



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT

REPORT TO PARLIAMENT

JANUARY - JUNE 2012



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7th December 2012

Rt. Hon. Rebecca Kadaga
Speaker
Parliament of the Republic of Uganda
Parliament House
KAMPALA

Honourable Speaker

**THE INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT'S REPORT TO PARLIAMENT:
JANUARY – JUNE 2012**

In accordance with Article 231 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995, I have the honour to submit to you the 27th Report of the Inspectorate of Government, covering activities of the Inspectorate for the period January – June 2012.

We request that the report be laid before Parliament for discussion in accordance with Article 231(3) and (5) of the Constitution.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Irene Mulyagonja Kakooza'.

Irene Mulyagonja Kakooza

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF GOVERNMENT

c.c. His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta Museveni
President of the Republic of Uganda

INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT

IG



Vision:

" Good Governance with an Ethical and Corruption Free Society"

Mission

To Promote Good Governance through enhancing accountability, Transparency and the enforcement of the rule of law and administrative justice in public offices

Core Values: Integrity, Impartiality, Professionalism, Gender Equality and Equity

Functions of the Inspectorate of Government

- To promote and foster strict adherence to the rule of law and principles of natural justice in administration;
- To eliminate and foster the elimination of corruption, abuse of authority and of public office;
- To promote fair, efficient and good governance in public offices;
- Subject to the provisions of the constitution, to supervise the enforcement of the Leadership Code of Conduct;
- To investigate any act, omission, advice, decision or recommendation by a public officer or any other authority to which this article applies, taken, made, given or done in exercise of administrative functions; and
- To stimulate public awareness about the values of constitutionalism in general and the activities of its office, in particular, through any media and other means it considers appropriate.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AACACA	-	Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities in Common Wealth Africa
AOMA	-	African Ombudsman & Mediators Association
CAA	-	Civil Aviation Authority
CADP	-	Corporate and Development Plan
CAO	-	Chief Administrative Officer
CCTV	-	Closed Circuit Television
CFO	-	Chief Finance Officer
CPL	-	Corporal
CPS	-	Central Police Station
DANIDA	-	Danish International Development Agency
DAPCB	-	Departed Asians Property Custodian Board
DEO	-	District Education Officer
DEP	-	Directorate of Education
DIGG	-	Deputy Inspector General of Government
DLA	-	Directorate of Legal Affairs
DLC	-	Directorate of Leadership Code
DOA	-	Directorate of Ombudsman Affairs
DOP	-	Directorate of Operations
DPP	-	Director of Public Prosecutions
DROFU	-	Directorate of Regional Offices and Follow-up
DSC	-	District Service Commission
ESAAMLG	-	Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group
FTST	-	Fast Track Screening Tool
GOU	-	Government of Uganda
GTZ	-	German Development Agency
H.E	-	His Excellency
IAACA	-	International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities
IAC	-	Integrity Ambassadors' Club
IEC	-	Information, Education and Communication
IG	-	Inspectorate of Government
IGG	-	Inspector General of Government
ISO	-	Internal Security Organization
IUIU	-	Islamic University in Uganda
JCRC	-	Joint Clinical Research Centre
JISM	-	Joint Implementation Mission
KCCA	-	Kampala Capital City Authority



LC	-	Local Council
LRA	-	Lord's Resistance Army
MP	-	Member of Parliament
MSC	-	Micro Finance Support Centre
MUBS	-	Makerere University Business School
MUST	-	Mbarara University of Science and Technology
NAADS	-	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NARO	-	National Agricultural Research Organization
NDA	-	National Drug Authority
NEMA	-	National Environment Management Authority
NFA	-	National Forest Authority
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organization
NSSF	-	National Social Security Fund
NUSAF	-	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
OPM	-	Office of the Prime Minister
RDC	-	Resident District Commissioner
SACs	-	Social Accountability Committees
SSS	-	Senior Secondary School
TAAC	-	Transparency, Accountability and Anti- Corruption Programme
UHRC	-	Uganda Human Rights Commission
UMEME	-	Energy Distribution Network Company in Uganda
UNBS	-	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
UNCST	-	Uganda National Council for Science and Technology
UNEB	-	Uganda National Examinations Board
UNRA	-	Uganda National Roads Authority
UPDF	-	Uganda Peoples Defense Forces
UWA	-	Uganda Wildlife Authority
WB	-	World Bank



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Under Article 231 of the 1995 Constitution of Uganda, the Inspectorate of Government (IG) is required to submit to Parliament at least once in every six months, a report on the performance of its functions, making recommendations which the office considers necessary for the efficient performance of public institutions. The report is also meant to provide any other information that Parliament may require.

The functions of the Inspectorate of Government as spelt out in Article 225(1) of the Constitution are:

- (a) To promote and foster strict adherence to the rule of law and principles of natural justice in administration;
- (b) To eliminate and foster the elimination of corruption, abuse of authority and of public office;
- (c) To promote fair, efficient and good governance in public offices;
- (d) To supervise the enforcement of the Leadership Code of Conduct;
- (e) To investigate any act, omission, advice, decision or recommendation by a public officer or any other authority to which this Article applies, taken, made, given or done in exercise of administrative functions;
- (f) To stimulate public awareness about the values of constitutionalism in general and the activities of its office, in particular, through any media or other means it considers appropriate;

In order to fulfill its mandate, the Inspectorate of Government is also granted general and special powers as is shown in Chapter One of this report. This is the 27th report of the Inspectorate of Government to Parliament and the 3rd report submitted to the 9th Parliament. It is a summary of the performance of the Inspectorate during the period January – June 2012.

1.2 Structure of the Report

The report comprises of seven chapters on various aspects of the Inspectorate's constitutional mandate.

Chapter One gives a brief account of the jurisdiction and independence of the office. The chapter also gives a summary of IG's strategic objectives as contained in the IG Corporate and Development Plan (CADP) 2010-2014. The chapter further lays out the organization structure of the IG.

Chapter Two covers the measures used by the institution in implementation of its anti-corruption functions. These include investigation of complaints or suspicion of corruption in public institutions; monitoring and inspection of NUSAF

II project implementation activities; arrests and prosecution of people investigations reveal to have been involved in corrupt practices. The chapter also reports about the civil suits that the IG handled during the period.

Chapter Three is about the activities carried out by the IG in its implementation of the Ombudsman function. The chapter also gives a brief account of the Policy and System Studies that were carried out during the reporting period.

Chapter Four looks at activities carried out by IG in enforcing the Leadership Code of Conduct.

Chapter Five focuses on the preventive measures used by the office to curb corruption and promote good governance in public offices.

Chapter Six looks at the training activities that were carried out for the officers of the Inspectorate during the period and activities carried out to enhance national and international cooperation between the IG and other stakeholders.

Chapter Seven is about the general operational constraints and challenges faced by the IG. The chapter further outlines the future plans of the office and makes recommendations to Government on ways that could make the office more efficient and effective.

1.3 Summary of Achievements of the Inspectorate of Government in the period January – June 2012

1.3.1 Investigations - General

The Inspectorate of Government receives complaints or initiates investigations over suspicions of corruption, maladministration, breach of the Leadership Code and arrests and prosecutes those implicated in corruption. These continue to be the major activities of the institution.

During the period under review, the Inspectorate of Government had a total workload of 5,572 complaints including verification of leaders' declarations. Out of these 4,338 were brought forward from the previous reporting period. 1,223 complaints were received or initiated by the Inspectorate of Government including 57 investigations that arose from 104 audit reports. A total of 881 investigations and verifications were completed while 174 complaints were processed and later referred to other Institutions. During the previous period IG had a workload of 5,385 out of which 898 investigations and verifications were completed while 138 were referred to other institutions. This implies, therefore, that the performance of the IG during the previous period was slightly better than the current reporting period. This may be attributed to the constitutional challenges about the composition of the Inspectorate of Government which constrained some of the activities of the office.



The table below shows the workload during the period January – June 2012.

Table I: Workload during the period January – June 2012

	<i>January – June 2012</i>
Complaints brought forward (a)	4,338
Investigations from Audit Reports (b)	57
New complaints received/initiated (c)	1,166
New verifications of leaders' declarations (d)	11
Total workload (e) = a + b + c + d	5,572
Investigated & completed (f)	851
Verification concluded	30
Referred to other Institutions (g)	174
Rejected complaints (h)	30
Total complaints concluded (i) = f + g + h	1,085
Carried forward (j) = e – i	4,487

The nature of complaints that were investigated and completed by percentage of the total were as follows:

- Abuse of office 15.2%;
- Corruption 10.4%;
- Mismanagement 9.9%;
- Non-payment of Salaries and other benefits 9.8%;
- Property disputes 5.3%;
- Embezzlement 5.2%;
- Victimization/Oppression 4.9%;
- Audit investigations 4.0%;
- Misappropriation of public resources 3.9%;
- Forgery and uttering of false documents 3.9%;
- Amassing wealth & failure to declare 3.9%;
- Delay of service delivery 3.7%;
- Bribery 3.5%;
- Tenders and Contracts 3.0%;
- False claims 2.6%;
- Conflict of interest 2.2%;
- Extortion 1.8% and
- others 6.8%.

1.3.2 Corruption Investigations

The powers of the Inspectorate of Government to investigate or cause investigation, arrest or cause arrest, prosecute or cause prosecution in respect of cases involving corruption and abuse of authority are stipulated in Article 230 of the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and Sec.14(5) of the Inspectorate of Government Act 2002.

Practices that are deemed by the law under Anti-Corruption Act 2009 as corrupt include such acts as bribery, extortion, diversion of public resources, influence peddling, conflict of interest, abuse of office, loss of public property, sectarianism, nepotism, embezzlement, causing financial loss, false assumption of



authority, fraudulent disposal of trust property, false accounting, false claims, uttering of false certificates by public officers and illicit enrichment.

Therefore, in the implementation of the Anti-Corruption function, the IG carries out investigations where commission of any offence under the Anti-Corruption Act or the Inspectorate of Government Act 2002 is alleged. Where the subject of an investigation is found to have committed a criminal offence, investigations may result in arrest and prosecution.

During the period January – June 2012, the Inspectorate received 773 corruption complaints which accounted for 63% of the total complaints that were received. The corruption complaints received during the current reporting period reduced by 7.5% compared to the previous period (July – December 2011). A total of 464 investigations were completed during the reporting period while 369 investigations were completed during the previous period. This implies that performance in investigations of cases involving corruption improved by 25.7%. 46 complaints were processed and referred to other institutions during the current reporting period compared to 44 complaints which were referred to other institutions during the previous period.

1.3.2.1 Arrests and Prosecutions

During the period under review, thirty (30) public officers were arrested for various corruption offences and charged in courts of law. IG prosecuted one hundred and sixty seven cases (167) out of which one hundred and forty four (144) were carried forward from the previous period and twenty three (23) were new cases. Twenty four (24) cases resulted into conviction, including four (4) appeals where convictions were upheld, eleven (11) resulted in acquittal, seven (7) cases were withdrawn, two (2) were dismissed and two (2) cases abated.

Table II: Summary of outcomes of implemented recommendations during the period January – June 2012

Outcome	Quantity
Money saved as a result of investigations	2,331,823,148
Money recommended for recovery as result of investigations (to be deposited on IG Recovery Account)	85,594,147
Money recovered as a result of investigations (On IG Recovery Account - Actual)	100,011,005
Public officers under prosecution by IG	167
Public officers arrested by the IG	30
Warned public officers	21
Officers who were advised	40
Cancelled appointment letters of public servants	3
Officers submitted to Commissions (e.g. DSC) for disciplinary action	15
Interdicted public officers	19
Dismissed officers	5
Re-advertised posts	5
Public officers who were demoted	2



1.3.2.2 Civil cases

As part of its mandate of fighting corruption and defending its actions, the Inspectorate of Government has been handling civil suits, including civil applications and constitutional petitions instituted against the Inspectorate in courts of Judicature. During the period under review IG handled four (4) civil suits and nineteen (19) civil applications. Details of the civil cases IG handled are found in chapter two of this report.

1.3.3 Promoting the Rule of Law and Administrative Justice (Ombudsman Function)

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda empowers the Inspectorate of Government not only to curb corruption but article 225 (1) also empowers the IG to ensure strict adherence to the rule of law and principles of natural justice in administration; to promote fair, efficient and good governance in public offices; and to investigate any act, omission, advice, decision or recommendation by a public officer or any other authority to which article 225 applies, taken, made, given or done in exercise of administrative functions.

1.3.3.1 Ombudsman Investigations

During the period under review, the Inspectorate of Government received various complaints against public officers which included mismanagement of public funds and property, non-payment or delayed payment of salaries and other benefits, delay of service delivery, victimization/oppression, irregularities in procurement and award of contracts and tenders, property disputes and others such as employment disputes, unfair dismissal and inheritance disputes and administration of estates.

The Inspectorate of Government had a total of 1,943 ombudsman complaints. 447 of these were new complaints received during the period while 1,496 were complaints carried forward from the previous period. Out of 447 complaints received, 30 complaints were found to lack merit. 128 complaints were processed and referred to other institutions, while 383 complaints were investigated and completed and 1,402 complaints were carried forward. In comparison with the previous period, 501 complaints were investigated and completed while 91 complaints were processed and referred to other institutions. More complaints were completed during the previous period than the current period because during the reporting period there were more complex complaints investigated than in the previous period.

1.3.3.2 Policy and System Studies

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and the Inspectorate of Government Act 2002, empower the Inspectorate of Government to promote fair, efficient and good governance in public offices. Given that strengthening of institutions is a key anti-corruption measure, the Inspectorate of Government carries out studies into operations, policies, systems, procedures and legislation of various Government Departments and Institutions with a view to identify weak areas that may be conducive to corruption and make recommendations, for remedial measures.

The Institutions to be studied are selected on the basis of information the Inspectorate of Government receives through public complaints, media reports and periodic surveys.

During the period under review, the Inspectorate of Government concentrated on follow up of implementation of recommendations on the system studies carried out previously. These included: Measures instituted by UNEB to control malpractice in Examinations, the management of the Micro Finance Support Centre Ltd; the Management of the District Quota Admissions to Public Universities; and Suspension of Busitema University Students by the University management. Most of IG recommendations were implemented by the action officers. More details are given in Chapter Three of the report.

1.3.4 Enforcement of the Leadership Code of Conduct

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and the Leadership Code Act, 2002 mandate the Inspectorate of Government to ensure that specified leaders declare their incomes, assets, and liabilities from time to time explaining how they acquired or incurred them respectively. The aim is to ensure that leaders adhere to a standard of behaviour that promotes integrity, transparency and accountability in their conduct of public affairs. The Code imposes penalties on the leaders who breach it.

1.3.4.1 Management of Declarations

During the period under review 9,326 declarations were examined and entered into the database. No new declaration forms were issued to leaders and no instances of non-declarations were registered.

1.3.4.2 Verifications

Income, Assets and liabilities of nine (9) leaders were verified and a total of forty one (41) properties were inspected and forty six (46) bank accounts were inspected and no anomalies were established.

1.3.4.3 Investigations into complaints of breach of the Code

Thirty (30) investigations were completed and no breach of the Code was established.

1.3.5 Public Awareness Programmes

The Inspectorate of Government is constitutionally mandated to sensitize and educate the public about the values of constitutionalism in general and the activities of the Inspectorate of Government in particular, through any media or any other means it considers appropriate. The public is educated about their constitutional right to access public services without having to pay bribes and made aware of their civic duties and responsibilities to demand for accountability from their leaders, value for money and to report corrupt practices to the Inspectorate of Government.

During the period under review, the IG continued to carry out public awareness programmes through supporting the integrity clubs in Tertiary Institutions, radio programmes and presentations of papers on relevant topics to various public servants.



1.3.6 Capacity Building through Training and International Cooperation

1.3.6.1 Training

The Inspectorate of Government is committed to strengthening and building capacity of its staff through training in order to equip them with knowledge, skills and attitudes to enhance their performance.

During the reporting period, therefore, some Inspectorate of Government staff attended training programmes which among others included the following; Investigative Techniques, Tracing and Asset Recovery, Governance Monitoring Statistics, Saving and Investments in Capital Markets, Regional Impact Evaluations, Investigation Skills and Leadership Financial Management and Good Governance and Financial Management in the Public Sector. IG officers also participated in training programmes organised by other Institutions.

1.3.6.2 International Cooperation

The IG appreciates the fact that the war against corruption and the promotion of good governance requires the cooperation, support and exchange of ideas with other stakeholders both at the national, regional and international levels. This has been achieved through participation of some IG senior staff in conferences, workshops and exchange programmes and collaboration with local, regional and international anti-corruption agencies.

1.4 Major Constraints and Challenges

Despite the continued support by Government and donors to strengthen the Institution, which is highly appreciated, the IG continues to face a number of constraints and challenges, most of which arise from inadequate funding. These constraints and challenges affect the IG's effective implementation of its mandate of combating corruption, maladministration and enforcing the Leadership Code of Conduct.

The challenges and constraints include; inadequate funding; understaffing; operating in rented premises; court delays; poor record keeping and lack of computerized data in other Institutions; inadequate institutional support in the fight against corruption; negative societal attitudes, high expectations from the public to deal with their complaints expeditiously, lack of a leadership Code Tribunal and challenges of acts of the Inspectorate in courts of law for not being properly constituted.

1.5 Future plans

- Strengthen and consolidate IG.
- Increase number of cases investigated and prosecuted.
- Improve quality of investigations and prosecutions through professional training and on-the-job training of IG staff.
- Begin work on construction of IG's own office premises.

1.6 Recommendations

In order to overcome the constraints mentioned above and to fulfill IG mandate, the following recommendations are submitted to Government through Parliament.

- (i) Parliament should debate the IG reports and make recommendations for more effective discharge of the functions of IG.
- (ii) More resources should be provided to IG in order to recruit, train and retain adequate staff and procure requisite equipment to enable IG discharge its functions efficiently and effectively.
- (iii) Government has to appreciate that IG is a national cross-cutting institution responsible for three major functions of promoting good governance, preventing and combating corruption and enforcing the Leadership Code of Conduct. Each of these functions should be funded as a separate vote functions.
- (iv) Government should adequately fund and make timely release of funds to its Ministries, Departments and Agencies, to enable speedy resolution of payment related complaints and avail adequate facilities like computers to improve record keeping and ease data storage/retrieval in public institutions.
- (v) The Leadership Code Act, 2002 amendment should be approved and passed and the Leadership Code Tribunal should be established as soon as possible for efficient enforcement of the Code.
- (vi) There should be proper urban planning. Roads should be properly marked and named and this should be captured in a computerized system and be shared by relevant institutions.
- (vii) The IG should be fully constituted as per the constitutional court ruling.



CHAPTER:

1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

The Inspectorate of Government (IG) is a constitutional body provided for by Chapter 13 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. It is mandated to promote good governance, fight corruption, and enforce the Leadership Code Act. Article 231 of the Constitution requires the IG to submit at least once in every six months a report on the performance of its functions to Parliament, making such recommendations as it considers necessary and containing such information as Parliament may require.

This is the 27th report of the IG to Parliament and the 3rd report submitted to the 9th Parliament. It is a summary of the performance of the Inspectorate during the period January – June 2012.

1.2 FUNCTIONS OF THE INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT

The functions of the Inspectorate of Government as spelt out in the Constitution of Uganda in Article 225 of chapter 13 and Part III Section 7(1) of the Inspectorate of Government Act, are:

- (a) To promote and foster strict adherence to the rule of law and principles of natural justice in administration;
- (b) To eliminate and foster the elimination of corruption, abuse of authority and of public office;
- (c) To promote fair, efficient and good governance in public offices;
- (d) To supervise the enforcement of the Leadership Code of Conduct;
- (e) To investigate any act, omission, advice, decision or recommendation by a public officer or any other authority to which the Article applies, taken, made, given or done in exercise of administrative functions; and
- (f) To stimulate public awareness about the values of constitutionalism in general and the activities of its office, in particular, through any media or other means it considers appropriate.

1.3 GENERAL POWERS OF THE INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT

For the purposes of performing its functions, the Inspectorate has the following powers under S.8 of the Inspectorate of Government Act, 2002:

- to authorize in writing any officer under its charge to conduct an inquiry or investigation into an allegation of corruption, abuse of office and neglect of duty, and any other aspect that the Inspectorate is empowered to investigate into;
- to require a public officer or any other person to answer questions concerning his or her duties or those of another person;
- to require any person in charge of a public office to produce or furnish within a specified time, any document or certified true copy of such document which is in his or her possession or under his or her charge; and
- to do any other thing necessary for the performance of the functions of the Inspectorate under the Act.

Further, subject to the provisions of any law, the Inspectorate has power to enter and inspect the premises or property of any department of Government, person or of any authority; to call for, examine and where necessary, retain any document or item in connection with the case being investigated, found on the premises; and may, in those premises, carry out any investigation for the purpose of its functions.

1.4 SPECIAL POWERS OF THE INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT

The Inspectorate of Government is granted special powers under Article 230 of the Constitution and Section 14(5) of the Inspectorate of Government Act 2002. These powers include the following:

- To investigate, cause investigation, arrest, cause arrest, prosecute or cause prosecution in respect of cases involving corruption, abuse of authority or of public office;
- To make orders and give directions where necessary and appropriate in the course of its investigations or as a consequence of its findings;
- To enter and inspect premises or property of any department of Government, person or authority and to examine or retain any documents found therein;

1.5 JURISDICTION AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT

Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution provide the Inspectorate of Government with areas of authority and guarantee its independence. The jurisdiction of the Inspectorate of Government covers officers or leaders whether employed in the public service or not, and the institutions, organizations or enterprises Parliament has prescribed under S.9 of the Inspectorate of Government Act. These include the Cabinet, Parliament, courts of law, central and local governments and statutory corporations, among others. The IG is independent in the performance of its functions and is only responsible to Parliament.



Inspectorate of Government Inter-facing with the Parliamentary Committee on Legal & Parliamentary Affairs

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF THE INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT (2010 – 2014)

Having launched the Inspectorate of Government Corporate and Development Plan (CADP) in December 2010, the IG set out to realize its mission with the following strategic objectives:

- To investigate and prosecute corruption related cases;
- To enforce the Leadership Code of Conduct;
- To enhance and promote the rule of law and justice in public offices;
- To inspect public institutions;
- To carry out public awareness on the values of Constitutionalism in general and the activities of the office through any media it considers appropriate;
- To carry out preventive measures through study of key public institutions and systems;
- To undertake capacity building of the Inspectorate of Government;
- To restructure and streamline the Inspectorate of Government operations and systems.

1.6 ORGANIZATION OF THE INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT

Article 223 of the Constitution provides for the Leadership of the Inspectorate of Government which comprises the Inspector General of Government (IGG) and two Deputy Inspectors General of Government (DIGGs). The Inspector General

of Government and the Deputy Inspectors General of Government are appointed by the President with the approval of the Parliament of Uganda. The Secretary to the Inspectorate of Government is the Accounting Officer and is appointed by the President on the advice of the Public Service Commission.

For purposes of implementing its functions and objectives, the Inspectorate of Government is structured into a Department, six Directorates and two Divisions as follows:

Department of Finance & Administration

The department is responsible for coordination and provision of administrative support services to the technical Directorates, Divisions and Units and efficient management of the financial resources to enhance smooth running of the Inspectorate. The department is headed by the Secretary to the Inspectorate.

Directorate of Operations

The Directorate is headed by a Director and is responsible for carrying out field operations. It ensures accountability and transparency in public offices through investigation of corruption in Central Government Institutions, Ministries, Departments, Agencies and projects.

Directorate of Legal Affairs

The Directorate is headed by a Director who is the Principal Legal Advisor to the Inspectorate and ensures that the Inspectorate exercises its powers in conformity with the law. The Directorate enhances transparency and accountability in public offices through prosecution of suspects of corruption and abuse of office and represents the IG in Courts of Judicature.

Directorate of Education and Prevention of Corruption

The Directorate is headed by a Director and is responsible for ensuring public awareness about the values of Constitutionalism and the activities of the Inspectorate through workshops/seminars, the print media and any other means the Inspectorate considers appropriate.

Directorate of Leadership Code

This is headed by a Director and is responsible for carrying out field operations, monitoring and enforcement of the Leadership Code of Conduct to ensure integrity, transparency and accountability among leaders specified under the Leadership Code Act of 2002. It ensures that all leaders declare their income, assets and liabilities and investigates allegations of breach of the Leadership Code.

Directorate of Regional Offices

The Directorate is headed by a Director, and its role is to ensure accountability and transparency in public offices through investigating mal-administration and unfair treatment, corruption and allegations of breach of Leadership Code by leaders in Local Governments. The Directorate is in charge of Regional Inspectorate Offices and operations, and improves efficiency in service delivery by taking the services of the Inspectorate nearer to the people. The Directorate coordinates the Regional Offices and provides statistical information on the outputs of the Inspectorate and ensures implementation of IG recommendations by leaders and Local Governments.



Directorate of Ombudsman Affairs

The Directorate is headed by a Director and is in charge of investigating public complaints of maladministration in the Central and local governments. It also carries out Policy and System Studies with a view to making recommendations for better governance. The Directorate promotes the culture of administrative justice and transparency in public offices through the investigation of complaints of mal-administration, carrying out studies on identified systems, practices, procedures and policies that may lead to maladministration.

Information & Internal Inspection Division

The Division is headed by a Senior Principal Inspectorate Officer who reports directly to the IGG. It ensures efficiency, transparency and accountability among staff of the Inspectorate of Government by detecting and curtailing possible corruption among them and by vetting staff to be recruited as well as conducting investigations.

Public and International Relations Division

The Division is headed by a Senior Principal Inspectorate Officer who reports directly to the IGG. The Division is responsible for international and public relations in the Inspectorate.

1.8 REGIONAL INSPECTORATE OFFICES

To take its services closer to the people, pursuant to the provisions of Article 228 of the Constitution, the Inspectorate has so far established sixteen (16) Regional Offices headed by Principal Inspectorate Officers. The Regional Offices are structured to perform the functions of the Inspectorate and are distributed over the country as follows:

1. **Arua Regional Office** handles complaints from Koboko, Arua, Nebbi, Zombo and Maracha districts.
2. **Fort Portal Regional Office** handles complaints from Bundibugyo, Kabarole, Kamwenge, Kyenjojo, Kasese, Kyegegwa and Ntoroko districts.
3. **Gulu Regional Office** handles complaints from Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, Amuru, Agago, Lamwo and Nwoya districts.
4. **Hoima Regional Office** handles complaints from Hoima, Kibaale, Kiboga, Buliisa, Masindi and Kiryandongo districts.
5. **Jinja Regional Office** handles complaints from Kaliro, Bugiri, Jinja, Kamuli, Iganga, Mayuge, Buyende, Buikwe, Luuka, Namutumba and Namayingo districts.
6. **Kabale Regional Office** handles complaints from Kanungu, Kisoro, Rukungiri and Kabale districts.
7. **Masaka Regional Office** handles complaints from Kalangala, Masaka, Sembabule, Rakai, Bukomansimbi, Kalungu and Lwengo districts.
8. **Mbale Regional Office** handles complaints from Bukwo, Kapchorwa, Mbale, Sironko, Budaka, Pallisa, Bulambuli, Kween and Kibuku districts.
9. **Mbarara Regional Office** handles complaints from Ibanda, Isingiro, Bushenyi, Mbarara, Kiruhura, Ntungamo, Rubirizi, Mitooma, Kibingo and Nsika districts.

10. **Soroti Regional Office** handles complaints from Amuria, Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Kumi, Soroti, Bukedea, Ngora and Serere districts.
11. **Moroto Regional Office** handles complaints from Moroto, Abim, Nakapiripirit, Kotido, Kaabong, Napak and Amudat districts.
12. **Lira Regional Inspectorate Office** handles complaints from Lira, Apac, Oyam, Dokolo, Amolatar, Otuke, Aleptong and Kole districts.
13. **Tororo Regional Office** handles complaints from Tororo, Busia, Butaleja, Manafwa and Bududa districts.
14. **Moyo Regional Office** handles complaints from Yumbe, Moyo and Adjumani districts.
15. **Mukono Regional Office** handles complaints from Nakasongola, Kayunga, Nakaseke, Luwero, Buvuma, Buikwe and Mukono districts.
16. **Kampala Regional Office** handles complaints from Kampala, Luwero, Wakiso, Mpigi, Mityana, Mubende, Butambala, Gomba, Nakaseke and Nakasongola districts.

There is need to open more regional offices but due to financial constraints it is not possible to do so at present.



CHAPTER:

2

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
ANTI-CORRUPTION FUNCTION**2.1 INTRODUCTION**

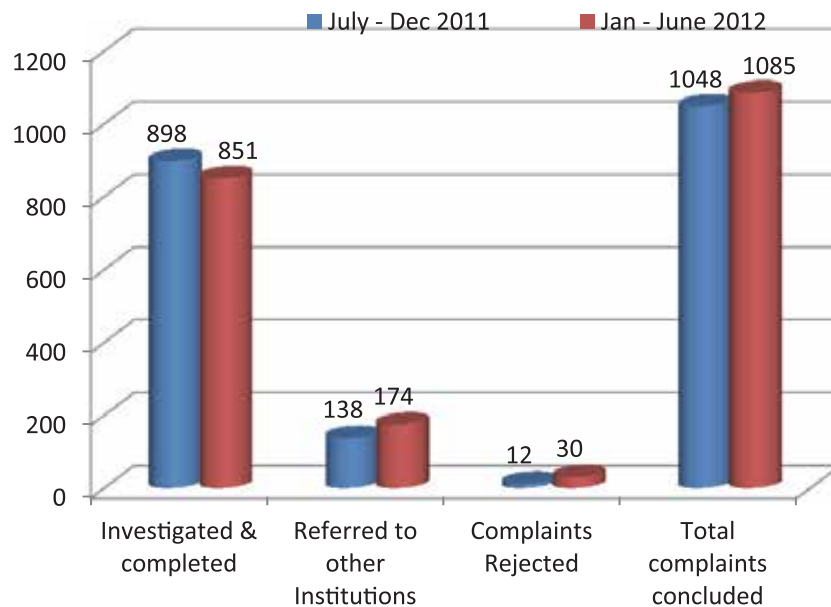
In the implementation of the Anti-Corruption function the IG carries out investigations where commission of any offence under the Anti-Corruption Act 2009 or the Leadership Code Act is alleged. Where the subject of an investigation is found to have committed an offence he/she may be arrested and prosecuted. Disciplinary action in varying degrees from warnings to dismissal may also be recommended to the supervisors of public officers and monies lost or embezzled recovered from them. Assets may be confiscated from a public officer who investigations establish to have acquired them through corrupt means.

This Chapter, therefore, gives brief facts about investigations of corruption, arrests and prosecutions that were carried out during the reporting period.

2.2 INVESTIGATIONS**Table: III Investigations carried out by the Inspectorate**

	<i>July – December 2011</i>	<i>January – June 2012</i>
Complaints brought forward (a)	4,120	4,338
Investigations from Audit Reports (b)	72	57
New complaints received/initiated (c)	1,254	1,166
New verifications of leaders' declarations (d)	11	11
Total workload (e) = a + b + c + d	5,385	5,572
Investigated & completed (f)	898	851
Verification concluded	14	30
Referred to other Institutions (g)	138	174
Rejected complaints (h)	12	30
Total complaints concluded (i) = f + g + h	1,048	1,085
Carried forward (j) = e – i	4,338	4,487

As indicated in the table above, the Inspectorate had a total workload of 5,572 complaints during the current reporting period compared to 5,385 complaints which were handled during the previous period (July – December 2011). The chart below shows a comparison of investigations that were handled during the previous reporting period and the current period

Figure 1: Graph showing general investigations by the Inspectorate

The graph above shows that a total of 851 complaints were investigated and completed during the current reporting period compared to 898 complaints that were completed during the previous period. This implies, that the performance of the IG, as far as general investigations are concerned, was slightly better during the previous period than the current period. This may be attributed to the constitutional court decision which was to the effect that the inspectorate could not be able carry out investigations or prosecutions when it was not fully constituted¹.

A total of 773 corruption complaints which accounted for 63.2% of the total complaints were received. The corruption complaints received during the current reporting period reduced by 7.5% compared to the previous period (July – December 2011) which was 836. A total of 464 corruption complaints were investigated and completed while 369 complaints were completed during the previous reporting period

Of the total number of new corruption complaints received by the Inspectorate, 339 (44%) were received at the Headquarters in Kampala while 434 (56%) were registered at the Regional Offices.

The nature of corruption complaints investigated and completed during the period are shown in the table below:

¹ Constitutional Petition No.46 of 2011 and Constitutional Reference No.54 of 2011 (arising from Anti- Corruption Court at Kololo Criminal Case No. 184 of 2011)



Table IV: Corruption complaints investigated and completed during the Period January – June 2012

Nature of complaint	Number of complaints	Percentage
Abuse of office	134	15.2%
Corruption	92	10.4%
Embezzlement	46	5.2%
Investigations arising from Audit reports of Auditor General	35	4.0%
Forgery & uttering false documents	34	3.9%
Misappropriation of public resources	34	3.9%
Bribery	31	3.5%
False Claims	23	2.6%
Conflict of interest	19	2.2%
Extortion	16	1.8%
Total	464	52.7%

2.2.1 CORRUPTION TRENDS

Corruption is still rampant especially abuse of office in matters concerning public property, procurement of goods and services, forgery of academic documents, 'ghost' workers and diversion of salaries. During the previous two years, the Inspectorate registered abuse of office with the highest prevalence averaging 20% of the total complaints that are registered by the office. Complaints of abuse of office are still high especially against officials in local governments, land offices and the police. Mismanagement of public affairs, poor service delivery and non-payment of salaries and other benefits by the Ministry of Public Service are also still high and have been so over the last five years. There are also high incidences of embezzlement in the country, but only a few cases are reported. This situation has been aggravated by syndicate corruption in which officers in different departments collude to defraud government. Internal Auditors and accountants whose duty it is to prevent this are instead oftentimes involved in wrongdoing. Trends therefore show that the situation has moved from one where an officer acts alone to one where he or she colludes with others to defraud or cause loss to government. Such situations (syndicate corruption) are much more difficult to detect and investigate.

"Quiet Corruption" through absenteeism is also rampant especially among employees in the local governments. Together with habitual late coming, these contribute to poor service delivery.

Poor record keeping in government departments is also a major concern to the Inspectorate. While this could be attributed to inefficiency and a poor record keeping culture, it nevertheless creates loopholes that lead to corruption and makes investigation and prosecution very difficult as the success of both is highly dependent on proper record keeping practices.

The Inspectorate of Government therefore recommends that:

- Government should strengthen the anti-corruption agencies so that their personnel are well equipped to fight syndicate corruption and other forms of sophisticated corruption.
- All officers who handle procurement and government contracts should be trained to enable them understand the procurement procedures, regulations and policies;
- All academic qualifications of potential employees should be vetted with the relevant institutions before recruitment.
- All public payrolls should be verified by the relevant authorities before payments are effected.
- It is also recommended that Government develop a mechanism to ensure that all Local Government staff attend to their stations during working hours. Increased spontaneous inspections should be done and punitive measures put in place and enforced.
- Government through its ministries, departments and agencies must cultivate a culture of record keeping and maintenance and provide its MDAs with the necessary tools to ensure that this is done.

Table V: The top ten departments/institutions complained against for the last 6 years (2006- June 2012)

S/N	DEPARTMENT/YEAR	Number of Complaints							
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Jan-Jun 2012	Total
1	District Administration	305	355	273	299	388	410	209	2,239
2	Individuals (Public officials)	234	187	205	192	254	280	196	1,548
3	Municipal & Town Councils	81	154	131	114	217	211	99	1,007
4	Uganda Police	143	184	130	119	116	162	89	943
5	Schools (Primary & Secondary)	108	262	120	107	126	125	72	920
6	District Service Commissions	64	51	121	78	60	90	63	527
7	Local Councils	57	101	106	68	61	82	44	519
8	Judiciary	23	42	76	55	86	65	36	383
9	Sub county Chiefs	32	55	54	40	65	61	26	333
10	Ministry of Public Service	49	77	50	27	44	51	31	329



Based on the complaints received by the Inspectorate as shown in the table above for the last six years, it is clear that the most complained against departments/institutions are the district administration, individual public officials, municipal and town Councils, Uganda Police, school authorities both in primary and secondary schools; district service commissions, local councils; the judiciary; sub-county chiefs and the Ministry of Public Service.

The IG, therefore recommends the following:

- With regard to local governments, more resources should be devoted to capacity building in addition to creating public awareness on the roles and responsibilities of district leaders. With the creation of new districts, it is envisaged that corruption in local governments will increase if the capacity of the district leaders is not enhanced. The Ministry of Local Government should provide mechanisms to ensure that resources allocated to local governments are not abused.
- With the problems associated with abuse of office by individual public officials, it is recommended that the role of supervision in different departments be improved in addition to putting performance contracts in place. Performance appraisals based on the contracts should also be strictly adhered to. And in cases where public officers are found to have abused their offices and authority, they should be prosecuted or other disciplinary measures enforced.
- The issues of town and municipal councils are similar to those of Local Governments. Therefore, capacity building should also be emphasized for the staff of municipal and town councils. They too should be strictly subjected to performance contracts and improved supervision as well as performance appraisals.
- Regarding complaints against officers of the Uganda Police, the public should be educated about their rights and the role of the Police in order for them to be able to report incidences of mismanagement of cases by police officers to the administration of the Police and the Police Professional Standards Unit. In cases of corruption by policemen and women the public should be encouraged to report incidents to the IG for appropriate action. Inspectors and other supervisors in the Uganda Police should be more serious about the handling of complaints reported by members of the public against the police officers.
- The problems associated with school administrators for both primary and secondary schools emanate from poor supervision and poor accounting skills as most head teachers lack basic accounting skills. It is, therefore, recommended that the Inspectorate of schools enhances its supervisory role and that head teachers be trained in basic accounting procedures.

- The complaints against district service commissions have been mostly about recruitment. It is therefore recommended that the district service commissions make their recruitment processes as transparent as possible by displaying lists of the successful candidates on the notice boards at each stage of evaluation.
- The complaints against local councils are at times due to the fact that complainants have limited knowledge about the activities of the local councils and their mandate. It is therefore recommended that involvement of local communities in monitoring of service delivery be increased in order to make staff of the local governments more accountable and responsive to citizens' needs and concerns. In addition, more resources should be devoted to building capacity of local council leaders to improve their performance in delivery of services.
- Complaints received against judicial officers were mostly against magistrates in the lower courts and court clerks. It is therefore recommended that minimum standards for developing and maintaining integrity, accountability and transparency within the judicial system be developed. The judiciary should become more transparent about its systems and procedures to enable citizens understand processes and minimize the risk of being led into delivering bribes in exchange for free services. The roles and responsibilities of the key actors should be clearly defined and made known to the public.
- The complaints against the Ministry of Public Service relate mostly to non-payment of salaries and pensions. The Ministry of Public Service should therefore streamline the procedures for accessing pensions as well as ensuring that the payroll is updated regularly. Government should ensure that monies are provided to the Ministry for the payment of pensions in order to stop delays in their settlement and that of other benefits.

2.2.2 ENSURING TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN NUSAF II PROJECT

The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) activities took a tremendous toll on the population and the economy of the northern region, making it the poorest region in Uganda. In order to alleviate the poverty in the region, a US Dollar 100 million – **Northern Uganda Social Action Fund Project (NUSAF I)**, funded by IDA as part of GOU broader Northern Uganda Reconstruction Programme was launched in February, 2003 and closed in March, 2009.

Although NUSAF I made a significant contribution to improvement of lives of people in the region, widespread poverty, vulnerability and service delivery challenges remained. NUSAF II was therefore formulated to further contribute to resolving some of the challenges that remained by building on the lessons learnt in NUSAF I.



One of the sub-components of NUSAF II is Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption Programme (TAAC). This sub-component is aimed at ensuring transparency, accountability and putting in place anti-corruption measures in the implementation of the programme.

To ensure independence TAAC is being implemented by the Inspectorate of Government in the areas where NUSAF is being implemented. It is expected to use both enforcement and preventive/proactive measures to ensure that the programme is not frustrated by corruption and other malpractices. A report compiled by the Joint Implementation Support Mission (JISM) rated the TAAC component very highly satisfactory in preventing maladministration and corruption in the implementation of the programme.

2.2.3 Monitoring and Inspection of NUSAF II Projects

A joint monitoring of NUSAF II Project was conducted by World Bank representatives, district representatives and IG on sampled sub-projects in the region. It revealed that the involvement of the IG from the initial stages of the project was appreciated and IG participation was applauded for contributing greatly to the successful implementation of most of the NUSAF II sub-projects in the region.

In the reporting period, the Inspectorate of Government also separately carried out inspections and monitoring, public awareness campaigns and investigations in the NUSAF II Project. Areas covered included; Household Income Support, Public Works, Community Infrastructure, Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption (TAAC) program.

A combined team from the Inspectorate of Government Headquarters and Regional offices also conducted several inspections of sub-projects in the month of June. The activities were in the following 15 districts of Arua, Gulu, Maracha, Moyo, Koboko, Katakwi, Buliisa, Pader, Lira, Kaberamaido, Amolatar, Sironko, Pallisa, Bukedea and Soroti. The reports are being prepared.

The inspection carried out by the IG of the activities above led to the following issues being resolved:

- (a) Disputes between Kitgum and Lamwo districts which had led to no-implementation of the sub-project activities in Lamwo district for the last six (6) months, were resolved during a meeting convened by Inspectorate of Government and attended by officials from both districts.
- (b) Funds totaling Shs.353,909,338/= for sub-projects and operational activities were disbursed to Buliisa and Masindi but not received some of them from as far as August 2011. The funds were traced and remitted to the respective districts, which confirmed receipt.



Monitoring school classroom construction sub project under NUSAF 2 Project

2.3 ARRESTS MADE

The IG has powers to arrest or cause arrests of people who investigations reveal to have engaged in corrupt practices and abuse of office or authority, or who for no good reason refuse or ignore to respond to summons issued by the IG. During the period under review, the following officials were arrested and charged in various courts of law.

TABLE VI: ARRESTS EFFECTED BETWEEN JANUARY - JUNE 2012

S/N	REFERENCE	TITLE OF ACCUSED	OFFENCE(S)
1.	GUL/01/07/2011	Nyeko Francis, Internal Auditor Amuru District Local Government.	Uttering false documents.
2.	GUL/05/09/2011	Labongo Kenneth William, Senior Medical Clinical Officer, Gulu Municipal Council.	Uttering false documents.
3.	MSK/06/01/2012	Kirya Isaac, Sector Manager, National Forestry Authority (NFA), Masaka District.	Soliciting for and receiving a gratification, Shs.1,500,000/=.
4.	PSU/GEF/32/2012	Kibegge Moses, Office Attendant with office of the Resident State Attorney, Mityana.	Soliciting for and receiving a gratification, Shs.600,000/=.
5.	FP/07/01/2012	No. 10864 D/SGT Kyarebeire Enos, Police Officer attached to Kamwenge Police Station.	Abuse of office.
6.	FP/0/01/2012	AIP Byamigisha Charles, Police Officer attached to Kamwenge Police Station.	Abuse of office.



S/N	REFERENCE	TITLE OF ACCUSED	OFFENCE(S)
7.	FP/CC/04/06/2011	Byamukama Simon, Forest Ranger, Kyegegwa District Local Government.	Embezzlement, Abuse of office, false accounting Shs.37,747,301/=.
8.	FP/CC/04/06/2011	Ayesiga Suluman, Senior Accounts Assistant, Kyegegwa District Local Government.	Embezzlement, Abuse of office, false accounting Shs.37,747,301/=.
9.	HQT 77/44/2011	Waiswa Richard Isabirye, Self employed, Resident of Salama Road Makindye Division, Kampala.	Personating a Public Officer.
10.	MBR 02/02/2012	No. 21863 D/Cpl Arinaitwe George, Police Officer attached to Mbarara Police Station, Mbarara district.	Soliciting for and receiving a gratification, Shs.150,000/=.
11.	MBR 03/02/2012	Tumusiime Timothy, Volunteer of National Community Service Program attached to Mbarara Chief Magistrates Court, Mbarara District.	Soliciting for and receiving a gratification, Shs.200,000/=.
12.	JNJ/CF/34/2010	Kagoda Elijah, former LCV Chairperson for Kalliro District Local Government.	Obstruction of IG officers. Interruption of proceedings of the IG .
13.	GUL/CF/01/2011	Okello Wilfred Juri, Senior Clinical Officer, Amuru District Local Government.	Causing financial loss. OMFP Shs.4,124,523/=.
14.	SRT/12/02/2012	Hellen Amoding, Secretary to the Chief Magistrate, Soroti Chief Magistrate's Court.	Soliciting for and receiving a gratification, Shs.20,000/=.
15.	GUL/02/09/2011	Acellam Phillip, Division Accountant, Gulu Municipal, Gulu District.	Uttering a false document.
16.	FP/CF/09/2010	Musinguzi B. Levi, Acting Town Clerk, Kamwenge Town Council.	Abuse of office and causing financial loss. Shs.19,502,540/=
17.	SRT/21/02/2012	Omadi John Robert, Court Clerk, Kumi Grade I Magistrate's Court, Kumi District.	Soliciting for and receiving a gratification, Shs.50,000/=.
18.	GUL/02/06/2011	Adoch Sabina, Pool Stenographer, Kitgum Matidi Seed Secondary School, Kitgum District.	Uttering a false document.
19.	ACD-CSC-210/2011	Orimwesiga Felix, Businessman at Kabwohe Town Council, Sheema District.	Warrant of Arrest (Witness).
20.	HQT/74/02/2012	Kiberu Tonny, LC III Chairperson, Maddu Sub-county in Gomba District.	Soliciting for and receiving a gratification, Shs.700,000/=.
21.	MBR/03/03/2012	Banyezaki Silvano, Court Clerk, Kiruhura Magistrate's Court.	Soliciting for and receiving a gratification, Shs.150,000/=.
22.	HQT/82/01/2011	Edward Kalema, Chairman Nakawa Area Land Committee, Nakawa Division.	Neglect of duty Abuse of office.
23.	HQT/82/01/2011	Annie Mboyi, Member of Nakawa Area Land Committee, Nakawa Division.	Neglect of duty Abuse of office.
24.	HQT/82/01/2011	Kasumba Yusuf, Member of Nakawa Area Land Committee, Nakawa Division.	Neglect of duty Abuse of office.
25.	ACD Cr.SC No.027 of 2012	Ekungu Simon Peter, Sub-county Chief, Ngora Sub-County, Ngora District.	Jumping bail.

S/N	REFERENCE	TITLE OF ACCUSED	OFFENCE(S)
26.	SRT/04/03/2012	Ogutta Bernard David (D/AIP), Police Officer attached to Kumi Police Station.	Soliciting for and receiving a gratification, Shs.200,000/=.
27.	MRT/CF/12/2010	Lolim Sagal Simon Peter, Councilor LC IV, Lolacat in Nakapiripirit.	Uttering false documents.
28.	MBR/01/04/2012	Rukundo Corep, Magistrate Grade II, Mbarara Chief Magistrate's Court, Mbarara District.	Soliciting for and receiving a gratification, Shs.700,000/=.
29.	MBL/04/04/2012	Kapere Swaibu, Court Interpreter, Chief Magistrate's Court Palisa, Pallisa District.	Soliciting for and receiving a gratification, Shs.700,000/=.
30.	MUK/04/04/2011	George W. Ssazi, former Town Treasurer, Njeru Town Council, Mukono District.	Embezzlement, Abuse of office, False Accounting Shs.11,057,470/=.

2.4 PROSECUTIONS

2.4.1 Introduction:

The powers of the Inspectorate of Government to prosecute or cause prosecution of suspects alleged to have been engaged in corruption and abuse of office are derived from the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda which provides in Article 230 that:

“The Inspectorate of Government shall have power to investigate, cause investigation, arrest, cause arrest, prosecute or cause prosecution in respect of cases involving corruption, abuse of authority or of public office”.

During the period under review, the IG had one hundred sixty-seven (167) cases under prosecution, out of which one hundred forty four (144) were carried forward from the previous period and twenty three (23) were new cases registered in courts of law. Twenty four (24) cases resulted into conviction, including four (4) appeals where convictions were upheld, eleven (11) resulted in acquittals, including three (3) appeals which resulted into an acquittal, seven cases (7) were withdrawn, and two (2) cases were dismissed and two cases abated. Ninety one (91) cases were on-going at first trial and thirty (30) cases were on appeal, as at 30th June 2012.

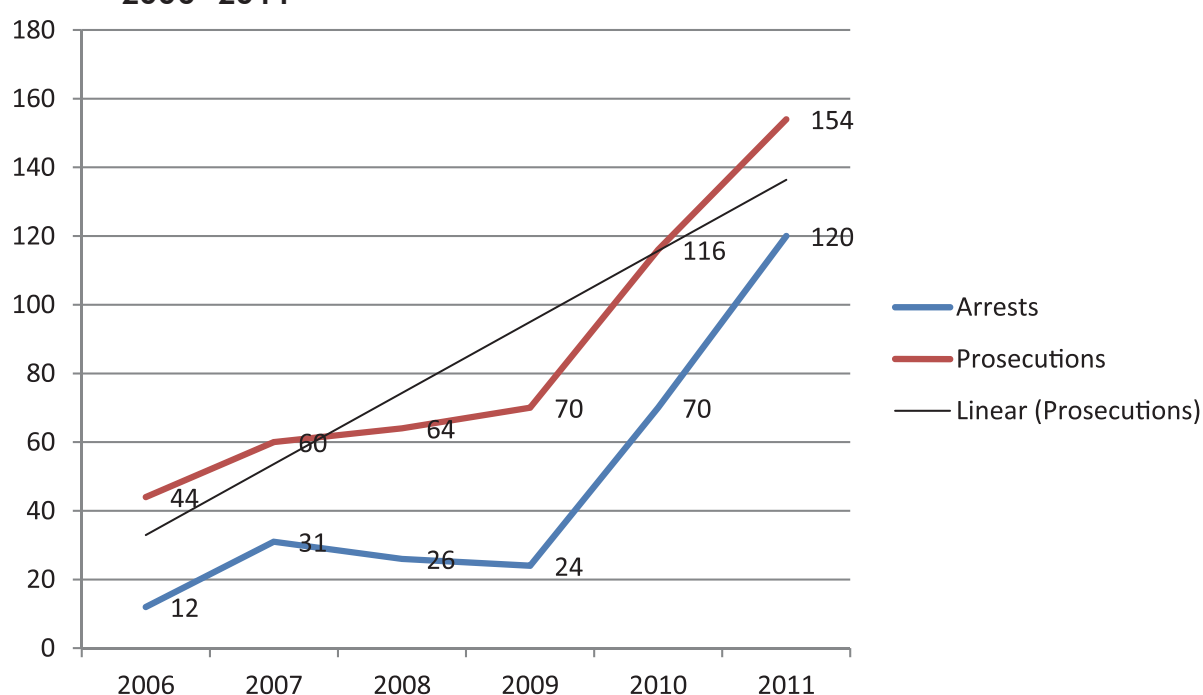
During the reporting period there was a marked improvement in the prosecution of cases. Fifty five (55) cases were concluded compared to twenty nine (29) cases in the previous period. And IG secured more convictions during the period than in the previous one. The improved performance was mainly due to improved quality of investigations, timely facilitation by the office for witnesses and prosecutors and the determination of the judges and magistrates at the High Court Anti-Corruption Division to conclude cases within six months from the date they are registered in Court.



Table VII: Comparisons of Arrests and Prosecutions for the years 2006 - 2011

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Arrests Made	12	31	26	24	70	120
Prosecutions	44	60	64	70	116	154
Concluded cases	7	12	16	11	30	61
Convictions	2	4	10	1	18	37
Dismissals	0	3	0	4	2	2
Acquittals	5	2	6	1	3	14

Figure 2: Graph showing the trend of arrests and prosecutions for the years 2006 -2011



As shown in the graph above the arrests of people involved in corruption has been on the increase and this is directly proportional to the cases that are being prosecuted in the courts of law that have been increasing over the years.

2.4.3 Constraints encountered by the Inspectorate of Government in Prosecution of Cases

In the implementation of its mandate, the IG is hampered by both internal and external factors.

Internal factors

- Funds for fuel, subsistence and witness allowances are still inadequate, making it difficult to meet witnesses early in order to prepare for prosecution. This leads to delayed prosecutions, especially in up country courts.
- There are limited funds to cater for continuous training of prosecutors yet prosecuting suspects of corruption is highly technical.

- Declaration by the constitutional court on 6/4/2012 that the Inspectorate of Government cannot prosecute when not fully constituted and the delay by the appointing authority to appoint the second deputy has greatly affected the operations of the Inspectorate in general and prosecution in particular as the Independence given to the Institution under the constitution is tampered with. Some cases like Uganda vs Syson Kekerutso and another have been dismissed from court citing lack of consent by the Directorate of Public prosecutions.
- Transport; IG has a few vehicles, making it at times difficult to travel to upcountry courts for prosecution.
- The Inspectorate Library has limited legal reference materials. The situation has not improved in the period under review yet prosecutors need to continuously do research on corruption, as prosecuting corruption is highly technical and evolves very fast.
- v Failure to secure exhibits in time, for example handwriting experts reports, also affects prosecution and has at times led to cases being dismissed for want of prosecution, delay to conclude cases in court, or delay to decide on whether or not to take matter to court.
- There is one process server making it difficult to summon witnesses in time from different parts of the country especially when there are different trials going on at the same time.

External factors

- Court delays in both the Court of Appeal and Supreme Court; Appeals filed in both courts take long to be disposed of, coupled with any applications filed in either of the two courts for determination before prosecution in the lower court continues.
- Political pressure on the IG coupled with bribery of court officials hinders prosecution.
- The Anti-Corruption court is based in Kampala making it expensive to transport and accommodate witnesses within Kampala. Court finds it expensive to fund sessions upcountry if the court decides to hear the case upcountry this causes delay in disposal of cases by court. The limited number of prosecutors at the Inspectorate also stalls other work when sessions are held in different parts of the country and it is expensive for the Inspectorate to facilitate prosecutors while upcountry given its budget constraints.
- The Inspectorate continues to face problems associated with court delays in Magistrate's Court upcountry as they have so many cases to handle and they don't treat IG cases as a priority. This adversely affects the prosecution of cases since witnesses get fatigued, others lose interest in cases, face intimidation from accused persons and their relatives and are overwhelmed with fear while others die. Others simply cannot testify freely as most often they are accomplices.



- The legal regime does not offer an environment that helps in deterring offenders. The Law is very lenient when it comes to sentencing, the option of a fine is exploited more often than not thereby creating no deterrence.
- Witnesses get compromised or intimidated by the relatives of the accused persons and in the end either fail to appear to testify or when they appear, give contradictory evidence contrary to what was given to the Inspectorate at the time of investigation. This portrays the institution (and/or prosecutors) as incompetent. Consequently, accused persons have been acquitted or IG has had to withdraw cases that would have otherwise been good.
- In some cases evidence is tampered with by the suspects being investigated. The Inspectorates mandate is to handle public officials among others, and investigations are carried out while officers are still holding their offices making it easy for them to interfere with vital pieces of evidence.

FUTURE PLANS:

- Further improvement of the quality of prosecutions through on –job practical training and skills development for prosecutors; and attachment to other prosecuting agencies.
- Recruitment of more prosecutors.
- Continue to improve on IG output by working closely as case teams composed of prosecutors, and investigators to address both the investigation and prosecution aspects in complex cases.
- Recruit another process server.
- Purchase more vehicles for prompt and timely prosecution of cases up-country.
- Promote further and strengthen strategic partnerships with other Institutions like the Director of Public Prosecutions and Criminal Investigations Directorate.

2.5 CIVIL CASES

As part of its mandate and functions, the Inspectorate of Government has been handling civil cases and any other civil applications that are instituted against the Inspectorate of Government in Courts of Judicature. These include; Civil Suits, Civil Applications, Constitutional Petitions, Constitutional Applications and Mediation and Arbitration Proceedings.

Although eight (8) civil cases were concluded, IG's performance could have been better. The performance of the IG in this area was hampered by the Supreme Court's pronouncement that the IG is not a body corporate and can therefore

not sue or be sued. This greatly affected the IG's performance in civil litigation. Delays in fixing cases in the courts for hearing which is partly attributed to case backlogs and absence of judges in sufficient numbers to expeditiously hear cases also affected the conclusion of civil cases.

For the period under review, the Inspectorate of Government handled a total of twenty three (23) civil cases which included:-

- Nineteen(19) civil applications.
- Four (4) civil suits.

2.5.2 CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED BY THE IG IN DISENGAGING FROM CIVIL LITIGATION

The holding of the Supreme Court in the case of ***Gordon Sentiba and others Vs. Inspectorate of Government*** (Civil Appeal No. 6 of 2008) that the IG is not a body corporate, and therefore cannot sue or be sued has continuously affected the progress of Civil cases handled by the IG. This is because in some of the cases where the IG was a party court ordered that the IG be substituted by the Attorney General. The Attorney General then represents the IG as the representative of Government. In matters where the Attorney General had a different opinion as to whether the IG should continue to press the claim cases have been brought to their conclusion either by settlement or withdrawal.



CHAPTER:

3

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
OMBUDSMAN FUNCTION**3.0 INTRODUCTION**

3.1 The Ombudsman function of the Inspectorate of Government is derived from Article 225(1) (a) (c) and (e) of the Uganda 1995 Constitution and Section 8 of the Inspectorate of Government Act, 2002. Both provisions outline the functions of the Inspectorate of Government as follows;

- (a) To promote and foster strict adherence to the rule of law and principles of natural justice in administration.
- (b) To promote fair, efficient and good governance in public offices.
- (c) To investigate any act, omission, advice, decision or recommendation by a public officer or any other authority to which this article applies, taken, made, given or done in exercise of administrative functions.

The Inspectorate of Government fulfills the above functions and the Ombudsman function through investigation of maladministration and administrative injustice in public offices and recommends corrective actions.

IG mainly handles ombudsman complaints such as:

- Employment disputes e.g. irregular recruitments, unfair dismissals, and victimization.
- Non-payment or delayed payment of salary, salary arrears, leave allowances, pension, gratuity and terminal benefits and failure to access the payroll.
- Inheritance disputes and administration of estates.
- Property disputes.
- Improper tendering procedures especially by both central and district local governments.
- Irregularities in procurement procedures.

During the period under review, the most complained about government institutions were the Administrator General's office and Uganda Police. The least complained against were Makerere and Kyambogo Universities. The most improved government institution in terms of response to IGG inquiries were Administrator General's office and KCCA.

3.2 During the period under review, the Inspectorate of Government had a total of 1,943 ombudsman complaints. 447 of these were new complaints received during the period while 1,496 were complaints carried forward from the previous period. Out of 447 complaints received, 30 complaints were found to lack merit. 128 complaints were processed and referred to

other institutions, while 383 complaints were investigated and completed and 1,402 complaints were carried forward. In comparison with the previous period, 501 complaints were investigated and completed while 91 complaints were processed and referred to other institutions.

Although less complaints were investigated and completed during the period due to complexity of some of the complaints handled during the period; more money was saved and received by the complainants in the reporting period Shs.171,255,185/= compared to Shs.49,823,639/= in the previous period. The relentless efforts of IG in pursuing these cases contributed to recovery of the above monies for the complainants.

Most of the ombudsman complaints involving non-payment of pensions, gratuity, terminal benefits and salaries were concluded in favour of the complainants with the majority being paid their dues.

For inheritance disputes, most cases were referred to courts of law because the Administrator General had been granted letters of Administration.

For land complaints, most of the complainants were advised to seek court redress because most of the remedies sought such as cancellation of land titles and reversal of illegal transfers, could only be granted by courts. However, for some complaints IG was successful by ensuring cancellation of titles by the Uganda Land Commission (ULC) and rectification of errors by the Registrar of Titles.

No irregularities were found in the recruiting procedures in most of the complaints concerning employment disputes.

The nature of ombudsman complaints investigated and completed were as follows:

- Mismanagement – 87 (9.9%)²
- Non-payment or delayed payment of salaries and other benefits – 86 (9.8%)
- Property disputes – 47 (5.3%)
- Victimization/oppression – 43 (4.9%)
- Delay of service delivery – 33 (3.7%)
- Tenders and Contracts – 26 (3.0%)
- Tax Evasion – 1 (0.1%)
- Others – 60 (6.8%)

3.3 Below are summaries of some of the ombudsman complaints that were investigated and completed:

- **Alleged failure to pay pension benefits- Comp. 2/2/10.** The complainant worked in various ministries as a Permanent Secretary in the 1970s but her employment records had been destroyed in the war so she could not access her benefits. IG followed up the matter persistently with the

² The percentages are expressed in relation to the total number of investigations completed by the Inspectorate of Government



Ministry of Public Service and she was eventually paid Shs.30,617,130/= as revalidated pension arrears and is now receiving a monthly pension of Shs.918,050/=. She is due to receive Shs.114,898,166/= as accumulated unpaid monthly pension for the years she was not receiving the pension. An appreciation letter from the complainant's lawyers is attached.

- **Alleged illegal termination and non-payment of salary arrears - Comp. ARU/08/01/2007.** The complainant alleged that he had been illegally terminated and not paid salary arrears by Posta (U). Investigations established that he had absconded from duty without permission but was paid his terminal benefits totaling Shs.3,230,224/=.
- **Alleged failure to pay terminal benefits by the Ministry of Public Service (MOPS) -Comp. 9/6/2007.** The complainant alleged that the Ministry of Public Service had delayed to process benefits for his late relative. IG intervened and Shs.8,259,715/= was processed and forwarded to the Administrator General's office and paid to the beneficiaries.
- **Alleged continuous noise pollution - Comp.28/3/11.** The complainants reported that they were suffering constant noise pollution from a bar neighboring their residences but that KCCA had failed to handle the matter. IG followed up the same with KCCA and the proprietor of the bar was arrested, charged and convicted with emitting noise in excess of permissible levels. He was fined Shs.200,000/= and directed to reduce the noise levels to the required standards.
- **Alleged illegal construction and development of plot - Comp. 66/9/11** The complainants alleged that an illegal construction was taking place on Plot 1469 Kisaasi but KCCA was doing nothing about it. IG followed up the matter with KCCA and the person who had developed the plot contrary to the approved plans was directed to rectify the same on his building to reflect what had been approved by KCCA.
- **Alleged victimization by the Education Department Jinja Municipal Council - Comp. 33/2/08.** The complainants reported that they were being victimised by the Education Department of Jinja Municipal Council. IG intervened and their grievances were handled and they were deployed at Masese Co. Educational Primary School and Spire Road Primary School.
- **Alleged encroachment of a private land by UMEME – Comp. 49/1/11.** The complainant alleged that UMEME had encroached on her land by planting poles without her consent. IG intervened and the poles were removed by UMEME.
- **Alleged delay by MUBS to release an academic transcript - Comp. 57/8/11.** The complainant reported that MUBS had delayed to release her academic transcript despite several requests for the same. IG intervened and the academic transcript was released.



- **Alleged illegal holding of office by the Acting Vice Chancellor and Deputy Vice Chancellors Makerere University - Comp. 40/11/09.** The complainant reported that the Acting Vice Chancellor and Deputy Vice Chancellors of Makerere University were holding office illegally since the University and other Tertiary Institutions Act did not provide for any position of Acting Vice Chancellor or Acting Deputy Vice Chancellor but that the two positions had to be held by people that had been substantively appointed. IG raised the issue with the Ministry of Education and Sports and currently the process of appointing a substantive Vice Chancellor and Deputies is ongoing.
- **Alleged fraudulent sale/lease of Plot M 11 Mbaguta Street Mbarara - Comp. 60/2/07.** Following IG intervention in the matter, Uganda Land Commission cancelled the land title.
- **Alleged non-payment of Death benefits - Comp. 76/6/07.** The complainant confirmed receipt of Shs.14,000,000/= as gratuity and monthly pension of Shs.250,000/= after IG intervention.
- **Alleged wrongful intervention by the RDC Kiruhura in a land dispute - Comp. 91/9/11.** Following IG intervention in the matter the RDC was advised to desist from any further mediation or arbitration efforts and leave the same to courts of Law.
- **Alleged unlawful handling of land dispute by the RDC Katakwi - Comp. 67/7/11.** The complainant reported that the RDC of Katakwi was handling a land dispute contrary to the Law. The RDC was advised to desist from any further handling of the dispute and the complainant confirmed to IG that he had complied.

3.4 Challenges in implementation of Ombudsman Investigations

- Reluctance, delays and/or refusal by Government Institutions to respond to IG inquiries greatly slows down the work of the IG.
- Under funding of the IG slows down the pace of work; for instance inadequate transport to follow up complaints, and inadequate office facilities like photocopiers, telephone/fax and computers.
- Limited funding in government departments negatively affects resolution of cases involving payment of salary arrears, pensions, terminal benefits, etc. It also causes delays in data retrieval due to lack of facilities like computers which are necessary for fast retrieval of data required by investigating officers from the IG.

3.5 Recommendations to Government

- Every government department should consider having a Liaison Officer who will serve as a focal point through which the IG can follow up inquiries.
- Government should adequately fund its departments to enable speedy resolution of payment related complaints and availability of adequate facilities like computers to ease data retrieval by investigators.



- Parliament through the relevant committee should summon and put to task accounting officers whose departments fail without good reason to implement IG recommendations, orders and directives as the case may be.

3.6 Future Plans

Continuous training of staff through workshops and attachment to other anti-corruption and ombudsman institutions like in the case of the Danish and Dutch Ombudsman Institutions that have taken up the initiative to provide support to the division in terms of training, sharing of ideas and exchange visits.

3.7 Policy and System Studies

3.7.1 Background

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and the Inspectorate of Government Act, 2002, empower the Inspectorate of Government to promote fair, efficient and good governance in public offices towards the main goal of attaining zero tolerance to corruption. Given that strengthening of institutions is a key anti-corruption measure, the Inspectorate of Government carries out system studies and systematic investigations into operations, policies, systems, procedures and legislation of various Government Departments and Institutions with a view to identifying loopholes that may be conducive to corruption and maladministration and make recommendations for remedial measures. This is aimed at improving service delivery in identified Government Departments, Ministries, Government companies and Parastatals.

The institutions to be studied are selected on the basis of information the Inspectorate of Government receives through public complaints, media reports, audit reports and periodic surveys.

During the period under review, the IG concentrated on follow-up of implementation of recommendations on the system studies carried out previously. The system studies included the following:

- (i) Effectiveness of Measures Instituted by UNEB to Control Malpractices in Examinations.
- (ii) Management of District Quota Admissions to Public Universities.
- (iii) Management of the Microfinance Support Centre Ltd by the Board of Directors.
- (iv) Suspension of Busitema University Students by the University Management

3.7.2 Effectiveness of Measures Instituted by UNEB to Control Malpractices in Examinations

Examination management is a high risk area that requires stringent and tighter policies so as to encounter the risk of leakage and other malpractices. Though UNEB has made commendable efforts to institute control measures against examination malpractices, there is greater need for regular reviews and improvements. During this particular study, the IG came up with several recommen-

dations that have been followed up during this reporting time so as to ascertain whether they were implemented. A number of recommendations to ensure continuous improvements of processes, procedures and controls of the examination management processes have been implemented and these include but not limited to:

- A number of setters and moderators have been recruited by UNEB to increase the number of examiners and are phased out on rolling basis provided they attain a minimum of five (5) years.
- CCTV monitoring cameras have been installed in and around the printing area.
- Metal detectors have been installed at the entrances into the printer.
- UNEB has implemented the concealment of the identity of schools and names of candidates from the examiners starting with 'A' level. Only sealed envelopes have random numbers.
- UNEB has continued to hold workshops to train setters and examiners in a bid to increase the pool of trained setters and examiners to recruit from with due regard to regional balance.
- UNEB has acquired more storage containers to cover all storage stations.
- UNEB has always notified the schools about the deadlines for registration in the media.
- UNEB started putting photos appearing in albums of candidates to also appear on their certificates starting with 'A' level certificates.

3.7.3 Management of District Quota Admissions to Public Universities

A report containing the findings and recommendations was issued last year in December, 2011. The overall finding was that, Uganda National Examinations Board (UNEB) had generated inaccurate data on which basis some ineligible students had been admitted at Makerere and Kyambogo University. The mistake was acknowledged and rectified by UNEB. As a way of implementing the recommendations of this study, the Ministry of Education and Sports together with Public Universities and UNEB have revised the admission criteria based on district Quota System in congruency to the population within a given district.

3.7.4 Management of the Microfinance Support Centre Ltd (MSC) by the Board of Directors

The study was completed in December 2011 and the report was issued in January 2012. During the systemic investigations into this institution, several recommendations were made and they have been followed up to ascertain the status of their implementation. The following were implemented during this period of review and include:

- The Executive Director, Microfinance Support Centre Ltd (MSC) was terminated by the Board.
- The position of Executive Director, MSC was advertised and the due process to fill it is on course.
- The old Board of MSC was disbanded and a new Board has been appointed by the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development to replace the previous Board.
- The new Board of MSC is in consonance with the IG recommendation that



the second position of Deputy Executive Director be scrapped and this is under review by the Board of MSC.

- The members of the Contracts Committee have been cautioned to ensure that they follow the PPDA guidelines by Management and Board of MSC.
- The Inspectorate of Government legal Department is reviewing the file of the former Executive Director, MSC to see which charges they can prefer against him in line with the Anti-Corruption Act of 2009.
- The Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development has ensured that the former Board Chairperson, MSC either fully account for the monies remaining unaccounted for amounting to the sum of Shs.58,300,000/=. The former Chairperson has submitted accountability documents to the Inspectorate of Government and these are being reviewed to ascertain authenticity.

3.7.5 Suspension of Busitema University Students by the University Management

The Inspectorate of Government carried out a study into the above matter and the overall finding was that the University Students' Rules and Regulations of 2009 needed to be repealed since there were a number of loopholes that could lead to an impasse and communication breakdown between students and University administration. During this period under review, the IG followed up the matter and established that the University administration was already in the due process of amending the Student Rules and Regulations so as to restrain unbecoming behavior.

3.7.6 Future Plans

IG intends to complete the following on-going inquiries:

- A Systemic investigation into the alleged misappropriation of the ten (10) billion shillings under the Presidential Initiative to Markets and Small Business Operators.
- A System study into the Management of Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERA).
- A system study into the Administrator General's office.
- A system study into the Management of the Uganda National Council for Science and Technology (UNCST).

In addition to the system studies and systemic investigations, the IG intends to:

- Conduct dissemination workshops for the affected stakeholders to enable smooth implementation of its recommendations.
- Standardize procedures for handling ombudsman investigations for example through the development of ombudsman manual.

CHAPTER:

4

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LEADERSHIP CODE OF CONDUCT

4.0 The Constitutional Mandate to enforce the Leadership Code of Conduct

Article 225(1) (d) and 234 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, section 3 (1) of the Leadership Code Act 2002 and S.8 (1) (d) of the Inspectorate of Government Act, 2002 mandate the Inspectorate of Government to enforce the Leadership Code of Conduct.

The Leadership Code Act, 2002 provides for a minimum standard of behaviour and conduct for leaders; it requires all specified leaders to declare their Incomes, Assets and Liabilities to the Inspector General of Government. The Code prohibits conduct that is likely to compromise the honesty, impartiality and integrity of leaders or conduct that leads to corruption in public affairs and it imposes penalties on leaders who breach the Code.

Section 37 of the Leadership Code Act, 2002 provides that the Inspectorate shall include in its Statutory Report to Parliament a report on its enforcement of the Code.

4.1 Activities carried out during the period January – June 2012

4.1.1 Management of leaders' declarations of incomes, assets and liabilities forms:

Under S.3 of the Leadership Code Act, 2002 one of the functions of the Inspectorate of Government is to receive and examine declarations from leaders. During the period under review a balance of 9,326 declarations of income, assets and liabilities forms from the previous period were examined, processed and entered into the database. 1,691 declaration forms were received from the newly elected leaders and 1,390 declaration forms were examined and acknowledgement slips processed and issued to the respective leaders.

No new forms were issued out to leaders during the period under review and there were no instances of non-declarations by leaders.

4.1.2 Verification of leaders' declarations of Incomes, Assets and Liabilities and investigations into allegations of the breach of the Leadership Code:

- During the period under review, assets and liabilities of nine (9) leaders were verified and a total of forty one (41) properties were physically inspected and forty six (46) bank accounts inspected.
- A total of thirty (30) cases of verification and investigation were completed.



In comparison with the previous period, assets and liabilities of fourteen (14) leaders were verified and a total of fifty one (51) properties were physically inspected and eighteen (18) of their bank accounts were also inspected. This implies therefore that there was better performance in verification of leaders declaration during the previous period compared to the current period. However thirteen (13) investigations were completed during the previous period which is less than the 30 investigations that were completed during the current period.



Training of staff in Tracing and Asset Recovery

4.2 Constraints encountered in enforcing the Leadership Code of Conduct

- The enforcement of the Leadership Code continues to be greatly affected by the lack of a Leadership Code Tribunal and the amendment of the Leadership Code Act, 2002.
- Lack of adequate manpower. The work load is enormous and the Directorate currently has only fourteen (14) technical staff. In particular there are only three (3) data entrants yet there is need for all declaration form data to be fully entered into the database for the Fast Track Screening Tool to be operationalised.
- Lack of proper urban planning poses a challenge in verification of leaders' assets.

4.3 Future Plans for the period July – December 2012

- Verify 50 declarations of leaders and investigate 20 cases of breach of the Leadership Code.
- Issue 28,000 declarations of Income, Assets and Liabilities forms to the leaders.
- Recruit at least two data entry clerks.
- Carry out data entry of the declarations.
- Operationalise the Fast Track Screening Tool (FTST).

4.4 Recommendations to Government

- The Leadership Code Act amendment should be approved and passed as soon as possible so as to have the Leadership Code Tribunal in place to enable the full implementation of the Code.
- All Government records in Central and Local Governments should be computerized and frequently updated to enable a quick search for relevant information.
- Relevant authorities should ensure that there is proper urban planning. Roads should be properly named and marked and this information captured through a computerized system and shared with the land registries so that proper records are kept and access made easy.



CHAPTER:

5

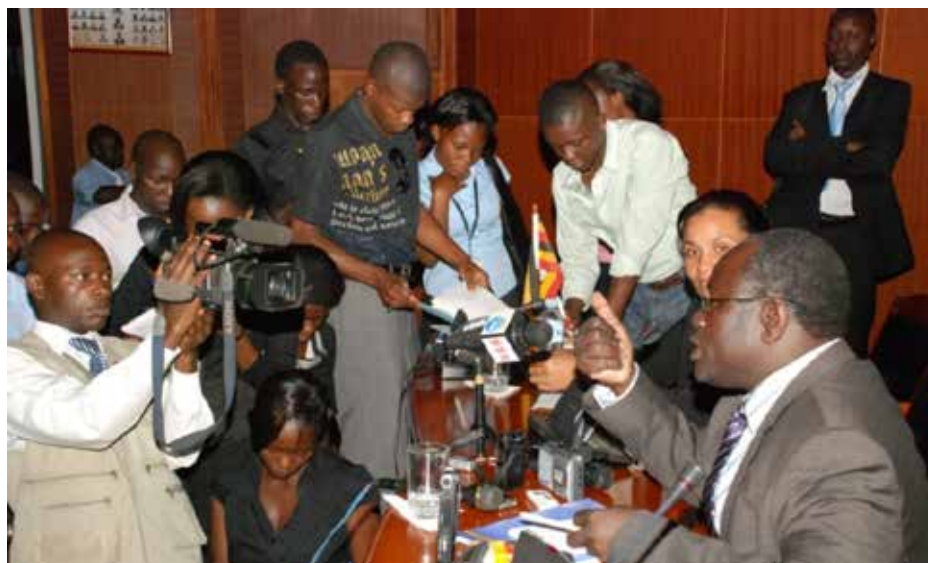
PREVENTIVE MEASURES

5.1.1 PUBLIC AWARENESS PROGRAMMES

Pursuant to Article 225 (1) (f) of the Constitution of Uganda and Section 8(f) of the Inspectorate of Government Act, 2002, the Inspectorate of Government is mandated ***“to stimulate public awareness about the values of constitutionalism in general and the activities of its office in particular, through any media or any other means it considers appropriate.”*** Hence the Inspectorate of Government Corporate and Development Plan (CADP) (2010-2014) recognizes the need to enhance the Inspectorate’s image and regional presence in more parts of the country to deliver services to grass root citizenry and to formulate partnership and collaborative efforts with various sections of the public in order to achieve its mandate of fighting corruption, abuse of office and administrative malpractice.

Under public awareness programmes, the IG educates the public about their constitutional rights, their civic duties and responsibilities and the activities of the Inspectorate of Government.

The IG during the reporting period carried out public awareness programmes mainly through radio programmes and presentations of papers on various relevant topics to public servants. IG was not able to organize and conduct TV and most radio sensitization programmes and student sensitization seminars as planned due to lack of funds. However, below are highlights of the activities that IG was able to carry out with the limited available funds.



Working with the media to enlighten the public

5.1.2 Public Awareness in Institutions of learning

The IG is not only involved in sensitizing the youth about issues of corruption through seminars and workshops but also promotes and supports the establishment of integrity clubs in universities and tertiary institutions whose members act as ambassadors for Anti-corruption crusade in the various institutions they attend.

In the reporting period, IG supported and facilitated activities of Integrity Ambassadors Clubs in the following institutions:

- Mbarara University of Science and Technology (MUST)
- Uganda Technical College, Elgon
- Gulu University
- Uganda Technical College, Kichwamba
- Uganda College of Commerce, Aduku
- Mbuye Farm School
- Kabale Institute of Health Sciences and International Health Sciences University.
- Islamic University in Uganda (IUIU)
- Kabale School of Nursing
- Kabale University
- Uganda College of Commerce, Tororo
- Uganda Martyrs University



Involving the youth in the fight against corruption: Members of Integrity Ambassadors' Club presenting a play on anti- corruption to their colleagues



5.1.3 Sensitization of other public servants

- During the reporting period the Director of Education and Prevention of Corruption made presentations to; selected Government officials and Consultants on **“Fraud Detection and Prevention in Procurement”**; to the Professional Standards Unit of Police on **“Ethics and Integrity”**; and to the new staff of the Office of the Auditor General at their induction course on the topic **“The Role of the Inspectorate of Government in Promotion of Accountability and Good Governance”**.
- Another senior officer also made a presentation on **“Ethics and Professional Standards”** to Police Officers at Police Training School Kabalye, Masindi.
- The then Ag. IGG also made a presentation to senior staff of the Professional Standards Unit of the Police on **“Ethics, Integrity and Leadership Code implementation”**.

5.1.4 Future plans:

- Strengthening of Integrity Ambassadors Clubs (IAC) through organizing regular workshops and availing them with anti-corruption reading materials aimed at inculcating values of constitutionalism, good governance and accountability.
- Making Integrity Ambassadors Clubs (IAC) self-sustaining by encouraging them to come up with income generating projects.
- To embark on Inspection of NUSAF II sub-projects and training of Social Accountability Committees (SAC) so as to ensure a smooth running of these sub-projects.
- To produce Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials and distribute them to all ministries and the general public.
- Strengthening the public awareness programmes under the TAAC-NUSAF initiative by re-engaging the radio stations and placing inserts in the print media so as to reach more people in the project area.
- Since the IG has been brought on board in the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP), the institution will further participate by putting in place a strategy of Information, Education and Communication to sensitise the people in the project area on the role of the IG in the whole process.

CHAPTER:

6

CAPACITY BUILDING THROUGH TRAINING AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

6.1 Introduction

The Inspectorate of Government is committed to strengthening and building capacity of its staff by organizing relevant training programs and study tours both at individual and group levels. IG further appreciates that the war against corruption and promotion of good governance requires cooperation, support and exchange of ideas with other relevant institutions both at the national and international levels. IG therefore, interacts with as many stakeholders as possible. This is done by not only organizing meetings, workshops and conferences for selected stakeholders but by also attending and participating in those organized by other stakeholders. IG also interacts with other stakeholders through exchange of visits and study tours.

6.2 TRAINING AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAMMES FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY - JUNE 2012

TABLE VIII: TRAINING AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

No. of Staff	Course/Purpose	Duration	Venue
Twenty seven (27) IG officers	Investigative Techniques	6 th - 11 th May 2012	Speke Resort-Munyonyo, Kampala-Uganda
Twenty five (25)	Tracing and Asset Recovery	28 th May - 1 st June 2012	Foreign Affairs Headquarters, Kampala-Uganda
Three hundred (300)	Saving and Investments in Capital Market	18 th - 27 th June 2012	IG Headquarters, Kampala-Uganda
One (1)	16 th meeting of the Sectoral Council of Ministers	25 th - 29 th June 2012	Arusha, Tanzania
One (1)	Third Session of the Implementation Review Group Meeting and 4 th International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA) Seminar.	18 th - 22 nd June 2012 and 25 th - 28 th June 2012 respectively	Vienna, Austria and Dalian, Peoples' Republic, China
Four (4)	Regional Impact Evaluation Workshop - Evaluating the Impact of Development Programs: Turning Promises into Evidence.	21 st - 25 th May 2012	Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia
Two (2)	2 nd Common Wealth Regional Conference for Heads of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Africa.	21 st - 25 th May 2012	Livingstone, Zambia



No. of Staff	Course/Purpose	Duration	Venue
Six (6)	Training in Leadership, Good Governance and Financial Management in the Public Sector.	7 th - 18 th May 2012	Arusha, Tanzania
One (1)	Stakeholders' International Conference on Corruption and Human Rights.	24 th - 27 th April 2012	Lusaka, Zambia
Two (2)	Singapore - Commonwealth 3 rd Country Training Programme - Investigations Skills for Commonwealth African Countries.	16 th - 27 th April 2012	Gaborone, Botswana
One (1)	4 th General Assembly and 2 nd International Seminar of African Inspectors General.	23 rd - 28 th April 2012	Luanda, Angola
One (1)	Meeting of the Constitution Committee of Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities in Commonwealth Africa (AACACA).	15 th - 19 th April 2012	Gaborone, Botswana
One (1)	23 rd ESAAMLG Taskforce of Senior Officials Meeting.	13 th - 21 st April 2012	Arusha, Tanzania
One (1)	AOMA - East Africa Regional Meeting.	29 th March - 1 st April 2012	Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania
One (1)	Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review meeting.	11 th - 16 th March 2012	Geneva, Switzerland
One (1)	Africa Forum - 6 th Annual Session on Fighting Corruption.	6 th - 12 th March 2012	Brussels, Belgium
Two (2)	Commonwealth Training Programme in Better Governance, Managing Corruption Programme for Heads of Investigation.	20 th February - 2 nd March 2012	Malaysia
Two (2)	Overcoming Barriers to International Asset Recovery Conference.	28 th January - 3 rd February 2012	London, United Kingdom
One (1)	Workshop on <i>“Leadership, Financial Management and Good Governance in the Public Sector”</i> .	7 th - 18 th May 2012	Arusha, Tanzania

6.3 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS

IG also during the reporting period hosted the following officials;

- H.E the Ambassador of the Peoples' Republic of China to Uganda.
- H.E the Ambassador of Italy in Uganda, and
- The Uganda Country Director of GTZ - German Inter-Cooperation Agency.

The focus of the meetings was to establish areas of partnership and collaboration between IG and the three countries.



International Visitors: Students from Drake University USA, on a study Tour at the Inspectorate of Government Offices



CHAPTER:

7

GENERAL CONSTRAINTS, CHALLENGES, FUTURE PLANS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

Despite the continued support by Government and development partners to strengthen the institution, which is highly appreciated, the IG continues to face several external challenges as well as operational problems, most of which arise from inadequate resources. This chapter highlights some of the challenges and constraints faced by the IG, makes recommendations and outlines the future plans of IG.

7.2 CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS FACED BY THE IG IN ACHIEVING STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

7.2.1 Inadequate and declining funding:

Funding provision under the IG ceiling is insufficient compared to the operational costs required for investigations, prosecutions, verification of declarations and public awareness programmes. The areas of critical need include travel inland, fuel, lubricants and oils, payments to suppliers, provision of funds to construct IG office premises, procurement of office equipment, NSSF contribution and gratuity. The problem has been made even worse by inflation.

7.2.2 Under staffing:

Additional staff are required especially in the Regional Offices. Insufficient staff especially in the Regional Offices has led to high officer/complaint ratio, which results in case backlog as officers in the regions cannot cope with the volume of work. This has been further complicated by the creation of new districts, a situation that increases the number of accounting units and hence the associated increase in the volume of work.

7.2.3 Operating in rented premises

The IG is currently renting all office premises. This has led to the challenge of meeting the ever increasing overhead cost of renting office premises for both the Headquarters and Regional Offices. The IG needs to construct its own office premises so as to give it independence, the right profile and free up more resources for implementation of its mandate.

7.2.4 Court delays

Appeals, constitutional petitions/ references and Applications filed in both the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court take long resulting in delay to dispose of the cases; and where they arise from prosecutions, thereby delaying the original prosecutions

7.2.5 Corruption and negative attitudes

Corruption and negative attitudes in the institutions that are supposed to be partners with the IG in the fight against corruption, affect successful prosecution of some cases and delays in handling others. Some institutions/officials take unnecessarily too long or just ignore to provide the required information, until coercive measures are taken.

7.2.6 Poor Record Keeping in Government Institutions

A poor record keeping culture in Government Institutions such as the Land Office and Company Registry poses a major investigative and prosecution challenge as the success of both are highly dependent on good record keeping practices.

7.2.7 Slow response to IG requests

The slow response with which IG requests are handled by other Government Agencies such as the Office of the Registrar General of Companies, Uganda Land Commissions, Kyambogo University and UNEB delays the pace of completion of cases.

7.2.8 Inadequate institutional support in implementation of IG recommendations

Lack of cooperation and negative attitude in some institutions that are supposed to be partners with the IG in the fight against corruption, greatly undermine the effectiveness of the office. There are instances when some institutions have deliberately ignored or delayed implementation of the IG recommendations, which undermines the effectiveness of the office and hinders the realization of desired results.

7.2.9 High public expectations of better outcomes in fighting corruption

There are high public expectations for the IG to handle complaints expeditiously, yet the financial, human and material capacities to meet this challenge are limited, resulting in a backlog of cases.

7.2.10 Keeping ahead of sophistication in corruption techniques

The corrupt use sophisticated techniques to engage in fraud and other corruption malpractices. There is, therefore, need for the IG staff to have continuous advanced and specialized training in order to keep ahead in the fight against corruption. The challenge, however, is inadequate funding to carry out the necessary training. There is also need to purchase modern equipment to be used during investigations.

7.2.11 Absence of a Leadership Code Tribunal

The absence of a Leadership Code Tribunal as prescribed under Chapter 14, Article 235A of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, has undermined the enforcement of the Leadership Code of Conduct. This is because the IG cannot implement decisions against leaders who are found in breach of the Leadership Code of Conduct.



7.2.12 Inadequate funding of Government Departments

Inadequate funding of government departments negatively affects resolution of cases involving payment of salary arrears, pensions, terminal benefits, etc. It also causes delays in data retrieval due to lack of facilities like computers which are necessary for fast retrieval of data required by investigating officers from the IG and for purposes of proper management of the affairs of the concerned institutions.

7.2.13 Declining social morals

Declining social morals in parts of society has made corruption less shameful (NIS III 2008). The public tend to glorify the corrupt and down look the upright members of the society. This is because the public at times benefit from the proceeds of the corrupt. This public attitude has lowered the demand for good governance and produced very reluctant whistle blowers and increased prevalence of corruption. There is therefore, need for continuous public sensitization about the evils of corruption and the public role to help eliminate it.

7.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to overcome the above constraints and be able to fulfill IG mandate, the following recommendations are hereby submitted to Parliament and the Executive:

7.3.1 Recommendation for effective enforcement of the Leadership Code Act

The IG recommends that Parliament as prescribed by law expedites the establishment of a Leadership Tribunal so as to facilitate the IG's mandate in as far as enforcing the Leadership Code of Conduct is concerned. The relevant authority should accordingly draft and submit to Parliament the required bill for enactment.

7.3.2 Failure to discuss IG reports

Parliament should debate the IG reports expeditiously as required under Article 231(5) of the constitution so that it comes up with recommendations on issues raised in the reports and for more effective performance of the functions of IG.

7.3.3 Inadequate funding

Since IG is a national cross-cutting institution responsible for three major functions of promoting good governance, preventing and combating corruption and enforcement of the Leadership Code of Conduct, each of these functions should be funded as a separate vote function to be adequately provided for, unlike the current practice under which only the anti-corruption function is provided for as a vote function.

7.3.4 Inadequate funding of Government Departments

Government should adequately fund and make timely release of funds to its ministries, departments and agencies, to enable speedy resolution of payment related complaints and avail adequate facilities like computers to improve record keeping and ease data storage/retrieval in public institutions.

7.3.5 Proper Urban Planning

There should be proper urban planning. Roads should be properly marked and named and this should be captured in a computerized system and shared by relevant institutions.

7.3.6 Improvement on record management

Government through its ministries, departments and agencies must cultivate a culture of record keeping and maintenance and provide its MDAs with necessary tools to ensure this is done. All officers who handle contract matters be trained in PPDA regulations.

7.3.7 Composition of the Inspectorate of Government

IG also recommends that the Appointing Authority should fully constitute the Inspectorate of Government by having all the three positions of leadership of the institution dully filled.

7.4 FUTURE PLANS

7.4.1 Improved investigations and prosecutions

IG will continue to improve efficiency and effectiveness in investigations and prosecutions through on-the-job training and attachment of investigators and/or prosecutors to other prosecuting agencies.

7.4.2 Training

Continue to improve on skills of IG staff through training and sharing information and experiences with other anti-corruption, ombudsman and ethics institutions.

7.4.3 Construction of IG premises in Kampala

The IG plans to construct its own offices, starting with headquarters. This will give IG the right profile in accordance with the Constitution. The IG is currently renting offices at the Jubilee Insurance Centre and in the Regions. The rent for these offices is very high and cuts into operational funds.

7.4.4 Strengthening and consolidating the IG

Funds allowing, IG will focus its efforts on recruiting more staff, equipping staff with appropriate tools and skills to become an elite institution that operates efficiently and effectively deals with corruption, malpractices in public administration and breaches of the leadership code of conduct.

7.4.5 Education and sensitization of the public

IG will continue to educate and sensitize the public and civil society organizations on the issues of corruption, maladministration, implementation of the Leadership Code Act and NUSAF II Project monitoring programs using the print and electronic media, seminars and workshops.

7.4.6 Investigations, prosecutions and verification of leaders' assets

IG will continue with investigations, physical verification of leaders' assets, updating leaders' register and distributing declaration of income, assets and liabilities forms to leaders in accordance with the Leadership Code Act, 2002.



Appendices

APPENDIX:

A

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION OF THE IG ACTIVITIES FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY – JUNE 2012

During the period January – June 2012, the Inspectorate of Government had a workload of 5,572 investigations which is 3.5% more than what it was during the previous period (July – December 2011). A total of 4,338 complaints were brought forward from the previous period and 1,223 were new complaints (including 57 cases that were initiated as a result of reviewing 104 audit reports from the Auditor General). The figure below illustrates how the workload was handled during the reporting period.

Figure 3: Work load January – June 2012

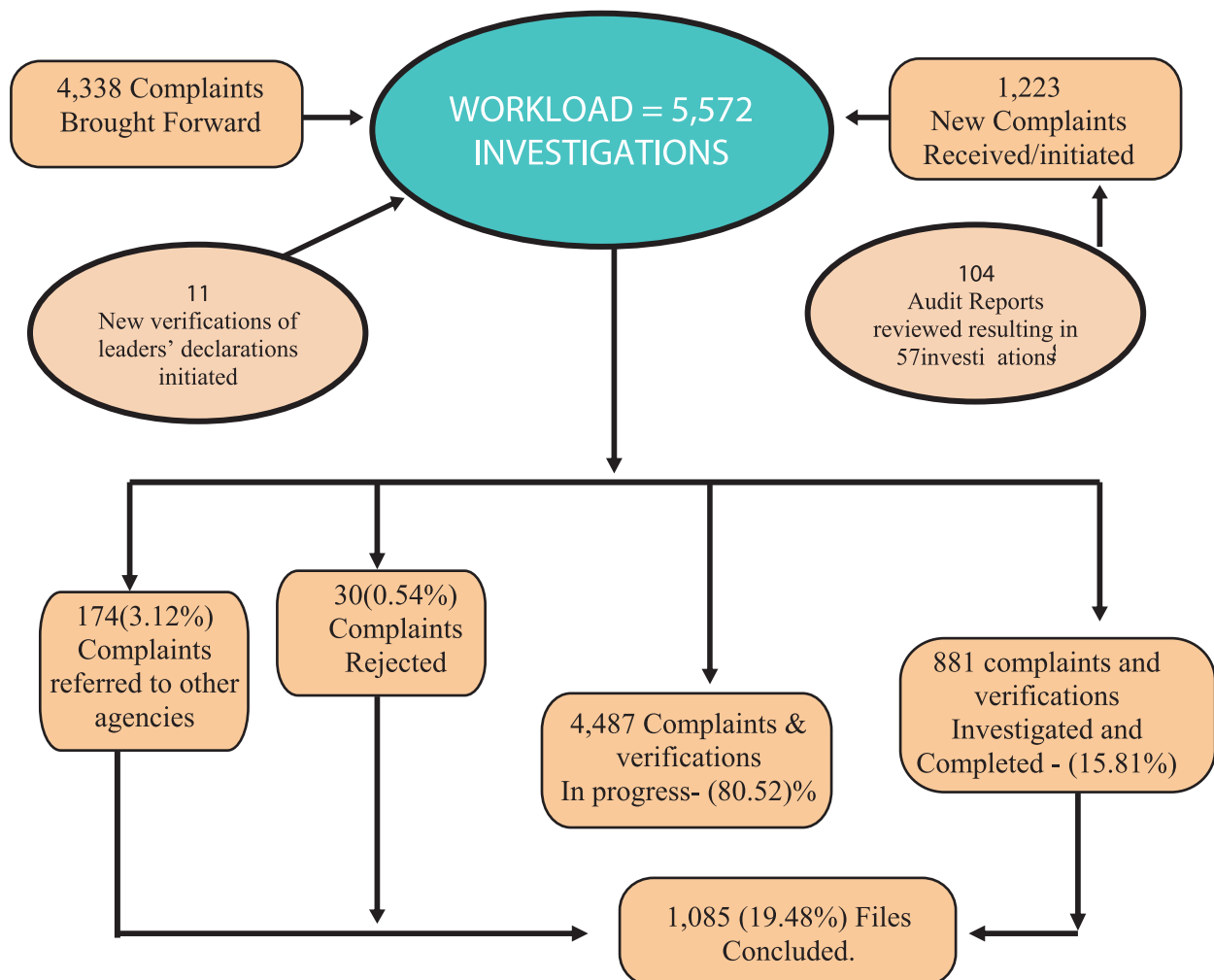
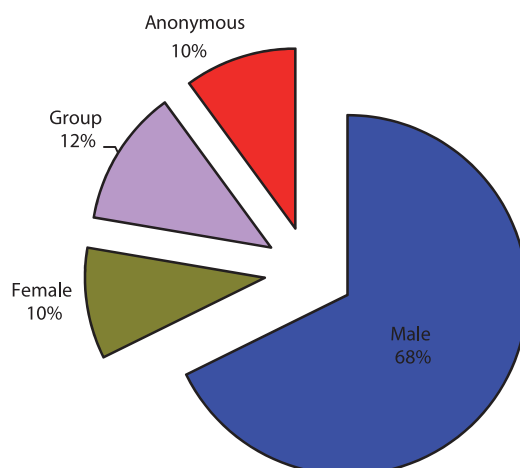


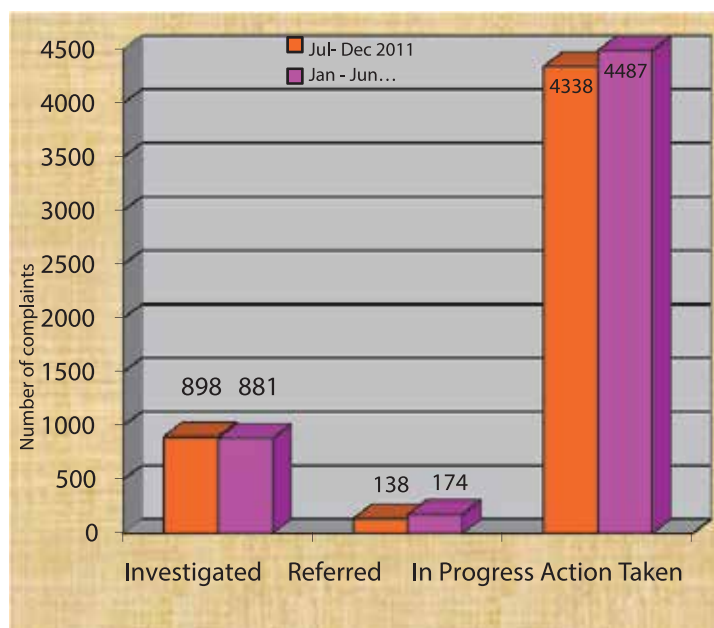


Figure 4: Categorization of Complaints Registered by Gender for the period January – June 2012



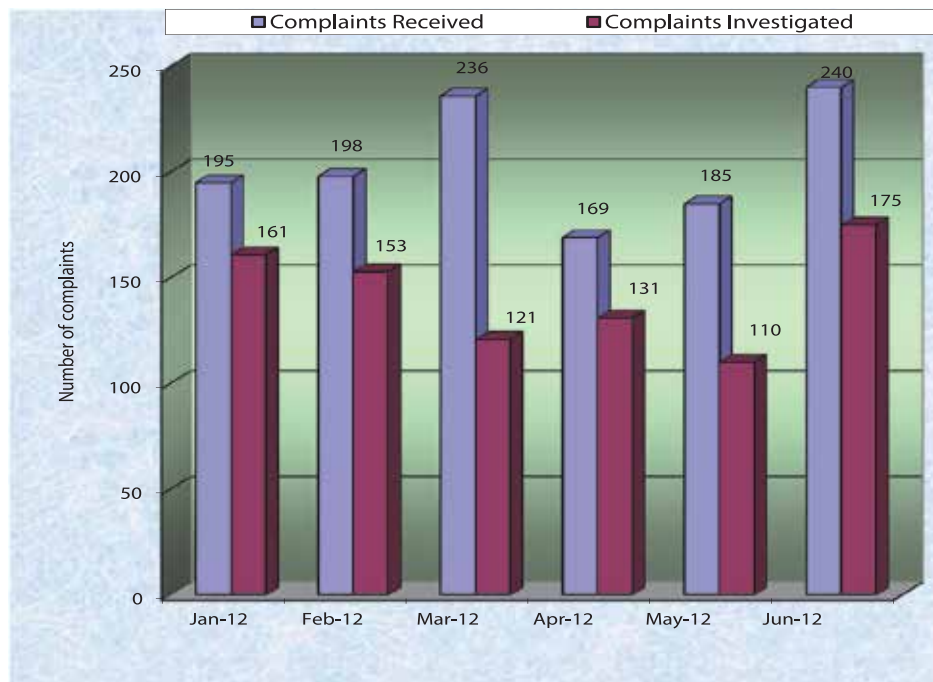
The chart above illustrates that only a small fraction of the complaints (10%) were received from women. The majority of the complaints (68%), were received from men and those that came from groups of individuals were 12%. 10% of the complainants did not disclose their identities. Majority of the complaints were received from men due to the fact that they comprise a bigger percentage of the workforce in public service.

Figure 5: Comparison of Investigations for the Periods July – December 2011 and January – June 2012



The diagram above shows that the total number of complaints which were investigated & completed slightly reduced (by 1.9%) from 898 complaints during the period July – December 2011 to 881 during the period January – June 2012. The complaints that were processed and referred to other institutions increased from 138 to 174. However, the number of complaints carried forward increased from 4,338 to 4,487 mainly due to a higher number of complaints that was received compared to the previous period. Despite, the constitutional court challenges on the composition of the Inspectorate of Government which impacted on the activities of the Inspectorate of Government, the decrease in the number of cases investigated was minimal.

Figure 6: Comparison of the new complaints received and those that were investigated during the period January – June 2012



The figure above shows that the highest number of complaints was received in the month of June 2012 (240 complaints) while the highest number of complaints investigated & completed (175 complaints) was also in the month of June 2012. There is a positive correlation between the complaints received and investigated but due to case backlog, disposition of complaints is slow. However, with adoption of the new case management system and training of staff, the number of complaints investigated and completed is likely to increase.

Table IX: Trend of the complaints Registered and investigated by the Inspectorate of Government for the years 2001 – June 2012

Year	Complaints Received	Complaints investigated & completed
2001	3294	2,290
2002	3468	2,107
2003	3526	2,256
2004	2919	1,537
2005	2143	1,824
2006	1562	1,474
2007	2088	2,043
2008	1774	1,389
2009	1566	831
2010	2082	1,186
2011	2369	1,530
Jan – June 2012	1223	881**

** - Half year figures

As seen from the above table, the trend of complaints received have not followed a particular pattern but it has been observed that since 2009, there has been a steady increase in complaints received by the Inspectorate of Government. This is partly explained by the fact that more regional offices have been opened which increases public accessibility of the office. Due to shortage of technical staff, the Inspectorate of Government investigates on average 1000 – 2000 complaints each year which is slightly less than the complaints received. This has resulted in a backlog of cases. Efforts therefore, need to be made to recruit more technical staff which will lead to reduction of case backlog.

**Table X: Complaints received according to the districts for the period January – June 2012**

S/N	District	Number of Complaints	Percentage
1	Kampala	220	18.0%
2	Soroti	55	4.5%
3	Jinja	38	3.1%
4	Mbale	33	2.7%
5	Mbarara	33	2.7%
6	Luuka	29	2.4%
7	Arua	27	2.2%
8	Kasese	27	2.2%
9	Kabarole	26	2.1%
10	Masindi	24	2.0%
11	Tororo	23	1.9%
12	Masaka	22	1.8%
13	Wakiso	22	1.8%
14	Mukono	21	1.7%
15	Hoima	20	1.6%
16	Ntungamo	20	1.6%
17	Amuria	19	1.6%
18	Iganga	19	1.6%
19	Lira	19	1.6%
20	Gulu	18	1.5%
21	Mayuge	18	1.5%
22	Buikwe	16	1.3%
23	Moyo	16	1.3%
24	Kabale	15	1.2%
25	Kyenjojo	14	1.1%
26	Nebbi	14	1.1%
27	Kaliro	13	1.1%
28	Katakwi	13	1.1%
29	Kisoro	13	1.1%
30	Mubende	11	0.9%
31	Serere	11	0.9%
32	Apac	10	0.8%
33	Kaabong	10	0.8%
34	Sironko	10	0.8%
35	Amuru	9	0.7%
36	Kamuli	9	0.7%
37	Kanungu	9	0.7%
38	Pallisa	9	0.7%
39	Rakai	9	0.7%
40	Bukedea	8	0.7%
41	Kayunga	8	0.7%
42	Mityana	8	0.7%
43	Bugiri	7	0.6%
44	Buliisa	7	0.6%



S/N	District	Number of Complaints	Percentage
45	Isingiro	7	0.6%
46	Luwero	7	0.6%
47	Nakapiripirit	7	0.6%
48	Rukungiri	7	0.6%
49	Bushenyi	6	0.5%
50	Kaberamaido	6	0.5%
51	Kiboga	6	0.5%
52	Kiruhura	6	0.5%
53	Kitgum	6	0.5%
54	Koboko	6	0.5%
55	Nakasongola	6	0.5%
56	Namutumba	6	0.5%
57	Zombo	6	0.5%
58	Budaka	5	0.4%
59	Bududa	5	0.4%
60	Busia	5	0.4%
61	Kalungu	5	0.4%
62	Kiryandongo	5	0.4%
63	Kween	5	0.4%
64	Lyantonde	5	0.4%
65	Maracha	5	0.4%
66	Moroto	5	0.4%
67	Nakaseke	5	0.4%
68	Namayingo	5	0.4%
69	Ngora	5	0.4%
70	Nwoya	5	0.4%
71	Amolatar	4	0.3%
72	Bulambuli	4	0.3%
73	Bundibugyo	4	0.3%
74	Buyende	4	0.3%
75	Kapchorwa	4	0.3%
76	Kumi	4	0.3%
77	Lamwo	4	0.3%
78	Lwengo	4	0.3%
79	Manafwa	4	0.3%
80	Adjumani	3	0.2%
81	Amudat	3	0.2%
82	Butambala	3	0.2%
83	Ibanda	3	0.2%
84	Kibaale	3	0.2%
85	Kibuku	3	0.2%
86	Kole	3	0.2%
87	Kyankwanzi	3	0.2%
88	Kyegegwa	3	0.2%
89	Napak	3	0.2%



S/N	District	Number of Complaints	Percentage
90	Sheema	3	0.2%
91	Bukwo	2	0.2%
92	Gomba	2	0.2%
93	Kotido	2	0.2%
94	Mitoma	2	0.2%
95	Mpigi	2	0.2%
96	Oyam	2	0.2%
97	Pader	2	0.2%
98	Sembabule	2	0.2%
99	Yumbe	2	0.2%
100	Abim	1	0.1%
101	Agago	1	0.1%
102	Alebtong	1	0.1%
103	Buhweju	1	0.1%
104	Buvuma	1	0.1%
105	Kamwenge	1	0.1%
106	Otuke	1	0.1%
	Total	1223	100.0%

The table above shows that most of the complaints (18%) originate from Kampala and this has been the case even for the previous periods. This is mainly attributed to its central location and the fact that most of the government departments which the public complain about are located in Kampala. Other notable districts with high number of complaints are Soroti, Jinja, Mbale and Mbarara because of easy accessibility as these districts host Regional Inspectorate offices.

Table XI: The Nature of Complaints Received/ initiated during the period January – June 2012

	Number of complaints	%age
Corruption Complaints		
Abuse of office	209	17.1%
Corruption	132	10.8%
Misappropriation of public resources	75	6.1%
Forgery & uttering of false documents	73	6.0%
Embezzlement	70	5.7%
Bribery	65	5.3%
Audit Queries raised by Auditor General on Government Departments	57	4.7%
Extortion	32	2.6%
Conflict of interest	28	2.3%
False Claims	13	1.1%
Causing Financial Loss	9	0.7%
False Accounting	7	0.6%
Influence peddling	2	0.2%
Nepotism	1	0.1%
Sub Total	773	63.2%
Ombudsman Complaints		
Mismanagement	134	11.0%
Nonpayment of salaries & other benefits	105	8.6%
Property Disputes	50	4.1%
Tenders & Contracts	47	3.8%

Delay of service delivery	47	3.8%
Victimization/ oppression	25	2.0%
Others	39	3.2%
Sub Total	447	36.5%
Leadership code complaints		
Amassing wealth	3	0.2%
Failure to declare	0	0.0%
Sub Total	3	0.2%
Total	1223	100.0%

The table above, shows that most of the complaints received during the period January – June 2012 were corruption complaints (63.2%) especially those involving abuse of office. Ombudsman complaints (Administrative injustice) complaints accounted for 36.5% of the total complaints and breach of leadership code of conduct complaints accounted for only 0.2% of the total number of complaints. There are very few complaints received under the breach of the leadership code of conduct and this could possibly be due to the fact that declarations are confidential and the public lacks information on leaders' declarations.

Table XII: The Nature of complaints Investigated and completed during the period January – June 2012

	Number of complaints	%age
Corruption Complaints		
Abuse of office	134	15.2%
Corruption	92	10.4%
Embezzlement	46	5.2%
Investigations arising from Audit reports of Auditor General	35	4.0%
Forgery& uttering false documents	34	3.9%
Misappropriation	34	3.9%
Bribery	31	3.5%
False Claims	23	2.6%
Conflict of interest	19	2.2%
Extortion	16	1.8%
Sub Total	464	52.7%
Ombudsman Complaints		
Mismanagement	87	9.9%
Non payment of salaries & other benefits	86	9.8%
Property Disputes	47	5.3%
Victimization	43	4.9%
Delay of service delivery	33	3.7%
Tenders & Contracts	26	3.0%
Tax Evasion	1	0.1%
others	60	6.8%
Sub Total	383	43.5%
Leadership code complaints		
Amassing wealth& failure to declare	34	3.9%
Sub Total	34	3.9%
Total	881	100.0%

As indicated in the table above, abuse of office/ authority is the highest of the categories of the complaints investigated by the Inspectorate of Government. During the period January – June 2012 it accounted for 15.2% of the complaints investigated while during the period July – December 2011, it accounted 14.1%



of the complaints investigated and completed. Abuse of office complaints were mostly registered in Kampala especially in the lands office and police among others. Of the ombudsman's complaints, mismanagement of public affairs and nonpayment of salaries & other benefits and mismanagement form majority of the complaints that were investigated and completed comprising of 9.9% and 9.8% respectively. This was also the case during the period July – December 2011 in which they comprised 17.9% and 16% respectively.

Table XIII : Departments/Institutions complained against during the period January – June 2012

S/N	DEPARTMENT	Number of Complaints			% age
		Kampala Headquarters	Regional Offices	Total Complaints	
1	District Administration	69	140	209	17.1%
2	Individuals (Public officials)	60	136	196	16.0%
3	Municipal & Town Councils	29	70	99	8.1%
4	Police	34	55	89	7.3%
5	Schools (Primary & Secondary)	20	52	72	5.9%
6	District Service Commissions	23	40	63	5.2%
7	Local Councils	10	34	44	3.6%
8	Magistrate Courts	7	29	36	2.9%
9	Lands Office	22	11	33	2.7%
10	Ministry of Public Service	19	12	31	2.5%
11	Private companies /Organizations	7	23	30	2.5%
12	Sub county Chiefs	3	23	26	2.1%
13	Colleges/institutes	11	13	24	2.0%
14	Universities	14	7	21	1.7%
15	KCCA	18	0	18	1.5%
16	Land Board	7	9	16	1.3%
17	Hospitals & health centers	7	5	12	1.0%
18	Contract committees	4	7	11	0.9%
19	Judiciary	1	10	11	0.9%
20	District Engineers	3	8	11	0.9%
21	NAADS	6	5	11	0.9%
22	Uganda Land Commission	8	2	10	0.8%
23	NUSAF II	3	7	10	0.8%
24	Ministry of Education	3	5	8	0.7%
25	Administrator General	7	0	7	0.6%
26	UNRA	6	1	7	0.6%
27	Ministry of Health	5	1	6	0.5%
28	NSSF	3	3	6	0.5%
29	Prisons	3	2	5	0.4%
30	NGOs	3	2	5	0.4%
31	DPACB	0	4	4	0.3%
32	MPs	4	0	4	0.3%
33	UMEME	4	0	4	0.3%
34	Labor Office	3	0	3	0.2%
35	Ministry of Works	3	0	3	0.2%
36	Financial Institutions	0	3	3	0.2%
37	DPP	1	2	3	0.2%



S/N	DEPARTMENT	Number of Complaints			% age
		Kampala Headquarters	Regional Offices	Total Com-plaints	
38	Uganda Railways Corp	3	0	3	0.2%
39	Ministry of Water and Environ-ment	3	0	3	0.2%
40	NFA	2	1	3	0.2%
41	Ministry of Local Government	3	0	3	0.2%
42	Ministry of Energy	2	1	3	0.2%
43	Public Service Commission	3	0	3	0.2%
44	DEOs	0	2	2	0.2%
45	PMO	2	0	2	0.2%
46	Ministry of Agriculture	2	0	2	0.2%
47	State House	2	0	2	0.2%
48	Resident State Attorneys	2	0	2	0.2%
49	Attorney General	2	0	2	0.2%
50	Law Council	2	0	2	0.2%
51	Ministry of finance	2	0	2	0.2%
52	Cooperatives	2	0	2	0.2%
53	UNEB	2	0	2	0.2%
54	ISO & UPDF	1	0	1	0.1%
55	IG	1	0	1	0.1%
56	Ministry of Lands	0	1	1	0.1%
57	Banks	1	0	1	0.1%
58	Solicitor General	1	0	1	0.1%
59	UHRC	1	0	1	0.1%
60	CAA	1	0	1	0.1%
61	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1	0	1	0.1%
62	JCRC	1	0	1	0.1%
63	National Council of Sports	1	0	1	0.1%
64	NARO	1	0	1	0.1%
65	National Medical Stores	1	0	1	0.1%
66	National Curriculum Development Center	1	0	1	0.1%
67	President's office	0	1	1	0.1%
68	NEMA	1	0	1	0.1%
69	NDA	1	0	1	0.1%
70	UNBS	1	0	1	0.1%
71	UWA	1	0	1	0.1%
72	Auditor General's Office	1	0	1	0.1%
73	Parish chiefs	0	1	1	0.1%
74	Others	0	4	4	0.3%
	Total	490	733	1223	100.0%

The table above indicates that the most complaints received by the Inspectorate of Government during the period January – June 2012 were those against District Administrations which accounted for 17.1% of the total complaints. The common nature of complaints against district Administrators are Mismanagement and Misappropriation of public funds/resources, Abuse of office, Embezzlement and Mishandling of tenders and contracts.

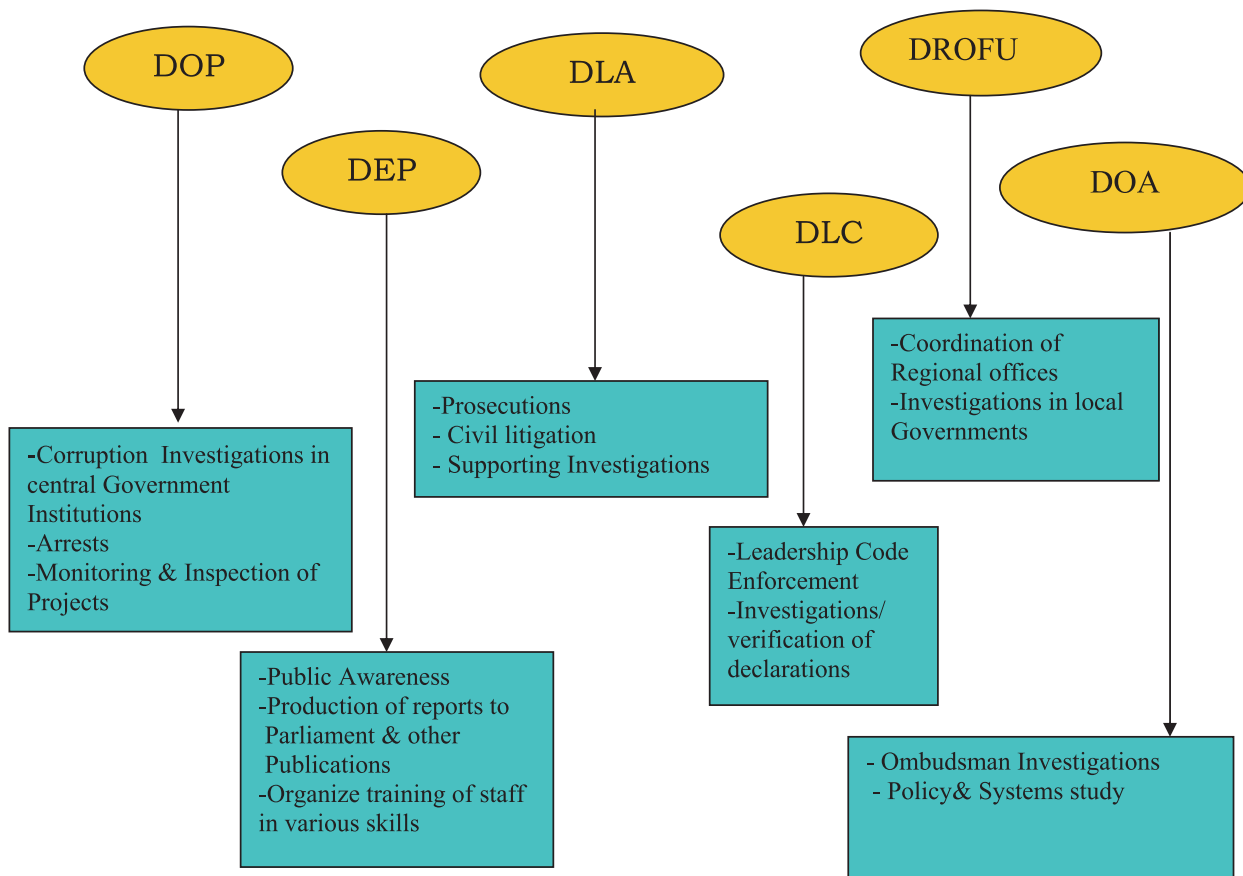


Complaints against individual public officials ranked the 2nd highest category of complaints received constituting 16.0% of the total complaints received. These are public officials who are alleged to have used their offices for private gain. The nature of complaints mostly registered in this category are; abuse of office, conflict of interest, forgery and uttering false documents.

The 3rd ranked category was that of Municipal Councils/Town Councils accounting for 8.1% of the total complaints received. The nature of complaints in this category included mishandling of tenders/contracts, conflict of interest, abuse of office, embezzlement and property disputes. Most complaints in this category were registered at the regional offices.

Complaints against police were the 4th highest accounting for 7.3% of the total complaints received. Most complaints against Police involved mismanagement, bribery, delay of service delivery, victimization/oppression, conflict of interest and general misconduct.

Figure 7: Functions of the Inspectorate of Government by Directorates



Key:

- DOP – Directorate of Operations
- DEP – Directorate of Education and Prevention of Corruption
- DLA – Directorate of Legal Affairs
- DROFU – Directorate of Regional Offices and Follow Up.
- DL/C – Directorate of Leadership Code
- DOA- Directorate of Ombudsman Affairs

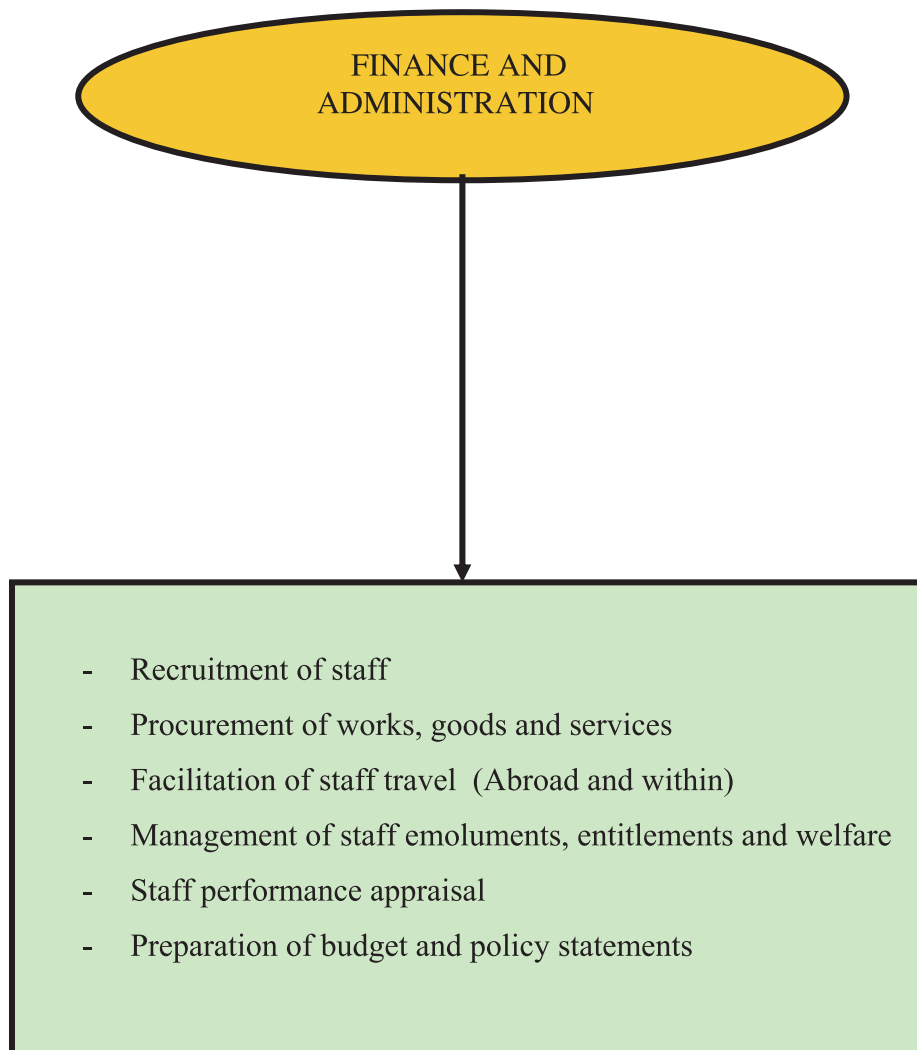
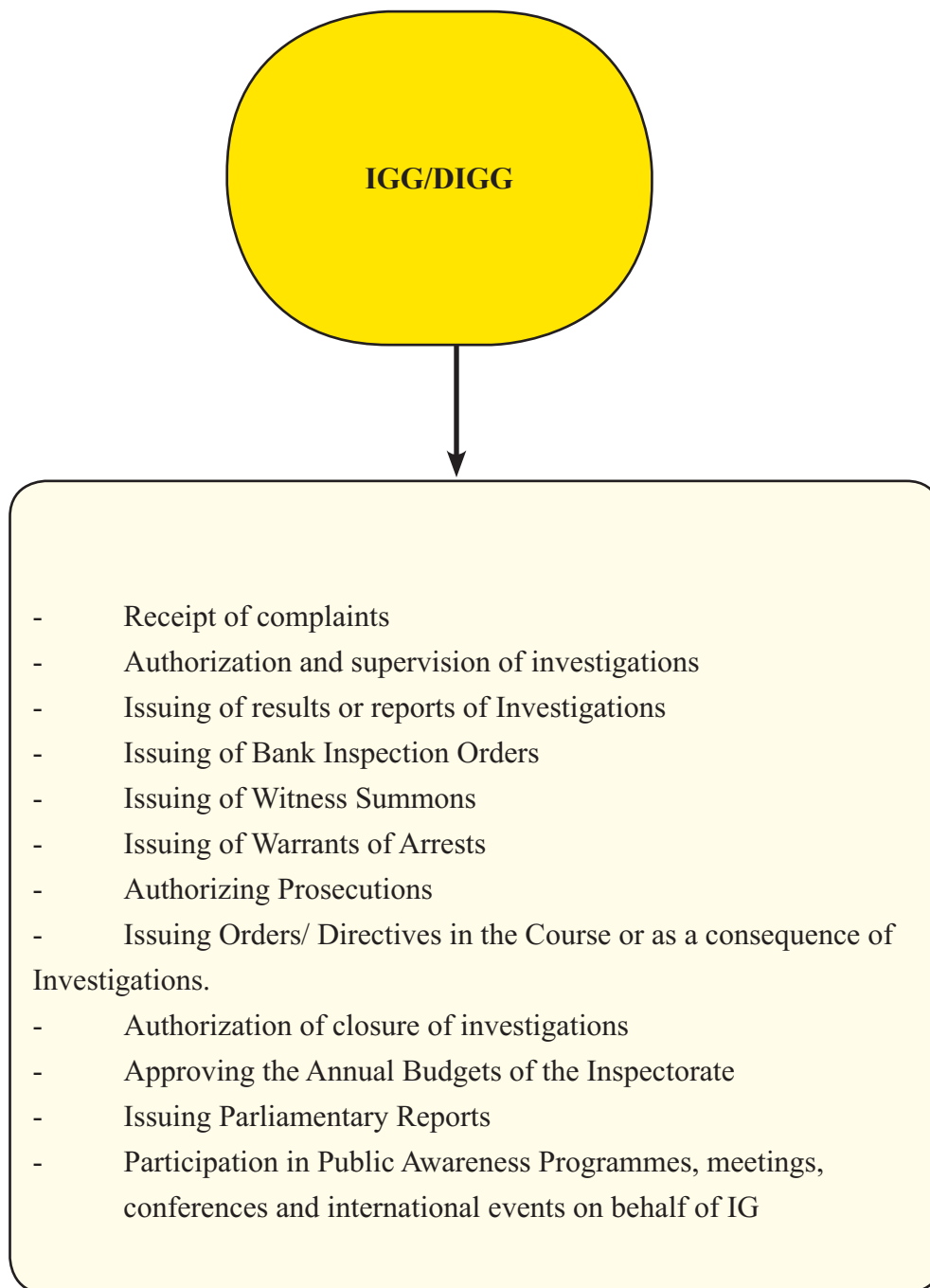
Figure 8: Functions of the Department of Finance and Administration

**Figure 9:Function of the IGG/ DIGG**

APPENDIX:

B

PROSECUTION CASES

**TABLE XIV: SUMMARY OF CONCLUDED PROSECUTION CASES DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY– JUNE 2012**

S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED	OUTCOME
1.	Acuma Godfrey, Bursar, Lira Town College.	ACD 180/2010	Causing financial loss, Abuse of office, corruption and false accounting.	Convicted
2.	Egiru Alex, Records Assistant in Soroti District Local Government.	CR SC 205/2011	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving gratification.	Convicted
3.	Omagor Mark Dick, former Personnel Officer, Mbale Regional Referral Hospital.	ACD 134/2010	Abuse of office and causing financial loss.	Convicted
4.	Opolot Johnson and another.	CR. Appeal 005/2012	Causing financial loss, Abuse of office.	Convicted
5.	Opolot Johnson and Petero Gahafu, CFO and Ag. CAO Bukedea District.	ACD 063/2011	Causing financial loss and abuse of office.	Convicted
6.	Silas Katonyera, Finance Officer, DANIDA.	CSC 22/2011	Embezzlement in the alternative causing financial loss.	Convicted
7.	Ganafa George, Goma Sub-County Accountant.	MKN 878/2008	Embezzlement and abuse of office	Convicted
8.	D/C Turyomunsi Richard, Police Officer, Nyendo Police Station.	ACD CSC 81/2011	Corruptly soliciting and receiving a gratification.	Convicted
9.	Wadidi Patrick, A2, Cleaner Jinja Hospital	CSC 112/2012	Corruptly diverting drugs, theft and abuse of office.	Convicted
10.	Sabina Adoch, Pool Stenographer, Kitgum Matidi Seed Secondary School.	BUG-CR-209/2012	Uttering a false Document	Convicted
11.	Bwambale Yokasi, MP, Bukonzo East.	ACD 90/2011 and ACD 91/2011	Embezzlement and uttering false documents.	Convicted
12.	Eng. Kikuyo, Chief Electrical Engineer, Ministry of Works and Transport.	ACD-CSC 127/2011	Abuse of office and causing financial loss.	Convicted
13.	No. 23508 Ayebazibwe Labuteriano, Police Officer, attached to Rusherere Police Station in Kiruhura District.	ACD CSC 237/2011	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.	Convicted
14.	Muhumuza Abel, D/C No. 35407, Police Officer attached to Rubaya Police Post, Mbarara Police Station.	ACD-CSC222/2011	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.	Convicted
15.	Asiimwe Annah T	ACD-CSC 185/2010	Uttering false documents and false information.	Convicted

S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED	OUTCOME
16.	ASP Mugisha Jonathan (ASP) District Police Commander, Shema District.	ACD-CSC 210/2011	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.	Convicted
17.	Akuta Olupots	ACD-CSC 114/2011 KBG-CR-CC-222-2007	Abuse of office, causing financial loss and embezzlement.	Convicted
18.	Namulondo Sarah, Resident State Attorney, Bugiri.	CR SC 120/2011	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.	Convicted
19.	Bwambale Yokasi, MP, Bukonzo East.	ACD 91/2011	Embezzlement and uttering false documents.	Convicted
20.	CPL Marando Abraham, O/C, Kanyaryeru Police Post, Kiruhura District.	CSC 241/2011	Corruptly soliciting and receiving a gratification	Convicted
21.	Tumushangye Dismas	ACD-CSC 0491/2010 MBR/0970/2006	Abuse of office, causing financial loss and embezzlement.	Acquitted
22.	Adimo Alaba Mark and Acuma Godfrey, A1 Head teacher Kabong S.S.S, A2 Bursar Lira.	ACD 192/2010	Embezzlement and Abuse of Office	Both accused persons acquitted.
23.	Mawanga Peter Patience, Water Engineer, Lwakhakha Town Council, Manafwa District.	ACD CSC 229/2011 and ACD CSC 230/2011	Abuse of office and causing financial loss.	Acquitted
24.	Salwa Sadat, Teacher, Obiya Primary School, Gulu Municipality.	GUL CR CA 1075/2011	Uttering false documents.	Acquitted
25.	Lanyero Evelyn, Teacher of Laliya Primary School, Gulu District.	GUL CR CA 1074/2011	Uttering false documents.	Acquitted
26.	Dr. Katende Joseph and Wasswa Peter, casual Labourer at Jinja Municipal Council.	ACD-CSC CR 190/2011	Conspiracy to defraud, Abuse of office, forgery, uttering a false document.	Acquitted
27.	Beatrice Kakongoro, Senior Nursing Officer, Masindi	CRSC 124/2010	Embezzlement and false accounting.	Withdrawn
28.	Mwerinde Bernard, Principal Electrical Engineer, Ministry of Works and Transport.	Csc 127/2011	Abuse of Office and causing financial loss.	Withdrawn
29.	Drakuma Collins, A1, Store Keeper, Jinja Hospital.	CSC 112/2011	Corruptly diverting drugs, theft and abuse of office.	Withdrawn
30.	Edward Kalema and others, Area Land Committee members, Nakawa Division.	ACD-CSC 044/2011	Neglect of duty and Abuse of office	Withdrawn



S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED	OUTCOME
31.	Olea Martin, Ogwete Christopher and Okelo Josephine, teachers at Olel Primary School in Lira.	ACD 99/2011	Uttering false documents.	Dismissed against A1
32.	Olet Serafino, Physical Planner Masaka Municipal Council.	ACD89/2011	Soliciting and receiving a gratification	Dismissed.
33.	Oluka Hillary Wes, Systems Administrator, Directorate of Ethics and Integrity, Office of the President.	ACD 07/2011	Embezzlement and Abuse of office.	Withdrawn
34.	Ye Yedidah Biribonwa Sentongo, Principal Mulago School of Nursing and Midwifery.	HCT CR APP. 1.2012	Abuse of office and causing financial loss	Acquitted
35.	Kagubare Edison, Advisor, Danish Support to Development Assistance for Refugees Hosting Area Programme.	CSC 25/2011	Embezzlement, Abuse of office, Fraudulent false Accounting	Abated, Accused died before conclusion of the case.
36.	Kagubare Edison, Advisor, Danish Support to Development Assistance for Refugees Hosting Area Programme.	CSC 26/2011	Embezzlement, Abuse of office, Fraudulent false Accounting	Abated, Accused died before conclusion of the case.
37.	Nabihamba Ernest, Environment Officer Jinja Municipal Council, Jinja District Local Government.	CSC 102/2011	Embezzlement and False Accounting	Withdrawn
38.	Rose Ochom, former CAO Kumi, Johnson Opolot, former Assistant CAO, Charles Okalebo, former Principal Accounts Assistant, Amos Stanley Omongo, former Internal Auditor.	CR 412/2007	Abuse of office and causing financial loss	Acquitted
39.	Ssebudde Stephen, Medical Officer Kanungu.	ACD 131/10	Embezzlement and False Accounting	Withdrawn

**TABLE XV: SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL APPEAL CASES CONCLUDED DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY – JUNE 2012**

S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED	OUTCOME
1.	Acuma Godfrey, Bursar Lira Town Council.	CR. Appeal No. 188/2010	Causing financial loss, abuse of office corruption and false accounting.	Acquitted
2.	Asha Nahabo Secretary, Jinja District Land Board.	ACD 001/2011	Uttering forged documents.	Acquitted
3.	Bagalana Suleiman, Agricultural Extension Coordinator, Jinja	HCT-JNJ-CA-14-2007	Abuse of office and False Accounting by public officer	Convicted, Acquittal of lower court overturned.
4.	Opolot Johnson and another.	CR. Appeal 005/2012	Causing financial loss, Abuse of office	Conviction of lower court upheld.
5.	Opolot Johnson and Petero Gahafu, CFO and Ag. CAO Bukedea District.	ACD 063/2011	Causing financial loss and abuse of office.	Conviction of lower court upheld.
6.	Adimo Alaba Mark, Headteacher Kabong S.S.S.	ACD 192/2010	Embezzlement and Abuse of office.	Acquittal of lower court overturned and convicted by the High Court.
7.	Ekungu Simon Peter, Sub-County Chief, Ngoma Sub-county in Kumi District.	ACD CR. CA 19/2011	Soliciting and receiving gratification	Acquittal of lower court overturned and a retrial ordered.
8.	*Silas Katonyera, Finance Officer Danida.		Embezzlement in the alternative Causing Financial loss.	Conviction of lower court overturned.
9.	Ye Yedidah Biribonwa Sentongo, Principal Mulago School of Nursing and Midwifery.	HCT CR APP. 1.2012	Abuse of office and causing financial loss.	Withdrawn

TABLE XVI: ON-GOING PROSECUTION CASES BY THE END OF JUNE 2012

S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
1.	Muhereza Christopher Tibemenya Senior Community Development officer, Masindi District.	ACD CSC 184/2010	Causing Financial loss, Abuse of Office, Corruption and False Accounting.
2.	Olet Serafino, Physical Planner, Masaka Municipal Council.	ACD CSC 89/2011	Soliciting and receiving gratification.
3.	Damien Akankwasa, former Executive Director, NFA and others (4 files).	ACD 79/2011,	Causing Financial loss, and Abuse of Office.



S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
4.	Wogabaga Stephen, Court Clerk, G1 Court, Sironko	ACD 83/2011	Soliciting and receiving gratification.
5.	Nandawula Lillian, State Attorney, Jinja.	ACD 101/2011	Soliciting and receiving gratification.
6.	Kabandize Daniel, Court Clerk, G II Court, Kiruhura.	ACD 055/2011	Soliciting and receiving gratification.
7.	Agaba Simon Fisheries officer	ACD 34/2011	Corruptly soliciting and receiving a bribe.
8.	Nestor Machumbi Gasasira, Principal Accountant in Public Service of Uganda.	ACD-CSC-183/2010	Illicit enrichment
9.	Mutesi Harriet, Detective Police Constable attached to CPS Kamuli	ACD 117/2010	Soliciting and receiving gratification and Corruption.
10.	Nabeta Tibiita Joseph, teacher, Kiyagi Primary School, Mukono.	BUG -CR- 382-2006	Embezzlement
11.	Gizibui Sam, Sub-county Chief, Bwawasi Sub-county and Mataka Geoffrey, the Sub-Accountant, Sironko district.	MBA-32-CV-34-2008	Abuse of office, Causing Financial loss, Embezzlement and false Accounting by a public officer.
12.	Bagarukayo Charles , Computer Supervisor, Ministry of Finance	ACD CSC 127/2010	Embezzlement, Corruption and false claim.
13.	Kayongo Male Ganalema Nathan, Akutta Olupots Justine	CSC. 114/2010	Causing Financial loss, Abuse of Office and False Accounting.
14.	Obore George, former LC III Chairperson, Malaba Town Council, Tororo, Opolot Phillip, Town Clerk, Malabala Town Council and Samuel Baker Okallany, Deputy Town Clerk, Malaba Town Council.	CR. SC 211/2011	Abuse of Office, Causing Financial Loss, Embezzlement
15.	Lule Mathias, State Prosecutor, Kayunga.	ACD- CSC- 240/2011	Soliciting and Receiving a Gratification
16.	Opolot Phillip & Obore George Chairperson and Town Clerk, Malaba Town Council.	ACD 36/2010	Abuse of office and causing Financial loss.
17.	Maliisa Ziphora, Principal Personnel Officer, Abim District.	ACD 06/2011	Uttering forged documents
18.	Ategeka James, Health Assistant Nakawa Division KCC	152/2010	Embezzlement and False Accounting by Public Officer.
19.	Onzu Ismal & 3 others, CAO, Koboko, Banda Yasia, CFO, Koboko, Zainab Khemis, Accounts Assistant, Koboko, Bagarukayo Charles, Computer Supervisor, and Ministry of Finance.	ACD727/2010	Embezzlement, Corruption and false claim.
20.	Kasiko Pelda, Senior Accounts Assistant, Jinja Municipal Council.	CR 066/2011	Embezzlement, Causing Financial loss and Abuse of office.



S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
21.	Gamusi Ronald, Teacher Bishop Primary School.	BUG CR 358/2008	Causing Financial Loss.
22.	Bakera Stephen, Officer in charge of salaries, Jinja Referral Hospital.	JNJ Cr 280/2008	Causing Financial loss and Abuse of office.
23.	Etukoit Phillip, Teacher, Dada Primary School, Katakwi.	CSC ACD 24/2011	Causing financial loss and Abuse of office.
24.	Bufumbo Moses, Head teacher Namulonge Primary School, Mpigi District.	NK-CR- 71-2004	Causing financial loss, Abuse of office and making false claims.
25.	Atuhaire George, Senior Assistant Secretary, Directorate of Ethics and Integrity, Office of the President.	ACD 09/2011	Embezzlement and Abuse of office.
26.	John Rubabanza, Deputy DISO, Mpigi District and Syson Kekuruso, Lawyer.	BUG 711/2007	Forgery and uttering false document.
27.	Musinguzi Balaam, Assistant Agricultural Officer, Ntungamo and Faith Najjuko, Cashier Mbarara National Agricultural Research centre.	MBR.CR. 969/2006	Causing financial loss, Abuse of office and false accounting.
28.	Odoch Willy, Businessman/Supplier Agent of ODFA Holdings Ltd, Odongo Okino the Financial Controller the Northern Uganda Reconstruction Programme and Martin Gwokto, former Chief Administrative Officer, Arua District.	BUG- CR-792-1999	Abuse of office, Causing financial loss, obtaining money by false pretence, forgery of documents and uttering false documents.
29.	Akankwasa Damian, former Executive Director, NFA.	ACD-CSC- 70/ 2010	Causing financial loss.
30.	Major General Muhwezi Jim, former Minister of Health, Captain Mike Mukula, former Minister of State for Health , Dr. Kamugisha Alex and Ms. Alice Kaboyo.	ACD-CSC- 557-2010	Embezzlement, Causing financial loss and Abuse of office.
31.	Akankwasa Damian, former Executive Director, NFA	ACD-CSC- 69/2010	Causing financial loss.
32.	Akankwasa Damian Former Executive Director, NFA.	ACD-CSC- 80/2011	Causing financial loss.
33.	Muwonge Andrew, Secretary, Eflance Kiwanuka, Ag, Secretary David Ssalango Kanakulya, Head of Finance, Sebunya Herbert, Internal Auditor, Suzan Wanume, Senior Assistant Electoral Officer and Aida Nankumba, Assistant Electoral Officer all former employees of the Uganda Electoral Commission.	BUG-CR-1695-2001	Causing financial loss and Abuse of office.
34.	Onegi Obel, former Chairman Board of Directors NSSF, Leonard Mpuuma, former Managing Director, National Social Security Fund. James Isabirye, a Businessman.	HCT-ACD-CSC-153-2010	Causing financial loss, Abuse of office and corruption.
35.	Mutesasira John Drink Water, Assistant Engineer, Bombo Town Council.	ACD.CSC.14/2011	Abuse of office, False Accounting by Public Officer.



S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
36.	Atuhairwe Flugencealias Nkwasiwe Nelson, teacher at Lunoni P/S, Rakai District.	ACD 44/2011	Personating a public official.
37.	Christopher Odongo (four Files) Advisor RALNUC DANIDA	ACD 135/2010 ACD 136/2010 ACD 137/2010 ACD 130/2010	Causing Financial loss and Embezzlement
38.	Mutesasira John Drink Water, Assistant Engineer Bombo Town Council.	ACD-CSC- 13/2011	Abuse of office, Embezzlement and False Accounting by Public Officer.
39.	Nulu Nantume, former Internal Auditor Bombo Town Council.	ACD 32/2011	Causing Financial Loss and Abuse of office.
40.	D/CPL Ocan Odiya Gabriel, Police Officer, Lira Police Station.	ACD-CSC- 107/2011	Soliciting and receiving a gratification.
41.	Michael Kakonge, Overseer/ Foreman of Jinja Municipal Council, Jinja Local Government.	CSC 103/2011	Embezzlement and False Accounting.
42.	Wamuzibira Dathan Municipal Engineer, Jinja Municipal Council, Jinja District.	CSC 105/2011	Embezzlement and False Accounting.
43.	SKB Mubbala K.S.B, Secretary, Uganda Land Commission	ACD-CSC- 114/2011	Disobedience of IGG Orders.
44.	Ocen George Albert, Town Clerk, Kitgum Town Council.	CSC 116/2011	Abuse of office.
45.	No. 27463 Cpl Oulo Joseph, Police Officer attached to Serere Police Station.	CSC 117/2011	Corruptly Soliciting and receiving a gratification.
46.	David Bashakara, former Town Clerk, Jinja Municipal Council, Jinja District Local Government.	CSC 119/2011	Abuse of office.
47.	No. 23146 Cpl Rajah John BOSCO, Police Officer attached to Masaka Police Station.	129/2011	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.
48.	Bamwira John Richard, former Finance Officer, Kampala Central Division, Kampala.	CSC. 138/2011	Embezzlement, False accounting by a Public Officer.
49.	Asalu Amos, Principal of National Meteorological Training School, Entebbe.	CS.SC 140/2011	Abuse of office.
50.	Ssemambo Stephen, Director of General Construction and Maintenance Company Ltd, Kampala.	BUG. RD. 762/2011	False Statements by officials of companies Uttering false documents.
51.	Atweta George, LC III Chairperson, Kayunga Sub-County in Ntungamo District.	CSC 171/2011	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.
52.	Aloysious Ka Office, LC III Chairperson Kikagata Sub-County, Isingiro District	CSC 183/2011	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.
53.	Kafeero Edward, Plumber with National Water and Sewerage Corporation, Kampala.	CSC 187/2011	Embezzlement and Abuse of office.



S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
54.	Nsekanabo Margaret, No.20998 W/SGT, Police Officer attached to Kira Road Police Station Kampala Debo Beatrice, No. 24572 W/SGT, Police Officer attached to Kira Road Police Station Kampala	CSC 186/2011	Abuse of office.
55.	Hon. Sam Kutesa, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Kampala Hon. John Nasasira, former Minister for Works, Housing and Transport, Kampala Hon. Rukutana, Minister for Labour, Gender and Social Development, Kampala	CSC 184/2011	Abuse of office. Causing financial loss
56.	Angel Monica Kabasumbi, Office Typist/Secretary, Fort Portal Municipal Council	FP CR.CA 634/2011	Uttering a false document, giving false information.
57.	Odok Peter W'oceng, former Chairperson, Pader District Local Government. Etot Paul Peter, Managing Director, M/s Rising Star Transporters Ltd. Otai Peter, formerly CAO, Pader.	CSC No. 197/2011	Causing financial loss, Abuse of office, Conspiracy to defraud.
58.	Kamugisha Gaston, GII Magistrate, Ntungamo Magistrate's Court, Ntungamo District	CR.SC 198/2011	Corruptly soliciting and receiving a gratification.
59.	Afaro Gilbert, a resident of Seme A, Buhasaba Parish, Buhehe Sub-County, Busia	BUG. RD. CR. CA 1041/2011	Obtaining goods by false Uttering false documents
60.	Irumba Mbabali Ancletus, Senior Town Engineer, Hoima Municipal Council.	CSC 207/2011	Causing financial loss Abuse of office.
61.	Lt. Santos Okot Lapolo, RDC Kitgum District.	CSC 200/2011	Embezzlement Abuse of office
62.	Karakire Stephen, Grade II Magistrate, Lyantonde Magistrate's Court.	CSC 217/2011	Corruptly soliciting and receiving a gratification.
63.	Tukamuhabwa Moses, Health Assistant Kabale Municipal Council.	CSC 220/2011	Corruptly soliciting and receiving a gratification.
64.	No. 26948 D/CPL Tumusiime Daniel, Police Officer attached to Bushenyi Police Station and No. 26288 D/SGT Mujuni Julius, Police Officer attached to Bushenyi Police Station, Bushenyi District.	CSC. 223/2011	Corruptly soliciting and receiving a gratification.
65.	Adea Ouma, District LC V Chairperson for Busia District,	CSC 225/2011	Corruptly soliciting and receiving a gratification.
66.	Cpl Oola Joseph, Police Officer, Soroti District.	CSC 117/2011	Uttering false documents.



S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
67.	Monday Stephen and Kobusinge Betty, Deputy Chief Administrative Officer, Mubende District, Teacher of Kyan-tambara Primary School, Kabarole.	ACD-CSC 235/2011	Abuse of office, giving of false information by Public Officer, uttering false documents, making false statements.
68.	Saazi George, former Town Treasurer, Njeru Town Council.	ACD-CSC-81/2012	Embezzlement, Abuse of office and false accounting by a public official.
69.	Kabito Robert, PAM, Accountant/ Administrator, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Kampala	CSC 236/2011	Corruptly soliciting and receiving a gratification.
70.	Ocaya George, Procurement Officer, Kitgum District Local Government Oola Eugene, District Planner, Kitgum District.	KT-00-CO-746/2011	Uttering false documents
71.	Kiyingi Henry, Sportsman/footballer, a Resident of Buyembe, Kavule in Mayuge District.	CR.CASE NO. 133/2011	Theft
72.	Omadi John Robert, Court Clerk Kumi Magistrate's Court.	CSC. 026/2012 1/03/2012, 4/05/12	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.
73.	Okello Wilfred Juri, Senior Clinical Officer Amuru District	CSC 016/2012	Causing financial loss, and obtaining money by false Pretences.
74.	Kagoda Elijah, former LC V Kaliro District.	IGA-00-87/12	Obstruction of officers of the Inspectorate of Government and interruption of proceedings of Inspectorate of Government.
75.	Tumusiime Timothy, Volunteer National Community Service Programme attached to Mbarara Magistrate Court.	ACD/CSC/017/2012	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.
76.	Phillip Acellam, Senior Accounts Assistant Gulu Municipal Council.	ACD-CSC 204/2012	Uttering false documents.
77.	Banyenzaki Silvano, Acting Court Clerk Kiruhura Magistrates Court.	00-ACD-CSC No. 42/2012	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.
78. *	Nyeko Francis, Internal Auditor Amuru District.		Uttering false documents.
79.	Bamulutira Edward, State Attorney Arua DPP's Office.	CSC 0076/2012	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.
80. *	Byamukama Simon & Ayesiga Sulaiman	ACD-CSC 12/2012 FP/CC/04/06/11	
81. *	Isaac Kiirya	CSC 009/2012	
82.	Kiberu Tony, LCIII Chairman, Maddu Sub-County, Gomba District.	ACD-CSC 037/2012	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.
83.	Kibege Moses, Office Attendant in DPP's office, Mityana.	ACD-CSC 008/2012	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.

S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
84.	Ekungu Simon Peter, Sub-County Chief, Ngora Sub-County in Kumi District.	ACD CR CA 19/2011	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.
85.	D/AIP Oguta Bernard, Police Officer attached to Kumi CPS.	CSC 051/2012	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.
86.	Juliet Owor, Nursing Assistant, Nyamalongo Health Centre, Tororo.	Tor Cr Case 193/2012	Uttering false documents.
87.	James Owor, Primary School teacher.	TOR-CR-CO-0192/2012	Uttering false documents and giving false information.
88.	Sagal Simon, former Vice Chairperson LC V, Nakapiripirit	HCT -ACD-CSC-0050/2012	Uttering false documents and making a false Statutory Declaration.

TABLE XVII: CRIMINAL APPEALS BY THE END OF JUNE 2012

S/N	NAME OF APPELLANT	NAME OF RESPONDENT	OUTCOME OF THE PREVIOUS TRIAL	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
1.	David Chandi Jamwa MD NSSF	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by the Trial court	Appeal No. 77/2011	Causing Financial loss, Abuse of office and embezzlement
2.	Uganda	Salwa Sadat	Acquitted by trial Court	HCT- GUL -CR App- 1/2012	Uttering false documents.
3.	Bongomin Richard Akal, District Planner, Pader	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by trial court, conviction upheld by High court, appellant filed an appeal in Court of appeal	COA Criminal Appeal No. 96/2011	Embezzlement, Abuse of office, False accounting, Forgery and Uttering false document.
4.	Gashenyi John Wycliffe, Former Town Clerk Kiboga.	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by trial court, conviction upheld by High court, appellant filed an appeal in Court of appeal	COA-CR-APP-240-2010	Abuse of office.
5.	Ndifuna Moses, Magistrate GII Mbarara	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by the trial court	COA-CR-205-2009	Soliciting and receiving a bribe.
6.	Uganda	Lanyero Evelyn	Acquitted by trial Court	HCT- GUL -CR App- 2/2012	Uttering of false document.
7.	Cheptuke Kaye David, Magistrate Grade I Kisoro	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by the Trial Court	HCT.CSC 121.2010	Corruptly soliciting and receiving a gratification



S/N	NAME OF APPELLANT	NAME OF RESPONDENT	OUTCOME OF THE PREVIOUS TRIAL	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
8.	Margret Kobusingye and Wanyana, Senior Economist/Desk officer in charge of the Water and Sanitation Sector with Ministry of Finance, A2 was a Senior Assistant Engineering Officer with Ministry of Works.	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by the trial Court	COA-CR-30-2008	Abuse of office.
9.	Chemisto A.M, Sammy Nelson, Swami Martin	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by the trial court	COA-CSC- 205-2010	Abuse of office, Causing financial loss
10.	Uganda	Mungoma John Willy, Health Educator, Tororo District	Acquitted by the trial court	CR. No 16/2011	Embezzlement, forgery and false accounting
11.	Uganda	Okongo Denis and Kilara Benson, Town Clerk, Gulu and Deputy Mayor, Gulu	Acquitted by trial court	CR. Appeal No. 6.2011	Abuse of office and causing financial loss
12.	M Mwanja Charles District Prisons Commander-Kasese	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by the trial court, Appeal upheld by High Court. He filed a second appeal	COA CR APPEAL NO. 35/2012.	Abuse of office and causing financial loss
13.	Achiga JohnChai-ga, District Engineer, Moyo	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by trial court, conviction upheld by High court, appellant filed an appeal in Court of appeal	COA CRIM APPEAL No. 295/2010	Abuse of office and Causing financial loss
14.	Uganda	Nahabo Asha	Convicted by trial court, acquitted by high court, we filed a second appeal	COA CRIM Appeal No. 4/2012	Uttering false documents.
15.	Uganda	Waidha Okuku Stephen and Another	Acquitted by trial court, Convicted by High Court, Accused filed second appeal.	HCT-00-ACD - CR SC021/2010	Soliciting and receiving a bribe

S/N	NAME OF APPELLANT	NAME OF RESPONDENT	OUTCOME OF THE PREVIOUS TRIAL	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
16.	Eng. Sentumbwe and Eng. Mugisha Shilling	Uganda(IG)	Application on whether prosecution of the case should continue was resolved in IGG's favour	COA- Ca- 32-2005	Corruption, Abuse of office and Conspiracy to defeat justice.
17.	Uganda	Eng. Wanjusi Fabian, District	Acquitted by trial court	CR.481-2006	Causing financial loss and convicted for Abuse of office.
18.	Uganda	Eng. P.K. Waiswa, District Engineer, Iganga District	Acquitted by trial court	CR-482-2006	Causing financial loss and Abuse of office.
19.	Turyamwesiga Vanance, District Engineer, Kabale Local Government.	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by trial court	CR. APP 494-2006	Causing financial loss and convicted for Abuse of office.
20.	Okello and others -	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by trial court	HCT-ACD- 008-2010	Embezzlement, Causing financial loss and Abuse of office.
21.	Stanley Mugenyi, Principal staff surveyor Mbarara District land office	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by trial court, conviction upheld by High court, appellant filed an appeal in Court of appeal.	CR-076-2009	Abuse of office and corruptly soliciting and receiving a gratification.
22.	Sabila Herbert former Mp, Tingey Sammy Nelson Treasurer Kapchorwa, Chelimo Nathan	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by trial court	COA Appeal No 22/2010	Corruptly soliciting and receiving a gratification.
23.	Inziku Paul, Aderubo Vincent, Toko Aleni, former Town Clerk, Arua, former CFO and Former Accounts Assistant respectively	Uganda	Convicted by Trial Court	ACD App. 31/2011	Embezzlement, Causing financial loss, Abuse of office
24.	Inziku Paul, Aderubo Vincent, Toko Aleni Former Town Clerk, Arua, former CFO and former Accounts Assistant respectively.	Uganda	Convicted by Trial Court	ACD App. 32/2011	Embezzlement, Causing financial loss, Abuse of office



S/N	NAME OF APPELLANT	NAME OF RESPONDENT	OUTCOME OF THE PREVIOUS TRIAL	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
25.	Uganda	Edward Katen-de and Wasswa Peter	Acquitted by trial court	Cr Appeal No. 12/12	Conspiracy to defraud, Abuse of office, forgery, uttering a false document.
26.	Opolot Johnson and Ojono	Uganda	Conviction of lower court upheld, Opolot filed a second Appeal	COA CR. Appeal 89/2012	Causing financial loss, Abuse of office
27.	Ojono Charles	Uganda	Conviction of lower court upheld, Opolot filed a second appeal	COA.CR Appeal 90/2012	Causing financial loss and abuse of office.
28.	Adimo Alaba Mark, Head Teacher Kabong S.S.S	Uganda	Acquittal of lower court overturned and convicted by the High Court. He filed a second appeal	COA 29/12	Embezzlement and Abuse of Office.
29.	Ampumwize Nad, District Planner Kabale	Uganda	Conviction of lower court Upheld by High Court, he filed a second appeal	*	Causing Financial loss, False Accounting and embezzlement
30.	Uganda	Rose Ochom former CAO Kumi, Johnson Opolot, former Assistant CAO, Charles Okalebo, former Principal Accounts Assistant, Amos Stanley Omongo, former Internal Auditor.	Acquitted by the lower court. IG appealed.	HCT-CR App 6/2012	Abuse of office and causing financial loss

APPENDIX:

C

LITIGATION CASES

**TABLE XVIII: SUMMARY OF ON-GOING CIVIL CASES DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY – JUNE 2012**

NO.	CASE REF.NO.	NAME OF THE PARTIES	CAUSE OF ACTION
1.	Miscellaneous Application No. 413/2011	IG -Vs- Nestor M. Gasasira and Bank of Uganda	IG is seeking court to set aside an order absolute for the attachment of money on its Bank Account to pay for the taxed costs.
2.	Miscellaneous cause No. 53/2010	Wakiso Transporters and Tours Ltd -Vs- IG and 3 others.	Applicants are challenging the cancellation of their tender as directed by the IGG.
3.	Miscellaneous Application No. 08/2011	Nassolo Asiat -Vs- Sembabule District and IG.	Application challenging the IG's decision to dismiss the applicant from the Public Service.
4.	Miscellaneous cause No. 154/2011	Hared Petroleum Ltd -Vs- Attorney General, IG and Jinja Municipal Council.	Application seeking court to quash the IG report/decision which directed cancellation of the applicant's land title.
5.	Miscellaneous cause No. 41/2010	Dr. Wasswa Balunywa and MUBS -Vs- IG	Judicial review application challenging the IG's recommendation to rescind the 1 st applicant's appointment as principal of MUBS.
6.	Miscellaneous cause No. 72/2010	Honey Pot Enterprises -Vs- IG	Application seeking court to quash the IG's recommendation to cancel the applicant's tender of managing a taxi park.
7.	Miscellaneous cause No. 134/2007	Godfrey Lwasa -Vs- the Inspectorate of Government.	Application seeking to be paid a reward as an informer.
8.	Civil Suit No. 045/2011	Yasin Auto Parts Ltd -Vs- Jinja District Land Board and IG (3 rd Party).	An order was served onto the IGG seeking to compel him to hand over a file which is under investigation.
9.	Miscellaneous cause No. 69/2007	Pradip Nandlal Karia -Vs- IG.	Application seeking court to quash the IG's report on the alleged fraudulent sale of public land.
10.	High Court Civil Suit No. 41/2011	Kaboodha Mtwalib -Vs- IG	Plaintiff seeking court to compel the IG to pay him a reward as an informer to the recovery of tax arrears by URA.
11.	Civil Suit No. 51/2011	Kaboodha Mtwalib -Vs- IG.	Plaintiff seeking court to declare him as an informer and entitled to a reward.

TABLE XIX: SUMMARY OF THE CONCLUDED CIVIL CASES DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY – JUNE 2012

NO.	CASE REF. NO.	NAME OF THE PARTIES	CAUSE OF ACTION	OUT COME
1.	Miscellaneous Application No. 91/2009	Katamba Fred -Vs- Mukono District and IG.	Application sought to quash the IG's directive interdicting him from a public office. The case was dismissed with costs.	The IG's bill of costs was taxed and allowed at Shs.8,334,000/= now pending recovery from the applicant.



NO.	CASE REF. NO.	NAME OF THE PARTIES	CAUSE OF ACTION	OUT COME
2.	Miscellaneous Application No. 276/2011	Paul Musoke -Vs- IG and Attorney General.	Application seeking to reinstate the application of judicial review which had been dismissed for want of prosecution.	The IG was struck off the case for lack of corporate personality and Attorney General was left to defend the case alone.
3.	Miscellaneous Cause No. 26/2012	Sarah Kulata Basangwa -Vs- IGG	Applicant challenged her interdiction which was ordered by the IGG based on the criminal prosecution against her.	The application was decided in favour of the applicant and court held that the actions of the IGG were unlawful.
4.	Miscellaneous Application No. 243/2008	Kyamanywa A. Tumusiime -Vs- IG	Applicant challenged the IG's decision to cancel his academic papers which were alleged to have been forged.	The application was decided in favour of the applicant and the IG was ordered to pay costs. The bill of costs has been taxed and allowed at Shs.17,608,500/= to be paid by the IG.
5.	Miscellaneous Application No. 6/2010	Hajji Edrisa Mutaasa and 4 others versus the Inspectorate of Government and Lyantonde District Local Government.	Applicants sought court to quash the IGG's recommendation which recommended their dismissal from the District Service Commission.	The application was dismissed for lack of merit and the applicants were ordered to pay costs to the IG. The bill of costs was taxed and allowed at Shs.17,736,500/= now pending recovery from the applicants.
6.	Miscellaneous Cause No. 42/2010	Charles Twagira -Vs- IGG and Attorney General.	The applicant is challenging his pending prosecution by the IG.	IG was struck off the case for lack of corporate personality and Attorney General was left to defend the case alone.
7.	Miscellaneous Cause No. 305/2011	Paulo Musoke -Vs- IGG and Attorney General	One of the aggrieved persons had erroneously filed this application seeking to challenge the election of one Paulo Musoke as LC III Chairman, Njeru Town Council.	The application was dismissed for being misconceived and incompetent.



NO.	CASE REF. NO.	NAME OF THE PARTIES	CAUSE OF ACTION	OUT COME
8.	High Court Civil Suit NO. 223/2009	Mohammed Saru -Vs- Jinja Central Division Council and the Inspectorate of Government (3 rd party).	The IG was served with a 3 rd Party Notice to indemnify the defendant Shs.283,553,557/= should the case be decided against the defendant since the IG had directed cancellation of the contract between the plaintiff and the defendant.	The IG was dropped and struck off the case for lack of corporate status and was substituted by Attorney General who took over defense of the case.

TABLE XX: SUMMARY OF THE CIVIL APPEALS DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY – JUNE 2012

NO.	CASE REF. NO.	NAME OF THE PARTIES	CAUSE OF ACTION
1.	Civil Appeal No. 63/2010	IG -Vs- Hajji Mohamed Baswale	An Appeal against a ruling vide M.A 28/2009 wherein the court quashed the IG report which was made against the respondent.
2.	Civil Appeal No. 66/2012	Hajji Edrisa Mutaasa and 4 others versus the Inspectorate of Government and Lyantonde District Local Government.	The appellant's application seeking court to quash the IG's report which recommended their removal from the District Service Commission was dismissed, hence the appeal.
3.	Civil Appeal No. 35/2009	American Procurement Co. Ltd. -Vs- IG and Attorney General.	The appellant had sued the IG and Attorney General seeking to recover Ug.Shs.4.6 billions but the case was dismissed for lack of merit, hence the appeal.
4.	Civil Appeal No. 6/2012	IG and Attorney General -Vs- Afric Co-operative Society Ltd.	The applicants filed an application in the High Court challenging the IG's stopping their payment by the Attorney General based on a forged consent judgment. The High Court dismissed the application and on appeal, the Court of Appeal allowed the appeal hence this appeal by the Attorney General.

APPENDIX:

D

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION



Shonubi, Musoke & Co.

Advocates, Solicitors, Company Secretaries, Trademark and
Patent Agents, Insurance Claim Consultants, Investment Consultants

Alan S. Shonubi
Peters K. Musoke
Noah E. Mwesigwa
Ezekiel Tuma
Byrd Ssebuliba

Andrew Kibaya
Moses Byaruhanga
Brian Tendo
Brian Shonubi
Brigine Kusiima
Nicholas Mwasame
Allan Kyakuwa
Hellen Nakiryowa
Rebecca Nakiranda
Naomi Byabazaire
an Mutibwa
anet Ayesigwa

Consultants: Prof. J.M.N Kakooza
Rtd. Justice David C. Porter

The Inspector General of Government
Jubilee Insurance Centre
Plot 14 Parliament Avenue
P.O. Box 1682
Kampala

Attn: Mr. David Makumbi

SM Chambers, Plot 14 Hannington Road
Tel: 256-414-233204, 230384
Fax: 256-414-230388
P.O. Box 3213 Kampala, Uganda
Email: mail@shonubimusoke.co.ug

Date: May 22, 2012

Our ref: SM/114/69/2006



RE: ALLEGED FAILURE BY MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SERVICE TO PAY PENSION BENEFITS FOR MARY SENKATUKA ASTLES

We are in receipt of your letter referenced 02/02/10 of the 18th instant by which you informed us about the pension entitlements payable to our client, Mrs. Mary Senkatuka Astles.

We are extremely grateful for your relentless efforts in pursuing the matter and making sure that the senior citizen of this country receives what she earned over the years while rendering dedicated services particularly to the Government of Uganda and the general public at large. We shall now take up the matter with the Ministry of Public Service and make sure that she receives all her dues.

Yours Faithfully,

SHONUBI, MUSOKE CO. ADVOCATES

Bs/107



MUTEESA I. QAYAT UNIVERSITY
P.O. BOX 323,
KAMPALA - UGANDA,
KIRUMBA - KAMPALA CAMPUS

I.G. DADAHA

(COMPLAINT ABOUT ILLEGAL NON PAYMENT OF GRATUITY
OF THE LATE NAKAWONGA BERNADETTE (MILK 05/01/2011)

I write to thank you for your assistance when
I brought a complaint to your office. The Ministry of
Public Service had failed to pay gratuity for the
late Nakawonga Bernadette who was my Mother and a
former teacher in Ntinda Primary School, Simukundu
District.

When I brought the complaint to your office you quickly
intervened and Public Service has paid gratuity for my
late Mother Nakawonga Bernadette.

I commend your office for helping us to get the
money

[Signature]

NDAWULA INNOCENT



Entomology Sector
Kiryati - Soroti Branch
13th - JANUARY - 2012

THE STAFF INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT,
SOROTI BRANCH.

RE: APPRECIATION LETTER.

I Kirya-Odeke Moses with the above address do here appreciate the effort of the staff of IGS involvement in my matter of Compensation claim and I have been paid part payment of 100,000 [one million].
May the Good Lord bless all of you

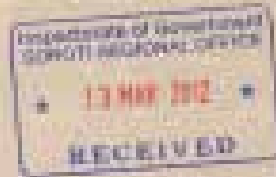
Thank you

Yours Faithfully

KIRYA-ODEKE MOSES

0753840220.

66



ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTOR
KYESE SIKOMUNYI
12th - MARCH - 2012

THE INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT
SOROTI BRANCH

RE: A LETTER OF APPRECIATION

Regarding the matter of Compensation claim of Shilling Two million seven hundred forty nine five hundred Thousand [2,749,500] I do appreciate the effort of IGG Soroti in their assistance rendered to me in the recovery. I now Acknowledge the two 2nd Installment Payments by Soroti District Local Government

1st Installment @
1,000,000 [One million]

2nd Installment @
1,749,500 [One million seven hundred
fourty nine five hundred]

I further more thank you and the Officer in Charge the file for their

All the debt
is now cleared

Thank you yours
I am fully

KIRYA-BD220-KI-
BNT/1A



Kathie S/C Local Govt
P.O Box 61,
SOROTI
12/6/2012

The I.G.G
Soroti Regional Office

Dear Sir,

RE: CASE REF NO SOT/10/02/12

Following the Complaint I lodged
in your office regarding ~~my~~ Compensation
when I was assaulted by a tax
defaulter while collecting revenue.

I am very grateful for the payment
of my Compensation worth Sh 1,580,000
(One Million, five hundred eighty thousand
five hundred and fifty only), which
I received through your efforts.

I thank you very much.


ELASH CHARLES
Parish Chief



10 the IGG,
Masau



Dimo Landingsite,
Kyanamukase S/C
Masau District
04/01/2012

REF: MSK/10/06/2011

About Byangaba Reuben,
Ass. Fisheries Officer Dima L/S.

Ousungira kunsonga eyo waggulu, nalecta oluwemulungunya ku mami eyo, kunsonga zomukozese obubi Office ze wamu nokulye engazi Mubavubi.

Oluvanyuma buwandikira CAO naye yatwale obuvun-nyizibwa era Mr. Byangaba Reuben namucussa namutwale

Mumwalo omulale era Omutoho ogwe Kaziu.

Oluwemulungunya eyo Kyenvalde nluwandikira era nga nluwibaza olubuvunanyizi bwa buwatu ngamba, era kati abavubi bali bululungi kunsonga Fisheries Officer gwe batwale tukotigama naye bulungi.

Nze Byanti Denis kumwabatwale wamu na abavubi be Dima.

[Signature]



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P.O. BOX 227 SOROTI

Tel: 0771688044
0771512679

The
Inspectorate of Government,
Soroti Regional Office
P.O. Box 146
Soroti.



Date: 23rd /05/2012

Dear Sir;

**RE: UPDATE OF THE CASE OF NON PAYMENT OF OUR RETENTION SH 1,044,201 FOR
THE CONSTRUCTION OF STAFF HOUSE IN NGARIAM H/C III**

Refer to your letter dated 16th April 2012 informing us to liaise with CAO of Katakwi District Local Gov and resolve the matter of the above money not paid.

We went to CAO, and he gave us letter dated 25th April 2012 inviting us for the meeting on 09/05/2012.

We attended that meeting where by all the heads of departments were invited, but the DHO didn't attend yet he received invitation.

In that meeting, they learned that the District Engineer was right to give the payment certificate because the order giving us did in the house due to settlement, was not our mistake, but it was due to poor design of the plan without considering the soil texture of Ngariam which had wanted design with a ground beam put in the house. The money for retention and water tank which we had not put was too little compared with the work which we did in the house.

So in that meeting they resolved that the payment must be made within one week and delivered to our office in soroti within the same week which they did within two weeks they delivered that cheq.

We thank your office of the I.O.G soroti for helping our firm to recover that payment and to prove the facts that what some officers are doing is not good. May the good Lord give you more wisdom to help the pressed?

Thanks,

CONTRACTORS ALLIANCE
COMPANY
[Signature]
P.O. Box 227, Soroti
Tel: 0771688044
E-mail: contractors_alliance@yahoo.com
Managing Director

MBABAZI LILIAN
P.O BOX 21
KYOTERA

10/MAY/2012



THE IGG,
KAMPALA

RE: UPDATE ON 13 MILLION OWED TO
MR BUTERA SAM GASHEGU

On behalf of Mr. Butera Sam Gashegu, I
(Mbabazi Lilian) would like to state that
the above mentioned amount of money
was totally cleared by Mr. Nagujje Elnah
Kasibante.

I will therefore to thank the office of
IGG for the concern in this matter.

Yours faithfully

~~Elnah~~

Mbabazi Lilian
(Daughter to Mr. Butera)



E-mail: lgwandi@upacw.co.ug

Ref: SKI/04/07/10

146

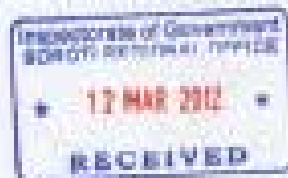
SOROTI REGIONAL OFFICE

PLOT 47, Haridas Road

P.O BOX, 346,

SOROTI UGANDA.

Pajula S.S.
P.O. BOX, 131
K. Igum / Roder
10th/02/2012



Re: My Confirmation Letter to DEO Soroti

I hereby wish to thank you for your diligent service to the Community on conflict issues.

My position now is that I have got a copy of my confirmation letter which was pinned from a newspaper + those 4 a floor of minutes no 40/97 ~~of~~ (586) of annexure II 12/90 (see copy attached). This means I was confirmed in 1997 soon after I applied for it.

My complaint still stands to the said DEO for withholding my document creating loss and time wastage. I was ~~asked~~ called back from full time studies in Kyambogo University 2002 and 2005 for lack of confirmation letter till I had to join Bugema University in-service studies 2009.

I will be grateful if you consider this plight.

Thank you

Yours faithfully

[Signature]
OWINO ALFRED
0751576827/
0771859893



TRANSLATION

Dima Landing Site
Kyanamukaka S/County
Masaka District
04/01/2012

TO IGG
Masaka

REF: MSK/10/06/2011 ABOUT BYARUGABA RESIDENT
ASSISTANT FISHERIES OFFICER DIMA LANDING SITE

Reference is made to the above matter, whereby I had complained about the above mentioned officer who was extorting money from fishermen.

After your office had written a letter to CSO (Masaka) he handled the matter and transferred Mr Byarugaba Resident to another smaller landing site of Kazira.

I take this opportunity to write to you to thank you for your diligence in assisting us. At the moment, fishermen are happy since the new Fisheries' Officer who was posted is doing his job well.

Signed

BYENSI DENI

On behalf of Residents and Fishermen.



Bulando LC 1
Bulando-Kayija
Buwunga Sub-County
20/01/2012

IGG
Masaka



COMPLAINT ABOUT BUWUNGA POLICE
AND GRADE II MAGISTRATE BUWUNGA MASAKA
(MSK/05/10/2011)

I write to thank you for your assistance when I brought a complaint to your office. The Grade II Magistrate Buwunga Masaka had connived with a Police Officer Buwunga called Willy and arrested me and took my bicycle as bond.

When I reported the matter to your office you quickly intervened and my bicycle was returned to me without any other condition. In December 2011, the Magistrate dismissed the case where I was wrongly accused.

I commend your office for acting very fast and saving me from injustice.

28ayunga Jamada
JAMADA SSENTONGA



INTEGRITY AMBASSADORS CLUB
UTC - KICHWAMBA

28th MAY 2012

TO:
THE INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT,
THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION AND PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION
JUBILEE INSURANCE AVENUE
PLOT 14, PARLIAMENT AVENUE
P.O BOX 1882,
KAMPALA (U)

*Head Parliamentary Reps Club
This should be report for your next report
27/06/2012*

Dear Sir,

RE: APPRECIATION

Integrity ambassadors UTC - Kichwamba wish to extend their sincere gratitude to the office of the Director of Education and Prevention of Corruption Inspectorate of Government.

We as members of the club and the college community at large have benefited so much from the activities you have sponsored since they help us to fight corruption and its evils. With appreciation we hope for your continued support to our programmes.

Yours faithfully,

Signature

GAMBAMAZIMA TIMOTHY
CLUB CHAIRPERSON



AFRICA CHALLENGE FOUNDATION

Seeing the Unseen, Doing the Undone

Plot 2 Block 5, 5773 Upper Kampala Road, Plot 2 Block 5, 5773 Upper Kampala Road

Tel: +256 312 272207 Email: info@acfd.org Website: www.acfd.org

27/02/2012

The Inspector General of Government
Republic of Uganda

Cc: Director Education and Prevention of Corruption
IGG's Office



Appreciation for your support and participation in the 2011 Annual National Integrity and Public Service Awards.

We wish to extend our appreciation and thanks to you and your staff for the technical and moral aid assistance offered during the preparation and hosting of the above program. Your financial assistance was a big push to the process and eventually the conference. Your acceptance and eventual participation in the conference as Guest Speaker became a remarkable contribution to the learning discussions of the day and made it possible for the conference and Awards ceremony to successfully take place.

In particular, we appreciate the work of Mr. J. Rwenzira, the Director for Education and Prevention of Corruption for his continued technical and moral support to our work which has resulted into a helpful relationship that we always enjoy with your office.

We further request you for an annual formal partnership in the same program, under your corporate social responsibility. This would boost the program and bring the Bank closer to the people.

We have attached a report of the conference and the awards ceremony and a brochure with information about us and the work we are doing.

We look forward to the opportunity of working together even this year and the years to follow.

Thank you.

Yours in service to our nation,

Ivan Atuyambe
Team Leader
0782 324764
0714 324764

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