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





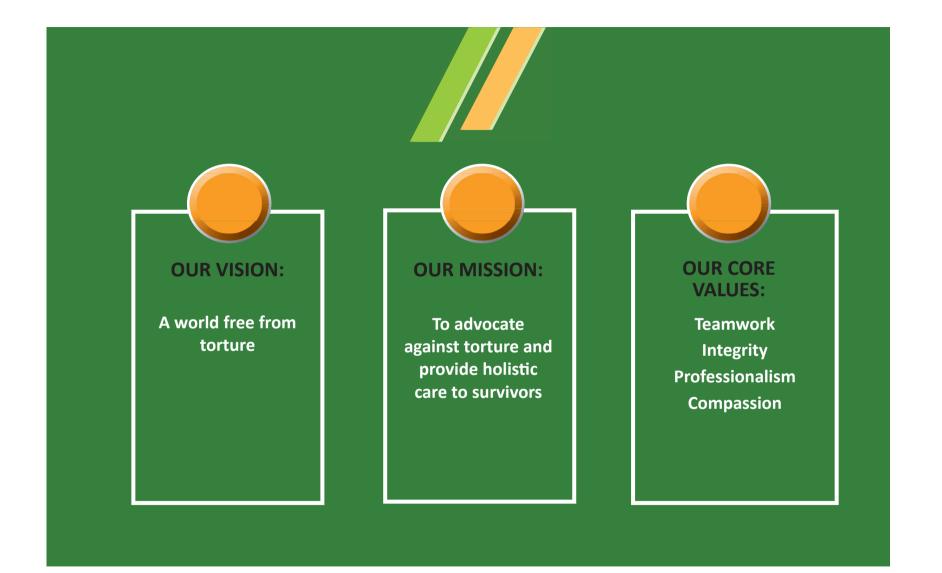


ANNUAL REPORT 2019

ABOUT AFRICAN CENTRE FOR TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF TORTURE VICTIMS (ACTV)

ACTV is the pioneer provider of services to survivors and victims of torture in Uganda.

ACTV is a registered non-governmental organisation in Uganda. ACTV is accredited by the Ministry of Health to operate a medical referral centre that provides physical and psycological care that supports the process of rehabilitation of victims of torture by state and non-state actors in Uganda and neighbouring countries. ACTV is also accredited to International rehabilitation Council (IRCT)

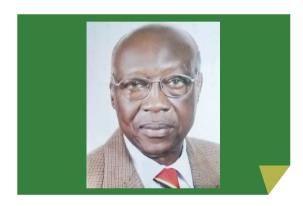


2019 ANNUAL REPORT:

WHERE IS THE WILL?

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

Dear Partners and Friends,



he African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims (ACTV) with great pleasure presents to you our **2019 Annual Report: Where Is the Will?** We ask this question in order to prompt each one of us to reflect on the fight against torture in Uganda.

Despite its absoluteness, the violation of the right to freedom from torture and ill treatment is still glaring and preempts the discourse regarding the rule of law, human rights and good governance. The magnitude of the need to continue deliberating on torture can be illustrated by the number of survivors of torture to whom ACTV

provided holistic services in 2019, which stood at 2,020 in comparison to 1,070 in 2018.

However, we have registered some successes with regard to the implementation of the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act (PPTA) 2012 by the end of 2019. One example is the court order by Justice Ssekaana Musa on 19 August 2019 that the accused should pay a compensation of Ush. 120 to the plaintiff for torture leading to loss of a leg to amputation in Issa Wazembe v. Attorney General (Civil Suit No. 154 of 2016). Another example is the case of Yahaya Lukwago and 4 Others v. AG and 3 Others regarding the torture of inmates in prison where Justice Ssekaana Musa ordered compensation for damages amounting to Ush.150 million to all the five plaintiffs on 20 December 2019. These, among others, constitute the first step in a promising process.

Although we commend the justice sector for these milestones, these are only a drop in the ocean in the light of the total number of survivors reported, which is 2,020. We urge the justice sector to effectively utilise the PPTA to prosecute the perpetrators of torture as a deterrent measure.

Uganda still lags behind in the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture 2006, which allows unlimited access

to all places of detention. In addition, there are delays in the receipt of the compensatory awards ordered by both the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) Tribunal courts and the mainstream courts of law. Finally, the absence of a national disaggregation data on torture survivors, as recommended by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights to the state delegation a couple of years ago, still haunts us.

Even as we ponder a few of the challenges highlighted above, and further reflect on the journey ACTV walked in 2019, I would like to call on each one of us to condemn torture. The responsibility is, therefore, upon all of us to continue advocating against torture, speaking out at every opportunity and reporting these cases to the relevant authorities.

I would like to conclude by thanking our development partners for the continuous trust you have placed in us and for both the financial and technical support you render to ACTV in her work. Thank you all for amplifying your voices in saying "NO" to torture.

Mr Okello Okello John Livingstone Board Chairperson



MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

he year 2019 is the second-last year of the ACTV Five-Year (2016-2020) Strategic Plan. Unfortunately, torture is still prevalent in Uganda.

The year 2019 was the first in which the survivors of torture ACTV registered surpassed 2,000. The Karamoja sub-region has not been our area of focus but in the latter part of 2018, we started providing services there. Owing to the disarmament exercise, the aforementioned region has over the years not received services. This was the first time, hence the spike in the number of survivors of torture ACTV registered in 2019, which totalled 2,020.

We have started engaging the Ministry of Health to chart a path to mainstream torture treatment and rehabilitation in hospitals and other health institutions. This is because we strive for a situation where most, if not all, health centres have medical officers who know what torture is so that they treat torture cases or at least refer them to ACTV and other health institutions for specialised treatment and rehabilitation.

Furthermore, there are still challenges in effectively implementing the Prevention and



Prohibition of Torture Act 2012 (PPTA) or antitorture law even after the regulations were gazetted in 2017. The perpetrators of torture still need to be identified, isolated, charged using the PPTA and punished. We should go out of our way to report occurrences of torture and the institutions in the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) should consciously use the PPTA to try those suspected of perpetrating torture so that they are subjected to the punishment they deserve. ACTV is in advanced stages of having its legal officers represent the survivors of torture in the courts of law; currently we offer legal advice and refer cases to legal aid service providers and law firms.

This hopefully would act as a deterrent and mitigate occurrences of torture in our country.

Lastly, the parliamentary and presidential elections are less than one year away and already the environment is tense. This requires us, including you, our stakeholders, to prepare for any occurrences of human rights violations.

We remain eternally grateful to our Development Partners, the Coalition against Torture (CAT) members, the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and state and non-state actors who have nued to partner and collaborate with ACTV

continued to partner and collaborate with ACTV over the years as we jointly pursue our Vision of a World Free of Torture. Let us not drop our guard. Let us remain resilient and determined, focused and persistent in our pursuit of this Vision.

Samuel Herbert Nsubuga Chief Executive Officer

"The aim of torture is to destroy a person as a human being, to destroy their identity and soul. It is more evil than murder... Today we know that survivors of torture can be helped to regain their health and strength, and in helping them we take the weapon from their torturers. They sought the destruction of other human beings. We have proved that they have not succeeded."

<u>Inge Genefke</u> – Founder member, IRCT

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACTV African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims

IRCT International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims

DGF Democratic Governance Facility

SRT Sigrid Rausing Trust

PPTA The Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act

CAT Coalition against Torture

OPCAT Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture

FGHR Fund for Global Human Rights

JLOS Justice, Law and Order Sector

UHRC Uganda Human Rights Commission

UNOHCR United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

UPDF Uganda People's Defence Forces

LRA Lord's Resistance Army

RDC Resident District Commissioner

AIGP Assistant Inspector General of Police

DISO District Internal Security Officer

KCCA Kampala Capital City Authority

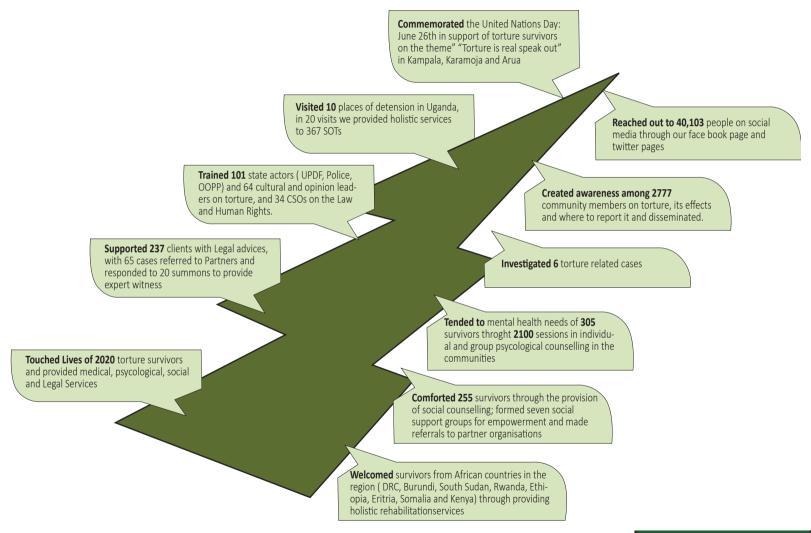
RRU Rapid Response Unit

DRC Democratic Republic of Congo

CMI Chieftaincy of Military Intelligence

PTSD Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

WHAT YOU HELPED US ACHIEVE IN 2019



ACTV AREAS OF OPERATION, 2019

Central region

• Kampala, Mukono, Wakiso, Mubende

Northern region

 Gulu, Amuru, Lira, Apac, Kitgum, Agago, Pader, Oyam

Karamoja region Abim, Kotido, Napak and Kaabong

West Nile region

Arua

Western region

Kasese, Fort Portal

1.0 INTRODUCTION

ACTV stayed on course during 2019 and continued with her advocacy work and holistic rehabilitation of survivors. Torture is real and it affected the lives of 2,020 survivors of torture; these included 702 women and 1,318 men, of whom 75 were children. It stripped them of their humanity and dignity, and left them hopeless and vulnerable. ACTV intervened in the lives of these survivors and held their hands as they embarked on a journey of recovery. We thus ask: "Where is the will" to prosecute the perpetrators who committed these torture actions?

This report highlights our journey in 2019 in the provision of quality holistic care to survivors of torture by state and security agencies as we work towards a world free from torture!

1.1 OUR WORK

- 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.
- 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 OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

EXTERNAL

- The enactment of the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act 2019
- In September 2019, Members of Parliament on the Human Rights Parliamentary Committee were blocked from accessing suspected 'safe houses' in Nkokonjeru, Kyengera and Nalukolongo.
- The untimely death of a key partner of ACTV, Mr Medi Kaggwa, the Chairperson, Uganda Human Rights Commission.
- The development of the Human Rights Policy of the Police.
- Passing of the National Transitional Policy.
- Mandatory validation of NGOs in Uganda.
- The training and passing out of Local Defence Units (LDUs) in villages.
- Restrictions on freedom of expression, for instance, vis-à-vis Stella Nyanzi, Makerere University students involved in a demonstration protesting an increase in tuition fees etc.



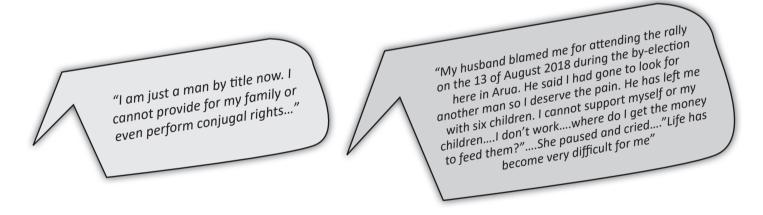
INTERNAL

- ACTV now has a well constituted Board of five professionals in the field of Medicine, Law, Social Development and Finance, who are providing strategic direction to the organisation.
- Approval by the Law Council for ACTV to operate a Legal Aid Clinic.

3.0 STRIDES MADE IN 2019

3.1 The provision of quality holistic treatment and rehabilitation services to survivors of torture

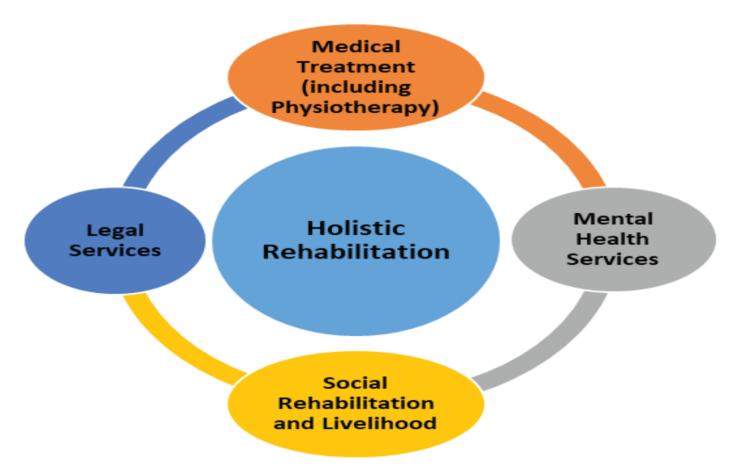
Torture is real in Uganda and its effects are also real. This is captured in the voices of some of the survivors from the Arua by-elections who received rehabilitation services in 2019:



"NOTHING FOR US WITHOUT US"

ACTV's approach to the provision of quality holistic treatment and rehabilitation focuses on the involvement of the survivors of torture in the rehabilitation journey through inclusive consultations, session planning and informed consent. Below are the services provided at ACTV.

HOLISTIC REHABILITATION AT ACTV



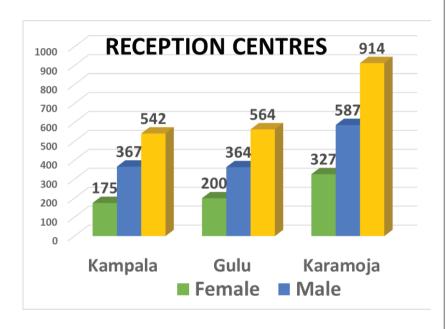
3.1.1 Survivors of torture who received ACTV services in 2019

Table 1: Statistics of new survivors who received services in 2019

	ACT	V KAMPAL	.Α		ACTV GULL	J	K	ARAMOJA		TOTAL		
Month	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
January	4	1	5	6	5	11	0	0	0	10	6	16
February	17	3	20	38	14	52	0	0	0	55	17	72
March	34	27	61	47	16	63	0	0	0	81	43	124
April	61	21	82	20	16	36	6	3	9	87	40	127
May	24	9	33	63	7	70	55	31	86	142	47	189
June	16	27	43	29	41	70	38	33	71	83	101	184
July	40	9	49	23	15	38	65	31	96	128	55	183
August	66	39	105	35	26	61	55	30	85	156	95	251
September	15	11	26	57	33	90	87	65	152	159	109	268
October	45	17	62	46	10	56	96	41	137	187	68	255
November	42	9	51	0	16	16	137	54	191	179	79	258
December	3	2	5	0	1	1	48	39	87	51	42	93
TOTAL	367	175	542	364	200	564	587	327	914	1,318	702	2,020
%	67.3%	32.7%	100%	64.5%	35.5%	100%	64.2%	35.8%	100%	65.2%	34.8%	100%

In 2019, ACTV provided holistic rehabilitation services to 2,020 survivors of torture, an increase from 1,070 in 2018. This increase was as a result of the organisation deepening its outreach activities in the Karamoja sub-region. ACTV was able to reach out to survivors of torture in Karamoja who had experienced torture during the disarmament process but had never received rehabilitation.

Graph 1: Clients received at the different centres



The Karamoja sub-region registered the highest number of survivors of torture at 914 (45.2%) followed by Gulu at 564 (28%) and Kampala at 542 (26.8%). Though both women and men were affected by the torture, more men bore the brunt of torture. It is therefore important to ensure that rehabilitation services are gender-sensitive.

3.1.2 Point of contact with survivors of torture

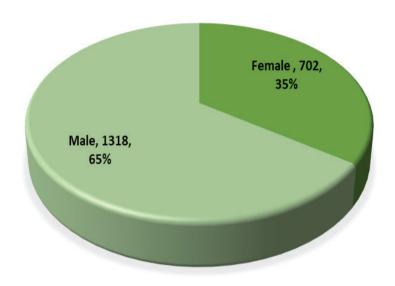
Table 2: Point of contact

Source	Kampala	Gulu	Karamoja	Total	Percentage
Community outreach	118	206	723	1,047	51.8%
Prison visits	257	232	55	544	26.9%
Referrals from partners	102	113	106	321	15.9%
Walk-in (self- referral)	65	13	24	102	5.0%
Police/Court	0	0	6	6	0.3%
Total	449	485	914	2,020	100%

ACTV's community approach to reach out to survivors within the community continues to pay off, with 51.8% of survivors being provided with holistic services. Prison visits accounted for 26.9%, while building partnerships was also important, with 26.9% of the survivors and through the referral path by partner organisations to ACTV. Self-referrals were at 5%, while 0.3% of the survivors of torture were referred to ACTV by the Uganda Police.

3.1.3 Gender of the clients received

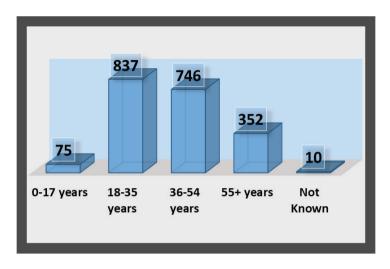
Graph 3: Sex of clients



Torture affects women and men differently. That is why ACTV has tailored her services to respond to their respective needs through engendering the services provided. We realised an increase in the women reached, from 29% in 2018 to 35% in 2019. However, ACTV still received more men, at 65%, as the primary beneficiaries of ACTV services.

Age distribution of torture survivors 1.1.4

Graph 4: Age distribution



The statistics clearly show that torture affects both the young and the old. However, the youth (18-35 category), just like in 2018, are still more susceptible to torture, at 837 cases out of the 2,020 registered. The number of children affected by torture increased from 29 in 2018 to 75 in 2019, which is daunting. ACTV has continued to tailor its programing to provide childfriendly services through capacity-building and

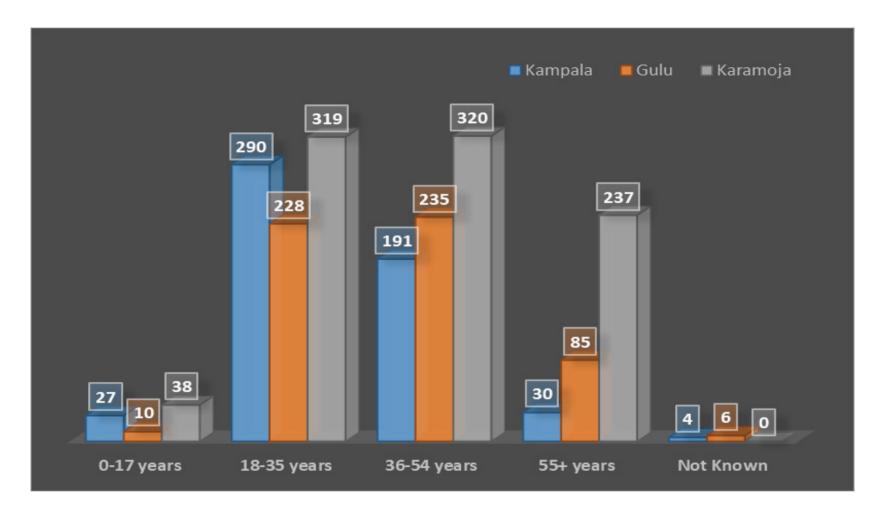
mapping out a referral system.

There is need for more awareness creation in the communities since these cases were mainly perpetrated by private individuals. Below is a picture of one of the cases of child torture in Masaka investigated by the Legal Unit.



A child who was allegedly tortured in Masaka.

1.1.1.1 Age distribution by centre



1.1.5 Distribution of clients by nationality

Table 3: Nationality of the clients received

Nationality	Female	Male	Total	Percentage
Uganda	649	1,246	1,895	93.8%
DRC	37	25	62	3.1%
Rwanda	7	23	30	1.5%
Burundi	0	14	14	0.7%
Sudan	5	2	7	0.3%
Somali	3	3	6	0.29%
Ethiopia	1	3	4	0.2%
Eritrea	0	1	1	0.05%
Kenya	0	1	1	0.05%
TOTAL	702	1,318	2,020	100%

As a result of expanding our work in the Karamoja sub-region, the number of Ugandan survivors of torture increased by 5.9%, from 87.9% in 2018 to 93.8% in 2019. The number of beneficiaries of ACTV services who were urban refugees was 125 (6.2%), which is a decline from 2018, when it stood at 129. Going forward, ACTV is strengthening its approach to tailor its programmes to the needs of the refugees in the settlement areas as the majority are encouraged to live in these areas.

1.1.6 Alleged perpetrators of torture

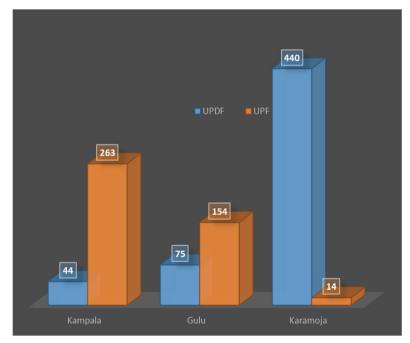
Alleged perpetrators	2018	%	2019	%
UPDF	257	22.3%	569	28.5%
Uganda Police	327	28.4%	451	22.6%
Private individuals	103	9.0%	394	19.7%
LRA	149	13.3%	163	8.2%

044	0.2	0.0	00	4.00/
Other regions DRC government (19) Mai Mai (18) Burundian police/ army (12) Rwandese Government (11) Sudanese rebels (5) Al-Shabaab (4) Ethiopian government (4) Sudanese police/army (2) M23 (2) NALU rebels (1) Interahamwe (1) Eritrean government (1)	92	8.0	80	4.0%
Mob justice	21	1.8%	69	3.5%
Unknown	17	1.5%	54	2.7%
Government officials • National level (54) • Local level (28)	4	0.4%	82	4.1%
Prison warders	76	6.6%	23	1.2%
Local council	14	1.2%	20	1.0%
Security unspecified	15	1.3%	19	0.9%
Intelligence agencies • CMI (11) • ISO (7)	11	1.0%	18	0.9%
Inmates/Katikkiros	21	1.8%	14	0.7%
Karamoja warriors	12	1.0%	9	0.5%
Private security guards	7	0.6%	7	0.4%
Opposition supporters	0	0	6	0.3%
Clan leaders	15	1.3%	5	0.2%
NRM supporters	0	0	4	0.2%
RDCs	0	0	3	0.15%
ADF	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Local Defence Unit	4	0.3%	0	

Source: ACTV MIS

The Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF) was the leading alleged perpetrators of torture in Uganda in 2019, in comparison to 2018 where the Uganda Police Force was in the lead. This shift is attributed to ACTV's programme expansion to the Karamoja region where more cases against the UPDF were registered, as shown in the table below.

The table below shows the breakdown per location.



The Kampala centre registered the highest number of alleged perpetrators. These were the Uganda Police at 263, and Gulu came in second at 154. The Karamoja sub-region registered only 14 allegations against the police, while the cases brought against the UPDF were the highest, at 440. Most of the cases were attributed to the disarmament process which had been ongoing for over 10 years, while torture rehabilitation services in the region were limited.

1.1.7 Reasons for torture

Table 5: The reasons for torture

No.	Reason	Total	%
1.	Punishment (suspected criminals)	696	30.9%
2.	Forced confession	439	19.5%
3.	Intimidation	297	13.2%
4.	Rebel atrocities	176	7.8%
5.	Political affiliation	169	7.5%
6.	Extraction of information	164	7.3%
7.	Humiliation	54	2.4%
8.	Unknown	53	2.4%
9.	Extortion	46	2.0%
10.	Destruction of personality	31	1.4%
11.	Relationship with victim	24	1.1%
12.	Family/personal conflict	19	0.8%
13.	Land wrangles	18	0.8%
14.	Disruption of social/community organisation	18	0.8%
15.	Destruction of opposition	16	0.7%
16.	Tribe/ethnicity	9	0.4%
17.	Discrimination	5	0.2%
18.	Human rights defender	5	0.2%
19.	Mistaken identity	4	0.2%
20	Destruction of opposition	2	0.1%
21.	Others (demonstrations, organised violence, SGBV, labour atrocities, none)	5	0.2%

Punishment of suspected criminals, forced confessions and intimidation jointly account for 63.6% as the major reasons for torture. This clearly highlights a gap, with the security agencies utilising coercive interrogation and investigation techniques. Capacity-building of security agencies in non-coercive interrogation techniques is still key in order to ensure that torture is not perpetrated by the officers.

1.1.8 Methods of torture

Table 6: Major forms of torture

No.	Form of torture	Number						
	Physical torture							
1.	Beating (blunt trauma)	2,101						
2.	Positional torture	91						
3.	Conditions of detention	85						
4.	Sexual torture	76						
5.	Penetrating injuries	58						
6.	Asphyxiation	37						
7.	Deprivation of normal sensory stimulation	24						
8.	Crush injuries	18						
9.	Chemical exposure	15						
10	Electric shocks	5						
11.	Medical amputation	2						
	Psychological torture							
1.	Psychological techniques	79						
2.	Threats	74						

3.	Humiliation	72
4.	Witnessing torture of others	38
5.	Behavioural coercion	12
6.	Pharmacological torture	9
7.	Enforced disappearances	2

As the figures presented above show, all clients received by ACTV had undergone physical torture through beating (blunt force trauma), which took the lead. The numbers for psychological torture have also increased with threats, humiliation and witnessing the torture of others being used as methods of torture. This clearly shows that ensuring that all these clients are holistically rehabilitated is an uphill task.

Below are some of the clients in need of rehabilitation whom ACTV received:





1.1 ADVOCACY AGAINST TORTURE; WHERE IS THE WILL TO IMPLEMENT THE PREVENTION AND PROHIBITION OF TORTURE ACT?

In 2019, ACTV continued advocating against torture. This was through capacity-building of state and non-state actors to the PPTA, torture and human rights, mobilising and organising communities to speak out against torture, advocating against torture through the media and strengthening networks and partnerships. ACTV also worked closely with the Coalition against Torture (CAT), comprised of 19 organisations which it currently chairs, to advocate against torture.

3.2.1 Empowering communities to speak out

ACTV strengthened its community approach and was able to mobilise and organise communities to speak out against torture in the Central, Northern, West Nile and Karamoja sub-regions. Community members were able to identify and report cases of torture, especially in the Karamoja sub-region, as demonstrated by the increased number of those allegedly tortured seeking services.

Below is a breakdown of communities reached out to:

Table 7: Awareness creation in communities

DISTRICT	PERIOD	VENUE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Kampala	24 June 2019	Rubaga Division, Royal Gardens in Kasubi	78	98	176
Kampala	25 June 2019	Public dialogue at Hotel Africana	58	60	118
Kampala	21 February 2019	Ndeeba	84	38	122
Kasese	13 September 2019	Hima	2	87	89
Nascac	13 September 2013	Tilliu		67	- 65
Kasese	12 September 2019	Bwesumbu Sub-county	53	84	137
Mubende	6 September 2019	Nabingoola Sub-county	33	20	53
Kotido	11 November 2019	Kotido Community Centre	65	94	159
Napak	12 November 2019	District headquarters	31	37	68
Kaabong	13 November 2019	Community Centre	113	72	185
Abim	14 November 2019	Abim Community Centre	67	100	167
Wakiso	22 November 2019	Entebbe Municipality at Leisure Gardens park	17	87	104
Kotido	15 November 2019	Kotido Secondary School and Panyangara Secondary School	78	122	200
Kasese	10 April 2019	Global Hotel	37	13	50
Kwania	5 September	Inomo Sub-county	106	42	148
Omoro	4 to 5 December 2019	Awere Sub-county, Omoro County	94	71	165
Apac	24 September 2019	Chegere Sub-county, Maruzi County	106	42	148

Gulu	4 May 2019	Gulu College of Health Sciences	126	124	250
Patongo and Pader Prisons, Northern Uganda	23 - 26 October 2019	Patongo and Pader Prisons	240	15	255
Mukono	20 June 2019	Mayors Gardens at the District Municipal Council offices	42	34	76
Arua	26 June 2019	Police playground in Arua Municipality	141	143	284

3.2.2 Capacity-building for state and non-state actors

ACTV strengthened its relationship with both state and non-state actors through building their capacity on torture, the law and human rights. Below is a breakdown of the trainings conducted for both state and non-state actors.

Table 8: Capacity-building for state and non-state actors

DISTRICT	PERIOD	INSTITUTION	VENUE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Kitgum	28 to 30 August 2019	Uganda Peoples Defence Force – UPDF	Boma Hotel	23	7	30
Mbarara	16 to 17 September 2019	UPDF, Second Division	Pelikan Hotel	26	4	30
Kampala	19-20 September 2019	UPDF 1st Division based in Kakiri	Hotel J-Frigh	27	2	29
Wakiso	29-30 October 2019	Criminal justice actors	Flora Hotel	10	15	25
Wakiso	19 November 2019 to 20 November 2019	Criminal justice actors	Nican Resort Hotel in Kajjansi	18	15	33
Gulu	17 – 18 July 2019	Criminal justice actors	Doves Nest Hotel	23	7	30
Kampala	24 September 2019	Coalition against Torture membership	Casa Miltu Hotel in Ntinda	13	8	21
Kampala	26 September 2019	Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) on torture, the law and data evidence-based advocacy	Hilton Garden Inn	1	11	12

Wakiso	8 October 2019 to 11 October 2019	ACTV staff training of trainers (ToT) workshop on a community model	Garuga Country Lake Resort in Entebbe	7	13	20
Kotido	26 November 2019	Training for CSOs in Karamoja Sub-region on torture, human rights and gender	La Maison Hotel	6	7	13

3.2.3 Media advocacy

In the past ACTV has built the capacity of the media to report on torture and continued building linkages with these institutions in the fight against torture. Social and mainstream media was utilised to advocate against torture. The table below gives the engagements undertaken by ACTV with the media.

Table 9: Engagements with the media

MEDIA CAMPAIGN	PERIOD	Media house /platform
Social media	Facebook: From January to December 2019, online media advocacy posts reached out to 37, 578 people and engaged 3,273 people in the conversation with her posts on the ACTV Facebook page. Twitter: From January to December 2019, the CAO's online media advocacy tweets managed to engage 2,525 people in his conversations on Twitter. This page was never promoted, too. YouTube: A number of media houses have since interested themselves in covering torture-related events and stories. The list below is just a snapshot. This implies that the anti-torture conversation is taking shape. 1. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9UcDmlkSu-w Using data to fight torture in Uganda. 2. 16 September 2019; Torture victim speaks out on Kayihura sanctions.	Twitter and Facebook
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=luzBiGilTeU 3. 23 August 2019; Safe houses in Uganda. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w6x0tZhTlTY 4. 16 August 2019; Uganda owes torture victims almost 12 billion –UHRC https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OgOMhO19u3g&t=16s 5. 18 June 2019; CAT and UHRC ask government to compensate torture victims. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Al3nNNi-8ZM 6. 21 August 2019; Wuuno Eyatwalibwako Mu 'Sseefu Hawusi', Anyumiza Ababaka Nebatulika Nebakaaba https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6A27VV6_gho	

Print media	3 supplements were produced and published; 1 in the Bukedde newspaper, 1 in the New Vision paper and 1 in the Daily Monitor on 26 June 2019. 2 investigation stories on torture were published in the New Vision and Bukedde papers on 26 June 2019 at no cost. On 11 October 2019, the press conference which was conducted on 30 September 2019 on child torture was published in the Bukedde newspaper.	Nation media and Vision Group
Production and airing of TV infomercials		
Production and airing of radio spot messages	4 spot messages were produced; 1 in English by Radio One FM 90, 2 in Luganda by Radio Simba 97.3 FM. Spot messages ran from 21 June 2019 to 27 June 2019; 3 times a day on Radio Simba and Radio one FM 90. 3 spot messages were produced and run in Lep Thur, English and Nga'karimajong on Karibu FM and Voice of Karamoja.	Radio one , Karibu FM, Voice of Karamoja & Radio Simba
Television talk shows	1 TV talk show was conducted on 25 June 2019 on Bukedde TV. 3 talk shows were offered by partners – Human Rights Network for Journalists on NTV on 18 June 2019, Refugee Law Project on NBS TV on 26 June 2019, Vision Group on Bukedde TV on 24 June 2019, Vision Group on Bukedde TV on 23 June 2019 and Uganda Journalists Association on Kingdom TV on 21 June 2019.	Kingdom TV, NTV, Bukedde TV and NBS TV
Free media space offered to ACTV	 ACTV's CEO was hosted together with Human Rights Network for Journalists on NTV on 18 June 2019 ACTV's CEO was hosted together with Refugee Law Project on NBS TV on 26 June 2019 ACTV's CAO was hosted by Vision Group on Bukedde TV on 24 June 2019 ACTV's Nursing Officer was hosted by Vision Group on Bukedde TV on 23 June 2019 CCEDU represented the CAT on a space offered by the Uganda Journalists Association on Kingdom TV on 21 June 2019. Etop Radio 99.4 FM on 25 June 2019 offered by Kumi Human Rights Initiative. Continental FM 94.7 FM on 24 June 2019 offered by Kumi Human Rights Initiative. Metro FM 90.8 offered by Uganda Journalists Association on 17 June 2019. Bilal FM 94.1 FM offered by Uganda Journalists Association on 23 June 2019. Namirembe 93.9 FM on 20 June offered by Uganda Journalists Association. Bukedde FM on 24 June 2019 offered by Vision Group. Bukedde FM in October 2019 offered by ADC, CAO represented ACTV. Akaboozi Ku Biiri 87.9 FM in November 2019 offered by ADC, CAO represented ACTV. ACTV'S Head of Programmes interviewed by NBS Television 	Bukedde TV, Bilal FM, Continental FM, Kingdom TV, Etop radio, Metro FM, NBS TV, Namirembe FM, Akabooz Ku Biri & Bukedde FM

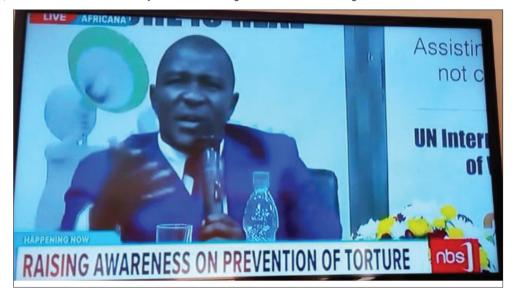
Radio talk shows	Radio talk shows on torture, gender and the law; 2 radio talk shows on torture were held; 1 in Kotido district on Voice of Karamoja, 92.7 FM on 11 November 2019 and in Abim district on 14 November 2019 on 98.3 FM Radio Karibu.	Simba FM, Bukedde FM, CBS FM, Karibu FM and Voice of Karamoja
	20 June 2019 on Simba FM 97.3 1 in Arua on 25 June 2019	
	25 June 2019 on Bukedde FM	
	25 June 2019 on 89.2 CBS FM 24 June 2019, in Arua by the Gulu office	
	31 March 2019, 1 radio talk show on Radio Simba.	
	1 radio talk show was held on Sunday, 8 September 2019 on Radio Simba 97.3 FM in Kampala district	
Media breakfast meetings and press	25 June 2019, breakfast meeting with the media in Arua Municipality. 20 journalists attended; 13 male, 7 female.	KFM, Bukedde paper, Daily Monitor, BBS TV, NTV,
conferences	2 press conference organised; one on 28 March 2019 at ACTV, 24 journalists; 18 media houses, 8 female and 16 male.	Bukedde TV, Super FM, Metro FM, CBS FM, Top Radio, Dembe FM, Prime
	The second one was held on child torture on 30 September 2019 in the ACTV Kampala head office board room at 2 p.m. 15 people attended – 10 male and 5 female – representing 14 media houses.	Radio, Baba TV and Sanyu FM

ACTV in the Media





Mr. Paul Mukalere, Communication and Advocacy Officer discussing the state of torture in Uganda on Bukedde Television

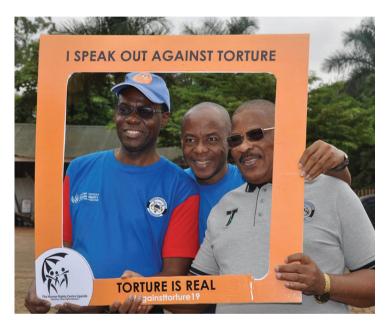


Hon. Asuman Basalirwa raising awareness on prevention and torture

3.2.4 Strengthened networking and partnership building

On 26 June 2019, ACTV, in partnership with CAT, UHRC and the UNOHCR joined the rest of the world to commemorate the UN Day in Support of Torture Victims on the theme "Torture is real, speak out, take action". Three events were organised in Kampala, Arua and Kotido with testimonies from survivors of torture.

The commemoration week started with a press conference attended by the Coalition members. Below is a pictorial narrative of the commemoration:





The CEO of ACTV and Chairperson of CAT, Head of Delegation UN Human Rights Office in Uganda, and the Chairperson of UHRC speaking out against torture at the UN Day in Support of Survivors of Torture



A remembrance tree in Arua during the UN Day in Support of Survivors of Torture



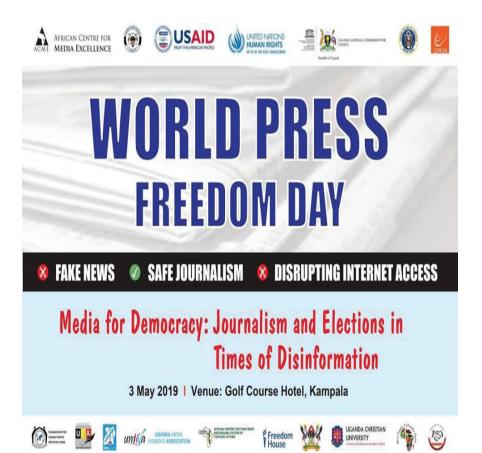
ACP James Kusemererwa from the Uganda Police, Hon. Asuman Basalirwa, Bugiri Municipality, Ms Roselyn Karugonjo from Uganda Christian University's School of Law and Ms Sylvia Namubiru, the Executive Director, LASPNET at a public dialogue on 25 June 2019 at Hotel Africana



A community dialogue in Kasubi during the commemoration week

In addition, ACTV commemorated the World Press Freedom Day, Mental Health Day and Women's Day through engaging in various activities and releasing press statements to affirm its commitment to ensure upholding, protecting and promoting human rights.

World Press Freedom Day – 3 May 2019





WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY 2019

The African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims (ACTV) joins the rest of the world by associating herself with the discourse around the challenges facing the media in its contribution to peace and reconciliation processes in Uganda in this years' commemoration under the theme; "Media for Democracy: Journalism and Elections in Times of Disinformation".

Safety and security of journalists is key in their contribution to peace and democracy in Uganda. For a democracy to be achieved, there is urgent need for the state to show the will towards guaranteeing the enjoyment of the freedoms enshrined in Article 29 on expression and Article 41 on access to information of the 1995 Constitution of Uganda.

Uganda celebrates the 2019 World Press Freedom day at a time when the country is witnessing a number of media broadcasting suspensions resulting from alleged breach of minimum broadcasting standards evidenced by the Uganda Communications Commission (UCC) suspending senior officials working for 7 radio stations and 6 Television stations, Akaboozi FM, Beat FM, Capital FM, CBS FM, Pearl FM, Sapientia FM, Simba FM and Bukedde TV, Kingdom FM, NBS TV, NTV Uganda, BBS TV and Salt TV respectively on 1st May 2019. This is worrying and contravenes Article 29 and 41 of the 1995 Constitution of Uganda.

The value of journalism in a democracy cannot be underrated. Notwithstanding the need to practice the profession in an ethical manner, it is also imperative to note that the curtailment of the underscored freedoms also directly affects the absolute freedom from Torture and cruel, inhumane, degrading treatment or punishment enshrined in Article 24 and made absolute in Article 44 of the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. The full enjoyment of the latter affects the rule of law as much as realisation of a democracy and civic space for journalism to thrive.

In addition, On 5 July 2018 at Mpigi District Council Chambers, during his regional tour to Katonga region comprising Gomba, Butambala and Mpigi Districts, the IGP committed to hold any police officer implicated in torturing suspects and other civilians accountable under the law. Therefore, ACTV calls upon the Uganda Police to respect this freedom when it comes to journalists as they as they provide services to the public.

ACTV participated in World Press Freedom
Day and issued a statement

Mental Health Day – 10 October 2019



10th OCTOBER IN COMMEMORATION OF WORLD MENTAL HEALTH DAY 20191

The African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims (ACTV) joins the rest of the world by associating herself with the discourse related to the challenges facing people with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities under the international theme. "Working Togother or Prevent Suidio".

ACTV thanks the State for ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on March 30, 2007 which promotes the application of a Human Rights Based Approach in attainance of the highest standard of physical and mental health in Uganda. However, International and regional Human Rights law offers comprehensive protection of Human Rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities. Therefore, a lot of improvement is desired.

Freedom from Torture and Cruel, Inhumane, Degrading Treatment or punishment is an absolute right under Article 44 of the Constitution of the Republic of Diganda 1965 supposed to be enjoyed by all persons including those with psychososial and intellectual disabilities. Torture affects an individual both physically and psychologically. Atthough the physical effects are easily seen and can be treatment in a timely manner, the psychological effects are usually not recognized easily and can stay with the individual for a longitime before they access therapy and this exposes the individual to adverse psychological effects commitmed in a feature of the psychological effects are usually not recognized easily and can stay with the individual for a longitime before they access therapy and this exposes the individual to adverse psychological effects commitmed leading to depression and in turn suicide. In 2018, ACTV provided treatment and reabilitations exposes to 1070 survivors of torture, of which approximately 70% presented with mental health challenges. The State therefore has a duty to not only treat but also rehabilitate persons with mental health challenges as provided for under Section 6 of the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act No. 3 of 2012.

As we commemorate this World Mental Health day 2019, ACTV makes the following recommendations;

- a) Treatment and rehabilitation services for torture survivors suffering from psychosocial disabilities should be mainstreamed right from the health institutions upto the community structures at the graseroots in order to enhance psychological wellbeing of persons living with mental health challenges.
- b) Implement General Comment No. 4 on the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on The Right to Redress for Victims of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Punishment or Treatment (Article 5) which provides for rehabilisation of survivors of torture including those with mental bestit challenges.
- c) Ensure that the Mental Health Treatment Act 2018, is in conformity with Article 2 of the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and the International Human Rights Conventions and Standards through revisiting the discourse and the glaring conflict between the medical and Human Rights approaches depicted in the provisions that provide for sectusion, isolation, Electro-Compulsive Therapy, mechanical bodily restraint and bodily restraint as to whether they are methods of treatment or forms of psychological torture as classified under the second schedule in the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act No.3 of 2015.

In Conclusion, ACTV wishes the entire country a fruitful World Mental Health Day commemoration 2019 most especially the persons with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities as we look towards the promotion of their rights including the right to Freadom from Torture and Cruel, Inhumane, Degrading Treatment or Punishment.



Samuel Herbert Neubuga Chief Executive Officer

To report forture, call 0800202791.
African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims (ACTV)
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P.O. Box 1019 - KaMPALAT Tet. 256-512-259318/620
P.O. Box 1079-KaMPALAT Tet. 256-512-259318/620
P.O. Box 1079-KaMPALAT Tet. 256-392-174-677
Plot 16-18 Outlanya Tony Road
Email: activascruspanda ong [Web: www.actvuspanda.ong



ACTV joined the rest of the world to commemorate the World Mental Health Day and issued a statement

Building linkages at the African Commission



ACTV delivering a statement at the ACHPR in Banjul, Gambia in October 2019



ACTV presented a paper at a side event organised by the Pan African Reparations Initiative (PARI) in Banjul, Gambia. ACTV is a PARI member.

SIDE EVENT ON THE Margins of NGO Forum, Achpr65, Gambia

THE EFFECTS OF TORTURE ON REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND IDP'S IN AFRICA.

WHEN

Saturday, 19 October 2019 14h00-16h00

WHERE

Shikra Lounge/Room. Kairaba Beach Hotel, Serrekunda, Gambia

JOIN US IN DISCUSSING:

- What is the impact of torture on refugees, returnees, and IDP's?
- Importance of including psyco-social support as part of a holistic reintegration strategy.
- What are the linkages between urban violence, torture and the impact on refugees, returnees and IDP's.
- Collective strategies and recommendations for effective implementation of the General Comment on Redress for victims of torture and other III-treatment in Africa.

@_CSVR @thekhrc @IMLU_org @actvuganda @Pari_network

#TortureinAfrica #ACHPR65 #ForumAchpr65

ALL WELCOME

RSVP Sbray@csvr.org.za













Engagement with Parliament for enforcement of laws and policies

ACTV strengthened its interface with the Parliament of Uganda, advocating for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OPCAT), the implementation of the PPTA and mainstreaming of indicators into the Health Management Information System. This was done through the Parliamentary Human Rights and Health Committees, as shown below:





ACTV engaging with the Parliamentary Committee on Human Rights advocating for OPCAT



ACTV engaging with the Parliamentary Committee on Health to adopt indicators of torture in the HMIS

ACTV PICTORIAL

REHABILITATION OF TORTURE SURVIVORS



A client upon arrival at the ACTV after being allegedly tortured



Three weeks after receiving treatment from ACTV



ACTV physiotherapist providing treatment to a survivor of torture during a medical outreach in Karamoja. A corset was provided for the survivor



ACTV staff proving services to a survivor of torture in the community



ACTV receives a donation of prosthetic arms from a well-wisher in support of survivors of torture

ADVOCATING AGAINST TORTURE



The DPP Justice Mike Chibita raising an issue at the ACTV annual Stakeholders meeting



Engagement meeting with MDAs on the effective implementation of the PPTA



A radio talk show on torture, rights and gender in Abim District



SAFE HOUSES AND TORTURE ALLEGATIONS IN UGANDA

The African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims (ACTV) joins the rest of the Civil Society Organisations in the discourse around safe houses; their existence, legality and the danger they pose to both nationals and non-nationals towards the enjoyment of the Freedom from Torture and Cruei, Inhumane, Degrading Treatment or Punishment in full realisation of Articles 24 and 44 (a) of the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Usanda.

The United Nations Convention against Torture (UNCAT) enacted in 1987 recognises freedom from torture not only as a Human Right but its violation as a crime. Uganda has since then ratified the UNCAT in 1987, domesticated it in 2012 by enacting the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act No.3 of 2012 and passed the Regulations to the latter of 2017. Therefore, Freedom from torture is not only a guaranteed Human Right with an absolute nature but its violation is a crime in Uganda.

It is upon this ground that ACTV appeals to the State to show the will towards guaranteeing the enjoyment of this freedom and accountability for Torture Prevention by doing the following:

- a) Making an inquest into the operations of the alleged safe houses.
- Uganda Police to investigate all the allegations of Torture voiced by various victims of the said safe houses and produce a report of the findings to the public.
- c) The Legislative organ of the State to fast track the Witness Protection Bill of 2014 and revisit the reasons for the delays in denying Ugandans the value and implications of having a law on Witness Protection.
- d) The Human Rights Committee of Parliament and the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to join the Coalition Against Torture in Uganda with her partners to lobby for the Ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture of 2006 (OPCAT) by the State in order to allow unlimited access to all places of detention.
- The Health Committee of Parliament to lobby the Ministry of Health to develop a Policy on Rehabilitation of Torture Survivors and mainstream it across the Regional Health facilities in Ugands.

Notwithstanding the need for the Security agencies to practice their profession in the expected ethical manner in righting crime, it is also imperative to note that safe houses and their existence directly affect the freedoms enshrined in Article 24 and made absolute in Article 44 of the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. The value of democracy and rule of law cannot be underrated in these times as we continue pushing for Torture Prevention and Accountability in its strict sense both as ACTV and as a Coalition Against Torture in Uganda with its partners.

ACTV statement on safe houses and torture in Uganda

CAPACITY-BUILDING AND AWARENESS CREATION





Training of prison warders in stress management in Kasese district





UPDF training in torture and the law at Entebbe

COLLABORATION AND NETWORKING



ACTV staff being trained by IRCT in the effective investigation and documentation of torture using the Istanbul Protocol



ACTV staff attending a training of trainers (ToT) workshop to better deliver on her community approach





School debate on torture in Karamoja, the team that won the debate with the ACTV CEO



A community dialogue in Kaabong district

COLLABORATION AND NETWORKING continues



ACTV hosting the SGBV Kampala working group meeting



Networking meeting with Napak district officials



Networking meeting with Kasese district officials



ACTV received a delegation from the Sierra Leone Human Rights Commission hosted by UHRC on an experience sharing visit. The delegation comprised the Chair, Vice Chair and Commissioners

COLLABORATION AND NETWORKING continues





ACTV is a member of the OMCT Working Group on Torture and Migration in Africa

THANK-YOU NOTES FROM CLIENTS

Oth

2010

THANK TOO XCTV COUNCETLLORS FOR HELPING I was arrasted on a murdor case and takon to kiboga tolice station. I was fortired averaly, beater with a batoon on al body Joints forcing me to archnocolodge murder crime and datained to one month in repeated tentures.

Topodally and Psychologically I had lost hope. However, when I was lickely chosen as a Dereficiary for for councelling group, I have gainet a lot of trapincies and CourseMing, now my Have been a lot of releases who now though Econocello. Bakes knowing which have make me to have faith in going home soon towy Golf blass for abundantly.

> REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION OFFICE DATE:..... SIGN: P. O. BOX 7050, KAMPALA

	9.9.19
ners	SUCCESS STORY FROM THE COUNSELLING
ieis	SESSIONS BY THE ACCTV GROUP
	CLIENTS NAME: 14 94
	The above named is an Immate here in Luzira Women prison. She has been here for a Year. She was transfered from Mbarara to here in Luzira on medical grounds (Mental Valuation). On arrival, depending on her behavior, there was some Mental Instability that was ditected.
	She was very aggressive, abusive, and non Coperative. On several occassions, her fellow Immates would try being Lind, gentle and Generous to her, but all that failed. When in the Compound, She would Isolate herself, If any Immate Came Close to her, she'd become very Violent.
	Since she started the Counselling Sessions with the Acciv group, there has been a drastic change in her be havior slowly by slowly she started joining in the Ward chores; i.e. Cleaning this de and around the ward. Collecting food for the ward, Praising and worshipping, attending church services, sharing stories, Joking and Laughing with others and many more. Her character change has been observed by
	the Administration and fellow himates ACCTV thrank you very much. REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION OFFICE REMABILITATION AND REMABILITATION AND REMABILITATION OFFICE REMABILIT

LEGAL SUCCESS STORY

Compensation of ACTV client Yahaya Lukwago and 4 Others Vs. A.G. and 3 Others, HCCS No. 226 of 2015 Decission of 20 December 2019 by Justice Ssekaana Musa

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA IN THE HIGH COURT OF UGANDA (CIVIL DIVISION)

CIVIL SUIT NO. 226 OF 2015

- 1. YAHAYA LUKWAGO
- 2. ABYETE ALEX
- 3. SIMON OKIA
- 4. EMUIT IOHN MICHEAL

VERSUS

- 1. JAMES AISO
- 2. MOSES ODOTO
- 3. COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF PRISONS

BEFORE HON, JUSTICE SSEKAANA MUSA

IUDGMENT

BACKGROUND

The Plaintiffs allege that between 2002 and 2014, they were convicts serving their respective sentences in respective government prisons in Uganda namely; Luzira Upper prison, Kirinya Government prison and Soroti prison where in they were subjected to intense torture, cruel and inhuman degrading treatment under the supervision of the 1st and 2nd defendants. They claim that as a result of the said torture, the plaintiffs suffered permanent injuries, impaired immobility, inability to work, past traumatic disorders and psychological torture hence this suit seeking for compensatory general and punitive damages.

It is clear from the plaintiffs' evidence that the acts and conduct of the $1^{\rm st}$ and $2^{\rm pd}$ defendants were in violation of human rights and therefore an award of punitive damages would serve not only as a punitive measure but also as a deterrent the commission of similar acts in the future.

An award of exemplary damages should not be excessive. The punishment imposed must not exceed what would be likely to have been imposed in criminal proceedings, if the conduct were criminal. Per Spry V.F. in Obongo Va Municipal Council of Kisumu [1971] EA 91.

Bearing those principles in mind I find that an award of UGX 30,000,000 to each plaintiff sufficient as both general and punitive damages combined.

Section 10 of the Human Rights (Imforcement) Act 2019 provides for the Personal Liability for infringement of rights and freedoms.

- (1) A public officer who, individually or in association with others, violates or participates in the violation of a person's rights or freedoms shall be held personally liable for the violation notwithstanding the state being vicariously liable for his or her actions.
- (2) Whenever the compotent court orders for the payment of compensation or any other form of restitution to a victim of a human rights violation by the State, a public officer who is found by the competent court to have personally violated or participated in the violation of a person's human rights or treedoms shall pay a portion of the compensation or restitution so ordered as shall be determined by the computent court.

The damages should be shared between Attorney General on one side shall pay 50% and perpetrators of the violations- 1st defendant (James Aiso) shall pay 25% and 2nd defendant (Moses Odoto) shall pay 25%.

Costs to the plaintiffs.

I so order

Obiter dictum

Not many cases involving prisoner rights reach the High Court, due to lack of access to legal services as the primary reason for this arguable shortcoming. This matter should be an eye opener to the authorities to stop the violations. However, courts are now aware that they have an important role in protecting prisoners' rights, and will intervene in appropriate cases to protect those rights.

SSEKAANA MUSA JUDGE

204/12/2019

4.0 CHALLENGES

- "Justice delayed is justice denied". This related to unprogressive court cases due to endless adjournments. This puts a strain on clients emotionally and affects ACTV financially.
- In the few successful cases, delayed award of compensation has in some instances led to the relapse of clients. Three (3) of the cases that were successfully awarded are not yet compensated. These are:
 - o Uganda v. Mulooki Henry CC No. 093 of 2017
 - o Agaba Lauben v. A.G. No. UHRC/159/2009
 - o Jasper Natukunda v. A.G.
- ACTV had to create awareness among the new members of the Human Rights Committee of Parliament about issues of torture to follow through the advocacy work started by the former committee members towards the Ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OPCAT).
- Reintegration of survivors of torture without a livelihood component is not sustainable.
- The utilisation of Form 4 in the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act Regulations 2017 has not yet been effected, thus hampering the effective documentation of torture.
- The preference for using the Penal Code Act to prosecute cases as opposed to the PPTA 2012 by state prosecutors.
- The Uganda Human Rights Commission Tribunal not fully constituted since the demise of the Chair, thus cases are not being heard.
- Annual requests for permission to access places of detention delays the provision of services to survivors of torture.
- Limited resources for funding livelihood projects for survivors of torture.
- Access to justice in the Karamoja sub-region is still hampered by the inadequate number of Judicial Officers in the sub-region.

5.0 BEST PRACTICES

- The establishment of national, regional and international linkages; ACTV is currently part of the African OMCT Working Group on Torture and Migration.
- ACTV developed national-level indicators to track the right to rehabilitation.
- The development of an ACTV drug inventory system to track how much is spent on treating survivors of torture; this will clearly show the cost-based analysis of rehabilitating a survivor of torture.
- The development and implementation of the community model which has seen outreach to communities increase in coverage.

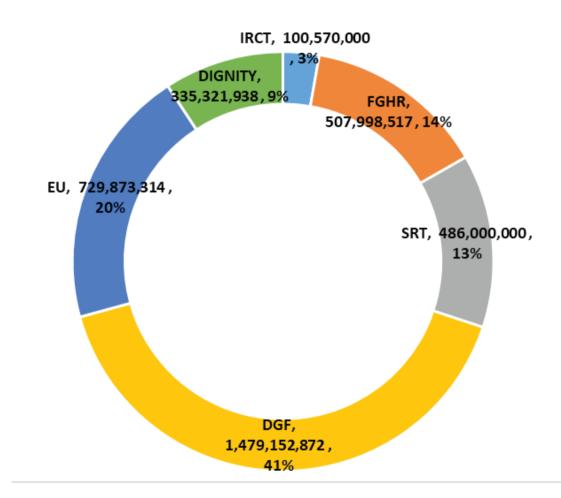
6.0 THE WAY FORWARD

- The Uganda Human Rights Commission Tribunal should be fully constituted to ensure that cases are resolved and survivors of torture compensated.

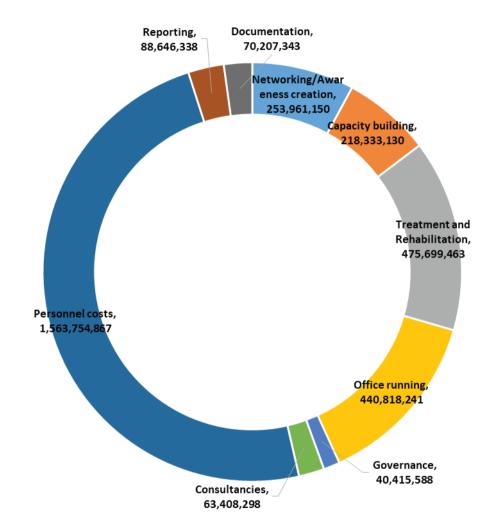
 The President of Uganda should appoint a substantive Chairperson to replace Mr Medi Kaggwa, who passed away in November 2019.
- Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) should prioritise the implementation of the PPTA 2012 and the Regulations 2017, especially the utilisation of Form 4 for the effective documentation of torture.
- Continued capacity-building for criminal justice actors, especially security agencies, on non-coercive techniques of interrogation and effective documentation of torture.
- The Government of Uganda should expedite the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OPCAT), which would provide for the establishment of a national preventive mechanism to monitor places of detention.

7.0 FINANCIAL STATEMENT 2019

2019 INCOME



2019 EXPENDITURE



ACTV Staff in 2019

Samuel Herbert Nsubuga, Chief Executive Officer

Sophia Achan, Head of Finance and Administration

Esther Nabwire Waswa, Head of Programmes

Daniel Lubinga, Accountant

Sylvia Nakabugo, Programme Manager, Kampala

Alfred Okettayot, Programme Manager, Gulu

Michael Sulaiman Mpagi, Monitoring and Evaluation Manager

Dr Robert Rafiki, Medical Doctor, Kampala

James Ogwal Opio, Medical Coordinator, Gulu

Leila Wakabi Hassan, Mental Health Coordinator, Kampala

Isaac Ogwal, Clinical Psychologist, Gulu

Baker Isabirye, Counselling Psychologist

Juliet Anango, Legal Officer, Kampala

Tony Ojok Obonyo, Legal Officer, Gulu

Peace Avola, Social Worker, Kampala

Beatrice Acayo, Social Worker, Gulu

Apollo Robinson Kinyera, Physiotherapist, Kampala

Andrew Olwedo, Physiotherapist, Gulu

Grace Namatovu, Research and Documentation Officer

Kirya Mukalere Paul, Communication and Advocacy Officer

ACTV Staff in 2019

Geoffrey Ojiambo, Information Technology Officer

Alex Kigoye, Nursing Officer, Kampala

Susan Labeja, Nurse, Gulu

Robinah Nabatanzi, Accounts Assistant, Kampala

Augustine Nkurunziza, Accounts Assistant, Gulu

Peter Opio, Transport Officer, Kampala

Charles Ayella, Driver, Kampala

Benon Kanyanzira, Office Attendant, Kampala

Santos Okaa, Office Attendant, Kampala

Volunteers

Annet Nantume, Nurse, Kampala

Esther Kyakuhaire, Social Worker

Mary Nabwogi, Social Worker

Maureen Nassimbwa, Administration

Edna Atimango, Monitoring and Evaluation, Gulu

Joyce Lakop, Psychologist, Gulu

Nancy Ayebare, Lawyer

Board Members

Board Chair

Mr Livingstone Okello-Okello

Members

Dr Juliet Nakku

Ms Sayson Rossette Meya

Mr Jackson Katende Semakula

Reverend Canon Augustine Musiwuufu Magala

Secretary

Mr Samuel Herbert Nsubuga

APPRECIATION TO PARTNERS

ACTV extends its sincere gratitude to all its partners who supported the organisation financially and in kind throughout 2019. The achievements highlighted in this report are a result of your dedication to the fight against torture. We appreciate our Development Partners that include the Democratic Governance Facility (DGF), the European Union (EU), Sigrid Rausing Trust (SRT), the Fund for Global Human Rights (FGHR), DIGNITY, the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT) and the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR).

We further appreciate our partners in the public and private domains with whom we collaborate to improve the lives of torture survivors through the referral pathway, the Coalition against Torture, Uganda Human Rights Commission, the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) institutions and the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). Thank you for showing commitment towards realising our vision of a world free from torture.

COALITION AGAINST TORTURE MEMBERS

- 1. African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims (ACTV) – Chairperson
- Association of Human Rights Organisations in the Rwenzori Region (AHURIO) 2.
- 3. Avocats Sans Frontières (ASF)
- Chapter Four Uganda 4.
- 5. Coalition of Uganda Private School Teachers Association (COUPSTA)
- Foundation of Human Rights Initiative (FHRI) 6.
- Human Rights Centre Uganda (HRC-U) 7.
- 8. Human Rights Focus (HURIFO)
- 9. Human Rights Network – Uganda (HURINET)
- Human Rights Network for Journalists (HRNJ) 10.
- 11. Kumi Human Rights Initiative (KUHURI)
- 12. Muslim Centre for Justice and Law (MCJL)
- National Coalition for Human Rights Defenders Uganda (NCHRD-U) 13.
- Refugee Law Project (RLP) 14.
- 15. The Uganda National Medical Alliance for Prisoners Support (TUNMAPS)
- Torture Survivors Association Uganda (TOSA-U) 16.
- 17. Uganda Prisoners Aid Foundation (UPAF)
- Women of Uganda (WOU) 18.
- World Voices Uganda 19.



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