THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT

BI- ANNUAL INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE REPORT TO PARLIAMENT

JULY – DECEMBER 2020

INSPECTORATE
OF GOVERNMENT

VISION

A just and corruption free Uganda.

MISSION

To promote good governance through prevention of corruption, enforcement of the law and citizens' engagement.

MANDATE

Promoting just Utilization of Public Resources.

CUSTOMER VALUE PROPOSITION

IG Undertakes to promote distributive justice and Administrative justice to all People

VALUES

1. Integrity
2. Professionalism
3. Teamwork
4. Innovativesness
5. Impartiality
6. Gender Equality & Equity

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THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
Our Ref. IG/C.12

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Zero Tolerance to Corruption

INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT

14th June 2021

Rt. Hon. Jacob L. Oulanyah
Speaker
Parliament of the Republic of Uganda
Parliament House
KAMPALA

Honourable Speaker

THE INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT'S REPORT TO PARLIAMENT: JULY – DECEMBER 2020

In accordance with Article 231 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995, I have the honour to submit to you the 44th Report of the Inspectorate of Government, covering the activities of the Inspectorate for the period July to December 2020.

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

Yours faithfully

F. Mariam Wangadya
DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF GOVERNMENT

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

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACCA - Association of Chartered Certified Accountants
ACCORD - Action for Community Organization, Rehabilitation and Accountability
ADR - Alternative Dispute Resolutions
Anti-Corruption
ASSIP - Accountability sector and strategic investment plan
CAO - Chief Administrative Officer
CMGs - Community Monitoring Groups
CPA - Certified Public Accountants
CPC - Community procurement Committee
CPMCs - Community Project Management Committees
CRETA - Citizens Responsibility to Enhance Transparency and
CSO - Civil Society Organization
CTs - Community trainers
DAC - Directorate of Anti-Corruption
DANIDA - Danish International Development Agency
DEI - Directorate for Ethics and Integrity
DIGG - Deputy Inspector General of Government
DLA - Directorate of Legal Affairs
DLC - Directorate of Leadership Code
DLG - District Local Government
DOA - Directorate of Ombudsman Affairs/IG
DPRM - Directorate of Project, Risk Monitoring and control
DRDIP - Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project
DREA - Directorate of Research, Education and Advocacy/IG
DSI - Directorate of Special Investigations
EU - European Union
EU-JAR - European Union - Justice and Accountability Sector Reform
FBOs - Faith Based organizations
FM - Frequency Module
FY - Financial Year
GHM - Grievance Handling Mechanism
GIZ - Deutsche Gasellsschaft fur Internationale
GLS - Global Leadership Summit
GOU - Government of Uganda
IG - Inspectorate of Government
IGG - Inspector General of Government
IG-ODS - Inspectorate of Government-Online Declaration System
IHISP - Improved household income support
III - Information and Internal Inspection/IG
IRCU - Inter-Religious Council of Uganda
JLOS - Justice, Law and Order Sector
KCCA - Kampala Capital City Authority
LC - Local Council
LGs - Local Governments
LIPW - Labour intensive public works

MDAs - Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MGLSD - Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MIS - Management information System
MoFPED - Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic
MoH - Ministry of Health
MOLG - Ministry of Local Government
MOU - Memorandum of Understanding
NCS - National Council of sports
NDO - NUSAF Desk Officer
NDP - National Development Plan
NEMA - National Environment Management Authority
NIN - National Identification Number
NIRA - National Identification and Registration Authority
NUSAF - Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
ODPP - Office of Director of Public Prosecutions
OPM - Office of the Prime Minister
SP&IR - Strategic Partnership and International Relations
PPDA - Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets
PS - Permanent Secretary
PSC - Public Service Commission
RDC - Resident District Officer
SEC/IG - Secretary Inspectorate of Government
SOPS - Standard Operating Procedures
SOWIPA - South Western Institute for Policy and Advocacy
STAAC - Strengthening Transparency, Accountability and
TAAC - Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption
TV - Television
UGX - Ugandan Shillings
UNCAC - United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNRA - Uganda National Roads Authority
URA - Uganda Revenue Authority
VRF - Village Revolving fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Inspectorate of Government is the national and Constitutional Anti-Corruption institution mandated to investigate and prosecute cases of corruption, abuse of office and authority, enforce the Leadership Code Act, undertake public awareness programmes on corruption and perform the Ombudsman function in Uganda. In accordance with Article 231 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995, the Inspectorate of Government (IG) shall submit to Parliament of Uganda a report on the performance of its functions, making such recommendations as it considers necessary and containing such information as Parliament may require. This is the 44th report covering the period July – December 2020.

Summary of Achievements

Complaints Registration and Case Sanctioning:

The Inspectorate of Government receives complaints from the public and other stakeholders at Head Office and the 16 Regional offices across the country. During the period July-December 2020, the IG received 763 Corruption, Ombudsman and Leadership Code complaints aggregated as follows; men 511 (67%), women 107 (14%), anonymous 131W (17%) and both men and women (groups) 14 (2%). A total of 524 complaints were investigated and completed.

Investigation of Corruption in Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs):

The IG conducts corruption investigations which act as a strong deterrent against corruption, helping to reduce incentive to commit corruption crime. The IG created the Directorate of Special Investigations to investigate organized, syndicated and high profile cases of corruption of a value in excess of UGX 1 Billion shillings.

During the period Five (5) grand corruption cases were investigated to conclusion out of a target of six (6) representing an achievement rate of 83.3%. The performance level was attributed to the limited fieldwork due to Covid-19 SOPs. The investigations involved sum of UGX 95.89 billion and UGX 1.072 billion was recommended for recovery. Some of the institutions investigated included Ministry of Local Government, UNRA, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development among others. The investigations recommended the recovery of UGX 1.072billion, of which UGX 1.389bn was recovered and deposited into the IG Asset Recovery Account.

Investigation of Corruption Cases in Local Governments:

The investigations in Local Government is carried out by the 16 IG Regional Offices namely; Arua, Fort Portal, Gulu, Hoima, Jinja, Kabale, Kampala, Lira, Masaka, Mbale, Mbarara, Moroto, Moyo, Mukono, Soroti and Tororo.

During the period a total of 453 corruption cases in Local Governments were investigated against the planned target of 250. The investigations revealed that the major corruption offences were abuse of office 178 (39.3%), Embezzlement 68 (15%), Misappropriation of Public Funds 61 (13%), Causing Financial Loss 39 (8.6%) and Forgery 34 (7.5%). These investigations led to recommendation of recovery of Ugx 1.365billion, 257 public officials were

forwarded to relevant authorities for administrative sanctions and prosecution of 5 public officials.

Furthermore, the IG followed-up recommendations made during investigations of corruption allegations that resulted into recovery of UGX 1.015 Billion, dismissal of 12 public officials from service, 6 interdicted, 25 were reprimanded and 34 forwarded to their respective Service Commissions for administrative sanctions.

Prosecution of corruption cases in courts of law:

The IG carries out prosecution of corruption cases arising from investigations conducted. This is intended to deter public official from indulging in corrupt practices and also make it more risky. In addition the IG responded to the cases brought against it by concerned parties in the courts of law. The IG has also strengthened the prosecution-led investigation strategy in order to foster effective evidence gathering and prosecution of cases. Furthermore, the IG is implementing the Plea Bargain and Strong sanctions against offenders including termination of employment.

During the period the IG concluded prosecution of 23 (76.7%) corruption cases. The prosecutions cases resulted into 10 convictions, 5 acquittals, 7 cases were withdrawn and 1 case abated. In addition, 2 (33.3%) Judicial Reviews were concluded, all in favor of the Inspectorate of Government.

Asset Recovery by IG:

Asset recovery is one of the tools the IG uses to make corruption more risky and also prevent public officials from illicit enrichment and accumulation of un-explained wealth. The IG has been engaged in among other things the enforcement of Court orders for the recovery of property based on convictions and the enforcement of the recovery of property from IG orders.

During the period, the IG stepped up its effort to recover funds stolen by public officials with the recovery of UGX 1.389 billion out of UGX 3.195 billion recommended for recovery representing recovery rate of 43.36% during the half year.

Investigations of Maladministration and Injustices in Public Office (Ombudsman Function)

The Inspectorate of Government resolves maladministration and issues of administrative injustices through carrying out system reviews, investigation and referring cases to other relevant bodies in government institutions for further management

During the period a total of 231 (74.8%) Ombudsman cases out of half-year target of 309 were resolved in MDALGs. These cases were categorized as follows; 40.8% mismanagement, 22.5% non-payments of salaries, gratuity and 22.5% employment disputes. In addition, the IG completed one systemic investigation into the payment of gratuities to former employees by the National Council of Sports (NCS).

Verification of Leaders' Declarations and investigation of breaches of the Leadership Code of Conduct

Throughout the period the IG compiled a list of leaders, trained Focal Persons in MDALGs and created awareness for the forthcoming declaration period of March 2021.

During the period the IG verified and concluded 282 Leaders' declarations out of the planned target of 168 representing a completion rate of 167.9%. The high performance level arose from the use of desk verifications in order to minimize the impact of COVID-19 pandemic. The findings from the verifications conducted revealed that all the 282 leaders whose declarations were verified had their income, assets and liabilities in line with their known source of

income. In addition, 4 (30.8%) investigations in breaches were concluded against the target of 13. Arising from the investigations into breaches, one Leader was referred to URA for tax audit.

Public Education and Outreach programmes

During the period the IG organized 5 workshops for leaders in local governments and MDAs, aired out radio spot messages on selected Radio Stations and also conducted Radio Programmes. The activities were carried out to create awareness, enlist public support in the fight against corruption, communicate IG strategies, actions and provide feedback to stakeholders. Furthermore, the IG in collaboration with DEI, PPDA and OAG partnered with Inter Religious Council of Uganda, Global Leadership Summit Uganda and WIZARTS Foundation and implemented an advocacy action plan that was developed at the joint retreat that was held in September 2020.

The IG also concluded the National Integrity Survey and findings will be disseminated during the next reporting period. The survey generated empirical information that will be used by MDALG/s, CSOs and Development Partners to develop strategies for promotion of good governance.

Strengthening Transparency and Accountability in Government Projects

The IG is implementing Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption (TAAC) as one of the Project components of NUSAF3 and DRDIP projects in the East, North East, North, West Nile and some parts of Bunyoro region. This project component aims at engaging citizens in the fight against corruption and bad governance in those particular projects. Citizens have been sensitized on their constitutional rights to demand for accountability, report corruption and bad governance cases to the IG. TAAC was later rolled out to cover even non NUSAF areas.

During the period IG continued to formulate and train Community Monitoring Group members in the country. A total of 4900 citizens were trained to monitor projects during the reporting period and 812 projects inspected. This was done with the support of the World Bank and DANIDA. The CMGs formed enhanced citizen engagement in monitoring Government service delivery in order to strengthen transparency, accountability and Anti-corruption.

Public Awareness through the media

The IG has continued to engage media houses countrywide through news print, radios, television to sensitize the local communities on Anti-Corruption and ombudsman matters.

Constraints and Challenges facing the IG

While progress has been made in the past in promoting good governance and combating corruption, several constraints still remain and these include:

Inadequate skills to fight corruption and maladministration in the public sector: Over the years, the prevalence and complexity of corruption in Uganda has increased and is of particular concern to the entire nation. While corruption was previously limited to favors and bribes between a few officials, it now encompasses grand syndicated corruption where controls are deliberately circumvented in a systematic way, involving networks of corrupt officials from different MDALGs and the private sector. However, the IG has not developed adequate capacity to effectively deal with the current forms of corruption and maladministration. There is lack of advanced equipment, forensic team, specialized staff such as engineers, valuers and quantity surveyors and skills to conduct assets tracing, verification, financial profiling and lifestyle audits.

Gaps in the Legal Framework for combating corruption

Although Uganda has enacted several anti-corruption laws there exists gaps in these laws which hinder the effective fight against corruption. For example the Leadership Code Act lacks provisions for leaders to declare wealth of their children, spouses and dependents. In addition Uganda is still in the process of enacting a law on recovery of proceeds of crime, forfeiture of assets and management of recovered assets.

Non-implementation of IG recommendations

Upon completion of investigations, the IG issues a number of recommendations. However, there has been low implementation of these recommendations leading to the matters remaining unresolved.

Scaling down of Prosecutions

The IG has had to scale down on prosecution work due to the low activity in the Judiciary because of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Directorate of Legal Affairs can only appear for plea-taking and many cases are still waiting to get hearings. Solutions are still being discussed with the Judiciary key among which is video conferencing but until then prosecution activities remain limited in IG.

Limited Public engagements and sensitization:

Public engagements have been the most affected area in the IG work due to the need for social distancing measures that make it practically impossible to have physical public engagements. The IG has therefore resolved to sensitize masses using Radios, TVs and the Social Media handles.

Inspectorate of Government restructuring

The IG is going through restructuring which has expanded the structure of the Regional Offices to effectively combat corruption and maladministration in local governments. However, GoU has not provided the required funding to cover costs of implementing the new structure.

Funding shortfalls.

Over the past three financial years, the IG has been receiving approximately 3.5Bn annually from the EU-JAR program to support a number of initiatives in IG including the implementation of the Leadership Code Act, investigation of high profile cases and research among others. This funding however is expected to end at close of the current Financial Year, which will create a big funding gap in implementation of IG activities.

Recommendations

Amend the Leadership Code

The Directorate of Ethics and Integrity should initiate the amendment of the Leadership Code Act to address the lop holes that arose from its recent amendment.

Introduction of ethics and integrity at an early stage

The Directorate of Ethics and Integrity should work with the Ministry of Education and Sports to develop a curriculum that impacts ethical values among young people starting at the Primary School level.

Increased supervision and performance reviews for public servants

The Ministry of Public Service and Anti-Corruption Agencies need to design and implement systems that will enable close supervision of employees. Proper and regular performance appraisals that include measurement of ethics and integrity of the staff need to be put in place.

Increase funding to the IG

Parliament of Uganda should increase funding to the IG to be able to conduct criminal sessions in the areas where cases originate from; this ensures faster disposal of cases and communities directly appreciate government efforts to combat corruption. Also more funding is needed to procure modern investigation equipment, vehicles, continuous Legal Education/training for all prosecutors and investigators to keep up to date with new methods of investigation and prosecution of corruption.

Appoint more Judges in Court of Appeal

That Government should appoint and deploy more judges to the Court of Appeal since it handles all Constitutional matters as well as any other civil, criminal and election appeals. Also more judicial officers should be deployed at the Anti-Corruption Division to increase efficiency and fasten disposal of cases.

Update of public information

All Accounting Officers for Ministries Departments Agencies and Local Governments should ensure that public information and records are always updated which will enable accuracy of data and obtaining of credible information.

Future Plans

The IG plans to follow a three pronged approach in the fight against corruption; deterrence (investigations, prosecutions and assets recovery), prevention and sensitization of the public. These approaches will result into considerable success and it's anticipated that a number of public officers will be prosecuted, illicitly acquired assets recovered, increased participation of the public in combating corruption and improvement in the level of integrity. The IG will specifically do the following;

a. Automate processes and systems and increase use of technology to expedite investigations and prosecution of corruption cases.

b. Partnering and collaborating with other stakeholders to harness synergies in the fight against corruption.

c. Hire experts to support the institution where there is lack of capacity.

d. Implement the revised IG performance management system and competency Frameworks.

e. Initiate the review of current legislation under which the IG operates in order to close some gaps that affect efficient implementation of the IG mandate.

CHAPTER: 1
BACKGROUND

1.1 CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE TO SUBMIT PERFORMANCE REPORT TO PARLIAMENT

The Inspectorate of Government (IG) is constitutionally and statutorily obligated to submit to Parliament a report of the performance of its functions wherein it makes the necessary recommendations and contains information that Parliament may require (Article 231(1) of the Constitution and Section 29(1) of the Inspectorate of Government Act 2002). The IG therefore is required to submit to Parliament at least once in every six months, a report on the performance of its functions and making recommendations which the office considers necessary for the efficient performance of public institutions. This is the 44th report of the IG to Parliament which gives a summary of the performance of the Inspectorate for the period July – December 2020.

1.2 FUNCTIONS OF THE INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT

The functions of the Inspectorate of Government as spelt out in Article 225 of the Constitution of Uganda and Section 8(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 the office, in particular, through any media or other means it considers appropriate.

1.3 GENERAL POWERS OF THE INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT

The general powers of the Inspectorate are laid down in section 12 of the Inspectorate of Government Act and include: Authority by IG officers to investigate allegations of corruption, abuse of office, maladministration and breach of the leadership code of conduct.

The Inspectorate also, has powers 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. These powers are powers to investigate or cause investigations, arrest or cause arrest, prosecute or cause prosecution in respect of cases involving corruption, abuse of authority

or of public office, maladministration and breach of the leadership code of conduct. The Inspector General of Government (IGG) may also, during the course of his or her duties or as a consequence of his or her findings, make such orders and give such directions as are necessary and appropriate in the circumstances.

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 jurisdiction of the IG has also been expanded by the Anti- corruption Act 2009 to include the Private Sector.

The IG is independent in the performance of its functions and shall not be subject to the direction or control of any person or authority and shall only be responsible to Parliament.

1.6 STRATEGIES AND INTERVENTIONS USED BY THE INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT

The IG has robust strategies and interventions to address corruption and maladministration. Some of the key strategies and interventions are:

1. Investigate and prosecute high profile/ syndicate and other corruption allegations in high spending/risks entities.
2. Conduct Anti-corruption and integrity enhancement initiatives in collaboration with State and Non-Sate actors across the country.
3. Carryout reviews/examination of systems, procedures and practices of high corruption risks entities in order to prevent corruption from occurring.
4. Recruit and carryout specialized and other capacity building initiatives for Anti-Corruption Agencies to enhance their skills to address changing trends of corruption.
5. Conduct survey/research on corruption, public perceptions and attitude towards corruption and generate empirical data to inform Anti-Corruption initiatives.
6. Mainstream Anti-Corruption initiative (transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption- TAAC) initiative in all MDA Plans, Projects/Programmes.
7. Strengthen Regional Offices through training and capacity building initiatives and provision of resources to enable them eliminate corruption at grassroots level which is an obstacle to access to services by vulnerable groups such as the Elders, Women, Youths and Persons with Disabilities.
8. Recover proceeds of corruption, illicit enrichment and un-explained wealth.
9. Improve the quality of verifications in order to prevent or combat corruption and identify illicitly amassed wealth by public officials.
10. Emphasize Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms to manage Ombudsman complaints and Support Ministries, Departments Agencies and Local Governments (MDALGs) to strengthen Internal Complaints Handling Mechanisms.
11. Build capacity of staff of IG to effectively deal with corruption, maladministration and administrative injustice.

1.7 ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE OF THE INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT

The Leadership of the Inspectorate of Government is provided for under Article 223 of the Constitution. It is comprised of; the Inspector General of Government (IGG) and two Deputy Inspectors General of Government (DIGGs). The Inspector General of Government and the Deputies 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 strategic implementation of its functions and objectives, the Inspectorate of Government is structured into seven Directorates and two Divisions. The functions of each of these are outlined as below:

The Directorate of Finance and Administration (F & A)

- Responsible staff recruitment and welfare
- Procurement of works, goods and services
- Facilitation of staff in performance of their duties
- Management of staff emoluments, entitlements and welfare
- Staff performance appraisal
- Preparation of budget and policy statements
- Organize training of staff in various skills.

The Directorate of Special Investigations (DSI)

- Investigates complex high profile cases of corruption.
- Carries out arrests

The Directorate of Research, Education and Advocacy (DREA)

- Advocacy, Education and Capacity Building
- Research and Knowledge Management

The Directorate of Legal Affairs (DLA)

- Renders Legal advice to IG
- Prosecutions
- Civil litigation
- Supporting Investigations

The Directorate of Leadership Code (DLC)

- Leadership Code enforcement
- Investigations and verification of declarations

The Directorate of Anti-Corruption (DAC)

- Represents IG at Regional level
- Carries out investigations in Local Governments

The Directorate of Ombudsman Affairs (DOA)

- Ombudsman Investigations
- Policy & Systemic Interventions

The Directorate of Project Risk Monitoring and Control (DPRMC)

- Monitoring & Inspection of Government and Donor funded Projects
- Investigations into corruption in government and donor projects

The Division of Internal Inspection and Information (III)

- Vetting of staff to be recruited by IG and other Government Institutions.
- Curtailing of possible corruption among IG staff
- Intelligence gathering and Investigations

The Division of Strategic Partnership and International Relations (SP& IR)

- Responsible for strategic partnerships and International Relations

1.8 INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT REGIONAL OFFICES

Pursuant to the provisions of article 228 of the constitution, the Inspectorate has so far established sixteen (16) regional offices. The regional offices are structured to perform the functions of the inspectorate and are spread over the country as follows:

Table I: Coverage of IG Regional Offices

S/N	Regional Office	Districts
1	**Gulu Regional Office**	Gulu District
		Pader District
		Nwoya District
		Agago District
		Kitgum District
		Lamwo District
		Amuru District
		Omoro District
2.	**Arua Regional office**	Arua District
		Nebbi District
		Zombo District
		Koboko District
		Maracha District
		Madi-okollo District
		Pakwach District
3.	**Mbale Regional office**	Mbale District
		Sironko District
		Kapchorwa District
		Kween District
		Bukwo District
		Bulambuli District
		Butebo District
		Budaka District
		Kibuku District
		Pallisa District
4.	**Soroti Regional office**	Soroti District
		Bukedea District
		Kumi District
		Amuria District
		Kaberamaido District
		Katakwi District
		Ngora District
		Serere District
		Kapelebyong District
5.	**Jinja Regional office**	Jinja District
		Iganga District
		Namutumba District
		Mayuge District
		Kamuli District
		Bugiri District
		Buyende District
		Luuka District
		Namayingo District
		Kaliro District
		Bugweri District

S/N	Regional Office	Districts
6.	**Masaka Regional office**	Masaka District
		Rakai District
		Kyotera District
		Kalangala District
		Lyatonde District
		Lwengo District
		Kalungu District
		Bukomansimbi District
		Sembabule District
7.	**Mbarara Regional office**	Mbarara District
		Ntungamo District
		Isingiro District
		Kiruhura District
		Ibanda District
		Bushenyi District
		Buhweju District
		Rubirizi District
		Sheema District
		Mitooma District
		Rwampara District
		Kazo District
8.	**Kampala Regional office**	KCCA and all its Divisions
		Mpigi District
		Mubende District
		Mityana District
		Kassanda District
		Gomba District
		Butambala District
		Wakiso District
9.	**Mukono Regional office**	Mukono District
		Buikwe District
		Buvuma District
		Kayunga District
		Nakasongola District
		Nakaseke District
		Luwero District
10.	**Moroto Regional office**	Moroto District
		Nakapiripirit District
		Kaabong District
		Napak District
		Kotido District
		Amudat District
		Abim District
		Nabilatuk District
		Karenga District
11.	**Moyo Regional office**	Moyo District
		Adjumani District
		Yumbe District
		Obongi District

S/N	Regional Office	Districts
12.	**Fort Portal Regional office**	Kabarole District
		Bunyangabu District
		Kamwenge District
		Kasese District
		Bundibugyo District
		Kyenjojo District
		Kyegegwa District
		Ntoroko District
		Kitagwenda District
13.	**Lira Regional office**	Lira District
		Apac District
		Oyam District
		Alebtong District
		Amolatar District
		Kole District
		Dokolo District
		Otuke District
		Kwania District
14.	**Hoima Regional office**	Hoima District
		Kyankwanzi District
		Kiboga District
		Masindi District
		Buliisa District
		Kiryandongo District
		Kikuube District
		Kagadi District
		Kibaale District
15.	**Kabale Regional office**	Kabale District
		Rukiga District
		Rubanda District
		Kanungu District
		Kisoro District
		Rukungiri District
16.	**Tororo Regional office**	Tororo District
		Butaleja District
		Busia District
		Manafwa District
		Bududa District
		Namisindwa District

CHAPTER: 2

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANTI – CORRUPTION FUNCTION

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Corruption in Uganda continues to be a major concern to the citizenry and is seen as one of the greatest obstacles to the country's economic development. Corruption affects a wide range of sectors and government institutions, therefore, there is needs for a sound public financial management system, to ensure public funds are spent wisely and leakages are avoided. As the number of grand corruption cases investigated has increased, public officials are devising new ways to avoid detection. Corruption cases involving colossal sums of funds often involve acts of syndicate, in which different public officials in different MDAs or at different levels within a given MDA collude to embezzle public funds. For the implementation of the Anti-Corruption function the IG continues to use both Preventive and Enforcement measures. Enforcement measures include; conducting investigations where commission of any offence under the Anti-Corruption 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 may also be recommended to the supervisors of public officers and monies lost or embezzled recovered from the culprits. Assets may also 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.

2.1 INVESTIGATION OF CORRUPTION IN MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES (MDAS)

The mandate of the Inspectorate of Government is to promote just utilization of public resources. This was derived from the functions enshrined in Chapter 13, Article 225 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995 that empowers the Inspector General of Government 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.

During the period under review, 19 high profile cases were investigated and completed. Below is a brief of some of the high profile cases that were investigated and completed.

Investigations into UGX 83,230,000= paid to the Under Secretary in the Ministry of Local Government

The former Under Secretary Finance and Administration (US/F&A) in the Ministry of Local Government (MOLG) was investigated for alleged corruption and embezzlement of funds during the FY 2014/15.

Investigations established that during the F/Y 2014/2015, UGX 83,230,000= was advanced to the Under Secretary for official activities. The funds were paid to her personal Bank account in Barclays Bank. Out of UGX 83,230,080= advanced to the Under Secretary, UGX 41,265,000= was for field visits to familiarize with Local Governments and monitoring visits to establish value for money for activities being implemented by

the Ministry. This money was not accounted for by the former Under Secretary. It was recommended that the Under Secretary refunds UGX. 41,265,500= which she did not account for.

Alleged Corruption and Mismanagement of Funds in Ministry of Local Government - Urban Inspector

The Inspectorate of Government investigated an allegation of corruption and diversion of public funds in the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG). Funds were paid to personal accounts of employees of MoLG for planned activities but the funds were not accounted for but embezzled and activities not implemented. The Urban Inspector MoLG was one of such employees who received UGX 233,404,000/= but did not utilize the funds for the intended purpose.

Investigations revealed that the Urban Inspector did not account for a total sum of UGX 117,867,000/= advanced to him to conduct various activities that included; Stakeholder Workshop for Urban Councils, monitoring and inspection, Follow up activities, dissemination and follow up on the implementation of guidelines for procurement of management services for public vehicle parking and to undertake the orientation of Kabwohe-Itendero Town Council on the proposed bye-law titled "The Local Business Levy Bye-law".

It was therefore recommended that the Urban Inspector refunds a sum of UGX 117,867,000/= which was falsely accounted for and he be submitted to the Public Service Commission for appropriate disciplinary action.

Alleged Corruption and Mismanagement of Funds by a Research Officer, Ministry of Local Government

The Inspectorate of Government investigated an allegations that the Research Officer at Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) in the Financial Year (FY) 2014/015 was advanced a total of UGX 803,983,000/= to conduct various official activities but provided falsified the accountabilities.

Investigations established that the Research officer was advanced a total of UGX 883,837,500/= to conduct various official activities and he failed to provide accountability for UGX100,572,000. It was therefore recommended that the PS MoLG ensures that the Research Officer MoLG, refunds a total of UGX 100,572,000/= to the Inspectorate of Government Asset Recovery Account at Bank of Uganda and submits the Research Officer to the Public Service Commission (PSC) for appropriate disciplinary action.

Alleged Creation of Land Tittles in National Wetlands for purposes of Fraudulent Compensation claims from UNRA

The Commission of Inquiry report on allegations of mismanagement, abuse of office and corrupt practices in the Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) revealed that;

(i) There was creation of land titles in national wetlands for purposes of fraudulent claims for compensation from UNRA on the Kampala – Entebbe Expressway Project.

(ii) After the coordinates for the Kampala – Entebbe Expressway had been established, land comprised in Busiro FRV 461 Folio 25 Block 333 plot 882 measuring 80 hectares was transferred from David Lumunye to Musa Sempebwa vide instrument No. 480216. There was a wide disparity between the amount of compensation and the market values applied to land in the area. Mr. Sempebwa was compensated for 6.863 acres of land

affected by the road at a sum of UGX 1,249,066,000 through Equity Bank A/C 1002100006509.

(iv) The land referred to above is a wetland and the Commission discovered that, UNRA was using the said land with a permit from NEMA yet Mr. Sempebwa was paid full market value for the same land.

Investigations into the matter pointed to several irregularities which was expropriated for construction of the Kampala - Entebbe Expressway project. It was established that the registered proprietor of the land was paid UGX 1,249,066,000 for the expropriated land which he had irregularly acquired.

It was therefore recommended that Mr. Sempebwa be granted his request to refund to the Inspectorate of Government UGX 1,249,066,000 he 'fraudulently' received from UNRA. He handed over his land tittles to the IG as a form of commitment and so far shs.140,000,000= has been recovered.

Alleged embezzlement of funds in the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

The Inspectorate of Government investigated an allegation of abuse of office at the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD). The specific allegations were that:

i. There was theft of funds meant for the International Scouts Centenary Jamboree (ISCJ) Uganda 2015, by officials of the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development.

ii. The former Permanent Secretary and the Under Secretary, MGLSD used UGX.9 billion drawn from the Ministry's budget for the FY 2015/2016 presumably on Jamboree activities.

iii. The former Permanent Secretary expended funds released for the Jamboree on irregular transactions and fictitious payments which were not part of the approved budget and that the signature of Mr. Mpuuga on an accountability of UGX.35,600,000= was forged.

iv. That one Mrs. Kategaya received a lot of funding from the former Permanent Secretary and intimidated the leadership of Uganda Scouts Association to give her an extra Ush.4 million to facilitate the accreditation team at Kaazi.

Investigations established that funds were paid to a number of officials who did not

provide the accountabilities as indicated below:

No.	Name & Designation	Amount advanced	Amount recommended for recovery
1.	Under Secretary MGLSD	276,589,000	158,716,250
2.	Assistant Commissioner Culture, MGLSD	99,460,000	75,750,000
3.	Assistant Commissioner Youth Affairs, MGLSD	96,850,000	44,450,000
4.	Senior Administrative Officer, UVRI	124,655,000	62,309,000
5.	Information Officer, Min. ICT	50,000,000	38,810,000
6.	Senior Youth Officer, MGLSD	102,643,000	23,830,000
7.	Principal Mechanical Engineer, MoW&T	59,428,000	16,930,000
8.	Public Administrator, Office of President	41,920,000	15,356,000
9.	Senior Assistant Secretary, MOH	51,455,000	11,925,000
10.	Principal Ntawo Youth Training Centre, MGLSD	50, 375,000	7,479,000
11.	Assistant Commissioner Police	28,932,000	3,488,000
	TOTAL	**1,096,232,000**	**459,043,250**

There was no evidence to indicate that the former PS used the money for wrong transactions. Furthermore, the funds meant for Scouts Jamboree activities were paid into the ISO bank account held at Crane bank and there was no evidence of the former PS giving Ms. Kategaya any money out of the UGX.4,000,000,000 meant for the Scouts Jamboree.

It was recommended that the UGX. 459,043,250 be recovered from the various officers within 60 days. At the time of reporting, UGX.28,855,000= had been recovered.

2.2 CORRUPTION INVESTIGATIONS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

The mandate of investigations in Local governments is implemented by the Directorate of Anti-corruption and is derived from the following IG strategic objectives:

- Improving efficiency and effectiveness in preventing, detecting and eliminating corruption.
- Leverage the ombudsman role to embed adherence to the rule of law and principles of natural justice in administration.

In line with the above objectives, the directorate is responsible for investigating corruption cases in Local governments, investigating or resolving ombudsman cases in local Governments and following up implementation of IG recommendations in Local Governments.

During the period a total of 453 corruption complaints were concluded, corruption investigations in Local government led to prosecution of 5 persons, administrative actions on 257 officials and recommendation of recovery of UGX1.365 billion.

Below is a summary of some of the cases investigated and concluded;

2.2.1 Alleged abuse of office and causing financial loss by the Secretary District Land Board, Kapchorwa District

The Inspectorate of Government investigated an allegation that whereas Kapchorwa District Land Board (DLB) had allocated land at Kawowo Sub County to Tororo Cement Industries Ltd at a premium of UGX.400,000,000= for an initial period of 5 years extendable to 49 years, the Secretary District Land Board changed the terms of offer without authority of the DLB.

Investigations established that:

i. Tororo Cement Industries Ltd applied for amalgamation of land titles for land situated in Kawowo Sub County and the DLB approved the amalgamation upon payment of premium and ground rent. The lease was for an initial period of 5 years and an extension to 49 years, rent for the first 5 years as UGX 250,000/= per acre per annum and premium of UGX 400,000,000/=. The total amount payable was UGX 425,830,255/=.

ii. In another lease offer for the same land, the Secretary DLB communicated that the lease was for an initial period of 49 years and an extension to 99 years. He also indicated that the rent for the first 1 year was UGX 25,000,000/= and premium was of UGX 45,000,000/=. The total amount payable was UGX 70,802,500/=.

iii. Tororo Cement Industries Ltd paid UGX 70,802,500/= to Kapchorwa Local Government account and subsequently, a lease deed was signed between Kapchorwa District Local Government and Tororo Cement Industries Ltd.

iv. The Secretary changed the lease offer without engaging the Government Valuer to determine the value of the land.

In view of the above findings, it was recommended that the Secretary be submitted to the District Service Commission for appropriate disciplinary action for determining ground rent and premium fees on land matters without the involvement of the Chief Government Valuer.

2.2.2 Alleged utterance of false documents by the Finance Director, National Environment Management Authority

The Inspectorate of Government investigated an allegation that the Director, Finance at the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) uttered false Bachelor of Commerce degree purportedly issued from Makerere University to secure employment in the Public Service.

Investigations established that in June 2016, NEMA advertised the position of Finance Manager and Mr. Rwera applied for it and it was offered to him for a contract period of five years effective 1st January 2017. However it was revealed that the academic documents he used were forged.

The IG directed that NEMA takes administrative action on the Manager Finance, NEMA for using a forged academic documents to secure employment with NEMA.

2.2.3 Alleged levying of irregular charges by the Kasese Municipal Council Inspector of Schools

The Inspectorate of Government investigated an allegation of levying of irregular charges by the Inspector of Schools, Kasese Municipal Council. The said Inspector of Schools charged UGX 4,000 for a copy of Form X per pupil and yet these forms were supposed to be generated from the system by the Head teachers free of charge. It was also alleged that she charged UGX 4,000 for an identity card per pupil and yet she did not issue any receipts.

Investigations established that the Inspector of Schools engaged in misconduct by

irregularly collecting money from schools and failing to receipt or account for it. She contravened Sections (F-a) 7 and (F-s) 2(d) of the Uganda Public Service Standing Orders, 2010 which require all public officers to perform their duties with integrity and prohibits misconduct respectively.

The IG directed Kasese Municipal Council to put in place measures to streamline the process of handling fees levied on P.L.E candidates for Form X, passport photos and Identity cards and ensure that such money if collected, is properly accounted for.

The IG directed that the Inspector of Schools, Kasese Municipality be submitted to the District Service Commission for appropriate disciplinary action for misconduct contrary to Sections (F-a) 7 and (F-s) 2(d) of the Uganda Public Service Standing Orders, 2010

2.2.4 Alleged Corruption at Sebei College Tegeres, Kapchorwa District

The Inspectorate of Government investigated an allegation that:

i. In 2011, Sebei College Tegeres received UGX 100 million from the Ministry of Education and Sports for the construction of Volley ball and Tennis courts. That only UGX 46,000,000/= was used and it was not clear what happened to the balance of UGX 54,000,000/= and that the work done was shoddy;

ii. Mr. Chebet, was maintained on the Sebei College Tegeres' payroll as a teacher yet he had absconded from duty;

iii. The Headteacher was transferring teachers who were on the payroll replacing them with his relatives not on the Government payroll.

Investigations conducted established that:

i. In the Financial Year 2011/2012, the Ministry of Education and Sports disbursed UGX 100 million to Sebei College Tegeris for the construction of two basketball courts. The school spent UGX 46,488,000/= on the construction leaving a balance of UGX 53,512,000/=;

ii. The Head teacher requested the school Board of Governors for permission to use UGX 48,044,000/= of the balance of UGX 53,512,000/= on other school activities which was granted. The balance of UGX 5,468,000/= was used for the construction of a retainer wall for the tennis courts without approval of the Board. The construction works were completed and accountability for UGX 100,000,000/= was provided.

iii. The Head teacher got full time employment as a Lecturer at Living Stone International University, Mbale from September 2012 to October 2017. However, he was at the same time maintained on the payroll of Sebei College Tegeres. The Head teacher received salary totaling UGX 32,828,535 from Sebei College Tegeres, yet he was not rendering services to the school, since he was a full time Lecturer at LivingStone International University, Mbale.

The IG recommended that the Head teacher be submitted to the Education Service Commission for appropriate disciplinary action.

The IG also directed that the Head teacher refunds a total of UGX 32,828,535/= which he received as salary from Government for the period September 2012 to September 2017, yet he did not render services at Sebei College Tegeres.

2.2.5 Alleged abuse of office and causing financial loss to Government of Uganda by the Town Clerk of Kalisizo Town Council, Kyotera District

The Inspectorate of Government investigated an allegation that the Town Clerk of Kalisizo Town Council caused financial loss to Government of Uganda when he negligently allowed a driver at Kalisizo Town Council to remain on payroll for two years when he was not on duty. It was further alleged that the driver was serving a jail term at Masaka Central Prison and not rendering any service to Government of Uganda.

Investigations established that:

i. The Town Clerk, Kalisizo Town Council maintained a driver at Kalisizo Town Council from 2017 to 2019 while he was imprisoned at Masaka Central Prison and was irregularly paid salary totaling to UGX 5,301,035.

ii. The Town Clerk's failure to cause deletion of driver from the payroll for two years when he was not on duty and without sufficient cause contravened Section (B-a) Paragraph 12 of the Uganda Public Service Standing Orders, 2010 which provides that: *"Payment of a salary to a public officer shall be stopped immediately the officer ceases to render services to Government under whatever circumstances..."*

The IG recommended that the DSC reprimands the Town Clerk, Kalisizo Town Council for having not caused deletion of driver from the payroll when he was not on duty in the period July 2017 to July 2019.

The Town Clerk was directed to ensure the driver refunds a total of UGX5,301,035 to the Inspectorate of Government Assets Recovery Account being salaries he irregularly earned from July 2017 to July 2019 while he was imprisoned.

2.2.6 Alleged Mismanagement of Census Funds by Bulambuli District Local Government

The Inspectorate of Government investigated an allegation that funds were received by Bulambuli District Local Government to facilitate the National Population and Housing Census activities in 2014 were misused. It was stated that:

i. A sum of UGX 79,200,000 advanced to the then Principal Assistant Secretary/ District Census Officer to cater for full board accommodation for 72 facilitators/ participants at Simu Corner Conference Centre and Guest House was falsely accounted for;

ii. Funds amounting to UGX 20,235,000, UGX 24,000,000 and UGX 114,012,000 paid to then Principal Assistant Secretary/ District Census Officer for 72 facilitators/ participants were falsely accounted for. That further, the funds were paid for training for 10 days instead of 11 days.

Investigations established that:

i. The then Principal Assistant Secretary/ District Census Officer was advanced UGX 79,200,000 for full board accommodation for 72 Sub County Supervisors and their Assistants for 11 days during the National Population and Housing Census residential training of trainers in 2014. The training took place at Simu Corner Conference Centre and Guest House. However, only 42 people were verified to have participated in the training of trainers exercise for 10 days at UGX 100,000 each, hence UGX 42,000,000 was paid to them. The claimed participants to whom the balance of UGX 37,200,000 was paid for accommodation could not be verified since they could not be traced to confirm receipt of the money and their whereabouts were unknown.

ii. A total of UGX 7,040,000 out of UGX 20,235,000 paid to then Principal Assistant Secretary/ District Census Officer as training allowance and transport refund for 72 people for 10 days at UGX 220,000 each, was falsely accounted for since only 40 people participated in the training exercise.

iii. A total of UGX 5,775,000 of UGX 24,000,000 paid to then Principal Assistant Secretary/ District Census Officer for fuel refund and transport facilitation for 72 people (trainers) for training enumerators at the Sub Counties at UGX 175,000 each was falsely accounted for since only 39 trainers participated in the training exercise.

iv. A sum of UGX 114,012,000 was paid to then Principal Assistant Secretary/ District Census Officer for transport refund for 1921 parish supervisors and enumerators for 10 days (UGX 96,050,000), lunch allowance for 274 people (UGX 3,562,000) and trainers' facilitation for 72 trainers for 10 days (UGX 14,440,000). On verification of accountability, UGX 6,600,000 paid to 33 trainers as facilitation at UGX 200,000 each was falsify accounted for since they were not trainers. Only 39 trainers were verified as trainers who participated in the training exercise.

v. A total of UGX 409,900,000 was advanced to then Principal Assistant Secretary/ District Census Officer for payment of honoraria for 19 Sub Accountant (UGX 7,600,000),19 Sub County supervisors (UGX 6,650,000), 19 Sub County Liaison Officers (UGX 2,450,000), 19 Assistant Sub County Supervisors (UGX 6,650,000), 111 Parish Supervisors (UGX 33,300,000),163 Assistant Parish Supervisors (UGX 40,750,000) and 1570 Enumerators (UGX 314,000,000). The funds were accounted for except PAYE totaling UGX.60,825,000 was not deducted from honoraria that was paid to the District census officials. At the conclusion of the investigations, a total of UGX 6,662,500 had been recovered and remitted to URA, leaving a balance of UGX 54,162,500.

The IG directed the CAO Bulambuli District Local Government to ensure that PAYE worth UGX 54,162,500 which was not deducted from honoraria that was paid to the District Census Officials is recovered and remitted to URA.

The IG directed the Deputy Chief Administrative Officer, Butaleja District Local Government (DLG)/then Principal Assistant Secretary/District Census Officer, Bulambuli DLG to refund UGX 56,615,000 which he falsely accounted for.

2.2.7 Alleged Corrupt practices by the District Chairperson Rakai District,

The Inspectorate of Government investigated a complaint in which it was alleged as follows:

i) The District Chairperson, Rakai District who also doubles as the Secretary for Works and Technical services owns various companies like Disan Nganda Services Limited, where his children are the shareholders and registered Directors.

ii) The District Chairperson did not declare possible conflict of interest as his Company was awarded contract by the district.

iii) The District Chairperson, Rakai DLG owns Ssebelah Business Solutions which was awarded contract by the district. The sole Director of this company is indicated as Elijah Ssebunya.

iv) All companies in which the District Chairperson had interest were awarded contracts and certificates of completion were issued for shoddy works and before completion of the works.

v) The dams constructed by Disan Nganda Services Ltd and Ssebelah Business

Solutions had specifications of 45 meters by 36 and 5 meters and each was contracted at UGX 40,000,000. The specifications were not adhered to but the companies were dully paid leading to financial loss to Government.

Investigations carried out revealed the following:

a) The construction of valley tanks in Kacheera Sub-County in Rakai District for the FYs 2018/19 and 2019/2020 was awarded to M/S Disan Nganda Services Ltd and Ssebelah Business Solutions Ltd. Both dams were not constructed in line with the specifications although they were certified by the engineer. There were defects on the two dams which need to be rectified.

b) There was no evidence that the District Chairperson, Rakai District influenced either the Contracts Committee or the Evaluation Committee to award contracts to Disan Nganda Services Ltd and/or M/S Ssebelah Business Solutions Ltd.

c) The construction of the dams at Kajju and Lwekiyange villages in Kacheera Sub -county was not done according to specifications. The Bills of Quantities were not drawn as per the guidelines from the Ministry of Water and Environment. The works on the two dams had a number of defects and omissions.

d) The then acting District Engineer and the supervisor for the construction of the valley dams in Kacheera Sub County Rakai District, did not adequately carry out his supervisory role. Payments were made based on approved certificates yet on ground the works were defective.

The IG recommended that the CAO ensures the following:

1. Withhold payment of retention to M/S Disan Nganda Technical Services Ltd and M/S Ssebellah Business Solutions until the defects in respect of the construction of valley dams at Kajju and Lwekiyange villages in Kacheera Sub County are rectified. The works should be done under close supervision of the District Engineer.

2. In future, specifications for such works should be prepared in line with the Ministry of Water and Environment standard specifications.

3. Submit Civil Engineer to the District Service Commission for appropriate disciplinary action for his failure to exercise due diligence in the supervision of the construction of valley tanks in Kacheera Sub County, Rakai District.

2.2.8 Alleged Mismanagement of Contract for the Supply of Text Books by Mukono Bookshop Ltd

The Inspectorate of Government investigated allegations that M/s Mukono Bookshop Printing and Publications Ltd had signed a contract with Ministry of Education and Sports to supply 323,742 text books for P.5, P.6 and P.7 at a contract sum of UGX 1,779,351,990 but failed to deliver the books according to the terms of the agreement.

Investigations conducted established that:

The contract was to be executed in 120 days expiring on 29th September 2013. However, the textbooks were supplied 2 years and 11 months after the expiry of the contract. M/s Mukono Bookshop Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd, attributed the delays on the approvals by the National Curriculum Development Centre to print the books.

Of the 12,187 schools that were to receive books, 7,698 confirmed receipt of the books (about 92%). Although the books were delivered in the Districts of Ibanda, Ntoroko, Kasese, Masindi and Kanungu, the Head teachers did not sign the delivery notes. The Ministry of Education and Sports paid for the books supplied and remained with outstanding balance of UGX 355,870,398.

It was therefore recommended that Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education and Sports should pay M/s Mukono Bookshop Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd the outstanding balance of UGX 355,870,398.

2.2.9 Alleged Irregular Transfer of Government Land in Kabale District

The Inspectorate of Government investigated an allegation that Plot No. 17, formerly Plot M-15 in Lower Bugongi, Kabale Municipality belonging to the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries under the custodianship of Kabale District Local Government was irregularly transferred to one Habaasa, a Senior Office Supervisor in connivance with the Uganda Land Commission.
Investigations conducted established that:

a) The Permanent Secretaries of the Ministry of Public service and the Ministry of Lands and Housing Urban and Development in a Public Notice detailed the procedures of acquiring institutional houses among other issues that was addressed to all Accounting Officers and Public Officers. The Public Notice indicated that Local Governments who wished to retain Institutional houses should express and justify their interests. One Habaasa expressed his interest to the CAO to allow him occupy a house located on plot M-15, Kabale Municipality. The CAO granted him permission to occupy the said house and was later formalized by the District Council under minute No. COU/3/2017/3(a)(3).

b) Habaasa applied to the Secretary, Uganda Land Commission for lease of Plot M-15 as a sitting tenant and upon inspection of land, the Uganda Land Commission under Min. No. 4/2018(a) (6) granted Habaasa 5 years lease term extendable to 49 years upon the payment of premium of UGX4,000,000 and Annual Ground Rent of UGX 200,000. However, the inspection team did not interface with Kabale District Local Government to seek the consent/ objection of the Local Government as stipulated in the guidelines on leasing of Government Pool houses by ULC. The Commissioner relied on the information by the applicant and admitted that Habaasa misled the Commission into making the decision to lease plot M-15 which was renamed as Plot 17.

c) The guidelines for the sale of Government pool houses, put the responsibility to carry out due diligence to ensure that every application was free of irregularities on ULC. In the case of this transaction the Commissioner who inspected the land and inform the Land Commission is liable for the omissions in the process.

d) The CAO, Kabale District has written to Uganda Land Commission requesting the Commission to re-visit and terminate the offer since the district is interested in developing the land.

It was therefore recommended that the Uganda land Commission should review the lease offer given to Habaasa with a view of cancelling and transferring the interests to Kabale District Local Government the sitting tenant.

The Uganda Land Commission should always seek letters of consent from Accounting Officers for Government land in their jurisdiction before approval and award of lease offers.

2.2.10 Report on the Alleged Possession of Forged Academic Documents by Teachers in Sironko District

The Inspectorate of Government investigated allegations that some Primary School teachers in Sironko gained entry into teaching service on the basis of forged Grade III Teachers' Certificates.

Investigations conducted established that:

One Wandobire Mukhaye a Grade III teacher at Bumulisha P/S was appointed in error since she did not qualify for the award of Grade III Teachers' Certificate because she failed the examinations on the first attempt and her results were withheld when she re-sat the Examinations.

One Magomu a Grade III teacher at Bumulisha P/S was appointed in error since the results sheet for Buginyanya PTC for 2000 indicated that she failed.

One Nakoko Gizamba was appointed in error as a Grade III teacher at Butandiga P/S since he failed the Grade III Teachers Examination for Kapchorwa PTC. The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education and Sports confirmed that the Registration number III/2001/4205 belonged to Grace Isooba of Kaliro PTC. Nakoko Gizamba admitted that he bought the documents which he used to apply for the position of Grade III teacher.

One Judith Masaba was a Grade III teacher at Mutufu P/S was appointed in error since she did not qualify for the award of a Grade III Teachers' Certificate. The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education and Sports, confirmed that the Registration number III/89/7428 did not exist in their registers. Judith Masaba confessed to having used a fake Grade III teachers' Certificate.

One Nabuduwa was appointed as a Grade III teacher in 2002 and the records at Buginyanya PTC for 2000 indicated that she qualified as Grade III Teacher in 2000. Her Grade III Teachers Registration Certificate № III/2000/4460 was verified as valid by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education and Sports.

One Nadunga was appointed as a Grade III teacher in 1998 and records at Buwalasi PTC for 1998 indicated that she qualified as Grade III Primary Teachers. The Academic Registrar, Kyambogo University confirmed that she passed. The Teachers Registration Certificate number III/98/4362 for Nadunga was verified as valid by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education and Sports.

One Namataka was appointed as a Grade III teacher in 2002 for Buginyanya PTC for 2000 after she re-sat at Kapchorwa PTC in 2001 and passed. The Academic Registrar, Kyambogo University confirmed that she passed the Grade III Teachers' Examinations and the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education and Sports confirmed her appointment.

The Results sheet for Buwalasi PTC indicated that one Nafuna sat for Grade III Primary Teachers' Examination in 1998 and passed. The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education and Sports confirmed that the Teachers' Registration № III/98/4378 was valid.

It is therefore recommended that the Chief Administrative Officer Sironko District Local Government submit one Wandobire, Magomu, Nakoko Gizamba and Judith Masaba to Sironko District Service Commission for dismissal for using forged Grade III Certificates to gain employment.

By copy of this letter the Officer In charge, CID, Sironko District should investigate further, the uttering and or use of false documents by Ms. Wandobire Mukhaye, Magomu, Nakoko Gizamba and Judith Masaba and prosecute them.

2.3 ARRESTS EFFECTED

The IG has powers to arrest or cause arrest 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, 5 public officers were arrested for various corruption offences the details are summarized in the appendix of the report.

2.4 PROSECUTIONS

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 the IG prosecuted one hundred and four (104) cases, out of which nighty six (96) were carried forward from the previous period i.e. ongoing cases and pending Appeals as at 30th June 2020. Two (2) were new cases registered in courts of law. Twenty-three (23) cases were concluded during the reporting period; the concluded cases are categorized as follows ten (10) cases convictions, five cases (5) acquittals, seven (7) cases withdrawn and one case abated following death of a suspect, five attracted refund of misappropriated funds. Forty-seven (47) cases were on-going at first trial and thirty-four (34) cases were on Appeal as at 31st December 2020. UGX 4,407,110,200 constituted money recovered/recoverable as a result of Prosecution.

2.4.1 CONSTRAINTS FACED IN PROSECUTIONS

a) Covid-19 challenge has slowed down business thus affecting the rate of institution and disposal of cases.

b) The Inspectorate of Government is not fully constituted and this has created legal challenges as current investigations are not effectively sanctioned, the IG has to run to the Director of Public Prosecutions to sanction charges and now IG lawyers appear in court as public prosecutors.

c) Often times there is limited/lack of cooperation from prosecution witnesses; some either refuse to report to court or they appear in court and turn hostile to the state.

d) Accused persons sometimes jump bail delaying and/or sometimes abating their cases.

e) Delay to hear cases on Appeal especially by Court of Appeal and Supreme Court.

f) Limited numbers of vehicles to facilitate upcountry travels and human resource to handle prosecution.

2.4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

(a) We appeal to the Appointing Authority to fill the vacancy in the Inspectorate of Government; and for the sake of smooth flow of business/better continuity to ensure that top positions are filled in a timely manner to ensure effective handover of office.

(b) That Government of Uganda avails more facilitation to conduct more criminal sessions in the areas where cases originate from; this ensures faster disposal of cases and communities directly appreciate government efforts to combat corruption.

(c) That whistleblowers and witnesses be given substantial protection and reward.

(d) That Government appoints and deploys more judges to the Court of Appeal since it handles all Constitutional Matters as well as any other civil, criminal and election appeals.

(e) That more funds be availed to the Inspectorate of Government for modern investigation equipment, Continuous Legal Education/training for all prosecutors and investigators to keep up to date with new methods of investigation and prosecution of corruption.

(f) Increased public awareness of the need to combat corruption and enhance plea bargain.

(g) More funds to procure vehicles to facilitate prosecution.

2.4.3 FUTURE PLANS

Have all prosecutors attend trainings in areas of plea bargain, investigations and prosecution of cyber-crime, money laundering, Asset recovery (financial investigations/profiling) and illicit enrichment.

Lobby for increase in the number of prosecutors to match with the increasing volume and quality of cases presented for perusal and prosecution.

2.5 CIVIL LITIGATION OF CASES

Through execution and enforcement of its actions and or recommendations as per the investigations, the Inspectorate of Government in effect attracts challenging applications and constitutional petitions that seek for orders of certiorari, mandamus, prohibition, damages and interpretation of the law. The inspectorate therefore, has a civil litigation unit whose mandate is to defend civil cases in courts of law and to provide legal opinions on all matters to IG management.

For the period under review, 44 cases were handled, of these, 2 were concluded, 29 were ongoing in courts of first instance, 5 are constitutional petitions and 8 are on appeal

2.5.1 CHALLENGES FACED IN LITIGATION IN IG

i) During this period the Judiciary was not fully functional due to the Covid-19 epidemic.

ii) The IG is represented by the Attorney General's Chambers in Civil suits and therefore has no control in the handling and management of these cases and the attendant results.

2.5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Parliament of Uganda to grant corporate status as a means to ensure efficient handling of IG cases.
- Assignment of more officers to the Unit to facilitate the work of the unit.
- More funding be provided for Training of officers in current trends in Litigation Practice.

2.6 ASSET RECOVERY

The Inspectorate of Government established the Assets Recovery Unit (ARU) in 2016 with a mandate to enforce the recovery of ill-gotten wealth from those who had acquired it through the perpetration of corruption. In setting up the asset recovery unit the Inspectorate recognized that there was much to be gained from an approach to law enforcement that not only focused on arrest and prosecution, but one that treated criminal organizations as profit making businesses. Removing assets and the proceeds of crime from them, was a valuable end in itself, and created a deterrent effect.

Actual work in the unit began in 2017 and the Unit has been engaged in among other things the enforcement of Court orders for the recovery of property based on convictions and the enforcement of the recovery of property from IG orders. The IG set out to attack corruption through its financial lifeline and hit the criminals where it hurts most.

The mandate of the unit covers the following areas:-

1. Enforcement of recovery of property in conviction based and taxed matters.
2. Enforcement of recovery of property from IG orders
3. Enforcement of voluntary refunds by suspects and persons of interest
4. Mutual Legal Assistance/Advisory
5. Capacity enhancement initiatives
6. Representing the Inspectorate on the National Task Force for anti-money laundering and Financing of terrorism

Asset Recovery is the process of tracing, freezing, managing, confiscating and returning to the origin property that has been obtained through corruption (also known as tainted property). The process is usually complex and consequently also lengthy. The IG has recognized that asset recovery potential should be considered at the very outset of every investigation. The process of tracing and identifying the proceeds of crime, managing, and confiscation require the use of tools such as IG Orders, Inspection Orders, Monitoring Orders Search Warrants, Seizure/ Restraint and Confiscation Orders. These tools are provided for under various laws including UNCAC- ARTICLE 5, 1995 Constitution of Uganda, Anti-corruption Act as amended, Inspectorate of Government Act 2002, Anti-Money laundering Act as amended, Leadership Code Act as amended, Civil Procedure Act, Civil procedure Rules.

2.6.1 ENFORCEMENT OF RECOVERY OF PROPERTY IN CONVICTION BASED AND TAXED MATTERS.

The Unit extracted the Confiscation and Vesting Orders of the High Court in UGANDA VS GEOFFREY KAZINDA HCT-00-AC-SC-0059/2016. The Court ordered Confiscation and Vesting of property in the Government of Uganda. The property includes four plots of land and four motor vehicles of approximate value UGX 4 BN. The unit has commenced the process to execute the order the Court.

Arising from a Plea Bargain agreement vide HCCA/9/2019, in which Mr. Mugasha was convicted of Embezzlement. The IG signed a Settlement Agreement between Mr. Mugasha wherein forfeited property worth UGX 85,000,000 to the IG. The property is located in Buwate and the Unit is in the process of securing it pending disposal.
Since the beginning of lock down, the Execution and Bailiffs Division of the High Court has not been fully operational. As a result, IG matters before this court were not heard. Subsequently, the Judiciary made a decision to decentralize the execution function. Hence all execution matters for IG will be handled at the Anti-Corruption Division of the High Court. Additionally, the Executions Division is currently carrying out a census of all ongoing files before they are transferred to their respective Divisions. The status for matters before the court is as captured below:-

Table 2: Status of recoveries on Court Orders

SN	REF	PARTIES	AMOUNT IN UGX	STATUS
1	CRIM APP NO. 4 OF 2012	OPOLOT JOHNSON & ANOR VS UGANDA	50,496,388	The IG to renew the notices
2	CRIM CASE NO. 002 OF 2010	UGANDA VS CHEM-ISTO MASHANDICH & 2 ORS	28,680,000	Warrant of arrest issued. Consent agreement entered into between IG and Mr. Mashandich wherein he agreed to pay 15,840,000 in instalments. Two other debtors still at large. The unit to pursue the other two debtors
3	CRIM CASE NO. 114 OF 2010	UGANDA VS NATHAN GAMULEMA KAYONGO & AKUTTA OLUPOTS JUSTINE	131,992,144	Awaiting fresh hearing dates once the court re-opens for hear-ings.
4	CRIM CASE NO. 004 OF 2017	UGANDA VS SAFINA NANONO & 4 ORS	100,000,000	Application for execution filed however hearing of application extended sine die until the application for stay is heard.
5	CRIM CASE NO. 119 OF 2010	UGANDA VS AMPUMWIZE NADS	12,330,000	Arrest warrant issued in January. Not yet executed because Judiciary has issued guidelines halting execution by way of Arrest till further notice.

2.6.2 ENFORCEMENT OF RECOVERY OF PROPERTY FROM IG ORDERS

During the period, the unit conducted field visits in Mbale, Pallisa, Budaka, Kaliro, Kayunga, Jinja and Kaberamaido to enforce recovery of property from IG orders. The unit served summons to debtors to appear at the IG and either provide evidence of payment or show cause why prosecution should not ensue for failure to clear their debts.

Additionally, the unit conducted field visits in Mbarara, Buhweju, Ntungamo Bushenyi, Ibanda & Mitooma Districts between 16th to 27th November 2020. As a result of the field visits;

UGX 801,984,925 (Eight Hundred and One Million, Nine Hundred Eight Four Thousand, Nine Hundred Twenty Five Uganda Shillings) was recovered in September 2020, under case reference TOR/08/05/2018. The recovery was made from Duckhill Business Consult International Ltd in Manafwa District. The investigation team courtesy of the Directorate of Anti-Corruption conducted parallel financial investigations at the onset of the investigations and confirmed a payroll loans fraud. The investigators identified the location of the misappropriated funds before they had been paid out to third and possibly fourth parties. The IG directed that the misappropriated funds be returned to the IG recovery account. The company

refunded directly to the district collection account and the funds were transmitted to the consolidated fund and not the IG recovery account.

2.6.3 SUMMARY OF OTHER INITIATIVES UNDERTAKEN DURING THE PERIOD.

The Unit handed over IG property situated in Bwebajja, Wakiso district to the newly recruited property manager representing Silver leaf investments Ltd, to take charge of the ten apartment block recovered by way of a settlement agreement. The unit will supervise the management of the property.

2.6.4 RECOVERIES FOR THE PERIOD

The total recoveries for the period is UGX 1,389,240,780. (One Billion, Three Hundred and Eighty Nine Million, Two Hundred and Forty Thousand, Seven Hundred and Eighty Uganda Shillings). The increased recovery in the period is attributed to negotiated settlements between the IG and suspects in a few cases but also continued enforcement of IG orders by way of keen follow up of debtors by officers of the unit.

2.6.5 PERFORMANCE CHALLENGES AND ACTIONS TO ADDRESS THEM.

The IG continues to reiterate that in the absence of parallel financial investigations at the onset of every investigation many cases are concluded long after property has been dissipated. The IG will ensure that all investigatory Units and Directorates to conduct parallel financial investigations, with a view to prosecuting the suspects with money laundering in addition to the predicate offences, such as abuse of office, causing financial loss, forgery, etc. This will enable the Asset Recovery Unit identify and seize (freeze) property with a view to confiscation (forfeiture). The unit currently has only four technical officers. This has limited the capacity of the unit to efficiently enforce recovery of property i.e in the area of tracing.

2.6.6 PLANS AND RECOMMENDATIONS POLICY CONSIDERATION.

- Training of asset recovery officers in recovery processes and benchmarking with other Asset Recovery institutions in the region and internationally. There are a lot of innovations that can be acquired through acquiring knowledge from Asset recovery units Nationally, Regionally and Internationally.
- Encourage financial profiling of suspects at the commencement of investigations for possible prosecution for money laundering.
- A dedicated statistician or Monitoring and evaluation specialist attached to the unit to guide on statistics would be of immense value to the unit and the IG
- Restructuring the Asset recovery unit at IG to rename it the Asset Recovery and Tracing Unit and include a team of investigators whose duty it will be to conduct financial profiling for all possible asset recovery cases in the IG. Once a file reveals loss of funds, a parallel file should be sent to the tracing team to commence the tracing process.
- Citizen and public engagement to provide intelligence on properties belonging to public servants that may be tainted. Anti-Corruption Agencies need to start working in syndicates to bust the criminal syndicates. Cooperation, collaboration and coordination is the key to achieving the elusive goal of effectively combating corruption and ensuring recovery. This initiative must be nurtured and escalated throughout the country and region;

CHAPTER: 3

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OMBUDSMAN FUNCTION

3.0 INTRODUCTION:

Ombudsman institutions, in their function as mediators between citizens and governments, play an important role in the promotion of good governance. Through their activities, they create space for dialogue between various stakeholders to discuss key public policies; advance equal and fair delivery of services to the public; channel citizen voice; and they can also hold government accountable to citizens

The Directorate of Ombudsman Affairs' functions are highlighted under Article 225(1) of the Constitution of Uganda and more specifically paragraphs (a), (c) and (e) 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; and,

(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, give nor done in exercise of administrative functions.

The IG addresses fundamental high risk systemic issues in public administration that occur in a repetitive nature in specific institutions and/or complex administrative lapses involving high profile public officials essentially for improvements. Systemic interventions are guided by the provisions of Section 8(1) (i) parts (i) and (ii) of the Inspectorate of Government Act, 2002 which spell out additional functions as:

To take necessary measures for the detection and prevention of corruption in public offices and in particular: -

(i) To examine the practices and procedures of those offices in order to facilitate the discovery of corrupt practices and to secure the revision of methods of work or procedure which in the opinion of the Inspectorate may be conducive to corrupt practices; and,

(ii) To advise those offices on ways and means of preventing corrupt practices and methods of work or procedure conducive to the effective performance of their duties and which, in the opinion of the Inspector General of Government would reduce the incidence of corruption.

These systemic interventions are aimed at improving service delivery in Government Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Local Governments (MDA/LGs) with a view of having remedial actions and improvements. The General Investigations include complaints from individuals with a view to quick settlement or resolutions.

During the reporting period, the Directorate accomplished Ombudsman activities as follows:

3.1 GENERAL OMBUDSMAN INVESTIGATIONS:

Resolution of Ombudsman complaints in local governments:

During the period the Inspectorate of Government resolved 160 Ombudsman cases in Local Governments, referred 39 cases to other institutions for further management as shown in the table 1 below:

Table 3: Resolution of Ombudsman complaints in Local Governments

Item Descriptions	Reporting Period	
	FY 2019/20	Jul-Dec FY 2020/21
No. of Ombudsman cases planned for resolution	468	234
No. of Ombudsman complaints resolved	464	160
% of planned Ombudsman cases resolved	99.1%	68.3%
No. of Ombudsman cases referred to other institutions for further management	11	39
% of Ombudsman cases referred to other institutions	2.4%	24.4%
No. of ongoing Ombudsman cases	512	604

As a result of the Ombudsman interventions at the local governments, the following key achievements were registered:

a) The Chairperson LC1 Katorongo Village, Kanginima Sub-County, Butebo District was directed to refund UGX:24,242,167/= to IGARA being money which was fraudulently deposited on his Bank Account as pension payment for the late Captain Gervas Ddungu which he withdrew between 2012 and 2015, yet he was not a beneficiary.

b) A retired Parish Chief in Pallisa District was paid UGX: 15,011,186/= by Pallisa District Local Government as terminal benefits and also included on the pension payroll.

c) Mr. Namadala was paid UGX: 8,271,133/= on 17/03/2020 by Mbale DLG being payments for his pension arrears from 2000 to 2011.

d) UGX: 22,649,601/= was paid to the family of the late Frank Muhumuza as death gratuity.

e) In the matter of the alleged non-payment of gratuity of the late Mujurizi Julius by Rukungiri DLG it was established that the intended Administrator had not processed the letters of Administration to be given powers to manage the estate. They were sensitized on the required process.

f) Two Police Constables were paid their allowances by NIIRA Hoima Regional Office.

During the reporting period, the IG resolved 71 (94.7%) Ombudsman complaints in MDAs against the planned target of 75 Ombudsman cases. This is presented in Table 4 below:

Table 4: Resolution of Ombudsman Complaints in MDAs

Item Descriptions	Reporting Period	
	FY 2019/20	Jul-Dec FY 2020/21
No. of Ombudsman cases planned for resolution.	150	75
No. of Ombudsman cases resolved.	84	71
% of planned Ombudsman cases resolved.	56%	94.7%

The above complaints led to the achievement of some of the results highlighted below:

a. UGX: 51,547,385/= was paid to Mr. Ewama by the Office of the Auditor General;
b. UGX: 3,539,948/= was paid to Mr. Avuni as unpaid salary arrears for;
c. UGX: 619,844/= was paid to family of the late Tom Olung Ayiro as benefits
d. UGX 32,577,645/= was secured in payment of salary of Ms. Ikilai, team leader Public Private Partnerships by the Director Privatization Unit.

3.2 CATEGORY OF OFFENCES RESOLVED BY THE INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT IN MDAS

During the period under review, the main ombudsman offences resolved by the IG in MDA show that 40.8% of the cases were related to mismanagement, 22.5% complaints against non-payments of salaries, gratuity and 22.5% employment disputes.

Table 5: Category of Ombudsman cases resolved in MDAs:

Item Description	Reporting Period			
	FY 2019/20		Jul-Dec FY 2020/21	
	No.	%	No.	%
Mismanagement	9	14.8%	29	40.8%
Employment disputes	18	29.5%	16	22.5%
Non-payment complaints of salaries, gratuity and other benefits.	23	37.7%	16	22.5%
Abuse of authority	0	0	02	2.8%
Delayed service	0	0	02	2.8%
Victimization cases	1	1.6%	0	0.0%
others	10	16.4%	6	8.5%
Total	**61**	**100**	**71**	**100**

3.3 SYSTEMIC INTERVENTIONS

The IG conducts systemic interventions to address underlying administrative weaknesses or lapses with a view to recommend corrective measures for improvement. The institutions are identified based on the number of complaints received against them and/ or public interest matters raised.

During the period under review, IG completed a systemic investigation into the payment of gratuities to former employees by the National Council of Sports (NCS). The IG recommended the following;

NCS should pay Mr. Muwonge, their former employee, UGX. 9,408,189/= (Nine million, Four hundred Eight Thousand, One hundred Eighty Nine shillings only) being the balance of his gratuity owed to him.

NCS be absolved of the allegations that it underpaid Mr. Kasumba his gratuity for the period ending December 2012. Rather Mr. Kasumba was overpaid gratuity by UGX. 1,308,299/= (One million, Three hundred Eight thousand, Two hundred Ninety Nine shillings only).

In addition, the IG will finalize two system studies which were initiated in the FY 2020/21 and report about them in the next reporting period.

a. A study was initiated into Allied Health training in Uganda. Data was collected, analyzed and a draft report prepared awaiting validation by the key stakeholders involved in the study. This study was suspended owing to the release of the new Technical Vocational Educational Training (TVET) Policy by the Ministry of Education and Sports which includes a restructuring of Allied Health Training in Uganda. The Policy is under review to inform the study on the next course of action.

b. A study to review the management systems and procedures at Gulu University. Data was collected, analyzed and a preliminary report prepared. The team is to embark on validation of findings.

3.4 CHALLENGES IN CONDUCTING OMBUDSMAN INVESTIGATIONS AND SYSTEMIC INTERVENTIONS:

As previously reported, the following challenges still persist:

a) Reluctance to respond to Ombudsman requests by some government institutions which greatly affects the response turnaround time to citizens' concerns.

b) Systemic interventions are broad in nature and take time to be accomplished.

c) Lack of field equipment like motor vehicles, voice recorders and cameras.

3.5 FUTURE PLANS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OMBUDSMAN FUNCTION

As previously reported, the IG plans to:

(i) Support the re-activation of the Grievance Handling Mechanism (GHM) in MDA/LGs so as to encourage institutions resolve grievances at source.

(ii) Train Ombudsman staff in Complaint Handling Practice; Alternative Dispute Resolutions (ADR) approaches; and in systemic interventions.

(iii) Improve on the referral system of handling the Ombudsman complaints.

(iv) Conduct special inspections in MDA/LGs using compliance spot-checks and corruption risk assessment/mapping.

(v) Accomplish the development of the IG Ombudsman protocols.

(vi) Follow-up on the status of implementation of IG recommendations to document success stories.

3.6 BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNT DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION:

a) Encouraging dialogue and mediation.

b) Encouraging physical follow ups of IG letters and recommendations.

c) Prioritization of cases to ease implementation as guided by the work plans.

3.7 RECOMMENDATION FOR POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:

a) Initiate process to have Regulations to the IG Act, 2002.

b) Enhance skills and knowledge capacity of the staff through training.

c) Strengthen institutional complaints resolution mechanisms for instant resolution of complaints at source.

d) Additional resource support in form of funds, equipment and manpower.

CHAPTER: 4

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LEADERSHIP CODE OF CONDUCT

4.0 BACKGROUND

Pursuant to Articles 225 (1) (d) and 234 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995, Section 3 (1) of the Leadership Code Act, 2002 and S. 8 (1) (d) of the Inspectorate of Government Act, 2002 the Inspectorate of Government is mandated to enforce the Leadership Code of Conduct.

The Leadership Code Act, 2002 provides a minimum standard of behavior and conduct for leaders; it requires all specified leaders to declare their income, 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 JULY TO DECEMBER 2020

4.1.1 MANAGEMENT OF LEADERS' DECLARATIONS OF INCOME, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:

Section 3A of the Leadership Code Act, 2002 empowers the Inspectorate of Government to receive, examine and verify declarations lodged by leaders.

(i) **Preparation for March 2021 Declaration period**

The IG commenced preparations for the 2021 declaration period due in March 2021. The different Accounting Officers updated the details of their Focal Persons with the Inspectorate for purposes of coordinating the declaration process of leaders in their respective institutions and districts. By the end of this reporting period; a total of 111 Institutions had so far responded and the Directorate is following up on those who have not yet responded.

(ii) **Self-invitation and Self-registration modules**

The IG developed and launched modules for Self-invitation (used by leaders who are already registered in the system) and Self-registration module (used by new leaders in the system). These modules will enable leaders invite themselves to declare and assist new leaders to register onto the system. Testing of these modules was carried out by leaders in the Inspectorate of Government and training of Regional Inspectorate Officers has been done to equip them with the knowledge and skills needed to support leaders in their respective districts.

(iii) **Publicity, Training and Support Strategy**

The Directorate intends to conduct trainings of 400 focal persons on how to use the leader Support System to self-register and self-invite in order to increase the compliance rate of declarations and the Leadership Code.

4.1.2 VERIFICATIONS OF LEADER'S DECLARATIONS OF INCOME, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The IG had a total of 90 ongoing verifications and 433 new verification cases were opened during this period. A total of 282 verification cases were concluded. A summary of the cases; 1 case was referred to URA for tax audit; 267 cases the leader's assets were found to be within their known sources of income and no undeclared assets were found; 9 cases the leaders who previously been verified and no new facts to the contrary had been found; 4 cases were closed on grounds that the Officers did not qualify to be leaders under the Leadership Code Act and one leader had passed on before the completion of the file.

4.1.3 INVESTIGATIONS INTO BREACHES OF THE LEADERSHIP CODE;

The IG had a total of 12 ongoing cases of investigations into breaches of the Leadership Code. During the period, 4 investigation cases were concluded; 2 cases, the allegations were found to be untrue and the leader's acquisitions were within her known sources of income; 1 case; the leader was found not to have declared investment worth UGX.315, 329,295/= held in trust of their brother however, the Non – declaration is no longer a Breach under the Amended Leadership Code Act and other case was halted on grounds that investigation relating to a similar corruption matter was still being handled by the IG Kampala Regional Office.

4.1.4 GIFTS DECLARED BY LEADERS

Section 10(1) of the Leadership Code Act, 2002 requires a leader to declare to the Inspector General of Government a gift or donation of a value of ten currency points or above received on any public or ceremonial occasion, or a commission on any transaction. During this reporting period, no gifts were declared.

Summary of value of Income, and Assets of leaders' verified/investigated

The Directorate completed 282 verifications and 4 investigations. The total confirmed income and value of assets verified is tabulated below:

Table 6: Value of Income, and Assets of leaders' verified/investigated

Cases	Total confirmed income	Value of assets verified
Verification	9,797,421,398	6,849,674,423
Investigations	2,339,465,025	1,259,560,000
Totals	**12,136,886,423**	**8,109,234,423**

The total confirmed income considered was that earned after becoming a leader and which could be verified from the information provided by the banks and other documents like tenancy agreements.

The assets considered for verification were those acquired and developed before and after becoming a leader. However in establishing whether the assets are within the leader's known sources of income; it's the assets acquired after becoming a leader that are compared with the income verified.

4.1.5 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Out of the bi-annual target of 13 investigation cases, 4 cases have so far been completed during this reporting period and more are expected to be concluded by the next reporting period. Out of the bi-annual targeted 160 verification cases; the IG has so far completed a total of 282 cases of which others are at various stages and will be concluded in the next reporting period.

4.1.6 CONSTRAINTS

- The gaps in the Leadership Code Act as amended such as the lack of penalties to some breaches and offences make it difficult to enforce the law.

- The informal and undocumented transactions continue to make leader's incomes, liabilities and assets difficult to trace and accurately prove.
- The delays in accessing information from different Government registries and Commercial banks affects the timely completion of cases.

4.1.7 FUTURE PLANS FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY – JUNE 2021

- Conduct sensitization of leaders on the use of the IG online declaration system, self-invitation and self-registration modules.
- Conduct stakeholder engagements with government registries and other agencies whose information is relevant during the verification process.
- Complete a total of 320 cases of both investigations of breaches of the Code and verification cases of leaders' incomes, assets and liabilities.

4.1.8 RECOMMENDATIONS TO PARLIAMENT

- Amendment of the Leadership Code Act to address the loop holes that arose from its recent amendment such as the lack of penalties to some breaches and offences.
- Ministry of ICT to Improve and strengthen the internet connectivity in remote districts across the country.

CHAPTER: 5

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

5.0 INTRODUCTION

Under article 225 of the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, the Inspectorate of Government is mandated to stimulate public awareness about the value of constitutionalism in general and the activities of the office in particular, through any media or any other means it considers appropriate. The aim is to enlist the support of various sections of the public in order to achieve its mandate. This chapter highlights the activities that were carried out during the reporting period.

5.1 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

5.1.1 ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS (CSOS)

The IG conducted programmes with CSOs to raise awareness about the anti-corruption initiatives, roles and responsibilities of citizens in monitoring government projects. It was recognized that CSOs have closer access to the citizens than the ACAs and therefore during the period IG partnered with Coalition and Corruption Brakes Crusade (COBRA) – in Lango Sub Region to conduct training workshop for CSOs and FBOs. The purpose was to sensitize the CSOs and FBOs on their role in the fight against corruption and for them to renew their commitment to fight the vice in their communities. The training was held from 14th to 15th December 2020 at Pacific Grand Hotel in Lira with 50 participants.

Participants at the training in in Lira- Lango sub region

Another training workshop was held in Teso sub region in partnerships with Anti-Corruption Coalition (TAC) from 17th to 18th December 2020 in Soroti. The training was attended by 32 participants and the purpose of the training was to sensitize CSOs and FBOs on their role in the fight against corruption.

An Officer from Inspectorate of Government training the CSOs in Teso Sub region

5.1.2 ENGAGEMENT WITH THE INTER-RELIGIOUS COUNCIL OF UGANDA (IRCU):

With the support of GIZ, the Inspectorate of Government (IG), Directorate for Ethics and Integrity (DEI) and the Inter-Religious Council of Uganda (IRCU), in collaboration with the Global Leadership Summit (GLS) Uganda, conducted a value-based leadership retreat to enhance Voice and Action on Integrity and Ethical Conduct amongst Religious and Faith Leaders in Uganda. The retreat was held at Lake Victoria Serena Hotel –Kigo from 7th September to 11th September, 2020.

The retreat achieved the following:

- Value-based leadership skills were imparted to religious leaders.
- Religious leaders were equipped to promote ethical conduct and accountability in their religious activities.
- Religious leaders endorsed the Anti-Corruption Campaign by signing on the Ambassadors for Integrity Canvas and Commitment Forms.
- Religious Leaders committed to issue pastoral letters calling upon the respective leaders in their hierarchies and all their followers to actively participate in the anti-corruption campaign, shun corruption and embrace integrity and transparency.
- A Joint Communiqué was signed by the IG, DEI, IRCU and GLS and was witnessed by the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister of Uganda, Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda.
- An Advocacy Action Plan was developed and endorsed to guide religious leaders as they adopt their roles as Ambassadors for Integrity Champions and also to guide the technical working group from the ACAs, IRCU and GLS to implement the agreed upon activities.

5.1.3 ENGAGEMENT WITH GLOBAL LEADERSHIP SUMMIT UGANDA

The IG and other ACAs in partnership with Global Leadership Summit Uganda (GLS) held an *"Ambassadors for Integrity"* Summit Conference on 25th and 26th November, 2020 at the Kampala Sheraton Hotel. The objective was to promote integrity among staff of the Anti-corruption Agencies and enlist them to commit themselves as Ambassadors for Integrity. The conference was attended by 14 Heads of Anti-Corruption Agencies and select senior ACA staff. The conference was also attended online by over 500 staff of the ACAs. It was presided over by the First Lady, Hon Janet Kataaha Museveni.

5.1.4 ENGAGEMENT WITH WIZARTS FOUNDATION

The IG and other ACAs partnered with Wizarts Foundation to broadcast Radio Drama series on interrogating the role of social expectations in fueling people's abuse of entrusted power. Wizarts Foundation is a not for profit organisation that reaches out to communities through communications for development and behavior change. The use of drama is effective for simplifying information where the characters in the drama pass on key information in ordinary language. The drama series are produced in English and five local languages which are: *Luganda, Luo, Lumasaba, Ateso and Runyakitara* and is running on twelve radio stations in the six different regions of Uganda. The radio stations were selected based on six sub-regions with at least 2 radio stations per sub-region. The selection considered radio stations that have a wide coverage and a foot print in the communities.

The drama series tell the story of people who live in a rural–urban community of Uganda depicted in a pseudo community named "Usalama". The radio drama series were designed to influence the actions of listeners by modeling behavior change among the "transitional characters" who are similar to the ACAs' intended audience. It seeks to help people choose attitudes and lifestyles that strengthen social values against corrupt practices. Each 15-minute episode tells a different story, underscoring a different corruption issue and teaching a different message. After each episode, listeners are encouraged to call in and share their views in regard to the actions of the characters in the episode and lessons learnt.

5.1.5 THE NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION CONFERENCES

To commemorate the International Anti-Corruption Day, the IG in partnership with other ACAs held a National Anti-Corruption conference on 9th December 2020 at the Kampala Sheraton Hotel under the theme *Promoting Social Accountability through active citizenry*. All the heads of ACAs provided accountability on what was done in the last two years. The conference was attended by 50 Heads of Institutions, CSOs and selected MDAs. The conference was also attended by over 1000 other participants online. The conference made the following general crosscutting action points:

- Strengthen collaboration with other anti-corruption agencies to ensure that all recommendations are implemented.
- Improve efficiency and effectiveness in preventing, detecting, and eliminating corruption.
- Enhancing public awareness about the different mandates and strengthen strategic partnerships.
- Improve articulation of achievements and plans for the future.
- Uniform, concerted, collective efforts for ACAs going forward.

5.2 STRENGTHENING TRANSPARENCY, ACCOUNTABILITY AND ANTI-CORRUPTION (STAAC) IN GOVERNMENT AND DONOR FUNDED PROJECTS.

The Inspectorate of Government (IG) is implementing Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption (TAAC) in government projects that include the Third Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF 3), Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) and DANIDA UPGRADE Project.

The objectives of TAAC are:

- To contribute to the government's commitment to increasing transparency and accountability in public service delivery as enshrined in Vision 2040, the NDP, and the Accountability Sector Strategic Investment Plan (ASSIP), and
- To reduce misuse of project resources, fraud and corruption by enhancing the effectiveness of transparency, accountability, and anti-corruption processes in project areas.

TAAC is implemented through four main interventions:

(i) Sensitization and awareness of targeted communities to ensure effective implementation of projects;

(ii) Enhancing the engagement of citizens and stakeholders;

(iii) Monitoring and inspection of project activities and;

(iv) Enforcement through investigation and prosecution

5.2.1 THIRD NORTHERN UGANDA SOCIAL ACTION FUND (NUSAF3)

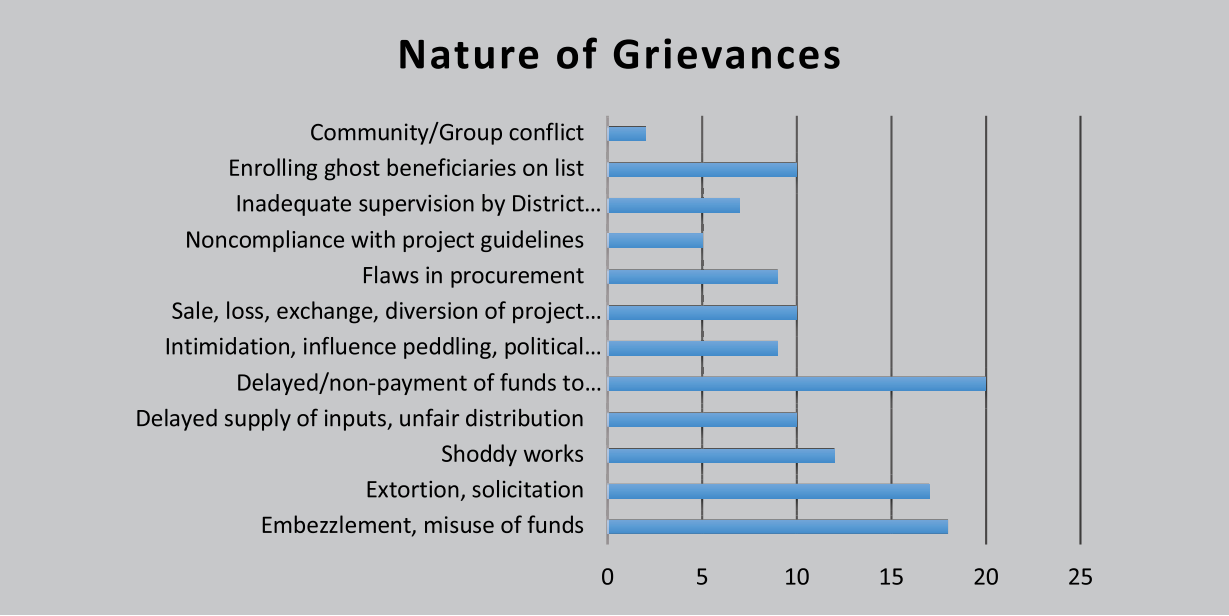
The IG is implementing Strengthening Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption component (STAAC) under NUSAF3 since 2016 following the successful implementation of TAAC in NUSAF 2. During the period under review the following activities were implemented;

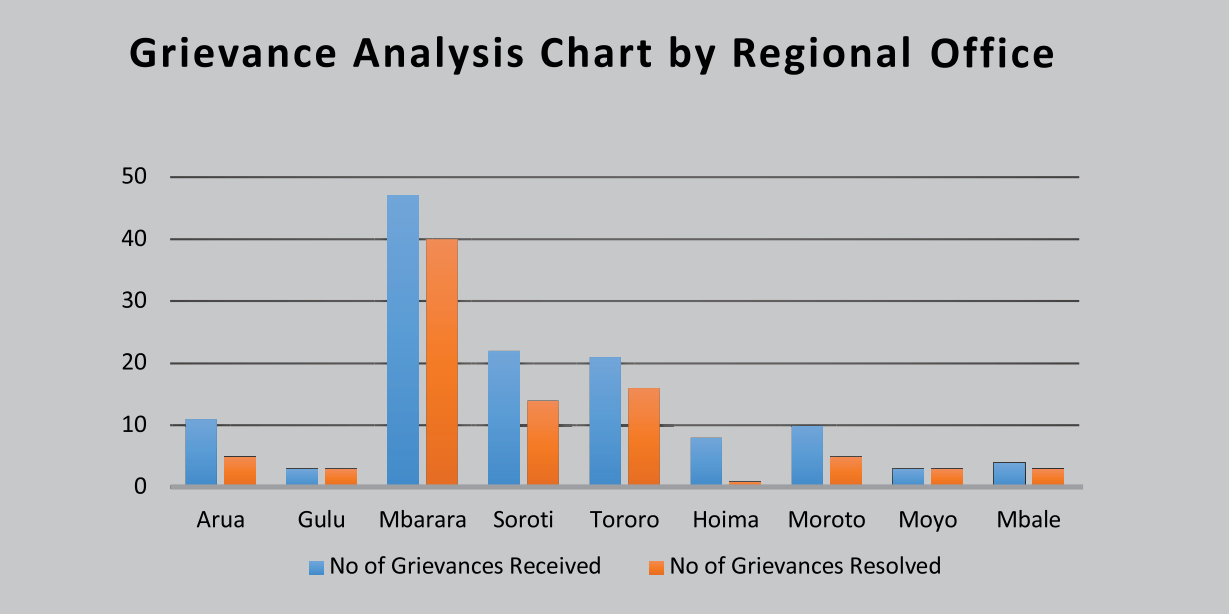
a) **Training of Sub-project leaders:** The IG trained 4,687 (2248 Males and 2449 Females) members of Community Watershed Committees, Community Project Management Committees and Community Procurement Committees on the importance of ensuring transparency and accountability during implementation of the sub-projects, ensuring strict adherence to the project principles and guidelines, providing information on how and where to report corruption.

Training of sub project beneficiaries in Uru and Oluffe Watersheds in Maracha District.

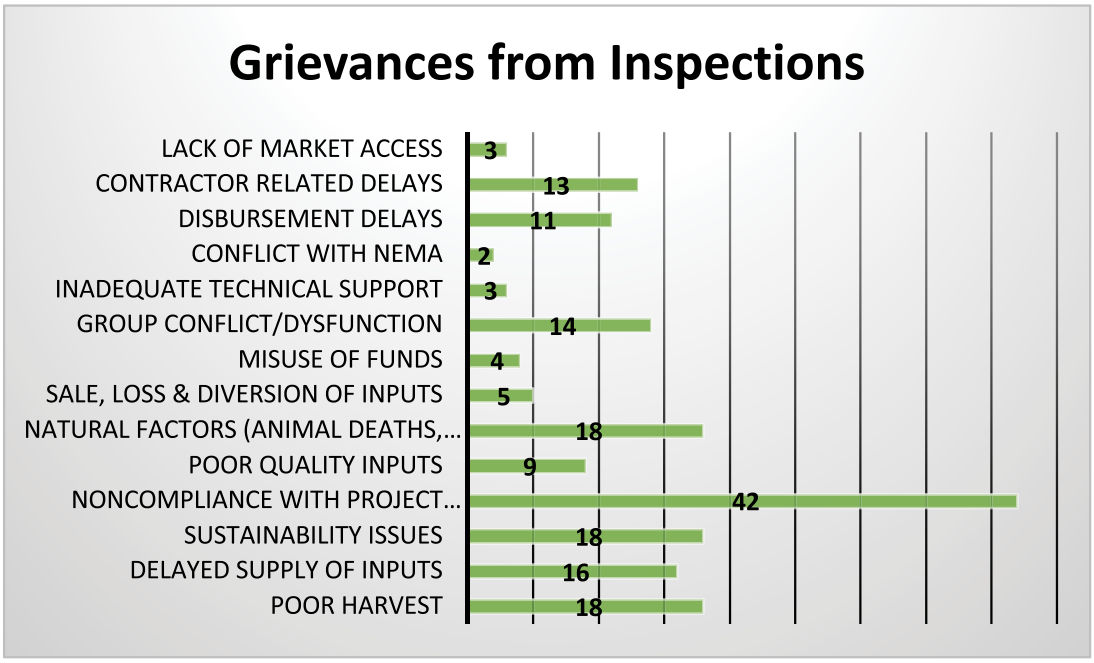
b) **Enhancing Citizens Engagement and Participation:** The IG engaged citizens through a framework called "Community Responsibility to Enhance Transparency and Accountability (CRETA)". CRETA aims at building the capacity of communities to monitor government projects, handle grievances, identify and report corruption incidences, and/or take appropriate action. In the period July to December 2020, 129 grievances were registered at IG offices. Of which, 59 were specifically reported by the Community Monitoring Groups (CMGs). Of the 129 grievances registered, 90 were resolved. The percentage of cases resolved was thus 70%.

The nature of grievances/complaints is shown in the graph below;

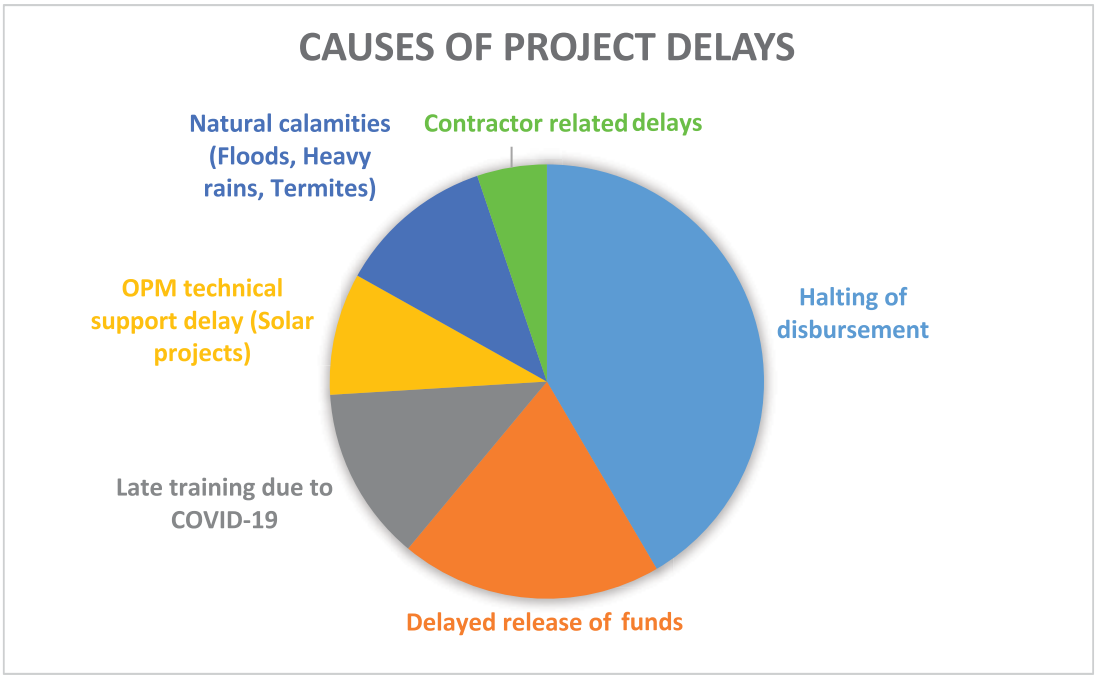




Project complaints/grievances were recorded by project beneficiaries during the monitoring and inspections and these are shown below;



A significant number of delays were also noticed during the monitoring and inspections and these are highlighted below;



The report on the inspections were shared with Accounting Officers and relevant stakeholders for their information and actions. Overall, the inspections revealed no major issues involving the loss of large sums of money.

c) **Recoveries of funds in projects: As the result IG intervention through** STAAC, project resources amounting to a total value of UGX.70,570,500 was recovered during the reporting period. Funds recovered are returned to the sub project accounts to ensure minimal interruption in sub project implementation. The details of the recoveries are as shown below;

Sub Region	Funds to be recovered (Ugx)	Actual recovery (Ugx)
Elgon	9,388,500	9,388,500
Bukedi	38,972,000	38,972,000
Acholi	10,600,000	10,600,000
Lango	1,700,000	1,700,000
Teso	1,200,000	1,200,000
Arua	360,000	360,000
Moyo	600,000	600,000
Ankole	7,750,000	7,750,000
Total	**70,570,500**	**70,570,500**

d) **Monitoring and Inspections of Projects:** The IG, conducted compliance inspection on 588 NUSAF3 sub projects across the areas of implementation. The objectives of the inspection were;

i) To establish sub project existence;
ii) To establish the status of implementation of the subprojects;
iii) To establish the level of accountability and ensure value for money.

The projects inspected were as follows:

Region	Completed	Ongoing	Delayed
West Nile	18	29	2
Bunyoro	33	5	11
Elgon	27	10	3
Karamoja	12	8	5
Greater West Nile	20	20	12
Teso	33	10	10
Lango	5	8	5
Bukedi	20	6	12
Acholi	10	13	13
Mbarara	8	20	20
Head Office	41	122	17
Total	**227**	**251**	**110**

e) Enforcement through investigation and prosecution

Verification of NUSAF 3 Groups in Abim District.

The IG conducted verification on allegation of non-existence of NUSAF III groups in Abim District among the sub projects funded in the FY 2019/2020. The verification exercise established that;

1. The Office of the Prime Minister disbursed a total of UGX 1,695,213,250/= to 59 sub projects in Abim District in the FY 2019/2020, 8 were for Village Revolving funds (VRF), 21 were for Improved Household Income Support (IHISP) and 30 were for Labor Intensive Public Works (LIPW)
2. Out of the 21 IHISP, 13 IHISP were found with clear membership. Out of the 30 LIPW, there was clarity in membership of 26 of them. This meant that 39 sub projects existed with clear membership.
3. A total of 19 non-members were found to be signatories to the Sub project Bank Accounts of 12 sub projects out of which 4 were LIPWs, one was a revolving fund and seven were IHISP which was contrary to the NUSAF 3 Implementation Guidelines.
4. The sub project files at the District including those for the Village Revolving Fund Groups lacked comprehensive information of intended beneficiaries of the sub projects.

In view of the above findings, it was recommended that the CAO Abim District Local Government should ensure that:

1. The sub projects with clear membership are granted access to the funds as long as the prevailing conditions favour implementation of the planned activities.
2. The non-members who are signatories to Bank accounts of the 12 Sub projects are replaced with legitimate members before the RDC can unblock the bank accounts.
3. All sub project files at the District should have complete information including the names of beneficiaries, their National Identification Number (NIN) and photos of the intended beneficiaries in line with the NUSAF 3 guidelines.
4. All the information of all sub projects group members on the Management Information System (MIS) is updated.

Verification of NUSAF 3 Groups in Kiryandongo District.

The IG conducted verification into the allegation of non-existence NUSAF III groups in Kiryandongo district. The Chief Administrative Officer, Kiryandongo District had halted the withdrawal of UGX 1,500,000,000 by 79 NUSAF III groups (53 IHISP; 26 LIPW groups) after having suspected them of being ghost groups. The IG conducted an independent verification of the groups to confirm their existence. The purpose of the verification was to find out whether;

- Groups scheduled to benefit from NUSAF III funds in Kiryandongo District did not have known beneficiaries on the ground and
- Signatories to some of the group bank accounts were non-members. Documents including the Sub Project Bank statements, Identification documents of beneficiaries, lists of beneficiaries, group project files were reviewed and interviews with the beneficiaries, NUSAF Desk Officer (NDO), beneficiaries, Community facilitators, Resident District Commissioner (RDC) were held.

The findings from the verification were as follows;

1. A total of 44 groups out of 53 under IHISP were verified and members found to be authentic except for 9 groups that had irregularly replaced some of their members. The names of the "new" members do not appear in the project files and OPM system because the NDO, CAO and OPM had not been informed. The reasons given for replacing members include loss of interest, relocation and death.

2. The signatories to the bank accounts had all group members except for Mirima G ox traction where the Secretary, who was a replacements was not on the system.

3. There was generally a poor turn up of beneficiaries under Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPW) due to poor mobilization and verification fatigue among other reasons. The group files lacked the lists of project intended beneficiaries and neither were the records complete on the system.

In light of the above findings, it was recommended that the CAO Kiryandongo District Local Government should:

1. Release the funds to the 44 groups under IHISP which have been cleared.
2. Ensure that the replacement of the missing members by the nine groups under IHISP are redone following the project guidelines. Thereafter, their project funds should be released.
3. Ensure that all beneficiaries of the 26 LIPW subprojects are identified and registered according to the guidelines. Thereafter, the funds should be released to them.
4. Resend subproject funds to the 13 beneficiary groups whose funds bounced in June 2020.
5. Ensure that the beneficiaries postpone activities whose seasons have past.

5.2.2 DANIDA UPGRADE PROJECT

The Inspectorate of Government (IG), in January 2020 signed Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) with selected Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Western Uganda to pilot the implementation of the Community Responsibility to Enhance Transparency and Accountability (CRETA) initiative in five Districts of Mbarara, Kiruhura, Isingiro, Ntungamo, and Ibanda. During this period the following activities were implemented

a) **Community Monitoring Group Selection:** The IG engaged the Districts COVID-19 Task Forces in September 2020 and it was agreed that CSOs should resume selection activities. The activities had been put on hold due to the lockdown and also COVID -19 SOPs. Given the resumption of the selection process, it was critical for the IG to conduct the monitoring exercise. The selection of CMGs by CSOs was gender sensitive and the number of CMG members selected is as indicated in table 7 below:

Table 7: Community Monitoring Group members selected by the CSOs

SN	NAME OF CSO	DISTRICT	TARGETED CMs	CMG MEMBERS SELECTED		
				MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	ACORD	Mbarara	738	441	297	738
2	ACORD	Kiruhura	828	441	225	666
3	SOWIPA	Ntungamo	1,152	689	465	1,154
4	WACSOF	Isingiro	1,098	641	457	1,098
5	JIAR	Ibanda	648	379	269	648
	TOTAL		4,464	2,591	1,713	4,304

SOWIPA, WACSOF and JIAR selected 1,152, 1,098 and 648 Community Members. ACORD in Mbarara also selected 738 Community Monitors. However, in Kiruhura only 666 Community Monitors, out of 828 were selected. The reason for not reaching the agreed 828 was that part of Kiruhura was taken by the new District of Kazo. 9 parishes which would have produced the required 162 community monitors were taken to Kazo District

Selected CMGs from Kagongi Parish, Rugarama Sub County, Ntungamo District

Selected CMGs from Nyarwanya Parish, Rubaare Sub County, Ntungamo District

5.2.3 DEVELOPMENT RESPONSE TO DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS PROJECT (DRDIP)

Development Response to Displacement Impact Project (DRDIP) is a World Bank funded project intended to improve access to social services, expand economic opportunities and enhance environmental management for host and forcibly displaced households in the targeted areas of Uganda. It is being implemented in the Districts of Arua, Adjumani, Yumbe, Koboko, Moyo, Lamwo, Hoima, Kamwenge, Isingiro, Kiryadongo and Kyegegwa.

The DRDIP has 5 components:

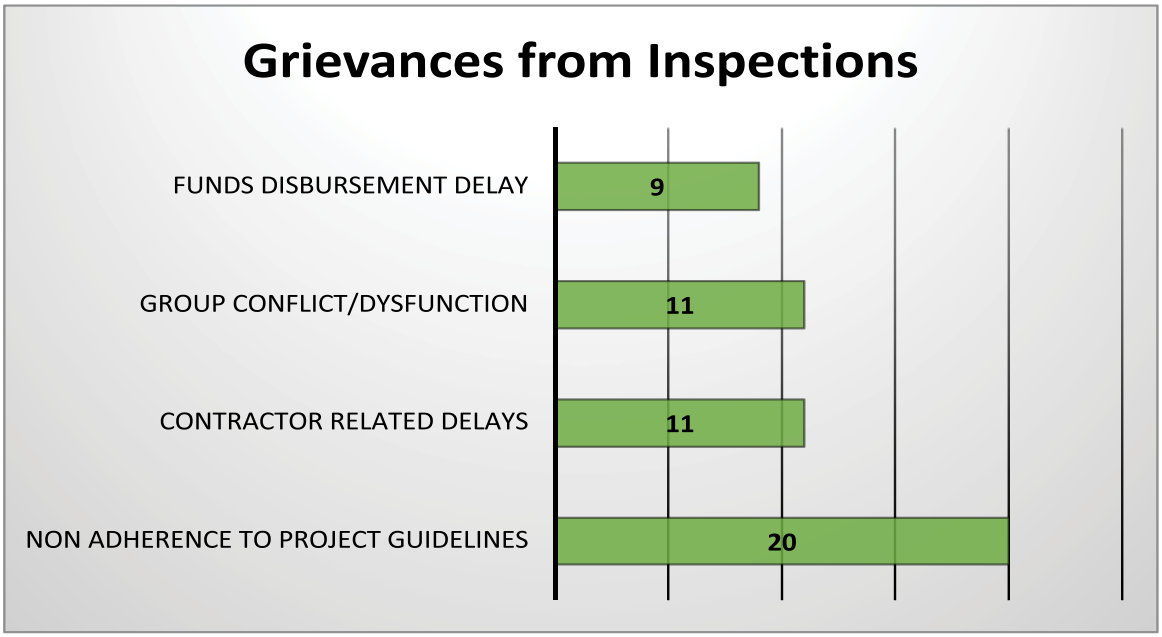
i) Social and Economic Services and Infrastructure,
ii) Sustainable Environmental Management,
iii) Livelihoods Program;
iv) Project Management and Monitoring and Evaluation and
v) Regional Support for Coordination, Capacity and Knowledge.

The IG implements the Transparency, Accountability, and Anti-corruption Component (TAAC) in DRDIP. TAAC is achieved through the following interventions:

a) Sensitization and awareness of targeted communities to ensure effective implementation of DRDIP;
b) Enhancing the engagement of citizens and stakeholders;
c) Monitoring and inspection of project activities and;
d) Enforcement through investigation and prosecution.

Training of Project Leaders: 264 community project leaders were trained by IG staff on the TAAC component. This followed the invitation by the Districts of Terego, Adjumani, Moyo and Koboko. The sub project leaders trained included members of the CPMCs and CPCs. Trainers emphasized the role of the leaders and of the IG in promoting transparency and accountability in the project. Discussions included the potential areas of collaboration and mutual support between the project leaders, the IG, partner CSOs, CMGs, other government and development actors.

Monitoring and Inspection of projects: A total of 224 sub projects were visited during compliance inspections by the IG. The main objectives of these routine visits were to confirm sub project existence, assess sub project implementation status and interact with sub project users. Results show that of the 224 sub projects visited, 40 were completed, 131 were ongoing and 53 were delayed. Project complaints/grievances were recorded by project beneficiaries during the monitoring and inspections and these are shown below;



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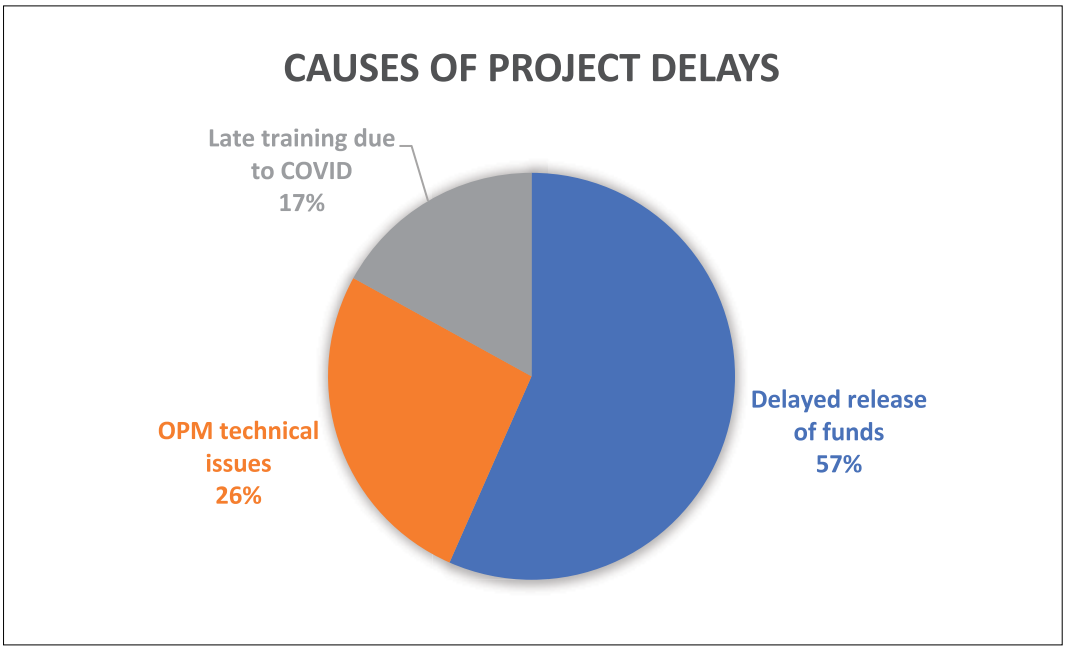
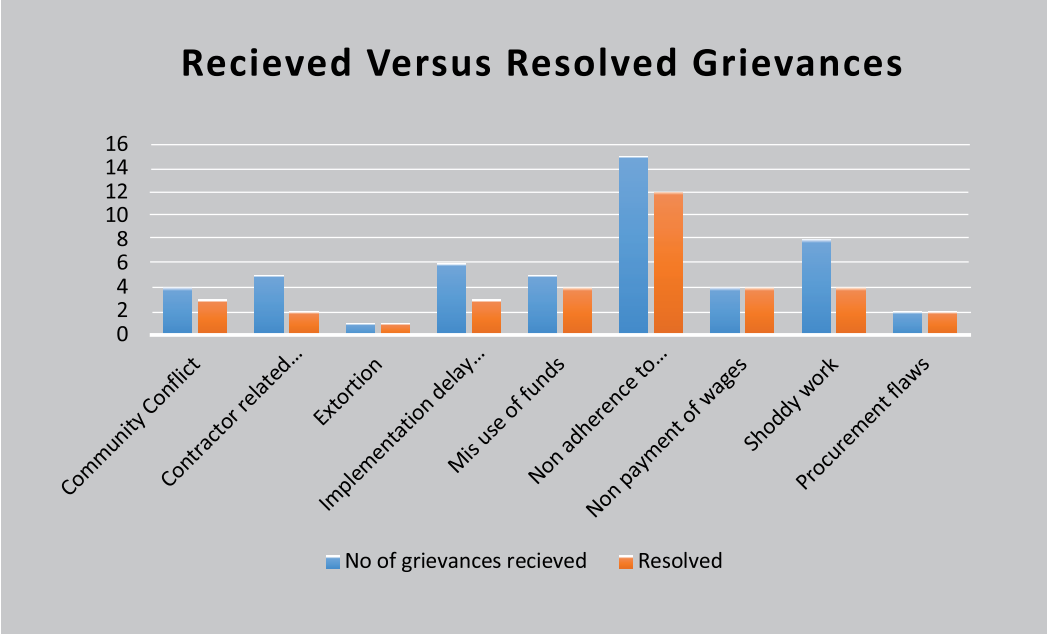


Identifying and resolving grievances: In the period July to December 2020, 50 grievances were registered at IG offices, of which, 21 were specifically reported by the CMGs. Of the 50 grievances registered, 35 were resolved. The percentage of cases resolved was thus 70%.

The nature of grievances/complaints is shown in the graph below:



5.3 MEDIA RELATIONS

During the period, the IG had several engagements through the media with the aim of informing the public about the efforts made in the fight against corruption, combatting maladministration and enforcement of the Leadership Code Act, as well as soliciting their support. This was through the following:

5.3.1 RADIO AND TELEVISION TALK SHOWS;

The leadership and senior staff of the ACAs conducted radio and TV talk shows on Civic duties and responsibilities of citizens as spelt out in Article 17 (1) (i) of The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995 (as amended).

During the period a total of 42 radio talk shows were held and the programmes highlighted efforts in the fight against corruption and maladministration, the Leadership Code Tribunal, verification of NUSAF3 among others. The talk shows were held on Impact FM-12, Radio One-2, KFM-1, Karibu FM-1, Voice of Kigezi-1, Radio West-1, Radio Pacis-1, Radio Amani-1, Spirit FM-1, Mega FM-1, Transnile Broadcasting Services-1, Kibanda FM-1, Luo FM-1, Mighty Fire FM-1, Ateker FM-1, Buddu Broadcasting Services-1, Rock Mambo FM-1, NBS FM-1, Baba FM-1, Radio WA-1, Voice of Teso-1,Open Gate FM-1, Development FM-1, Voice of Toro-1, Voice of Kamwenge-1, Kyegegwa Community FM-1, Bri-Top FM-1, Unique FM-1, Kings FM-1 and Spice FM-1.

In addition to radio programs, TV talk shows were held by the Deputy Inspectors General of Government and other Senior IG staff on various shows on NBS TV, UBC TV, Baba TV and Bukedde TV 1. The focus was on the efforts of the IG in the fight against corruption and maladministration, achievements thus far and prospects for the future. A call was made to citizens to join the fight against corruption.

5.3.2 NEWSPAPER SUPPLEMENTS

a) The IG published a supplement in *New Vision* and *Daily Monitor* on July 11th 2020 in commemoration of the African Anti-Corruption Day. This was in recognition of the vast progress that has been made, cognizant of the need to continually reflect on approaches to end corruption. The day was commemorated under the theme ***"Fighting Corruption through Effective and Efficient Judicial Systems".***

b) IG published a supplement in *New Vision* and *Daily Monitor* Published the Joint communique that was signed under a collaboration of the Inter-Religious Council of Uganda (IRCU), the IG, Directorate for Ethics and Integrity (DEI) and Global Leadership Summit (GLS). The collaboration was an initiative of joining efforts to strengthen the fight against corruption in Uganda. This followed a five-day retreat convened at Lake Victoria Serena Resort from the 7th to 11th September, 2020 under the theme, ***"Enhancing Voice and Action on Integrity and Ethical Conduct for Religious Leaders in Uganda"***. This initiative and newspaper supplement was supported by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ).

c) On 3rd October 2020, the IG joined its German partners to celebrate the 30th Anniversary of German Reunification. The Government of Germany through the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ), has been key in the advancement of good governance in Uganda over the years, by specifically supporting the fight against corruption and maladministration.

d) The IG published a supplement in *New Vision* and the *Observer* in commemoration of Uganda's Independence on 9th October, 2020 under the theme, ***"Celebrating Uganda's steady progress towards economic take-off and self-sustaining economic growth".*** The IG underscored the achievements made thus far in the fight against corruption and maladministration.

e) In commemoration of the International Anti-Corruption Day under the theme, *"Promoting Social Accountability through Active Citizenry"* the IG published a supplement in *New Vision* **and** *Daily Monitor* highlighting efforts made to enhance citizens' engagement and participation in the fight against corruption and maladministration.

5.3.3 EXPOSE THE CORRUPT CAMPAIGN

In August 2020, H.E. Kaguta Museveni launched a socio-media anti-corruption campaign to #ExposeTheCorrupt at the State House in Entebbe. This is a collaboration of the Anti-corruption Agencies which include: Inspectorate of Government (IG), Financial Intelligence Authority (FIA), State House Corruption Unit, Office of the Auditor General and the Uganda Police. The purpose is to rally citizens and the media to expose corrupt government officials. The ACAs noted that need to get information on: maladministration among public officials, policy failures, judicial corruption and indignities in business sector ensure civic forum for articulating concerns in government and contributing to building public opinion and in the process, mobilize mass pressure to force corrupt officials out of government.

Social media has been identified as an important weapon in fighting the scourge of corruption in Uganda.

H.E. Y. K. Museveni with Heads of Anti- Corruption Agencies at the launch of a socio-media anti-corruption campaign, August 2020

CHAPTER: 6

TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

6.0 INTRODUCTION

The Inspectorate of Government is committed to strengthening and building technical capability of its staff to be able to keep abreast with emerging challenges in fighting corruption and addressing maladministration. The Inspectorate of Government further appreciates that the war against corruption and promotion of good governance requires support and knowledge transfer with relevant institutions at the national, regional and international levels. This is done by not only organizing various engagements that include, training, sensitization workshops and conferences for selected stakeholders but by also attending and participating in those organized by other stakeholders.

During the period, the IG strengthened its capacity in the following areas

6.1 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DIGITAL FORENSIC LABORATORY

In an effort to enhance the capacity of staff in forensic investigations, the IG launched a digital forensic laboratory to help trace crime that is committed electronically. The digital lab is a collection of specialised techniques, processes and procedures used to preserve, extract, analyse, and present electronic evidence that is found in digital devices often in relation to digital crime. The procurement of equipment for establishment of the forensic laboratory and conduct of end user training were supported by our partners DFID, SUGAR-TAF and GIZ.

The IG launches the Forensic Laboratory, August 2020

6.2 DEVELOPMENT OF THE SELF-REGISTRATION MODULE OF ONLINE DECLARATION SYSTEM

In order to enhance the capacity of the Inspectorate in handling declarations by leaders, a self-registration module of online declaration system was launched in October 2020. All eligible leaders as required by law, will be able to self-register online to declare their income, assets and liabilities to the Inspector General of Government (IGG).

Leaders are by law required to declare their wealth within three months after assuming the positions and six months after exiting the offices, and every after two years.

The Director of Leadership Code, Ms Annet Twine, explained that the new module caters for all new leaders to register on the online system in order to access the form to declare their wealth. She revealed that those that are already in the system will be required to register through another segment called 'self-invitation' which will be operational by January 2021.

The Deputy IGG, Mr George Bamugemereire, described the system as an invaluable tool in the enforcement of the Leadership Code because of its inherent capacity to hold a huge volume of data safely, securely and in a manner which it can be easily analyzed. He observed that upon acquiring leadership positions in public offices, majority of leaders do not fulfil the legal requirement of declaring their wealth. With the Leadership Code Tribunal in place, Mr Bamugemereire warned that all those who fail to comply with the legal requirement will be sanctioned.

While launching the module, the Minister of State for Ethics and Integrity, Rev. Fr. Simon Lokodo, said the new digital system is a step forward in the fight against corruption. He thanked the Inspectorate for being innovative in the fight against corruption and pledged his unwavering support to all IG initiatives. Dr Roselyn Karugonjo - Segawa, the chairperson of the Leadership Code Tribunal, said that they will execute their mandate of adjudicating on matters related to breaches in line with the law.

The Minister of State for Ethics and Integrity with IG technical staff after launching the self registration module.

6.3 FOREIGN TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

During the period, IG staff participated in several trainings/conferences which are highlighted in the table below:

Table 8: Regional and International fora/events attended by the IG Staff

Regional Events/ Fora	Duration	Designation of officers attended	Purpose	Major Issues for IG consideration.
Virtual Commonwealth Regional Conference for Anti-Corruption Agencies in Africa. The conference was on the theme, "Assessing Anti-Corruption and Asset Recovery Efforts in Africa	3 days	Mariam Wangadya, Sarah Birungi, Kasujja Vincent, Kajura Simon, Talibba Hilda, Joseph Bamwidhukire, Munira Ali, Olivia Nabatanzi., Carol Wanyana	To share country reports on the efforts in combatting corruption, as well as training on importance of evidence in court and asset recovery matters	The IG presentation raised interest on the levels of recoveries being made and how this could be enhanced.
AU meeting with the Advisory Board on Corruption - Virtual	3 days	George Bamugemereire, David Makumbi, Munira Ali	To assess and verify the status of implementation of the provisions of the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption (AUCPCC).	There is need to fast track the recommendation of the Country report of Uganda as assessed.
Harmonization of Anti-Corruption Laws in the Eastern Region – Arusha and Virtual	2 days	Sarah Birungi, Hilda Taliba, Munira Ali	To assess the anti-corruption laws in the region and benchmark and document best practices	There is need to learn and document best practices on the anti-corruption laws in the eastern Africa region.

CHAPTER: 7

PARTNERSHIPS, COLLABORATIONS AND NETWORKS

7.0 INTRODUCTION

The Inspectorate of Government cooperates and collaborates with state agencies and non-state Agencies in preventing, detecting and combating of corruption and maladministration. Further the IG establishes and maintains strategic linkages and partnership with other stakeholders including Civil Society Organizations, Faith Based Organizations, Media and Private Sectors among others. Therefore, the success of IG in executing its mandate will largely hinge on actions that strengthen its capacity to effectively work with other stakeholders through effective communication, information sharing and timely feedback.

During the reporting period, the IG collaborated with the following entities;

7.1 KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY AUTHORITY

The Inspectorate of Government hosted a delegation from Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) led by the Executive Director. The engagement was aimed at exploring ways of improving service delivery and citizens' experience with the KCCA interface. Key among the issues presented by the Deputy IGG, Mr. George Bamugemereire, were:

- The need to establish a firm local complaints handling process in KCCA.
- Supervisors in KCCA should get basic supervision training to ensure supervisory skills are strengthened.
- KCCA should initiate Rapid Response channels through which the Inspectorate of Government and the responsible departments of KCCA can address some of the issues that emerge quickly and informally.

KCCA Team interacting with the Inspectorate of Government Staff

7.2 THE LEADERSHIP CODE TRIBUNAL

In August 2020, H.E the President of the Republic of Uganda appointed the members of the Leadership Code Tribunal in accordance with Chapter 14 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. The Leadership Code Tribunal is mandated to hear and adjudicate breaches of the Leadership Code of conduct. The members of the Tribunal had an engagement with the IG and discussed how to collaborate and effectively enforce the Leadership Code Tribunal.

Members of the Leadership Code Tribunal in a meeting with IG Management

CHAPTER: 8

CHALLENGES, RECOMMENDATIONS AND FUTURE PLANS

8.0 INTRODUCTION

While progress has been made in promoting good governance and combating corruption, 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. It also provides recommendations and outlines the future plans of IG.

8.1 CHALLENGES

Some of the challenges, constraints and recommendations mentioned in this chapter were also contained in the previous reports but have not been addressed.

Inadequate skills to fight corruption and maladministration in the public sector: Over the years, the prevalence and complexity of corruption in Uganda has increased and is of particular concern to the entire nation. While corruption was previously limited to favors and bribes between a few officials, it now encompasses grand syndicated corruption where controls are deliberately circumvented in a systematic way, involving networks of corrupt officials from different MDALGs and the private sector. However, the IG has not developed adequate capacity to effectively deal with the current forms of corruption and maladministration. It lacks advanced equipment, forensic team, specialized staff such as engineers, valuers and quantity surveyors and skills to conduct assets tracing, verification, financial profiling and lifestyle audits.

Gaps In The Legal Framework For Combating Corruption:
Although Uganda has enacted a number of laws such as the Inspectorate of Government Act, 2002, the Leadership Code Act, 2002, The Whistleblowers Protection Act, 2010 and the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2017, among others, to aid the fight against corruption, there still exists gaps in these laws which hinder the effective fight against corruption. For example the Leadership Code Act lacks provisions for leaders to declare wealth of their children, spouses and dependents. In addition Uganda is still in the process of enacting a law on recovery of proceeds of crime, forfeiture of assets and management of recovered assets.

Non-implementation of IG recommendations;
upon completion of investigations, the IG issues a number of recommendations. However, there has been low implementation of these recommendations leading to the matters remaining unresolved. For example in the FY 2018/19, 2835 recommendations were made, 1621 followed-up and 618 (38.1%) were implemented. During the previous Financial Year 2019/2020, only 351(40%) recommendations were implemented out of a total 877 that were available.

Investigations and Inspections: Most of the IG investigations have been halted due to the social distancing and lockdown measures that were instituted as minimal staff are allowed to work and most Government offices are also equally not operating at full capacity. The IG will mainly take on high Priority and urgent cases including those that are Covid-19 related.

Scaling Down of Prosecutions: The IG has had to scale down on prosecution work due to the low activity in the Judiciary because of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Directorate of Legal Affairs can only appear for plea-

taking and many cases are still waiting to get hearings. Solutions are still being discussed with the Judiciary key among which is video conferencing but until then prosecution activities remain limited in IG.

Limited Public engagements and sensitization:
Public engagements have been the most affected area in the IG work due to the need for social distancing measures that make it practically impossible to have physical public engagements. The IG has therefore resolved to sensitize masses using Radios, TVs and the Social Media handles hence a significant portion of this budget item will be used to pay for the airtime on the various media stations.

Inspectorate of Government restructuring;
The IG is going through restructuring which has expanded the structure of the Regional Offices to effectively combat corruption and maladministration in local governments. However, GoU has not provided funding to cover costs of implementing the new structure.

Funding shortfalls. Over the past three financial years, the IG has been receiving approximately 3.5Bn annually from the EU-JAR program to support a number of initiatives in IG including the implementation of the Leadership Code act, investigation of high profile cases and research among others. This funding however is expected to end at close of the current Financial Year, which will create a big funding gap in implementation of IG activities.

8.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Amend the Leadership Code: The Directorate of Ethics and Integrity should initiate the amendment of the Leadership Code Act to address the lop holes that arose from its recent amendment.

Introduction of Ethics and Integrity at an early stage: The Directorate of Ethics and Integrity should work with the Ministry of Education and Sports to develop a curriculum that impacts ethical values among young people starting at the Primary School level.

Increased supervision and performance reviews for public servants: The Ministry of Public Service and Anti-Corruption Agencies need to design and implement systems that will enable close supervision of employees. Proper and regular performance appraisals that include measurement of ethics and integrity of the staff need to be put in place. Supervision of government projects should be done in close collaboration with the community beneficiaries.

Increase funding to the IG: Parliament of Uganda should increase funding to the IG to be able to conduct criminal sessions in the areas where cases originate from; this ensures faster disposal of cases and communities directly appreciate government efforts to combat corruption. Also more funding is needed to procure modern investigation equipment, vehicles, continuous Legal Education/training for all prosecutors and investigators to keep up to date with new methods of investigation and prosecution of corruption.

Appoint more Judges in Court of Appeal: That Government should appoint and deploy more judges to the Court of Appeal since it handles all Constitutional matters as well as any other civil, criminal and election appeals. Also more judicial officers should be deployed at the Anti-Corruption Division to increase efficiency and fasten disposal of cases.

Update of public information: All Accounting Officers for Ministries Departments Agencies and Local Governments should ensure that public information and records are always updated which will enable accuracy of data and obtaining of credible information.

8.3 FUTURE PLANS

The IG plans to follow a three prolonged approach in the fight against corruption; deterrence (investigations, prosecutions and assets recovery), prevention and sensitization of the public. These approaches will result into considerable success and it's anticipated that a number of public officers will be prosecuted, illicitly acquired assets recovered, increased participation of the public in combating corruption and improvement in the level of integrity. The IG will specifically do the following;

a. Automate processes and systems and increase use of technology to expedite investigations and prosecution of corruption cases.

b. Partnering and collaborating with other stakeholders to harness synergies in the fight against corruption.

c. Hire experts to support the institution where there is lack of capacity.

d. Implement the revised IG performance management system and competency Frameworks.

e. Initiate the review of current legislation under which the IG operates in order to close some gaps that affect efficient implementation of the IG mandate.

PICTORIAL

Engagement with KCCA

Reaching out to the public through the media

Collaborating with the Local Governments in the prevention of corruption

Launching the Anti-Corruption Campaign 2020

Engaging Religious Leaders in the prevention of Corruption

Commemorating the International Anti-Corruption Day 2020

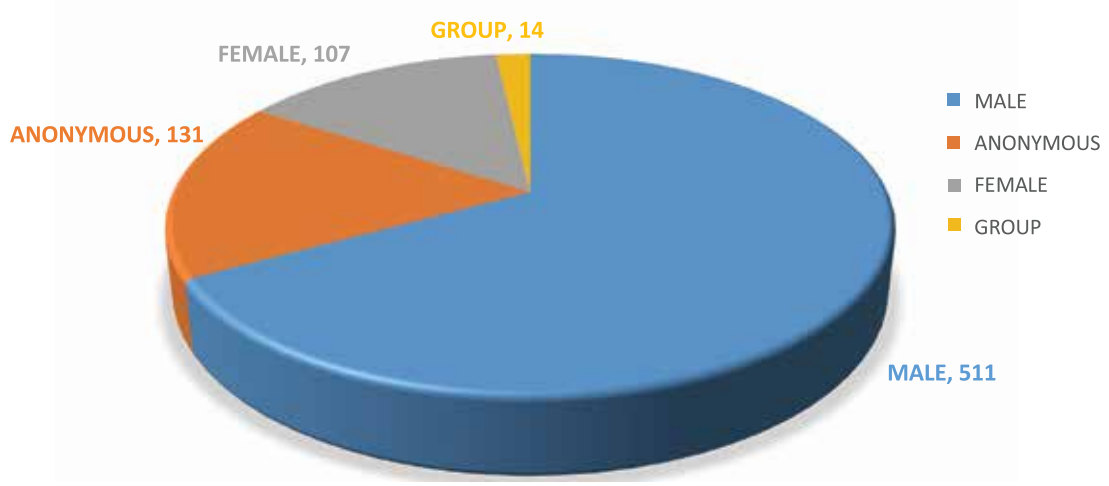
Collaborating with the Leadership Code Tribunal

APPENDIX A
STATISTICS

Table 9: Complaints received during the period July-December 2020

MONTH	MALE	ANONYMOUS	FEMALE	GROUP	TOTAL
JUL	74	28	13	2	117
AUG	98	18	18	5	139
SEPT	76	29	27	0	132
OCT	107	22	22	2	153
NOV	92	23	16	4	135
DEC	64	11	11	1	87
Total	511	131	107	14	763

Graphical representation of the complaints Received (July-December 2020)



For the period July-December 2020, the male reported the highest number of complaints (511) compared to the Female who reported 107 complaints

Table 10: Action taken on the complaints registered

Item Descriptions	Jul-Dec 2020
No. of complaints received	763
No. of Complaints Sanctioned for Investigations.	621
No. of complaints referred to other Institutions.	69
No. of complaints rejected.	62
No of complaints pending for decision making	11
% of registered complaints which were sanctioned for investigations.	81.4%
% of complaints registered which were referred to other institutions for further management.	9.1%

Table 11: Complaints Sanctioned for investigation (July-December 2020)

Office	Ombudsman	Corruption	Leadership	Total
Headquarters	84	107	5	196
Jinja	6	16	0	22
Masaka	0	20	0	20
Gulu	9	16	0	25
Hoima	3	25	0	28
Mbarara	5	24	0	29
Arua	4	2	0	6
Mbale	13	25	0	38
Fortportal	2	26	0	28
Kampala	9	41	0	50
Soroti	14	10	0	24
Moyo	3	15	0	18
Lira	6	16	0	22
Moroto	3	31	0	34
Mukono	2	23	0	25
Tororo	13	31	0	44
Kabale	3	9	0	12
Total	**179**	**437**	**5**	**621**

Table 12: Departments/Institutions complained against during the period July-December 2020

S/NO.	Departments/ Institutions	Number of complaints	Percentage
1.	District Local Government	177	23.2%
2.	District Administration	125	16.4%
3.	Individuals (Public officials)	88	11.5%
4.	Police	56	7.3%
5.	School Head Teachers	23	3.0%
6.	Municipal & Town Councils	22	2.9%
7.	Universities/Tertiary Institutions	17	2.2%
8.	Sub County Administration	16	2.1%
9.	Ministry of Education	15	2.0%
10.	District Service Commissions	14	1.8%
11.	Ministry of Health	14	1.8%
12.	Judiciary	9	1.2%
13.	Magistrate Courts	7	0.9%
14.	Ministry of Public Service	7	0.9%
15.	KCCA	6	0.8%
16.	Ministry of finance	6	0.8%
17.	Ministry of Water and Environment	6	0.8%
18.	Uganda National Roads Authority	6	0.8%
19.	District Land Boards	5	0.7%
20.	DPP	5	0.7%
21.	Electoral Commission	5	0.7%
22.	Ministry of Internal Affairs	5	0.7%
23.	Administrator General	4	0.5%
24.	Ministry of Defence	4	0.5%
25.	Ministry of Housing	4	0.5%
26.	Ministry of Works	4	0.5%

S/NO.	Departments/ Institutions	Number of complaints	Percentage
27.	NIRA	4	0.5%
28.	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	3	0.4%
29.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	3	0.4%
30.	NEMA	3	0.4%
31.	NSSF	3	0.4%
32.	National water and Sewage Corporation	3	0.4%
33.	Prisons	3	0.4%
34.	Uganda Electricity Transmission company Limited	3	0.4%
35.	Uganda Coffee Development Authority	3	0.4%
36.	Uganda Registration Services Bureau	3	0.4%
37.	Banks and Financial institutions	2	0.3%
38.	CAA	2	0.3%
39.	IG	2	0.3%
40.	LCs	2	0.3%
41.	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development	2	0.3%
42.	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	2	0.3%
43.	Ministry of Trade, Industries and Cooperaties	2	0.3%
44.	Private companies /Organizations	2	0.3%
45.	Uganda Land Commission	2	0.3%
46.	Uganda Revenue Authority	2	0.3%
47.	DEI	1	0.1%
48.	District Engineers	1	0.1%
49.	Education Service Commission	1	0.1%
50.	Equal opportunities commission	1	0.1%
51.	ERA	1	0.1%
52.	Hospitals & health centers	1	0.1%
53.	Insurance Regulatory Authority	1	0.1%
54.	ISO & UPDF	1	0.1%
55.	Judicial Service Commission	1	0.1%
56.	Land Board	1	0.1%
57.	Micro Finance Support Centre	1	0.1%
58.	Ministry of Local Government	1	0.1%
59.	National Council for Higher Education	1	0.1%
60.	National Council of Sports	1	0.1%
61.	NDA	1	0.1%
62.	NFA	1	0.1%
63.	Office of the Prime Minister	1	0.1%
64.	Posta Uganda	1	0.1%
65.	Public Service Commission	1	0.1%
66.	State House	1	0.1%
67.	Uganda petroleum Institute KIGUMBA	1	0.1%
68.	Uganda Communication Commission	1	0.1%
69.	Uganda Development corporation	1	0.1%
70.	Uganda Export promotion board	1	0.1%
71.	Uganda Railways Corp	1	0.1%
72.	Uganda Printing and Publishing cooperation	1	0.1%
73.	Uganda Virus Research Institute	1	0.1%
74.	Others (e.g audit queries)	35	4.6%
	Total	**763**	**100.0%**

Table 13: Complaints received according to District of origin

S/NO	District	No. Complaints	Percentage	S/NO	District	No. Complaints	Percentage
1	Kampala	162	21.2%	44	Mukono	5	0.7%
2	Wakiso	34	4.5%	45	Kiruhura	5	0.7%
3	Hoima	19	2.5%	46	Kabale	5	0.7%
4	Kapchorwa	15	2.0%	47	Masaka	5	0.7%
5	Moroto	15	2.0%	48	Kwania	5	0.7%
6	Jinja	15	2.0%	49	Kitgum	5	0.7%
7	Mbarara	14	1.8%	50	Bushenyi	5	0.7%
8	Mbale	13	1.7%	51	Bududa	5	0.7%
9	Tororo	12	1.6%	52	Yumbe	5	0.7%
10	Soroti	11	1.4%	53	Iganga	5	0.7%
11	Kayunga	10	1.3%	54	Butebo	5	0.7%
12	Namisindwa	10	1.3%	55	Kamuli	5	0.7%
13	Butaleja	10	1.3%	56	Nwoya	5	0.7%
14	Kyenjojo	10	1.3%	57	Kiboga	5	0.7%
15	Moyo	9	1.2%	58	Dokolo	5	0.7%
16	Lira	8	1.0%	59	Amuru	5	0.7%
17	Sironko	8	1.0%	60	Amolatar	4	0.5%
18	Busia	8	1.0%	61	Mayuge	4	0.5%
19	Kiryandongo	8	1.0%	62	Omoro	4	0.5%
20	Luweero	8	1.0%	63	Kaabong	4	0.5%
21	Kabarole	8	1.0%	64	Masindi	4	0.5%
22	Rukungiri	8	1.0%	65	Lwengo	4	0.5%
23	Obongi	8	1.0%	66	Budaka	4	0.5%
24	Gulu	7	0.9%	67	Lyantonde	4	0.5%
25	Napak	7	0.9%	68	Agago	4	0.5%
26	Manafwa	7	0.9%	69	Sheema	4	0.5%
27	Ngora	7	0.9%	70	Lamwo	4	0.5%
28	Arua	7	0.9%	71	Bulambuli	3	0.4%
29	Bundibugyo	6	0.8%	72	Mityana	3	0.4%
30	Kasese	6	0.8%	73	Bukomansimbi	3	0.4%
31	Kalungu	6	0.8%	74	Madi-Okollo	3	0.4%
32	Kikuube	6	0.8%	75	Ntoroko	3	0.4%
33	Isingiro	6	0.8%	76	Pallisa	3	0.4%
34	Nakapiripirit	6	0.8%	77	Kakumiro	3	0.4%
35	Adjumani	6	0.8%	78	Rubanda	3	0.4%
36	Kyegegwa	6	0.8%	79	Bukedea	3	0.4%
37	Amudat	6	0.8%	80	Namutumba	3	0.4%
38	Otuke	6	0.8%	81	Mubende	3	0.4%
39	Buikwe	6	0.8%	82	Kyotera	3	0.4%
40	Pader	6	0.8%	83	Kumi	2	0.3%
41	Abim	6	0.8%	84	Kibuku	2	0.3%
42	Ntungamo	5	0.7%	85	Katakwi	2	0.3%
43	Oyam	5	0.7%	86	Mitooma	2	0.3%

S/NO	District	No. Complaints	Percentage
87	Buvuma	2	0.3%
88	Kanungu	2	0.3%
89	Rukiga	2	0.3%
90	Kitagwenda	2	0.3%
91	Bugweri	2	0.3%
92	Namayingo	2	0.3%
93	Kamwenge	2	0.3%
94	Koboko	2	0.3%
95	Alebtong	2	0.3%
96	Zombo	2	0.3%
97	Nakaseke	2	0.3%
98	Kassanda	2	0.3%
99	Kole	2	0.3%
100	Gomba	2	0.3%
101	Nebbi	2	0.3%
102	Apac	1	0.1%
103	Nakasongola	1	0.1%
104	Ssembabule	1	0.1%
105	Kween	1	0.1%
106	Rwampara	1	0.1%
107	Butambala	1	0.1%
108	Bunyangabu	1	0.1%
109	Kazo	1	0.1%
110	Kisoro	1	0.1%
111	Kibaale	1	0.1%
112	Bukwo	1	0.1%
113	Amuria	1	0.1%
114	Maracha	1	0.1%
115	Pakwach	1	0.1%
116	Buyende	1	0.1%
117	Kotido	1	0.1%
118	Serere	1	0.1%
119	Buliisa	1	0.1%
120	Rakai	1	0.1%
	Total	**763**	**100.0%**

APPENDIX B
ARRESTS

Table 14: Arrests effected during the period July – December 2020

S/N	Particulars of Suspect	Offence(s)/Amount	Case Ref;
1	D/ASP Geoffrey Elwelu Operations Commander in Charge Umeme Mbale Region	Corruption C/s 2(a) & 26 of the ACA Abuse of office c/s 11(1) of the ACA	MBL/06/07/2019
2	No 46766 D/C Evelyn Amulen Police Officer attached to Mbale Police Station	Corruption C/s 2(a) & 26 of the ACA Abuse of office C/s 11(1) of the ACA	MBL/06/07/2019
3	Vicent Manina, Human Resource Officer, Bulengeni Town Council, Bulambuli DLG	Uttering of False documents	MBL/02/01/2016
4	Joel Ddamba Principal Township Officer, Kalungu District Local Government	Loss of Public Property C/S 10(2) and (4) and Abuse of Office C/s 11(1) and (2) of the ACA	MSK/01/11/2016
5	Henry Drichi Assistant Engineering Officer, Adjumani DLG	Embezzlement C/s 19 and False Accounting C/s 22 of the ACA	MOY/01/05/2016

APPENDIX C
PROSECUTION CASES

Table 15: Summary of corruption cases investigated and completed during the period July – December 2020.

S/N	Ref. Number	Subject Matter	Recommendations	Status
1	HQT/58/11/2015	Alleged embezzlement of funds in the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	Several Government officials directed to refund a total of UGX 459,043,250 misappropriated and or unaccounted for.	Ugx.28,855,000 has so far been recovered and the balance is to be recovered by the Asset Recovery Unit
2	HQT/84/02/2018	Alleged irregular transfer of title for plot 17,Bunyonyi drive Kataza, Bugolobi, Nakawa division.	KCCA and KDLB to institute a civil suit for the cancellation of the Certificate of Title FRV 1534 Folio 18 that Mr. Jimmy Habumugisha Kayigonza fraudulently obtained over Plot 17 Bunyonyi Drive, Kataza, Bugolobi, Nakawa Division.	Not yet implemented.
3	HQT/114/12/2017	Alleged corruption and embezzlement of funds at MoLG –Ms Waduwa Flavia US F&A.	Ms.Waduwa flavia was ordered to refund UGX. 41,265,500= which she had not accounted for.	Implemented
4	HQT/ CO/403/2020	Complaint against Alpha Childcare and community development organization (ACCOD), Mr. Richard Lubale and Ms. Anet.	The case does not fall within the jurisdiction of the inspectorate of government under S.19 of the IG ACT.	Implemented
5	HQT/17/02/2020	Alleged fraud in the Land Fund by American Procurement Company Incorporated AMPROC).	Matter was handled by Court	Implemented
6	HQT/73/01/2018	Alleged mismanagement of funds and procurements by officials of NIRA	Mr. Henry Matovu Birungi, accounts assistant NIRA refunds a total OF UGX 7,476,500 which he did not account for to the Inspectorate of Government asset recovery account. The computer laptops and Batteries that are still kept in stores should be distributed and utilized to avoid being wasted in stores. NIRA funds should always be advanced directly to Action Officers or Beneficiaries in order to avoid advancing such huge sums of money to individual's account to avoid exposing the money to a high risk of mismanagement and/or fraud.	Only shs. 2million refunded.

S/N	Ref. Number	Subject Matter	Recommendations	Status
7		Alleged non refund of security bond fees by officials of the Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control	It was recommended that the Director of the Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control should; Work out modalities to ensure expeditious refund of security Bond fees to eligible claimants in order to avoid expensive litigation against the state. Liaise with the police Criminal Investigations Directorate, Office of the Auditor General and Inspectorate of Government to retrieve historical information on security bond fees that could be in their possession in order to facilitate processing of refunds to eligible claimants.	Implemented
8	HQT/03/07/2018	Alleged mismanagement of UGX 99,155,200 by Nsamba Michael, Programme Officer, CAIIP/MATIP in the Ministry of Local Government	Mr. Nsamba Michael was asked to refund UGX 4,856,800 which was advanced to him for official activities but he didn't properly account for it.	Not yet implemented
9	HQT/83/12/2017	Alleged corruption and mismanagement of funds UGX 270,713,326 by Mbabazi Rosemary, Programme Officer, CAIIP in the Ministry of Local Government	Mbabazi Rosemary (suspect) died before conclusion of the matter and as such file was closed.	Could not be finalized due to the death of the suspect

S/N	Ref. Number	Subject Matter	Recommendations	Status
10	HQT/101/06/2020	Alleged gross mismanagement at National Medical Stores	It was recommended that the General Manager National medical Stores (NMS) should: Propose to the Board of Directors of NMS the enactment of regulations which: clearly outline criteria for nomination of staff to fill vacant positions in acting capacity; Provide for opening up the opportunities for appointment to acting capacity to at least three (3) suitable employees; and ensure that selection of employees to occupy positions in acting capacity is conducted by more than one (1) person. Pursue the arbitration case arising from the warehouse construction project at Kajjansi, and in case it results in the Corporation's favour, you should go ahead to recover the delay damages from M/s COMPLANT due to delay to complete the project in the agreed extended time of 19th December 2019.	Not yet implemented
11	HQT/85/12/2017	Alleged corruption & mismanagement of UGX 148,337,600 by Ms Ruth P Gyayo, Senior Inspector, Ministry of local Government	Ms Ruth P Gyayo was ordered to refund UGX. 56,178,600= The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of MoLG to submit Ms Ruth P Gyayo, to the Public Service Commission for appropriate disciplinary action for her failure to carry out official activities and falsely accounting for public funds.	Only Ugx.1,000,000 has so far been paid.
12	HQT/85/12/2017	Alleged corruption & mismanagement of funds in the ministry of local government by Niwandinda Chris, Urban Inspector) (H)	Mr. Niwandinda Chris, was ordered to refund UGX. 117,867,000= which he did not properly account for. The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of MoLG to submit Mr. Niwandinda Chris, to the Public Service Commission for appropriate disciplinary action for having falsely accounted for funds	Not yet implemented

S/N	Ref. Number	Subject Matter	Recommendations	Status
13	HQT/94/12/2017	Alleged corruption & mismanagement of funds in the ministry of local government by Mr. Olarker Charles Felix, Principal Inspector)	Mr. Olarker Charles Felix was ordered to refund UGX. 30,964,200= which he did not properly account for. The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of MoLG to submit Mr. Olarkar Charles Felix to the Public Service Commission for appropriate disciplinary action for his failure to carry out the Ministry activities and properly account for public funds.	Not yet implemented
14	HQT/109/12/2017	Alleged corruption & mismanagement of funds by Mr. Sirajje Lukomu, Accountant, Ministry of Local Government.	Mr. Sirajje Lukomu, Accountant, Ministry of Local Government was ordered to refund UGX. 76,421,934= for activities he did not implement. The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of MoLG to submit Mr. Sirajje Lukomu to the Public Service Commission for appropriate disciplinary action.	Not yet implemented
15	HQT/98/12/2017	Alleged corruption & mismanagement of funds UGX 143,307,900 by Ms. Rhoda Katende, Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of Local Government (H)	Ms. Rhoda Katende was ordered to refund UGX. 143,307,900 which she did not properly account for. The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of MoLG to submit Ms. Rhoda Katende to the Public Service Commission for appropriate disciplinary action.	Not yet implemented
16	HQT/98/12/2017	Alleged corruption & mismanagement of funds by Mr. Elias Mutumba, Research Officer, Ministry of Local Government. (H)	Mr. Elias Mutumba, Research Officer, Ministry of Local Government was ordered to refund UGX. 100,572,000 that was advanced to him to conduct various activities which he did not implement but instead furnished false accountability. The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of MoLG to submit Mr. Elias Mutumba to the Public Service Commission for appropriate disciplinary action	Not yet implemented

S/N	Ref. Number	Subject Matter	Recommendations	Status
17	HQT/115/12/2017	Alleged corruption & mismanagement of funds of UGX 57,400,000 by Mr. Moses Juma, Urban Inspector, Ministry of Local Government	Mr. Moses Juma, Urban Inspector, Ministry of Local Government was ordered to refund UGX. 34,930,100 that was advanced to him but did not account for; and that he received for activities he did not implement but falsified accountabilities. The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of MoLG to submit Mr. Moses Juma to the Public Service Commission for appropriate disciplinary action	Not yet implemented
18	HQT/103/12/2017	Alleged corruption & mismanagement of funds of UGX 90,702,000 by Mr. Ismail Ahmed, senior Inspector, Ministry of Local Government	Accountabilities submitted by Mr. Ismail Ahmed, senior Inspector and verified were genuine and the activities were carried out.	Implemented
19	HQT/28/07/2020	Alleged theft of Visa stickers at the Uganda Mission in Beijing	Investigations discontinued because accused persons had already been subjected to administrative sanctions by competent authorities.	Not yet implemented

TABLE 16: CONCLUDED CASES DURING THE PERIOD JULY TO DECEMBER 2020

S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED	OUTCOME
1	Geoffrey Kazinda, Principal Accountant, Office of Prime Minister	HCT-00-AC-SC 0059/2016	Illicit enrichment	Conviction on all three counts and sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment on each count to run consecutively, making it 15 years imprisonment. Court further issued confiscation orders for Kazinda's properties (land, building and 4 luxury cars), worth UGX 4 billion. These are to be forfeited to the state.
2	Alex Katikiro	HCT-00-AC-SC 0033/2016	Abuse of office	Convict was sentenced to 3 years and 8 months imprisonment without option of a fine.

S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED	OUTCOME
3	Jimmy Patty Odera & Anor, District Engineer, Amuru District, Robert Ojok, District works Supervisor, Nwoya District	HCT-00-AC-SC 0006/2016	1. Abuse of office 2. Causing financial loss and 3. Issuing False certificate of completion of works	Conviction on all counts and sentenced as follows; A1 to a total fine of UGX 8,400,000 or imprisonment for 6 years in lieu. A2 to a total fine of UGX 2,800,000 or imprisonment for 6 years in lieu. A1 and A2 were also ordered to refund UGX 50,000,000 and UGX 13,000,000. They were further ordered not to hold a public office for 10 years.
4	A1 DASP Elwelu A2 DC Evelyn Amulen, Police Officers attached to Mbale Police Station	HCT-00-AC-SC 62/2020	Corruption: Solicitation and receipt of Gratification	Conviction for A2 (through plea bargain) and sentenced to a total fine of UGX 500,000 or imprisonment for 4 months in lieu on both counts running concurrently A2 was further ordered not to hold a public office for 10 years.
5	Abraham Katwanga, former Head Teacher, Karambi SSS, Bundibugyo	HCT-00-AC-CO 0022/2020	Embezzlement	Conviction through plea bargain and sentenced to a fine of UGX 3,500,000 or 12 months imprisonment. He also refunded the UGX 27,110,200 which had been embezzled.
6	Vincent Manina, Human Resource Officer of Bulengani Town Council, Bulambuli District	MBA-00-CR-CO 758/2020	Forgery and Uttering forged documents	Conviction through plea bargain, he was sentenced to a total fine of UGX 1,500,000 or six months in prison.
7	Malimbo Mugagga	HCT-CA-No 0013/2018	Abuse of Office and misuse of public property	Conviction upheld
8	Sabila Herbert, former MP, Tingey Sammy Nelson, Treasurer Kapchorwa and Chelimo Nathan	Supreme Court CA No 65/2015	Corruption: Bribing an IG Officer	Conviction upheld

S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED	OUTCOME
9	Ouma Adea, LC V Busia	Supreme Court CA No 2/2016	Corruption: Solicitation and receipt of gratification	Conviction upheld
10	Damien Akankwasa, former ED NFA	Criminal Appeal No 105 of 2015	Causing Finacial Loss	Conviction upheld
11	Nanjobe Florence, Cashier, National Curriculum Development Center, Kyambogo		1. Embezzlement 2. Abuse of office 3. False accounting by a public official	Aquittal upheld by High Court
12	Bob Mudduse, Senior Town Agent, Lugazi MC	HCT-AC/201	1. Embezzlement 2. Abuse of Office	Acquittal
13	Titus Muhofah, Senior Disaster Management Officer, Office of the Prime Minister	HCT-00-AC-CO 0087/2019	1. Causing Financial Loss 2. Embezzlement 3. False Accounting	Acquittal
14	Benon Chally Twinomujuni, Head Teacher, Mbarara High School Michael Namara, Bursar, Mbarara High School	HCT-00-AC-CO 005/2019	1. Embezzlement 2. Abuse of office 3. Causing Financial	Acquittal
15	Kinene Mohamed & Kibahwire Annet, Head Teacher and School Bursar, Kitebi SSS, Wakiso District	HCT-CA No. 0017/2019	1. Corruption 2. Bribing an IG Officer	Acquittal maintained on Appeal
16	Mugumya Albert Jethro Under Secretary, Uganda Land Commission Moses John Magala, Senior Government Valuer, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development Jeremiah Twinomugisha, Internal Auditor, Ministry of Health Uganda Land Commission	HCT-00-AC-CO 0064/2019	1. Causing Financial Loss 2. Abuse of office	Withdrawn
17	Ankunzire Frank, Senior Assistant Engineering Officer, Ntungamo	HCT-00-AC-CO 122/2019	1. Abuse of office 2. Embezzlement 3. Corruptly procuring a tender	Withdrawal, he refunded money which was misappropriated.

S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED	OUTCOME
18	A1 Mutabwire Patrick, Ag. Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Local Government A2 Wasolo Alfred, former Principal Accountant, Ministry of Local Government A3 Ali Atabua, Senior Accountant, Ministry of Local Government A4 Turyahabwe Wilberforce, Principal Systems Analyst, Ministry of Local Government. A5 Wammwa Jackson, Senior Systems Analyst, Ministry of Local Government	HCT-00-AC-CO 099/2017	1. Diversion of Public Resources 2. Embezzlement 3. Abuse of Office 4. Causing Financial Loss 5. False Accounting Corruption	Case withdrawn against Mutabwire. He refunded UGX 300,000,000 part of the money which was misappropriated
19	Kijambu Gerald and Anor, Drivers, Ministry of Health	HCT-00-AC-CO 0057/2019	Causing Financial Loss	Withdrawn
20	Ssebuliba William Kayongo, Masulita Municipal Education Officer, Wakiso District	HCT-AC-0141/2019	Offering gratification to IG Officer	Withdrawn
21	Harold Wejuli and Chimulwa Wycliff, Town Clerk, Kumi and Principal Accountant	HCT-00-CN 27/2019	1. Embezzlement 2. Diversion of Public Resources 3. Uttering False documents	Withdrawn
22	Isa Gumonye and Prossy Nampijja, Assistant Commissioner for Urban Administration and Principal Urban Officer, Ministry of Local Government	HCT-00-AC-CO-0089-2019	1. Embezzlement 2. Abuse of Office 3. Conspiracy to defraud	Case against Nampijja Prossy was withdrawn. She will come as a witness.
23	Patrick Obwoya, District Engineer Michael Otim, Driver	HCT-AC-0161/2019	Misuse of public property	Case against A1 abated (He died)

Table 17: ONGOING CASES BEFORE COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE AS AT 31st DECEMBER 2020

S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
1	Henry Drichi, Assistant Engineering Officer, Adjumani District Local Government	HCT-ACD-00-02/2020	1. Embezzlement 2. False Accounting by a public official 3. False Accounting by a public official
2	A1 DASP Elwelu A2 DC Evelyn Amulen, Police Officers attached to Mbale Police Station.	HCT-00-AC-CO 62/2020	Corruption: Solicitation and receipt of Gratification
3	Eliphaz Mugenyi, former HM Kisuba P/S, Bundibugyo	HCT-ACD-00- 038/2020	1. Causing Financial Loss 2. Abuse of office
4	Damba Joel and Moses Kaliisa, Principal Township Officer, Kalungu and Businessman	HCT-ACD-00-023/2020	1. Loss of public property 2. Abuse of office and 3. Conspiracy to Defraud#
5	Menya David Omara, Senior Accounts Assistant, Abim District Local Government	HCT-ACD-00-09/2020	1. Diversion of Public Resources 2. Embezzlement
6	A1 Robert Baryamwesigwa, Settlement Commandant Bidi Bidi Refugee Camp, Office of the Prime Minister A2 Fred Kiwanuka, Settlement Commandant on mission to Bidi Bidi Refugee Camp, Office of the Prime Minister	HCT-00-AC-CO 05/2020	1. Money Laundering 2. Corruption C/S 2(h) 3. Abuse of Office
7	Elyetu Joseph, Head Teacher Tubur Senior Secondary School Soroti	HCT-00-AC-CO 015/2020	1. Embezzlement 2. Causing Financial Loss
8	Mathew Tumushabe Atwine, former Town Clerk, Kamwenge	HCT-00-AC-CO 0026 /2020	1. Embezzlement 2. Causing Financial Loss
9	Omondi Walter Wolver, Senior Settlement Officer, Office of the Prime Minister	HCT-ACD-00-162/2019	Embezzlement
10	Iga John Marie, former Accountant, Ministry of Local Government	0139/2019	1. Embezzlement in the alternative 2. Causing financial loss 3. Abuse of office

S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
11	Dr Rose Nassali Lukwago, Secretary Judicial Service Commission Dr S Opio Okirror, Commissioner Health Services Jaffer Kawooya, Internal Auditor, Ministry of Public Service Cuthbert Kagabo, Deputy Director, AH Consulting Ltd	HCT-00-AC-CO 0107/2019	1. Causing financial loss 2. Abuse of office
12	Katongole Umar, Principal Engineer, Ministry of Works and Hawa Bitone Ssengendo, Community Development Officer, Luweero District	HCT-00-AC-CO 092/2019	1. Illicit Enrichment 2. Money Laundering
13	Andrew Kaweesi, Senior Town Engineer, Kayunga Town Council	HCT-00-AC-CO 100/2019	Abuse of office
14	A1 Henry Drichi, Assitant Engineering Officer, Adjumani A2 Davidson Alua, Senior Accounts Assistant, Adjumani	HCT-00-AC-CO 148/2016	1. Embezzlement 2. False Accounting by a public official
15	Joseph Kinei, Sub County Chief, Lopeei County, Napak District	HCT-00-AC-CO 0106/2019	1. Diversion of public resources 2. Causing Financial Loss 3. Embezzlement
16	Byanguye Moses, Senior Inspector, Ministry of Local Government	HCT-00-AC-CO 054/2019	1. Causing Financial Loss 2. Embezzlement 3. False accounting by public officer
17	Abdalla Kasigwa, Principal Urban Inspector, Ministry of Local Government	HCT-00-AC-CO 0119/2019	1. Causing Financial Loss 2. Embezzlement 3. False accounting by public officer
18	Byarugaba Medard, Ag District Education Officer, Lyantonde District Byarutinda Anne, Ag District Inspector of Schools, Lyantonde District Businge Chris Accounts Assistant, Lyantonde District	HCT-00-AC-CO 0120/2019	1. Abuse of office 2. Embezzlement 3. False accounting by public officer 4. Conspiracy to defraud
19	Moses Oketcho, Court Clerk, Tororo Chief Magistrate's Court	HCT-00-AC-CO 126/2019	Corruption: solicitation and receipt of Gratification

S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
20	A1 Mutabwire Patrick, Ag Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Local Government A2 Wasolo Alfred, former Principal Accountant Ministry of Local Government A3 Ali Atabua, Senior Accountant, Ministry of Local Government A4 Turyahabwe Wilberforce, Principal Systems Analyst, Ministry of Local Government A5 Wammwa Jackson, Senior Systems Analyst, Ministry of Local Government	HCT-00-AC-CO 099/2017	1. Diversion of Public Resources 2. Embezzlement 3. Abuse of Office 4. Causing Financial Loss 5. False Accounting 6. Corruption
21	George William Omuge, Retired Chief Administrative Officer, Dokolo district Odada John, Chief Finance Officer, Dokolo district	HCT-00-AC-CO 0015/2019	1. Embezzlement 2. Abuse of office 3. Causing Financial
22	Godfrey Mutenyo, Senior Assistant Secretary, Mbale District Local Government Mary Kakai, Cartographer, Mbale District Local Government	HCT-00-AC-CO 0043/2019	1. Corruption: solicitation and receipt of Gratification 2. Abuse of office
23	Rwekumisa Simon, Assistant Chief Administrative Officer, Kabarole	HCT-00-AC-CO 0054/2019	1. Causing Financial Loss 2. False accounting 3. Embezzlement 4. Abuse of office
24	Rogers Bijule, Court Clerk, Mukono High Court	HCT-00-AC-CO 0061/2019	Corruption
25	Dr. Joseph Batume, Wakiso District Surveyor Hussein Mugumya, Resident of Wakiso Richard Ssempagala, Resident of Wakiso Mohamed Kamoga, Ahmed Enterprises Limited, Kampala District	HCT-00-AC-CO 0083/2019	1. Abuse of office 2. Causing Financial Loss 3. Theft
26	A2 No 59417 D/C Eyotia Ben, Police Officer, Wandegeya Police Station	HCT-00-AC-CO 0072/2018	Corruption; Solicitation for gratification of UGX 1,000,000 and receipt of UGX 500,000

S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
27	Danson Tayebwa and Sseruyange Ramadhan, Assistant Engineering Officer and Senior Community Development Officer of Ssembabule District respectively	HCT-00-AC-CO 0077/2018	1. Abuse of office 2. Causing Financial Loss 3. Forgery
28	No 40372 Cpl Sam Omara alias John Bosco Okii, Police Officer Forensic Service Department, Uganda Police Force	Buganda Road CR Case No 1147/2018	1. Uttering False Documents 2. Personation
29	Ssebunya Denis Tom Kwezi and 2 others Chief Administrative Officer, Koboko Accountant Mubende DLG Peasant Farmer	HCT-00-AC-CO-029/2018	1. Causing Financial Loss 2. Abuse of office 3. Forgery
30	No 30461 D/Sgt Ochayotoo Gerald Omona, O/C CIID Kalongo Police Station	HCT-00-AC-CO-005/2018	1. Corruption: Soliciting and receiving gratification 2. Abuse of office
31	Florence Nattu, Principal Human Resource Officer, Kayunga District	HCT-00-AC-CO 0048/2018	1. Abuse of Office 2. Corruption 3. Causing Financial Loss
32	Moses Kisembo Bahemuka Abdonson Paul Owino and 3 others Meeme Tiko Kasifa Deputy CAO Mityana, former Ag. CAO, CFO and Accounts Assistant Yumbe District Local	HCT-00-AC-CO 0004/2018	1. Abuse of office 2. Causing Financial loss
33	Francis Lokiru, Chairperson LCIII, Nakapiripirit Town Council A2 Emmanuel Achuka, Health Assistant, Nakapiripirit DLG A3 Racheal Nangiro, Resident of Nakapiripirit Town Council	MOR-CR-157/2018	1. Theft 2. Conspiracy to Defraud

S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
34	A.1 Murisho Shafi, Chairperson Area Land Committee, Jinja Central A2. Kironde Godfrey, Member-Area Land Committee, Jinja Central A3. Sowale Abedi, Member-Area Land Committee, Jinja Central A4. Sam S. Male M/a aged 70 years, Ag. Executive Secretary, Departed Asians Property Custodian Board Committee-Kampala A5. Nnume Edward M/a aged 35 years, Secretary-Jinja District Land Board A6. Kalisa Kalangwa Moses alias, Nantambala Joyce, Businessman, Kayunga A7. Nabuuma Janat, Senior Registrar of Titles-Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development-Kampala	HCT-00-AC-CO 00096/2016	1. Corruption 2. Abuse of office 3. Uttering false documents 4. Influence peddling 5. Obtaining registration by false pretenses 6. Conspiracy to defraud
35	A1 Ojok James, Ag Town Engineer, Kaabong District Local Government A2 Lokong Daniel, Senior Engineer, Kaabong District Local Government A3 Gertrude Naibok, Company Director, Natumurai Enterprises in Kaboong District	HCT-00-AC-CO 089/2016	1. Abuse of Office 2. Causing Financial Loss 3. Neglect of duty 4. Theft
36	Cpl Wilfred Odama, Police Officer attached to Arua Central Police Station	HCT-00-AC-CO 0099/2016	Soliciting and receiving gratification
37	Peter Wathum and Wilson Negohe, Geological Assistant and Watchman, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development	HCT-00-AC-CO 148/2016	1. Causing Financial Loss 2. Abuse of Office
38	No 2340 Geoffrey Leo Ogwok, Police Officer	HCT-00-AC-CO-0042/2017	1. Soliciting and receiving gratification and 2. Abuse of office

S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
39	David Omika and Pauline Achola, District Labour Officer Kole District and Secretary Contracts Committee	HCT-00-AC-CO 0106/2018	1. Abuse of office 2. Causing Financial Loss
40	Wilfred Nsubuga, Statistician Commission of Inquiry in the Effectiveness of law, Policies and processes of land Acquisition, land Administration, land management and land Registration in Uganda	HCT-00-AC-CO-0089/2018	1. Abuse of office 2. Corruption
41	No 34483 Cpl Ocen Maxwell, OC CIID Alebtong Police Station	HCT-00-AC-CO 087/2018	Corruption (solicitation and receipt of gratification)
42	Michael Onono, Ag District Engineer, Amudat District Local Government	HCT-00-AC-CO-0066/2018	1. Causing Financial Loss 2. Embezzlement 3. Abuse of Office
43	Isa Gumonye and Prossy Nampijja Assistant Commissioner for Urban Administration and Principal Urban Officer, Ministry of Local Government	HCT-00-AC-CO-0089/2019	1. Embezzlement 2. Abuse of Office 3. Conspiracy to defraud
44	A1 Kakonge Umar, Senior Assistant Secretary, Buikwe DLG A2 Nsubuga Collins, Senior Accounts Assistant, Buikwe DLG A3 Nabwire Amina, Manager, Time Service Station, Lugazi	HCT-00-AC-CO 104/2016	1. Embezzlement 2. Causing Financial Loss 3. False accounting by a public official 4. Uttering false documents 5. Conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor
45	A2. Saverinus Bayendeza, Community Development Officer A4 Sarah Kiconco, Community Development Officer, All of Mitooma DLG	HCT-00-AC-CO 0134/2019	Corruption solicitation, receipt and giving of bribe during job recruitment at Mitooma DLG
46	Patrick Obwoya, District Engineer Michael Otim, Driver	HCT-00-AC-CO 0161/2019	Misuse of Government Property
47	Atim Joel, Senior Inspector, Ministry of Local Government	HCT-00-AC-CO 0146/2019	Embezzlement Causing Financial Loss False accounting by a public official

TABLE 18: PENDING CRIMINAL APPEALS DURING THE PERIOD JULY TO DECEMBER 2020

S/No	Name of Appellant	Name of Respondent	Outcome of the Previous Trial	Court Reference Number	Offence Committed
1	Jimmy Patty Odera	UG	Conviction	HCT-AC-CN 00/2020	1. Abuse of office 2. Causing financial loss and 3. Issuing False certificate of completion of works
2	UG	Bob Mudduse, Senior Town Agent, Lugazi MC	Acquittal	HCT-AC-CN-0015/2019	1. Embezzlement 2. Abuse of Office
3	UG	Katusabe Rawlings	Acquittal	HCT-AC-N-00/2019	1. Abuse of office 2. Forgery 3. Giving false information to IG officer
4	Mbonekyeirwe Tobius	UG	Conviction	COA-Cr Appeal No 485/2016	1. Corruption 2. Solicitation and receipt of a bribe
5	Afaro Gilbert, a resident of Seme A, Buhasaba Parish, Buhehe Sub-County, Busia	UG	Conviction	ACD-Cr Appeal No 115/2017	1. Obtaining goods by false pretenses 2. Conspiracy to defraud 3. Uttering false documents
6	Waidha Okuku Stephen	Uganda (IG)	Conviction of lower court upheld, Waidha filed a second Appeal.	COA-00-CR-CN-250-2011	Corruptly Soliciting for and receiving gratification
7	Chemisto A. M, Sammy Nelson, Swami Martin, Town Clerk and Town Treasurers	Uganda(IG)	Appeal against conviction and sentence	Supreme Court app No - -/2018	Embezzlement
8	Uganda	Lulu Francis Selle former Head teacher of Allere Secondary School Moyo District	Appeal against acquittal	ACD-Cr–Appeal No 0032/2015	Abuse of Office

S/No	Name of Appellant	Name of Respondent	Outcome of the Previous Trial	Court Reference Number	Offence Committed
9	Uganda	Balyebulya Kaija Richard	Appeal against acquittal	Bundibugyo Cr Case No 267/2014	Uttering False Documents
10	Uganda	Muwonge Andrew, Secretary Eflance Kiwanuka, Ag, Secretary David Ssalongo Kanakulya, Head of Finance Sebbunya Herbert, Internal Auditor Suzan Wanume, Senior Assistant Electoral Officer and Aida Nankumba, Assistant Electoral Officer all former employees of the Uganda Electoral Commission	Appeal against acquittal	ACD-Cr-Ap No 0034/2015	1. Causing financial loss and 2. Abuse of office
11	Uganda	Phillip Etukoit	Appeal against acquittal	Cr App 002/2013	Causing financial loss and abuse of office

S/No	Name of Appellant	Name of Respondent	Outcome of the Previous Trial	Court Reference Number	Offence Committed
12	Margret Kobusinge and Wanyama, 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, appealed to High Court	High Court Crim Appeal 30/2008	Abuse of office
13	Uganda	Eng. Wanjusi Fabian, District	Acquitted by Trial Court	CR.481/2006	Causing financial loss and convicted for Abuse of office
14	Uganda	Eng. P.K. Waiswa, District Engineer, Iganga District	Acquitted by trial court	CR-482/2006	Causing financial loss and abuse of office
15	Turyamwesiga Vanance, District Engineer, Kabale District Local Government	Uganda	Convicted by Trial Court and he appealed	Convict appealed vide Cr App No 13/2008 and state cross appealed vide Cr App 0041/2008	Causing financial loss and convicted for abuse of office
16	Nestor Machumbi Gasasira, Principal Accountant, Public Service	Uganda	Constitutional Court Reference was dismissed. Matter now before Supreme Court	ACD-CSC-183/2006	Illicit enrichment

S/No	Name of Appellant	Name of Respondent	Outcome of the Previous Trial	Court Reference Number	Offence Committed
17	UG	Byandala and Marvin Baryaruha	Acquitted by High Court. State appealed to Court of Appeal		Abuse of office
18	Senjako Wilberforce, former Regional Accountant UNRA	UG	Convicted by High Court. He appealed to Court of Appeal	COA-Cr – Appeal No 143*/2018	1. Causing Financial Loss 2. Neglect of duty
19	Ssemugooma Joe, former Ag Director Finance and Administration, UNRA	UG	Convicted by High Court. He appealed to Court of Appeal	COA-Cr – Appeal No 145/2018	1. Causing Financial Loss 2. Neglect of duty
20	Ssenkeeto Apollo, Businessman	UG	Convicted by High Court. He appealed to Court of Appeal	COA-Cr – Appeal No 140/2018	1. Theft 2. Uttering forged documents
21	Nanono Safina, Project Officer, Office of Prime Minister	UG	Convicted by High Court. She appealed to Court of Appeal	COA-Cr – Appeal No 45/2019	Causing Financial Loss
22	Gashenyi John Wycliffe, former Town Clerk, Kiboga	Uganda	High Court upheld conviction by lower court. He appealed to Court of Appeal. pending Judgment	COA-Cr – Appeal No 240/2010	Abuse of office
23	Ndifuna Moses Magistrate Grade II, Mbarara	Uganda	High Court convicted him and he appealed to Court of Appeal. Pending Judgment	COA-Cr – Appeal No 205/2009	Corruption: Solicitation and receipt of gratification

S/No	Name of Appellant	Name of Respondent	Outcome of the Previous Trial	Court Reference Number	Offence Committed
24	Mwanja Charles, District Police Commander	Uganda	High Court convicted him and he appealed to Court of Appeal	COA-Cr – Appeal No 35/2012	1. Causing Financial Loss 2. Abuse of Office
25	Eng. Sentumbwe and Eng. Mugisha Shilling, Engineers with Directorate of Water Development at Luzira, Kampala	Uganda	High Court convicted him and he appealed to Court of Appeal.	COA-Cr – Appeal No 32/2005 case now in Supreme Court	1. Corruption 2. Abuse of office 3. Conspiracy to defeat justice
26	Ndiragasira Joseph Alias Bakanga Muganyizi Richard former Head teacher in Kyenjojo District	Uganda	Chief Magistrate's Court Fort Portal Convicted him for Personation of person named in certificate	Criminal Appeal No 66/2014 Fort Portal High Court	Personation of a person named in a Certificate
27	Uganda	Akankwasa Damien, former ED NFA	Appeal against acquittal	ACD -CR-CN-0012-2016	Illicit Enrichment
28	Uganda	ASP Katwire Francis, Police Officer attached to Rwizi Regional Police Headquarters, Mbarara	Appeal against acquittal	HCT-AC-No 26/2019	Corruptly soliciting for gratification
29	Rose Ochom, former CAO Kumi, Johnson Opolot, former Assistant CAO, Charles Okalebo, former Principal Accounts Assistant, Amos Stanley Omongot, former Internal Auditor	Uganda	Appeal against Conviction	HCT-AC-No 06/2020	1. Abuse of Office 2. Causing Financial Loss

S/No	Name of Appellant	Name of Respondent	Outcome of the Previous Trial	Court Reference Number	Offence Committed
30	Masaba Herbert	Uganda	Appeal against Conviction	COA Appeal No 0294/2010	1. Abuse of Office 2. Causing Financial Loss
31	Atai Doreen	Uganda	Appeal against Conviction	Now Supreme Court COA Appeal No 180/2016	Causing Financial Loss
32	Akutta Olupots Justine	Uganda	Appeal against Conviction	Now Supreme Court COA Appeal No 0062 and 66/2013	Causing Financial Loss
33	Bagarukayo Charles	Uganda	Appeal against Conviction	Now Supreme Court COA Appeal No 80/2013	Abuse of Office

NOTES

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