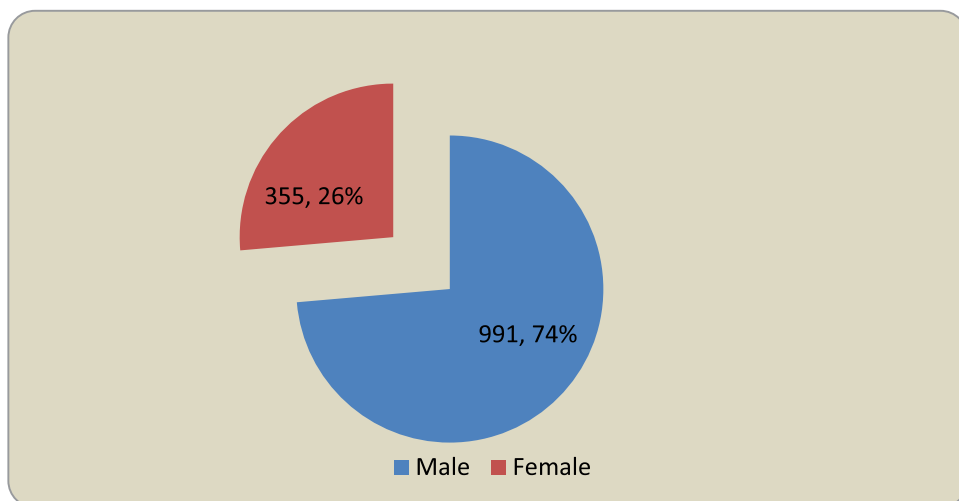
1517 potential clients were screened for eligibility for ACTV's services. Of those, 1346 qualified to be Torture survivors as per our screening tool and were provided with ACTV services according to their needs. ACTV Gulu received more new SOT compared to Kampala due to the fact that ACTV-Gulu has a larger provision for outreaches in Northern Uganda rural areas where many torture survivors of the past Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) insurgency reside and cannot afford coming to seek services at the ACTV medical centres.

We noted an increasing trend in survivors of Torture between January and July 2016 as demonstrated in the graph below. This was highly associated to the isolated elements of violence during and shortly after the Presidential and Parliamentary elections held in February 2016. Thereafter, a reducing trend is generally observed with only 9 survivors being registered in December 2016.

2.1.1.1 Trend of Torture survivors registered at ACTV by month in 2016



2.1.1.2 Chart showing gender of the clients received at ACTV



Overall, more male clients were seen (74%) compared to their female counterparts(26%). Through experience, it has been observed that males are more prone to torture compared to females because they are likely to engage in violence and crime hence they are tortured during arrests and interrogations. More so, 2016 being an election year in Uganda, males were more involved in the electoral processes which exposed them more to torture than females.

2.1.1.3 Distribution of clients by Nationality

ACTV has a non discriminatory policy when it comes to providing services to survivors of torture. We receive and treat torture survivors irrespective of their nationality as demonstrated below:-

Table 2: Nationalities of new survivors of torture registered by ACTV in 2016

Nationality	Total	Percentage
Ugandans	1127	83.73%
Congolese (DRC)	154	11.44%
Burundians	43	3.19%
Rwandans	9	0.67%
South Sudanese	5	0.37%
Somalis	2	0.15%
Ethiopians	2	0.15%
Tanzanians	2	0.15%
Zambians	1	0.07%
Cameroonians	1	0.07%
TOTAL	1346	100%

Ugandans were the highest number of survivors of torture that ACTV treated 1127 (83.73%). However there has been a significant leap in the number of Burundians treated by ACTV due to the violence that erupted following the incumbent President's announcement to run for a third term as President.

2.1.1.4 Top 10 Alleged Perpetrators of torture

The statistics show that Uganda police still had the highest number of alleged perpetrators of torture at 43.16% in 2016, an increase from 2015 which was 41.1% among the SOT seen at ACTV. However, other perpetrators like neighboring government forces and rebel militias in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and South Sudan have also contributed to the high numbers of SOT received at ACTV². Other alleged perpetrators not listed in the table below include the Allied Democratic Forces(ADF), Al Shabab, Burundi militia, Ethiopian Government, revenue officials in Uganda, Rwanda Government, Southern Sudan Government, inmates in prisons, M23 rebels, Mai-Mai militia and Wild-life Authority personnel.

Important to note is that there has been a rise in the reported cases of torture meted out by individuals in their private capacities (either in loosely organised groups or solely as individuals). This is an indicator of the successes gained by ACTV in increased reporting of torture occurrences through sensitising the masses and explaining that torture can also be perpetrated by individuals in their private capacity.

Table 3: A breakdown of the alleged perpetrators as recorded in 2016

Perpetrator	Gulu	Kampala	Total	Percentage
Uganda Police Force	297	284	581	43.16
Lord's Resistance Army	341	0	341	25.33
DRC Gov't	0	94	94	6.98
Private Individuals	17	43	60	4.45
Uganda People's Defence forces	24	22	46	3.41
Crime preventers	34	12	46	3.41
Prison staff	17	27	44	3.26
Militia in the DRC	0	33	33	2.45
Burundi Gov't	0	30	30	2.22
Imbonerakure	0	16	16	1.18
Uganda Wild life Authority	0	2	2	0.014
TOTAL	735	611	1346	100%

² ACTV continues to receive survivors of the LRA war even though the war ended in 2006, the clients still manifest psychological effects of torture.

2.1.1.5 Age distribution of the clients

Like it has been in years past, youth aged 19 to 35 years continue to contribute the largest share of the number of new survivors of torture. This is explained by the fact that Uganda and most of its neighbouring countries have a very young population and high rates of unemployment especially among the youth as per the 2016 Uganda Census report. This provides fertile ground for; the development of Vices that lead to arrest (usually violent) and detention during which processes they might be tortured. Secondly, 2016 was an election year (presidential, parliamentary and local elections) in Uganda and it was a year that also saw the development of political crises in the neighbouring countries of Burundi and Southern Sudan.

Politicians and political groups relied largely on the youth to agitate for their agendas and to silence their opposition. This resulted in torture on both sides of the political divide.

Table 4: Age distribution of clients

Age group (years)	ACTV Kampala	ACTV Gulu	Total	Percentage
Below 18	36	32	68	5.05%
19-35	374	449	823	61.14%
Over 35	196	254	450	33.43%
Don't Know	5	0	5	0.37%
TOTAL	611	735	1346	100%

2.1.1.6 Forms of torture

Survivors received at ACTV alleged to have been tortured using different methods including physical, psychological or both. Important to note is that physical methods of torture came out more pronounced among clients received as explained in the table below.

Table 5: Forms of Torture

Physical forms of torture	Number
Beating (Systematically and Non systematically)	879
Kicking	534
Tying (kandoya)	458
Rape	146
Forced to assume a stressful body position	145
Food deprivation	102
Forced labour	54
Cutting and stabbing	44
Burning	27
Suspension on ropes	19
Electric shock	5
Asphyxiation	3
Being injected by drugs	3
Psychological Forms of Torture	
Confining incommunicado	271
Witnessing torture of others	247
Deprivation of visitors	156
Rape	146
Prolonged interrogation	47
Blind folding	37
Threatening the victim or his family	30
Forced nakedness	24
Isolation	20
Denial of sleep	12
Witnessing sexual attack on spouse	10

It was observed that among the Uganda SOT, beating (both systematically and non systematically), kicking and tying were the most frequently used physical forms of torture by the perpetrators while confining incommunicado and deprivation of visitors were the most highly used psychological forms employed.

The “bible” form of torture and being locked up in a boot of a car were also found to have been used on many Ugandan SOT. The refugees on the other hand had the same experiences of physical beating and kicking but many of them also experienced rape as well as witnessing torture of their relatives among other forms of torture.

A client narrated; *“I was picked up on Kampala streets by non uniformed policemen, they dragged me to their car and put me into a car boot, I was driven at supersonic speed and taken to a place which I later got to know as Special intelligence unit (SIU) Kireka. I spent one night there and in the morning, I was put back in the car boot and taken to Mbarara Police station. At Mbarara police station every morning I was picked up from the cell, blind folded and taken to a place I couldn’t recognise. While there I was tied on a tree and beaten nonsystematically by four men using sticks as they asked me to reveal the gun and people I robbed, something that I had no information about”.*



Clients that underwent the bible style of physical form of torture

2.1.2 Medical Treatment services

In a bid to manage the physical effects of torture that the SoT present with, the medical treatment is provided to the clients after conducting thorough medical assessment and investigations. During the year, 1,346 new clients were provided with medical treatment at both Kampala and Gulu medical centres and in outreaches. The most common conditions that the clients presented with included;

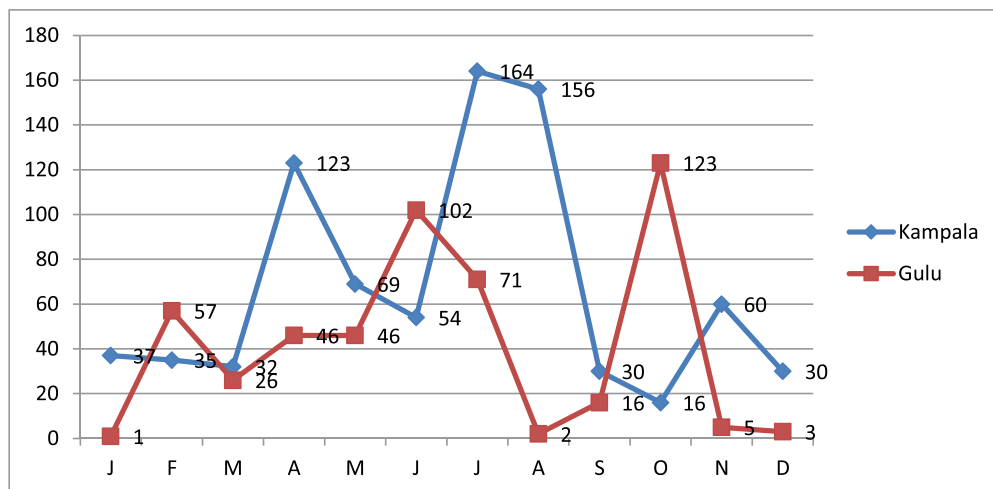
Musculo-skeletal injury (Chronic musculo-skeletal pain, Lumbago, Arthritis, fractures and deformity), Chronic Post-traumatic headache, Pelvic inflammatory infections, Genito-urinary tract infections, Post-traumatic Stress disorder, Major depression and Anxiety, and all these conditions were a result of torture that the clients suffered. After receiving treatment clients were given appointments to be reviewed by the medical Centre to assess the level of improvement.

2.1.2.1 Client Reviews

1350 Old clients that is, those received before 2016 and those already seen in 2016 were reviewed to track progress and response to treatment. This is done to evaluate the successes of the rehabilitation program and to ensure that it stays relevant to the individual survivors' needs. This further provided an opportunity to measure the level of improvement from the effects of torture the clients had reported with. Through this process, about 80% of the clients reported major improvements and they had started to be involved with participating in daily work which they couldn't do before the treatment.

In ensuring an effective process of clients' review, a novel idea of case management system was piloted at ACTV. With this system, a more client centered and collaborative approach was used at all levels that is, assessment, planning and provision of care. This system improved communication among the different professionals of the multidisciplinary team as well as monitoring of the clients during the rehabilitation processes hence being able to meet the individual client's specific needs in a cost effective manner.

2.1.2.1 Graph showing clients reviewed



62%, that is 841 of the 1,350 clients reviewed were male compared to 509 (38%) females

2.1.2.2 Referrals for specialised care

ACTV works with partner institutions such as hospitals to ensure that SoT get the tertiary care that they need while ensuring quality. On a needs basis, ACTV refers its clients to various hospitals for in-patient/specialist care. The table below gives a breakdown of the referrals made in the year 2016.

Table 6: Referrals for specialized care

Service	ACTV Kampala	ACTV Gulu	Total
Gynaecological	17	0	17
Orthopaedic	5	2	7
Physician	8	0	8
Psychiatrist	10	0	10
Ophthalmology	6	0	6
General Surgery	5	0	5
Dental	3	0	3
Paediatric	2	0	2
HIV/AIDS	6	0	6
Chronic care for Non-communicable diseases	11	0	11
Urology	1	0	1
Dermatology	2	0	2
Plastic/reconstructive surgery	1	0	1
Laboratory	24	1	25
Ear, Nose & Throat	6	0	6
Radiology	45	29	74

2.1.2.3 Physiotherapy

ACTV provided physiotherapy treatment to 375 new torture survivors in 2016 out of the targeted 268. Of these, 248 were male while 127 were females. The physiotherapists also reviewed a total of 241 (133 male, 108 female) torture survivors in the same year. Twenty five (25) pieces of appliances including thoraco lumbar corsets, lumbar sacral corsets, knee braces, ankle braces, auxiliary crutches, elbow crutches and shoe raises among others were given to survivors as and when the need was realised. ACTV has noted an improvement in physiotherapy client conditions in form of the physical ability, pain reduction and body part movements as a result of the care given to them.

2.1.3 Psycho-social Services

ACTV provided 273 SoT with psycho-social counselling. Of these 148 were male and 125 female. Community based group therapy was provided to 7 social support groups. Two of these groups came up with income generating activities (i.e. making beaded hand bags, liquid soap and wax candles)



Members of the group making their products and on the right showcasing some of the finished articles

The groups' candles were used in a candlelit event to commemorate the UN day in support of torture victims as demonstrated in the figure below.



2.1.3.1 Peer support workers

Support supervision was provided to 21 peer support workers (rehabilitated survivors of torture that are equipped with skills to provide basic counseling and make referrals). The efforts of two of these peer support workers (PSWs) were recognized at the UN Commemoration Day in Support of Survivors of Torture by the ACTV Board Chairperson, Dr. Moses Musaazi on June 26th



Peer support workers being recognised for their contribution in the fight against torture

Two clients received socio-economic empowerment from ACTV through supporting them to develop business plans and providing initial capital to get them started.



The above client lost her husband to the war in the DRC. She had physical and psychological ailments and has a chronic illness. She however could not adhere to her medication due to lack of food, couldn't concentrate during psychological interventions due to constant worry about her two children and her social situation. The physiotherapist had suspended her sessions because she was too weak to carry on. She was then supported off the streets by paying her rent three months upfront and helping her realise her dream of opening a market stall selling produce to sustain herself and her family. Currently she's able to pay her rent, afford a meal, buy some medication and able to attend her hospital sessions.

2.1.3.2 Home visits

ACTV also conducted several home visits to clients' on a needs basis. These visits serve as an opportunity to involve the family in the client's rehabilitation program, provide psychosocial counselling to the family members to cope with the changed situation, to monitor and evaluate response to rehabilitation, identify barriers/supporters of care and re-draft rehabilitation plans where necessary.

2.1.4 Mental Health services

ACTV offers two types of psychological counselling, that is, individual and group psychological counselling.

191 clients were offered mental health services in the year 2016. 115 of these received group psychotherapy and 76 received individual psychotherapy. Of these, 120 were male and 71 were females.

ACTV with the guidance of a CVT embedded psychotherapist-trainer developed a new group approach tailored for prison settings in 2015. This approach was piloted in three prisons (Kigo, Luzira and Gulu central) with 6 groups of clients in total. The successes from these pilots were documented and the findings shared with the torture rehabilitation community at the 10th IRCT scientific Symposium in Mexico in December 2016.

Through partnerships with Center for Victims of Torture (CVT), the mental health team at ACTV had their capacity built on selected psychological treatment and counselling approaches such as narrative exposure therapy (NET) for trauma and violence victims. ACTV further took part in joint activities with CVT in Northern Uganda that culminated with ACTV mental health service providers getting accredited as trainers of trainees.

2.1.5 Legal services

ACTV planned to offer legal assistance to 180 new SoT. By the end of the year 2016, 167 new SoT had received legal assistance. The services provided included providing legal advice, legal redress (through a third party facilitated by ACTV), public interest litigation to effect social change, case advocacy, making legal referrals to institutions such as the Uganda Law Society, the Uganda Human Rights Commission Tribunal for adjudication ,and visiting places of detention.

Table 7: Legal services provided

Legal Services	Out puts
Legal Advice	167
Public Interest Litigation case	1
Advocacy Case	1
Field Investigations	4
Referrals for further Legal redress	59
Follow- ups	70
Torture complaints heard before the Tribunal	37 summonses received.

2.1.5.1 Prisons visited in 2016

In the year 2016 a total of 15 prisons were visited; Central Region (3), Western Region (4) and Northern Region (8). During the visits, 920 new survivors (860 Male and 60 Female) clients were offered holistic services while 315 were reviewed in the process. Visited prisons were selected based on an assessment that was conducted at the beginning of 2016 after which permission was sought for from Prison headquarters to visit these places of detention.

Table 8: Prisons visited and number of clients seen

S/N	Prison Name	Male	Female	Total
01	Kigo Prison	93	08	101
02	Ruimi Prison	70	00	70
03	Katojjo Prison	51	00	51
04	Masaka Prison	46	12	58
05	Mbarara Prison	75	24	99
06	Mobuku prison	41	00	41
07	Gulu Central Prison	103	04	107
08	Loro prison Farm	45	00	45
09	Patongo prison	28	01	29
10	Kitgum Central Prison	86	00	86
11	Pader Prison	95	02	97
12	Kole Prison	20	00	20
13	Oyam Prison	33	00	33
14	Lira Prison	53	09	62
15	Luzira upper prison	21	0	21
		860	60	920

Majority of the survivors of torture registered in prison were allegedly tortured at the time of arrest or interrogation by the police officers. This they claimed happened because the Police tried to force them into confessing to the allegations for which they were being accused of.

2.1.5.2 Public interest litigation

Under public interest litigation for instance, for the exercise of the court's jurisdiction, it is not necessary for the victim of the violation of his or her rights to personally approach the court. Any other person other than the aggrieved party or another third party may introduce in court a public interest litigation.

ACTV through its legal unit has undertaken to use this practice to help the poor and/or the marginalised obtain justice but most of all while aiming at seeing to it that the Prevention and Prohibition of the Torture Act, 2012 and the bill of rights under the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda are effectively implemented. Since the law that criminalises torture operationalises the provisions of the Constitution under Articles 24 and 44(a) which provides to the effect that, no person shall be subjected to any form of torture or cruel, inhuman degrading treatment or punishment and notwithstanding anything in the Constitution, there shall be no derogation from enjoyment of the freedom from torture and cruel, inhuman degrading treatment or punishment respectively.

Six survivors alleging violation of the right to freedom from torture have so far benefitted from public interest litigation namely:

- (i) Jasper Natukunda Vs AG and Christopher Ruhunde, a police officer
- (ii) Yahaya Lukwago & Ors Vs AG HCCS NO.226 OF 2015
- (iii) Grace Andrew Ndaula Vs AG HCCS NO.224 OF 2015
- (iv) Gabula Africa Evans Vs AG HCCS NO.225 OF 2015
- (v) Issa Wazembe Vs AG HCCS NO. 154 OF 2016
- (vi) Richard Ndegeya Vs M/s China International water And Electric Corporation HCCS NO. 002 OF 2017.

The above mentioned cases are all pending before the courts of law and have severally been reported by ACTV in previous reports. ACTV also points out the disappointment by the above complainants because of the fact that cases before the courts of law in Uganda take so long to be concluded and for that matter justice delayed is justice denied.

2.1.5.3 Advocacy cases

ACTV is also doing case advocacy by instituting cases of torture or cruel, inhuman degrading treatment or punishment on behalf of SoT(individual, family or group) in order to access justice for the clients. However, the client's consent is sought before his/her involvement in the process.

ACTV through its external contracted lawyer is acting on behalf of one of the journalists who was a victim of torture by the police officer alleged to have committed the offence. This is especially to influence government policy on state agencies since torture is perpetrated most by those in authority.

2.1.5.4 Implementation of the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act

The implementation of the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act, 2012 has been a very big challenge since most of the torture incidences are mistakenly passed off by police as assault, grievous bodily harm and therefore charges for the same are preferred under other laws such as the Penal Code Act Cap.120 instead of under the specific laws. To ensure implementation, ACTV conducted massive awareness and training of the existence and implementation of the anti-torture law. Through its legal department, training for the State Prosecutors/State Attorney's, Police Officers and the Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF) was organised through which awareness on provisions of the Act was created. ACTV has done this independently or in collaboration with the Human Rights Centre Uganda (HRC-U) here in Central Region and the Eastern parts of the Country. This training yielded results and a number of cases preferred under Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act, 2012 have been registered including among others;

Uganda Vs Putan Moses MOR-00-CR-CO-0196 OF 2016. (Napak CRB 194 OF 2016)

Uganda Vs Beeye Asuman MOR-00-CR-CO-0152 OF 2015. (Napak CFPU 49 OF 2015)

This was a case of Aggravated Torture contrary to Section 2(b) and 5(h) of the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act, 2012.

Uganda Vs Sagal Dominic MOR-00-CR-CO-0296 OF 2013. (Napak CRB 296 OF 2013)

Uganda Vs Namukwasi Sarah KOT-00-CO-AA 20 OF 2016. (CRB 118 OF 2016)

Uganda Vs Anyik Paul KOT-00-CO-AA 97 OF 2016. (CRB KOT 66 OF 2016).

These among others are cases that arose out of acts done contrary to section (2), (5) and (7) of the Prevention and Prohibition of the Torture Act.

2.1.5.5 Legal referrals and client follow-ups

Sixty clients were referred for further legal redress. ACTV in conducting its activities partners, with numerous civil society organisations that offer services other than those offered by ACTV. Several referrals seeking further legal redress are referred to Uganda Human Rights Commission specifically for further investigation and adjudication before the tribunal, Refugee Law Project and FIDA-Uganda among others.

After referrals, very keen follow ups are made to see whether the purpose for the referral has been achieved. In 2016 alone the legal unit managed to make follow ups of forty four cases. This has helped in identifying our future partners since the client is able to give feedback on the level of satisfaction of the manner in which their case was handled.

2.1.5.6 Field investigations

The Legal Officers also carried out four field investigations in the districts of Buikwe and Mityana. This is to ensure that proper documentation of the torture incidences is done to avail this information to the Police Officers to ease their work and also ensure that the victims are legally assisted.

2.2 Advocating for the Prevention of Torture and implementation of the PPTA

ACTV implemented various advocacy and networking interventions, all geared towards the above mentioned objective and these included; community awareness and sensitisation, security awareness sessions, production and dissemination of information, education and communication (IEC) materials, electronic and print media campaigns as explained below.

2.2.1 Community awareness and sensitization

ACTV reached out to over 4,000 people with a message on torture and the Act. These included community resource persons, community members, students and stakeholders in the Justice Law and Order Sector in Northern,

Eastern, Central and Rwenzori regions of Uganda as illustrated in the Table 9 below.

Table 9: Summary of community awareness sessions conducted

Location	Target group	Number reached
Nakasero Market	Leaders, law enforcement, ,market dwellers	100
State Attorneys	Directorate of Public Prosecutions	45
Soroti, Jinja, Mbale, Tororo Tororo	Community	600
Jinja District, Mafubira Sub County	Community	100
Fort Portal town,Barya Road	Community	100
Kasese Town	Community members	Over 150
Kampala, Boda Boda riders	Community	Over 100
Local Council meeting	Local leaders	45
Naalya SS, Namugongo	Students and teachers	About 800
East High School, Ntinda	Students and teachers	About 600
Ngai, Oyam	Community	120
Omianyima, Kitgum	Community	131
Corner Agula, Lalogi, Omoro.	Community	164
Okwir, Bobbi, Omoro	Community	200
Rackoko, Awere, Kitgum.	Community	114
Idure, Lalogi, Omoro	Community	150
Paicho, Gulu	Community	135
Layibi Market, Gulu Municipality, Gulu.	Community	60
Barlonyo, Agweng, Lira	Community	400

Such awareness creation sessions have empowered people to report acts of torture in their communities as cited by one of the LC 1 Chairpersons in Kawempe Division, Kampala City. He said ***“Once we had some of our people from the community suspected of being gun robbers, they were picked up by security operatives who tortured them and dumped them at Kawempe police station. I went to the police station, reported the case but unfortunately the police never made any investigations about the perpetrators”.***

2.2.2 Security awareness sessions

ACTV continued to engage security personnel in awareness creation sessions cognisant of the fact that they continue to appear in various human rights reports as the main perpetrators of Torture in Uganda. Particularly, sessions were held with 195 security officers. Seventy five were officers of the Uganda Police Force (UPF) in Kitgum while one hundred thirty were Military investigators of the Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF) in Muhooti Barracks (Western Uganda).



Left: Police officers in Kitgum District during training on torture, Right: A UPDF sensitisation session on the PPTA

2.2.3 Production of information, education and communication (IEC) materials

As a way of increasing awareness and sensitising different stakeholders regarding torture, ACTV produced and disseminated various IEC materials on torture and the PPTA. All this was aimed at enlightening the public about their role in reporting torture occurrences and that torture is a crime that we should collectively fight to end it.

Table 10: Information, education and communication (IEC) materials disseminated

Item	Quantities produced	Quantities Disseminated
Posters	1800	1162
Brochure	1800	1223
Stickers	0	6
Notebook	0	2
Pens	0	00
Popular or Simplified PPTA	0	1212
Fact sheets	1800	1654
Banners	6	6
ACTV Annual Reports	1000	745
News Letters	00	00
PPTA Booklets	1000	836



Posters developed by ACTV on display.

2.2.4 Electronic media campaigns.

We continued working with the media, which was very critical in enhancing our campaign against torture. Various digital tools were employed both mainstream and social media to achieve the set objectives, from radio talk shows, television talk shows, community radios, press releases, spot messages and documentaries.

Table 11: Electronic and Media campaigns

SN	Program	Station	2016
	Radio talk show	NBS radio. 89.4 FM (Kampala)	March
	Radio talk show	KRC 102 FM (Fort portal)	April
	Radio talk show	Jubilee Radio 105 FM (Fort portal)	April
	Radio talk show	Hits FM (Fort portal)	May
	Radio talk show	UBC radio (Nyenge FM) in Kasese	May
	Awareness session	Community radio (Nakasero Market)	July
	A press release regarding unprofessional conduct of police officers.	Daily Monitor	July
	Spot message	Mega FM 102 FM (Northern Uganda)	September
	International peace day Supplement	Daily Monitor and New Vision dailies	September 21 st
	3 radio talk shows.	Simba 97.3 FM (Central region)	October
	6 spot messages on	Simba FM.	October
	A guest appearance	KFM Radio, 93.3 FM (Central region)	October
	A guest appearance	Mega FM 102 (Northern Uganda)	October
	1 TV talk show	Bukedde TV	October
	Radio talk shows	Baba FM (Jinja, Eastern region)	November
	Radio talk show	Kiira FM (Jinja, Eastern region)	November

	Radio talk show	Hits FM (Fort portal, Western Uganda)	November
	Radio talk show	KFM radio, 93.3 FM (Central region)	November
	2 Radio talk shows	Voice of Africa Radio (Central region)	November
	Conducted 1 talk show	Buganda Broadcasting Services (BBS)	November
	Aired an 18 minutes documentary	NBS TV.	November
	Airing 8 spot messages	NTV	November
	6 spot messages.	Bukedde TV	November
	1 hour radio talk show	Jubilee FM (Fort portal, Western Uganda)	December
	Television talk show "Talk of the nation"	NTV	December
	Conducted 1 talk show	Buganda Broadcasting Services (BBS)	December
	Aired a 10 minutes documentary	Bukedde TV	December
	A press release regarding unprofessional conduct of police officers.	Daily Monitor	July

2.2.5 Commemoration of the United Nations International Day in support of Torture Victims, 26 June 2016

The Coalition against Torture (CAT) with the leadership of ACTV in partnership with UHRC, jointly organised and implemented a range of activities in commemoration of 26th June 2016. These activities were organised and conducted before, on and after 26th June 2016 with the local theme ***"Together in the fight against Torture"*** Some of the activities conducted in commemoration of this day included:-

2.2.5.1 Media campaigns

The campaign involved use of print, broadcast and social media. These included; airing of Radio Spot Messages in 5 local languages in Uganda namely; English, Luganda, Luo, Ateso and Runyoro-Rutoro. Appearances were made by CAT members, partners and Survivors of Torture on various media (Radio and Television) platforms to spread the message on the fight against torture widely.

Also, advertorials were run in 2 print media dailies with high readership (Daily Monitor and The New vision) by ACTV on behalf of CAT. The advertorials highlighted the plight of torture as well as detailed interviews with torture survivors and human rights defenders. The information was further availed on print media websites, thus reaching large numbers of targeted audiences.

Details of media engagements in commemoration of June 26th were:-

- i. TV talk shows on **NTV 227 MHz** – the big story and **NBS TV 706 MHz** – morning breeze on the **21/06/2016** and **23/06/2016** respectively.
- ii. Radio talk shows on radios; **Simba 97.3 MHz, Mega FM 102.1 MHz, KFM 93.3 MHz(English)** and **Baba FM 87.8 MHz**
- iii. 5 radio spot messages on **Simba FM 97.3 MHz, Mega FM 102.1 MHz, KFM 93.3 MHz** and **Baba FM 87.8 MHz** from **21st – 26th June 2016**.
- iv. 3 TV spot messages (infomercials) on **NTV (Uganda) 227 MHz** and **Bukedde TV 234 MHz** from **23rd -26th June 2016**.

2.2.5.2 Press conference

A press conference was held on 20th June 2016 at the Uganda Human Rights Commission headquarters. It was attended by more than 50 journalists. The joint statement on behalf of CAT-UHRC and UNOHCHR was delivered by Professor Katebaliirwe Amooti Wairumba , on behalf of the Chairperson UHRC.

Several recommendations were made as presented in the statement but emphasis was put on the fact that it is everyone's responsibility to fight against acts of Torture hence the theme ***“Together in the fight against Torture”***.



The Chairperson CAT-Samuel Nsubuga, Acting Chairperson UHRC-Prof. Katebalirwe Amooti, Commissioner Tinyinondi of UHRC and Secretary of the UHRC, Mr. Gordon Mwesigye during the press conference.

2.2.5.3 A community dialogue

As one of the commemoration activities, a community dialogue was held at Kawempe Muslim Primary school in Kampala on the 24th of June 2016. One hundred ten (110) community members (78 males and 32 females) attended this dialogue whose main objective was to sensitise the community about torture emphasising that torture is a crime and punishable by law. This is because most of the people in communities remain silent when tortured and even those who witness it are reluctant to release such information to those in authority.



A community member expressing his views on how to stop torture in Kawempe Division in Kampala at a community dialogue.

2.2.5.4 Public dialogues on torture

A public dialogue was held at Hotel Africana in Kampala on Wednesday June 22nd 2016. This was conducted under the theme, **“Together in the fight against torture”** and discussions were centered on how all stake holders can complement each others’ efforts to ensure realisation of this theme. The dialogue was also aimed at examining gaps in the indirect implementation of the Anti-Torture Law and roles of different parties in having this law applied.

2.2.5.5 Commemorations

National commemorations were held on June 26th 2016 at Lugogo grounds while another event was organised for the Northern region at the Mayor’s Garden in Lira Municipality, Lira District on June 28th 2016 under the theme **“Together in the fight against Torture”**. ACTV with members of the CAT and Uganda Human Rights Commission jointly organised commemoration activities attracting stake holders from different walks of life including local leaders, religious leaders, government officials, community members,

school children, survivors of Torture, media and civil society actors. The National event involved writing messages against torture on the wall of fame and lighting candles of hope to show solidarity in the fight against torture.



- Left: Commemoration of June 26th 2016 in Lira town: Right, People writing messages against torture on the wall of fame at the national event at Lugogo in Kampala.

2.2.6 International Seminars/Conferences

2.2.6.1 The Universal Periodic Review:

ACTV joined other human rights actors to participate in the October 2016 Universal Periodic Review (UPR) pre-sessions in Geneva, a platform that was used to disseminate a brief note on torture in Uganda to different diplomatic missions present. Specifically, ACTV lobbied for recommendations on torture to Uganda with regards to adoption of the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act 2012 Regulations, improvement in investigation of torture cases and ratification of the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Recommendations at the UPR session were made by various states to Uganda and all were accepted except for Ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture 2006. (OPCAT).

2.2.6.2 Africa commission

ACTV has Observer status at the African Commission on Human and People's Rights. From 4 – 20 April 2016, in Banjul-Gambia, ACTV was represented by its Advocacy officer at the Commission at Kairaba Beach Hotel situated in the Gambia and presented its statement on the recent situation of torture in Uganda.

In the statement, ACTV called upon the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to finalise the drafting process of the regulations of the PPTA 2012, acknowledged the Uganda police for introducing the PPTA guidelines against torture in its police training manual and asked it to set up a special desk for torture, cruel, inhuman degrading treatment or punishment related complaints.

The government ministries of Internal Affairs and Security were encouraged to engage Uganda's security agencies in non-coercive investigation skills or programs of investigations and documentation in obtaining evidence or information and encouraged the Government of Uganda to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture 2006 (OPCAT).

2.2.6.3 Representation at International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT)

The Chief Executive Officer and the Clinical Psychologist represented ACTV at the IRCT 10th Scientific Symposium held in Mexico City, Mexico from 5 December 2016 to 7 December 2016. There were over fifty presentations which included one delivered by ACTV titled ***“Group Psychological Counselling Approach for Torture Survivors in Prison Settings”*** and Kigo Prison was the centre of this approach as a pilot study.

The IRCT Council and General Assembly meetings followed after the Symposium on 8 and 9 December 2016 in Mexico City. At the elections, the Chief Executive Officer of ACTV was elected to the IRCT Executive Committee to represent Sub-Saharan Africa from 2016 to 2019. A document titled ***“The Mexico Consensus”*** was developed by the IRCT centres at the end of the General Assembly.

2.2.6.4 Independent Medico-Legal Unit/REDRESS Conference

Independent Medico-Legal Unit (IMLU) in partnership with REDRESS supported by the European Commission hosted an International Conference in Nairobi, Kenya on 8 and 9 September 2016. The Theme was ***“Sexual Violence as a form of Torture: Challenges and opportunities in implementing states’ obligations to prevent and redress”***.

2.2.6.5 Pan-African Reparations Initiative (PARI) Regional Conference

Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSV) hosted a number of CSO’s based in Africa to a regional consultation on Reparation and Redress for Victims of Torture in Africa in Johannesburg on 21 and 22 September 2016. The theme of this consultation was ***“Exploring strategies and opportunities for implementing the right to redress for torture victims at national level.”***

2.2.6.6 European Union-NGO Human Rights Forum

The EU-NGO Human Rights Forum was held in Brussels on 1 and 2 December 2016. The salient objectives of this forum were to analyse the challenges in the eradication of torture and ill treatment, assess the impact of existing responses in policy and practice, identify best practices to circulate and ways to improve the effectiveness of existing policy and practice, and foster connections, exchange and partnerships.

2.3 Gather Information on Torture and Document Best Practices in the Delivery of Services

2.3.1 Documentation of client information

With the support of the IRCT, ACTV piloted an upgraded and enhanced database which has tremendously improved the quality of the data captured. This has made management of information easy, enabling timely analysis and generation of reports for effective decision making in the treatment and rehabilitation of torture survivors.

Data from the database was analysed and information generated which was used in conducting advocacy activities with Police and in the communities. In addition, ACTV liaised with the Uganda Human Rights Commission in the collection of data on human rights violations specific to torture. This has enhanced the working relationship with UHRC.

In capturing client data, ACTV realised that it is important to collect data on the costs involved in the treatment and rehabilitation of survivors of torture through the (*pharmacy net*) software that can comprehensively capture the cost implication of the medical utilities in the organisation. ACTV is currently fundraising for this important intervention which will provide efficiency in delivery of services to torture survivors.

2.3.2 Perception Survey

The community perception was conducted to get the thinking of the community about torture and the rehabilitation services at ACTV. The survey employed both qualitative and quantitative methods and 221 people participated in it. The participants were randomly selected from the general community, survivors of torture, civil society organisations and security agencies from districts of Kampala, Jinja, Mbarara, Buikwe and Gulu.

The survey found out that awareness about torture was below average at 47.5% people who had ever been sensitised about torture; the community had different thoughts about torture that included an understanding of torture as being a denial of human rights, a form of punishment, violence from rebels or mistreatment of women and children. 62.4% of the participants believed that torture could be eliminated from the country if efforts are geared towards it, and 1% of the general community knew that there was a law that prohibited torture. 54.3% of the respondents said that there was no incidence where torture could be allowed to be used whereas 41.2% (91) and 4.5% (10) said torture could be allowed and did not know respectively. ACTV work was well appreciated and it was described as good work and non discriminatory but it was less known among the community members and many torture survivors missed out on the rehabilitation services.

It was recommended that ACTV and other organisations needed to increase the awareness campaigns about torture in the communities, and should provide messages that clearly differentiate torture from other human rights violations, and ACTV to actively publicise its work so as to improve access to meet the demands of SOT.

2.3.3 Tracking progress of organizational interventions

2.3.3.1 Quarterly reflection meetings

Quarterly reflection meetings were organised in house to track the progress of implementation of the organisation's objectives. These further provided an opportunity to analyse the operating environment and develop appropriate interventions.

2.3.3.2 Service Providers and Client Feedback meetings

Bi-annual meetings were held with service providers and clients to receive feedback on the services provided to torture survivors. Overall, clients appreciated the services provided by ACTV but stressed the importance of livelihood in order to receive a comprehensive recovery package.

2.3.3.3 Follow up visits

Follow ups were conducted for the media practitioners and magistrates who were trained by ACTV in the previous years. The follow-ups revealed that media practitioners had improved reporting on human rights violations and torture in particular. However the follow-up of magistrates revealed that implementation of the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act, 2012 was still a challenge which was further compounded by the lack of regulations in place to operationalise the Act.

2.3.4 Evaluations

An end of project evaluation for the European Union funded project on ***("Strengthening and enhancing torture, prevention, rehabilitation and accountability in East Africa")*** was concluded. The intervention showed that the overall strategy of combining holistic support to torture survivors, advocacy at national and regional levels with capacity enhancement opportunities for national actors developed during this project was

extremely relevant and recommended that it should be continued in future projects with the inclusion of sub-national level strategies.

2.3.5 Shared Learning

Shared learning was conducted with the Independent Medic-Legal Unit (IMLU) in Nairobi, Kenya. Program staff members were provided an opportunity to share experiences with their counterparts in Kenya. Key lessons learnt were the need for sustained advocacy through developing advocacy strategies and working with networks in the provision of services to torture survivors.

2.4. Human Resources

ACTV operations were overseen by a team of five committed members of the Board of Directors. The Board provided strategic direction to ACTV throughout the year, holding quarterly meetings to discuss the organisation's business and approve policy. Table 6 below provides a list of the ACTV Board members:

Table 12: ACTV Board members

No.	Name	Designation on Board
1	Dr. Moses Kizza Musaazi	Chair person
2	Ms. Judy Kamanyi	Treasurer
3	Mr. Livingstone Okello-Okello	Member
4	Dr. Margaret Mungherera	Member
5	Ms. Margaret Sekaggya	Member
6	Mr. Samuel Herbert Nsubuga	Secretary

Table 13: Staff members as at 31st December 2016

No.			
Sn	Designation	Name	Station
1	Chief Executive Officer	Samuel Herbert Nsubuga	Kampala
2	Head of Finance and Administration	Esther Ruth Akello	Kampala
3	Programme Manager Kampala	Michael O. Bamulangeyo	Kampala
4	Programme Manager Gulu	Alfred Okettayot	Gulu
5	Monitoring and Evaluation Manager	Esther Nabwire Waswa	Kampala
6	Accountant	Dan Lubinga	Kampala
7	Legal Officer	Juliet Anango	Kampala
8	Physiotherapist	Apollo Robinson Kinyera	Kampala
9	Physiotherapist	Godfrey Musangania	Gulu
10	Medical Coordinator Kampala	Dr Kenneth D. Bagonza	Kampala
11	Medical Officer	Dr Ronald Lubega	Kampala
12	Clinical Psychologist	Kizito Wamala	Kampala
13	Clinical Psychologist	Isaac Ogwal	Gulu
14	Psychological Counsellor	Leila Wakabi	Kampala
15	Medical Co-ordinator	James Ogwal Opio	Gulu
16	Social Worker	Peace C. Avola	Kampala
17	Social Worker	Beatrice Acayo	Gulu
18	Nurse	Alex Kigoye	Kampala
19	Nurse	Annet Nantume	Kampala
20	Nurse	Susan Labeja	Gulu
21	Administration Assistant	Robinah Nabatanzi	Kampala
22	Office Attendant	Robinah Kibirige	Kampala
23	Office Attendant	Benon Kanyanzira	Kampala
24	Office Attendant	Santo Okaa	Gulu

25	Office Attendant	Denis Mugabe	Kampala
26	Driver	Steven Mukama	Kampala
27	Driver	Fred Ngobi	Kampala
28	Driver	Charles Ayella	Gulu
29	Driver	Peter Opio	Kampala
30	Legal officer	Tony Ojok Obonyo	Gulu
31	Accounts Assistant	Augustine Nkurunziza	Gulu

3.0 OUTCOMES, LESSONS LEARNT AND BEST PRACTICES

2016 was the first year of the organisation implementing its new strategic plan. This saw the introduction of innovative approaches in advocacy against torture and ensuring that torture survivors are provided with holistic services. Working with the media, communities, and security agencies was the focus during the implementation period. The Key outcomes realised are summarised in the table below;

3.1 Key Outcomes

Strengthened linkages with government institutions in advocacy against torture through advocacy initiatives, awareness creation and joint activities. This further increased recognition of ACTV as a lead advocate against torture in Uganda	<div>We worked with the following institutions;</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Directorate of Public Prosecutions• Uganda Human Rights Commission• Uganda Police Force• Parliament of Uganda; Human Rights Committee• Uganda Prisons• Uganda People’s Defence Forces
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<p>Strengthened collective voice of CSOs advocating against torture through the Coalition Against Torture. These were instrumental in the provision of input into the PPTA draft regulations, preparation of the UN day in commemoration of torture survivors and joint advocacy against torture.</p>	<p>Through the membership of 15 organisations of the Coalition Against Torture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refugee Law Project • Human Rights Network Uganda • Human Rights Centre Uganda • Kumi Human Rights Initiative • Muslim Centre for Justice and Law • Human Rights Focus – Gulu • Avocats San Frontieres • Women of Uganda • Uganda Prisoners Aid Foundation • Human Rights Network for Journalists • Association of Human Rights Organisations in the Rwenzori Region • Foundation for Human Rights Initiative • Chapter Four Uganda • Coalition of Uganda Private Teachers Association. • African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims.
<p>Empowered local communities to speak out against torture.</p>	<p>This was achieved through holding community outreaches and dialogues in market places, schools and local communities. 4114 community members were reached out to. When communities are mobilized, organised and empowered, torture is harder to sustain.</p>
<p>1346 torture survivors provided with quality holistic treatment and rehabilitation</p>	<p>1346 clients received rehabilitation services from ACTV through community outreaches; prison visits and walk ins at Kampala and Gulu Centres. This exceeded the annual target of 1200 clients.</p>

3.2 Lessons Learnt

3.2.1 Importance of Livelihood

Livelihood is a critical component in the recovery journey of all torture survivors. It has been realised that for the clients who cannot sustain themselves economically, lack of support in this area can cause relapses. It is imperative that such clients receive livelihood support to avoid relapses.

3.2.2 Mistrust by torture survivors of the criminal justice system.

Justice for survivors is important even though torture survivors are still content with seeking medical services and not interested in pursuing legal redress because of mistrust of the criminal justice system.

3.2.3 Importance of data in the fight against impunity.

Having accurate and up to date clear data that is interpreted to generate information is important for sustained advocacy. As the common adage goes, “numbers do not lie”. The new database adopted by ACTV has been critical in the collection of critical data and Information.

3.2.4 If change is to be realized, advocacy has to be sustained.

A sector wide approach, builds synergy with various government institutions such as Prisons, Police, Uganda Human Rights Commission, Judiciary and Army in the fight against torture.

3.3 Best Practices

Community approach: We focused our interventions at the community level because when communities are mobilised, organised and empowered, torture is harder to perpetrate. This has led to an increase in the number of torture survivors services from ACTV.

Building partnerships is important in advocating against torture. Working with the police, the army and prisons has enabled the organisation reach out to security personnel and sensitise them on torture. In addition, ACTV worked with IRCT in advocating for the ratification of the OPCAT at the international level.

3.4 Challenges

Dwindling resources for the provision of holistic services to torture survivors. This year was characterized by a short fall in funding to the organisation in general and in particular because the European Commission 2013-2016 project was concluded in June 2016. This curtailed the effective implementation of activities as had been planned.

The Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act has been in existence since 2012 with no convictions to date using this law. The regulations to operationalise the Act are in draft form waiting to be signed, then gazetted and disseminated. This will assist all those in the chain of using this law, to apply it more effectively so that the perpetrators of torture are brought before the courts of law and punished.

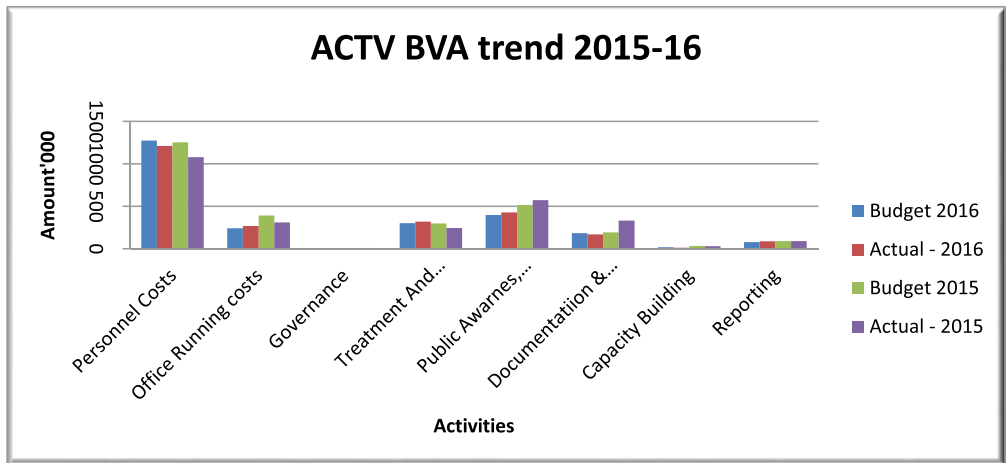
Limited access to detention centres by ACTV is another challenge. ACTV only accesses Uganda Prisons to treat and create awareness. Police cells and military barracks are not accessed and this is a huge gap in our fight to prevent torture. It has been recommended that the government ratifies the OPCAT to allow unlimited access to all detention centres in the country to mitigate torture occurrences in these places.

There is still lack of awareness of the PPTA by not only actors in the Justice Law and Order sector but also in the general public hence making it challenging to effectively implement this law. Dissemination of the law has to continue year in - year out to endeavour to reach every corner of the country.

4.0 ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31st DECEMBER 2016

With an approved budget of 2,505,038,387 Uganda Shillings, actual income realized was 2,362,712,092 Uganda Shillings a shortfall of 142,326,295 Uganda Shillings Incurring expenditure in the following strategic activities

4.0 Chart of ACTV Budget Variance Analysis (BVA) Trend



Despite the shortfall ACTV met all its planned objectives through ensuring accountability and Improving operations at the various departments.

ACTV Balance Sheet:-

Balance sheet

	Dec 31, 2016
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Other Current Assets	
Prepayment	64,938,060.00
Total Other Current Assets	64,938,060.00
Cash at bank and in hand	
Total Cash at bank and in hand	372,853,867.50
Total Current Assets	437,791,927.50
Current Liabilities	
Other Current Liabilities	
Accrued expenses	3,884,508.00
Total Other Current Liabilities	3,884,508.00
Total Current Liabilities	3,884,508.00
NET CURRENT ASSETS	433,907,419.50
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	433,907,419.50
NET ASSETS	433,907,419.50
Capital and Reserves	
1110 · Retained Earnings	216,813,525.78
3000 · Opening Bal Equity	974,684,663.11
Earnings for the Year	-757,590,769.39
Partner funds	433,907,419.50

4.1 Accounting for operational performance

To ensure that it holds itself accountable to its clients and maintains the highest performance standards in development, ACTV works with the Board and the Coalition Against Torture , both of which operate independently from management.

APPRECIATION TO PARTNERS

Sincere gratitude goes to all our partners who extended support, financial and otherwise, to ACTV in 2016. We owe all our achievements to the support from you. We appreciate the following development partners: the Democratic Governance Facility (DGF), the European Union (EU), Sigrid Rausing Trust (SRT), the Fund for Global Human Rights (FGHR), Open Society Initiative for Eastern Africa (OSIEA), the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT) and Center for Victims of Torture (CVT). We also appreciate our referral partners in the public and private spheres, including the members of the Coalition against Torture, UHRC, members of the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) and other CSOs. We remain eternally grateful as, with your support, we mutually continue our joint quest to rid the world of torture.

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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

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