

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT

REPORT TO PARLIAMENT

JULY - DECEMBER 2012



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28th August 2013

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

Honourable Speaker

THE INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT'S REPORT TO PARLIAMENT: JULY – DECEMBER 2012

In accordance with Article 231 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995, I have the honour to submit to you the 28th Report of the Inspectorate of Government, covering activities of the Inspectorate for the period July – December 2012.

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

Yours faithfully

Irene Mulyagonja Kakooza
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF GOVERNMENT

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

INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT

IG

Vision:
" Good Governance with an Ethical and Corruption Free Society"

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

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

Functions of the Inspectorate of Government

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) Subject to the provisions of the constitution, to supervise the enforcement of the Leadership Code of Conduct;
e) To investigate any act, omission, advice, decision or recommendation by a public officer or any other authority to which this article applies, taken, made, given or done in exercise of administrative functions; and
f) To stimulate public awareness about the values of constitutionalism in general and the activities of its office, in particular, through any media and other means it considers appropriate.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACD	-	Anti-Corruption Division
AG	-	Attorney General
CAA	-	Civil Aviation Authority
CADP	-	Corporate and Development Plan
CAO	-	Chief Administrative Officer
CIF	-	Cost Insurance and Freight
CIR	-	Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation
COA	-	Court of Appeal
CSO	-	Community Society Organisation
DAPCB	-	Departed Asians Property Custodian Board
DEO	-	District Education Officer
DFID	-	Department for International Development
DGF	-	Democratic Governance Facility
DIGG	-	Deputy Inspector General of Government
DISO	-	District Internal Security Officer
DPP	-	Director of Public Prosecutions
DTM	-	Data Tracking Mechanism
EAAACA	-	East African Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities
EPRA	-	Extended Participatory Rural Appraisal
EPRC	-	Economic Policy Research Centre
GISO	-	Gombolola Internal Security Organisation
GIZ	-	Germany Implementation Agency
GOU	-	Government of Uganda
HISP	-	Household Income Support Programme
IAACA	-	International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities
IAC	-	Integrity Ambassadors Club
IDA	-	International Development Agency
IG	-	Inspectorate of Government
IGG	-	Inspector General of Government
ISO	-	Internal Security Organization
ITEC	-	Indian Technical and Economic Corporation
JISM	-	Joint Implementation Mission
KCCA	-	Kampala capital City Authority
LAN	-	Local Area Network
LRA	-	Lord's Resistance Army
MOFPED	-	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MP	-	Member of Parliament
NAADS	-	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NEMA	-	National Environment Management Authority
NFA	-	National Forestry Authority
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organization
NHCC	-	National Housing and Construction Corporation
NPA	-	National Planning Authority
NSSF	-	National Social Security Fund

NUSAF	-	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
NWSC	-	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
OAG	-	Office of the Auditor General
OPM	-	Office of the Prime Minister
PETRAD	-	Petroleum Management and Administration
PPDA	-	Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority Programme
PWP	-	Public Works Programme
SCAAP	-	Special Common Wealth Assistance for Africa Programme
SSACC	-	South Sudan Anti-Corruption Commission
TAAC	-	Transparency, Accountability and Anti- Corruption
UBC	-	Uganda Broadcasting Corporation
UDB	-	Uganda Development Bank
UETCL	-	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited
UMA	-	Uganda Manufacturers Association
UNCAC	-	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNCST	-	Uganda National Council for Science and Technology
UNEB	-	Uganda National Examinations Board
UNODC	-	United Nations Office of Drug and Crime
UNRA	-	Uganda National Roads Authority
UPC	-	Uganda People's Congress
UPDF	-	Uganda Peoples Defense Forces
UPPC	-	Uganda Printing and Publishing Corporation
URA	-	Uganda Revenue Authority
WAN	-	Wide Area Network

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

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

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

(a) To promote and foster strict adherence to the rule of law and principles of natural justice in administration;

(b) To eliminate and foster the elimination of corruption, abuse of authority and of public office;

(c) To promote fair, efficient and good governance in public offices;

(d) To supervise the enforcement of the Leadership Code of Conduct;

(e) To investigate any act, omission, advice, decision or recommendation by a public officer or any other authority to which this Article applies, taken, made, given or done in exercise of administrative functions;

(f) To stimulate public awareness about the values of constitutionalism in general and the activities of its office, in particular, through any media or other means it considers appropriate;

In order to fulfill its mandate, the Inspectorate of Government is also granted general and special powers as is shown in Chapter One of this report.This is the 28th report of the Inspectorate of Government to Parliament and the 4threport submitted to the 9th Parliament. It is a summary of the performance of the Inspectorate during the period July – December 2012.

1.2 Structure of the Report

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

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

Chapter Two covers the measures used by the institution in implementation of its anti-corruption functions. These include investigation of complaints or suspicion of corruption in public institutions; monitoring and inspection of NUSAF II project implementation activities; arrests and prosecution of people investigations reveal to have been involved in corrupt practices. The chapter also reports about the civil suits that the IG handled during the period.

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

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

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

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

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

1.3 Summary of Achievements of the Inspectorate of Government in the period July - December 2012

1.3.1 Investigations- General

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

During the period under review, the Inspectorate of Government had a total workload of 5,907complaints including verification of leaders' declarations. Out of these 4,487 were brought forward from the previous reporting period. 1,352complaints were received or initiated by the Inspectorate of Government including 61 investigations that arose from 98 audit reports. A total of 745 investigations and verifications were completed while 256complaints were processed and later referred to other Institutions. During the previous period IG had a workload of 5,572 out of which 881investigations and verifications were completed while 174 were referred to other institutions. This implies, therefore, that the performance of the IG during the previous period was better than the current reporting period as explained in various chapters of this report.

The table below shows the workload during the period July – December 2012.

Table I: Workload during the period July – December 2012

	July – December 2012
Complaints brought forward (a)	4,487
Investigations from Audit Reports (b)	61
New complaints received/initiated (c)	1,352
New verifications of leaders' declarations (d)	7
Total workload (e) = a + b + c + d	5,907
Investigated & completed (f)	728
Verification concluded	17
Referred to other Institutions (g)	256
Rejected complaints (h)	11
Total complaints concluded (i) = f + g + h	1,012
Carried forward (j) = e – i	4,895

1.3.2 Corruption Investigations

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

Practices that are deemed by the law under Anti-Corruption Act 2009 as corrupt include such acts as bribery, extortion, diversion of public resources, influence peddling, conflict of interest, abuse of office, loss of public property, sectarianism, nepotism, embezzlement, causing financial loss, false assumption of authority, fraudulent disposal of trust property, false accounting, false claims, uttering of false certificates by public officers and illicit enrichment.

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

During the period July – December 2012, the Inspectorate received 810 corruption complaints which accounted for 59.9% of the total complaints that were received. The corruption complaints received during the current reporting period increased by 4.8% compared to the previous period (January – June 2012). A total of 408investigations were completed during the reporting period while 464investigations were completed during the previous period. This implies that performance in investigations of cases involving corruption reduced by 12.1%. 46 complaints were processed and referred to other institutions during the current which is the same number of complaints that were referred to other institutions during the previous period.

1.3.2.1 Arrests and Prosecutions

During the period under review, forty two (42) public officers were arrested for various corruption offences and charged in courts of law. IG prosecuted one hundred and sixty eight cases (168) out of which one hundred and fifty four (154) were carried forward from the previous period and twenty three (30) were new cases. Twenty one (21) cases resulted into conviction, including three (3) appeals where convictions were upheld, twelve (12) resulted in acquittals, including three (3) appeals which resulted into acquittals, eight cases (8) were withdrawn, and one (1) case was dismissed and none abated.

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

Outcome	Quantity
Money saved as a result of investigations	212,949,469
Money recommended for recovery as result of investigation deposited on IG Recovery Account)	99,420,170
Money recovered as a result of investigations (On IG Recovery Account - Actual)	33,575,523
Money paid to complainants (under ombudsman function)	22,435,197
Public officers under prosecution by IG	168
Public officers arrested by the IG	25
Warned public officers	20
Officers who were advised	22
Cancelled appointment letters of public servants	2
Officers submitted to Commissions (e.g. DSC) for disciplinary ac	20
Interdicted public officers	20
Dismissed officers	34
Re-advertised posts	-
Public officers who were demoted	1

1.3.2.2 Civil cases

As part of its mandate of fighting corruption and defending its actions, the Inspectorate of Government has been handling civil suits, including civil applications and constitutional petitions instituted against the Inspectorate in courts of Judicature. During the period IG handled 25 civil cases in courts, out of which; eight (8) were concluded, three (3) are pending ruling and three (3) civil appeals were withdrawn by the IG.

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

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda empowers the Inspectorate of Government not only to curb corruption but article 225 (1) also empowers the IG to ensure strict adherence to the rule of law and principles of natural justice in administration; to promote fair, efficient and good governance in public offices; and to investigate any act, omission, advice,

decision or recommendation by a public officer or any other authority to which article 225 applies, taken, made, given or done in exercise of administrative functions.

1.3.3.1 Ombudsman Investigations

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

During the period under review, the Inspectorate of Government had a total of 1,930 ombudsman complaints. 528 of these were new complaints received during the period while 1,402 were complaints carried forward from the previous period. Out of 528 complaints received, 11 complaints were found to lack merit. 210 complaints were processed and referred to other institutions, while 313 complaints were investigated and completed and 1,396 complaints were carried forward. Most of the Ombudsman complaints were related to nonpayment of salary, pension, gratuity and other benefits. Shs.22,435,197/= was paid out to complainants compared to the Shs.171,255,185/= paid out in the last reporting period. This was mainly due to the fact that there was a nationwide payroll cleaning exercise that led to the halting of all arrears payments until it was completed. Secondly, the investigations in the Ministry of Public Service also led to halting of payments of pension, gratuity and salary arrears and this has led to an increase in the numbers of unresolved pension/gratuity and salary related complaints. However, after the payroll cleaning exercise, most of the complaints related to deletion from payroll were resolved and many complainants were able to access the payroll.

1.3.3.2 Policy and System Studies

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

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

During the period under review, the IG concentrated on a systemic investigation into alleged inflation of prices for the equipment procured for Local Governments from China worth US$100Million. *The details of this investigation are contained in chapter three of this report.*

1.3.4 Enforcement of the Leadership Code of Conduct

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

1.3.4.1 Management of Declarations

During the period under review, out of a total of about 28,000 leaders country wide expected to declare by March 2013,12,466 leaders were served declaration forms and these include officials from 20 Ministries, 44 Districts, 78 public bodies and 4 political parties.

1.3.4.2 Verifications

Income, Assets and liabilities of nine (7) leaders were verified.

1.3.4.3 Investigations into complaints of breach of the Code

Seventeen (17) investigations were completed and no breach of the Code was established.

1.3.5 Public Awareness Programmes

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

responsibilities to demand for accountability from their leaders, value for money and to report corrupt practices to the Inspectorate of Government.

During the period under review, the IG continued to carry out public awareness programmes through supporting the integrity clubs in universities & other tertiary institutions, radio programmes, workshops and presentations of papers on relevant topics to various public servants.

1.3.6 Capacity Building through Training and International Cooperation

1.3.6.1 Training

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

During the reporting period, therefore, some Inspectorate of Government staff attended training programmes which included the following; Programme on Anti-corruption and Asset Recovery, Training in Oil and Gas Contracting and Offences (Under auspices of International Law Institute), Case Management System, Ombudsman training course at the Institute for Professional Legal Training among others. IG officers also participated in training programmes organised by other Institutions.

1.3.6.2 National and International Cooperation

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

Given the fact that the IGG was appointed during the period under review, she paid courtesy calls to partner institutions. These included; Hon. Speaker of Parliament, Hon. Minister of Ethics and Integrity, Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MOFPED), Auditor General (OAG) and Attorney General (AG).

1.4 Major Constraints and Challenges

Despite the continued support by Government and donors to strengthen the Institution, which is highly appreciated, the IG continues to face a number of constraints and challenges, most of which arise from inadequate funding. These constraints and

challenges affect the IG's effective implementation of its mandate of combating corruption, maladministration and enforcing the Leadership Code of Conduct.

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

1.5 Future plans

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

1.6 Recommendations

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

(i) Parliament should debate the IG reports and make recommendations for more effective discharge of the functions of IG.

(ii) More resources should be provided to IG in order to recruit, train and retain adequate staff and procure requisite equipment to enable IG discharge its functions efficiently and effectively.

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

(iv) The Leadership Code Act, 2002 amendment should be approved and passed and the Leadership Code Tribunal should be established as soon as possible for efficient enforcement of the Code.

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

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

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

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

This is the 28th report of the IG to Parliament and the 4threport submitted to the 9th Parliament. It is a summary of the performance of the Inspectorate during the period July – December 2012.

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 include the following:

(a) To promote and foster strict adherence to the rule of law and principles of natural justice in administration;

(b) To eliminate and foster the elimination of corruption, abuse of authority and of public office;

(c) To promote fair, efficient and good governance in public offices;

(d) To supervise the enforcement of the Leadership Code of Conduct;

(e) To investigate any act, omission, advice, decision or recommendation by a public officer or any other authority to which the Article applies, taken, made, given or done in exercise of administrative functions; and

(f) To stimulate public awareness about the values of constitutionalism in general and the activities of its office, in particular, through any media or other means it considers appropriate.

1.3 GENERAL POWERS OF THE INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT

The general powers of the Inspectorate are laid down in section 12 of the Inspectorate of Government Act as follows:

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

Further, subject to the provisions of any law, the Inspectorate has 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 of the Inspectorate of Government Act. These powers include the following:

(a) To investigate any bank account, purchase account, share account, expense account or any other account, or any safe or deposit box in a bank, or any transaction for the purposes of this Act.
(b) To investigate, cause investigation, arrest, cause arrest, prosecute or cause prosecution in respect of cases involving corruption, abuse of authority or of public office;
(c) To make orders and give directions where necessary and appropriate in the course of its investigations or as a consequence of its findings;
(d) To enter and inspect premises or property of any department of Government, person or authority and to examine or retain any documents found therein;
(e) Not to require the consent or approval of any person or authority to prosecute, or discontinue proceedings instituted by the Inspectorate; and
(f) To exercise the same powers of appeal as exercised by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

1.5 JURISDICTION AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT

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

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

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

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

1.7 ORGANIZATION OF THE INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT

Article 223 of the Constitution provides for the Leadership of the Inspectorate of Government which comprises the Inspector General of Government (IGG) and two Deputy Inspectors General of Government (DIGGs). The Inspector General of Government and the Deputy Inspectors General of Government are appointed by the President with the approval of the Parliament of Uganda. The Secretary to the Inspectorate of Government is the Accounting Officer and is appointed by the President on the advice of the Public Service Commission.



The Inspector General of Government, Justice Irene Mulyagonja being sworn in.

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

Department of Finance & Administration

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

Directorate of Operations

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

Directorate of Legal Affairs

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

Directorate of Education and Prevention of Corruption

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

Directorate of Leadership Code

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

Directorate of Regional Offices

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

Directorate of Ombudsman Affairs

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

Information & Internal Inspection Division

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

Public and International Relations Division

The Division is headed by a Senior Principal Inspectorate Officer who reports directly to

the IGG. The Division is responsible for international and public relations in the Inspectorate.

1.8 REGIONAL INSPECTORATE OFFICES

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

1. **Arua Regional Office** handles complaints from Koboko, Arua, Nebbi, Zombo and Maracha districts.
2. **Fort Portal Regional Office** handles complaints from Bundibugyo, Kabarole, Kamwenge, Kyenjojo, Kasese, Kyegegwa and Ntoroko districts.
3. **Gulu Regional Office** handles complaints from Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, Amuru, Agago, Lamwo and Nwoya districts.
4. **Hoima Regional Office** handles complaints from Hoima, Kibaale, Kiboga, Buliisa, Masindi and Kiryandongo districts.
5. **Jinja Regional Office** handles complaints from Kaliro, Bugiri, Jinja, Kamuli, Iganga, Mayuge, Buyende, Buikwe, Luuka, Namutumba and Namayingo districts.
6. **Kabale Regional Office** handles complaints from Kanungu, Kisoro, Rukungiri and Kabale districts.
7. **Masaka Regional Office** handles complaints from Kalangala, Masaka, Sembabule, Rakai, Bukomansimbi, Kalungu and Lwengo districts.
8. **Mbale Regional Office** handles complaints from Bukwo, Kapchorwa, Mbale, Sironko, Budaka, Pallisa, Bulambuli, Kween and Kibuku districts.
9. **Mbarara Regional Office** handles complaints from Ibanda, Isingiro, Bushenyi, Mbarara, Kiruhura, Ntungamo, Rubirizi, Mitooma, Kibingo and Nsika districts.
10. **Soroti Regional Office** handles complaints from Amuria, Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Kumi, Soroti, Bukedea, Ngora and Serere districts.
11. **Moroto Regional Office** handles complaints from Moroto, Abim, Nakapiripirit, Kotido, Kaabong, Napak and Amudat districts.
12. **Lira Regional Inspectorate Office** handles complaints from Lira, Apac, Oyam, Dokolo, Amolatar, Otuke, Aleptong and Kole districts.
13. **Tororo Regional Office** handles complaints from Tororo, Busia, Butaleja, Manafwa and Bududa districts.
14. **Moyo Regional Office** handles complaints from Yumbe, Moyo and Adjumani districts.

15. **Mukono Regional Office** handles complaints from Nakasongola, Kayunga,Nakaseke, Luwero, Buvuma, Buikwe and Mukono districts.

16. **Kampala Regional Office** handles complaints from Kampala, Wakiso, Mpigi, Mityana, Mubende, Butambala and Gomba districts.

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

2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION FUNCTION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

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

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

2.2 INVESTIGATIONS

The table below illustrates the comparative analysis of the general investigations carried out during the current and previous reporting periods.

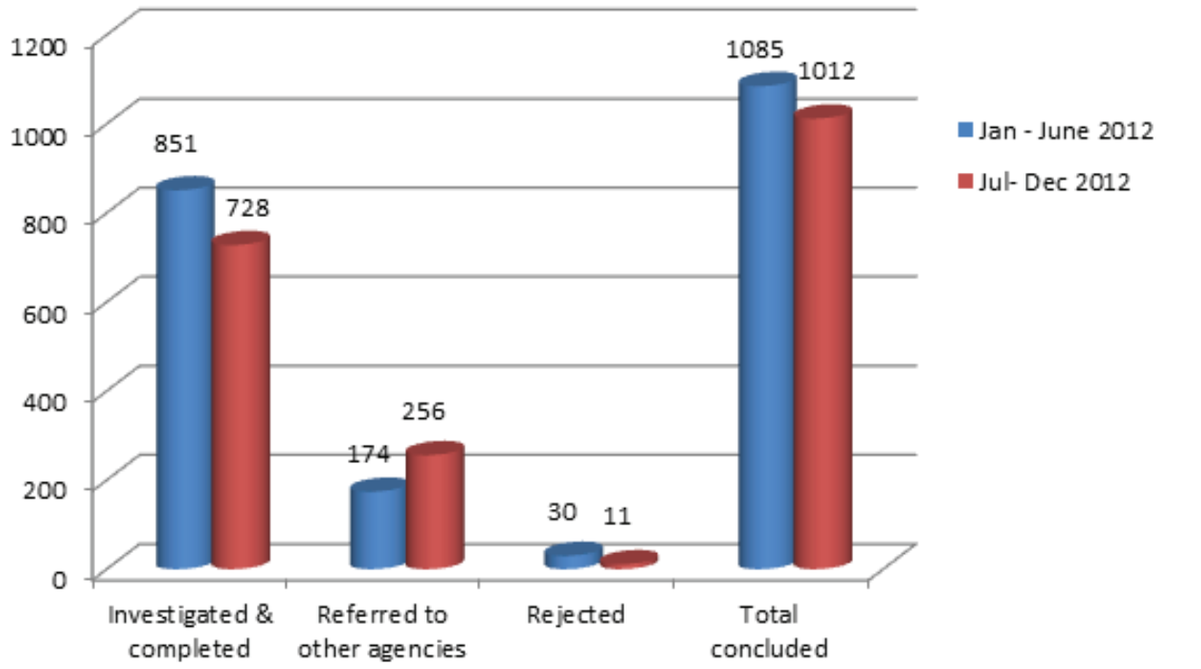
Table: III Investigations carried out by the Inspectorate

	January – June 2012	***July – December 2012***
Complaints brought forward (a)	4,338	4,487
Investigations from Audit Reports (b)	57	61
New complaints received/initiated (c)	1,166	1,352
New verifications of leaders' declarations (d)	11	7
Total workload (e) = a + b + c + d	5,572	5,907
Investigated & completed (f)	851	728
Verifications concluded	30	17
Referred to other Institutions (g)	174	256
Rejected complaints (h)	30	11
Total complaints concluded (i) = f + g + h	1,085	1,012
Carried forward (j) = e – i	4,487	4,895

As indicated in the table above, the Inspectorate had a total workload of 5,907 complaints

during the current reporting period compared to 5,572 complaints which were handled during the previous period (January – June 2012). The chart below shows a comparison of investigations that were handled during the previous reporting period and the current one.

Figure 1: Graph showing general investigations by the Inspectorate



The graph above shows that a total of 728 complaints were investigated and completed during the current reporting period compared to 851 complaints that were completed during the previous period. This shows that the performance of the IG, as far as general investigations are concerned, decreased compared to the previous period. This is attributed to a number of factors which include understaffing at the Regional offices which handle most of the complaints and limited funding of operations which curtailed the speed of investigations, among others.

A total of 810complaints about corruption which accounted for59.9% of the total complaints were received. Such complaints received during the current reporting period increased by 4.8% compared to the previous period, (January – June 2012) which were773. A total of 408complaints were investigated and completed while 464 complaints were completed during the previous reporting period. Of the total number of new corruption complaints received by the Inspectorate, 720 (53.3%) were received at the Headquarters in Kampala while 632 (46.7%) were registered at the Regional Offices.

Table IV: Complaints about corruption investigated and completed during the period July – December 2012

Nature of Complaint	Number of complaints	%age of the all the complaints
Abuse of office	97	13.3%
Corruption	72	9.9%
Investigations arising from Audit Reports of Auditor General	61	8.4%
Bribery	35	4.8%
Forgery& uttering false documents	34	4.7%
Misappropriation of public resources	31	4.3%
Conflict of interest	27	3.7%
Embezzlement	24	3.3%
False Claims	17	2.3%
Extortion	9	1.2%
Nepotism	1	0.1%
Sub Total	**408**	**56.0%**

2.2.1 Corruption Trends

Corruption remains a challenge to the country, especially cases of abuse of office which are still rampant. During the previous two years, the Inspectorate registered abuse of office with the highest prevalence averaging15% of the total complaints that were registered. Complaints of abuse of office are still high especially against officials in local governments, land offices and the police. Mismanagement of public affairs, poor service delivery and non-payment of salaries and other benefits by the various government departments are also still high and have been so over the last five years. There are also high incidences of embezzlement in the country, but only a few cases are reported. This situation has been aggravated by syndicate corruption in which officers in different departments collude to defraud government. Trends therefore, show that the situation has moved from one where an officer acts alone to one where he or she colludes with others to defraud or cause loss to government. Such situations (syndicate corruption) are much more difficult to detect and investigate.

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

The Inspectorate of Government therefore recommends that:

i. Government should strengthen the anti-corruption agencies so that their personnel are well equipped to fight syndicate corruption and other forms of sophisticated corruption.

ii. All officers especially those who handle procurement and government contracts should be trained to enable them understand the procurement procedures, regulations and policies;

iii. Government through its ministries, departments and agencies must cultivate a culture of record keeping and maintenance and should provide its MDAs with the necessary tools to ensure that this is done.

Table V: The ministries, departments and agencies of government most complained about during the last seven years (2006- 2012)

S/No.	DEPARTMENT/ YEAR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
1.	District Administration	305	355	273	299	388	410	419	**2,449**
2.	Individuals (Public officials)	234	187	205	192	254	280	388	**1,740**
3.	Municipal & Town Councils	81	154	131	114	217	211	237	**1,145**
4.	Uganda Police	143	184	130	119	116	162	173	**1,027**
5.	Schoolsadministrators	108	262	120	107	126	125	150	**998**
6.	District Service Commissions	64	51	121	78	60	90	112	**576**
7.	Local Councils	57	101	106	68	61	82	74	**549**
8.	Judiciary	23	42	76	55	86	65	85	**432**
9.	Ministry of Public Service	49	77	50	27	44	51	71	**369**
10.	Sub county Chiefs	32	55	54	40	65	61	56	**363**
11.	Land Offices	17	55	41	40	56	60	55	**324**
12.	Private companies /Organizations	51	33	35	33	48	74	50	**324**
13.	Universities	29	27	13	29	27	38	47	**210**
14.	KCCA	15	31	25	24	30	21	30	**176**
15.	Colleges/institutes	11	11	13	16	31	36	40	**158**

As indicated in the table above, the most complained about institutions are the district administrations followed by individual public officials. Complaints against municipal and town councils, the Uganda Police, school authorities, district service commissions, local councils, the judiciary, the Ministry of Public Service and sub-county chiefs are also notably high.

The IG, therefore further recommends the following:

i. With regard to local governments, more resources should be devoted to capacity building in addition to carrying out public awareness on the roles and responsibilities of the district leaders. With the creation of new districts, it is envisaged that corruption in local governments will increase if the capacity of the district administrators is not enhanced. The Ministry of Local Government should therefore, provide mechanisms to ensure that resources allocated to local governments are not abused.

ii. To solve the problems of abuse of office by individual public officials, it is recommended that the role of supervision in different departments be enhanced in addition to putting performance contracts in place. Performance appraisals based on the contracts should also be strictly adhered to. And in cases where public officers are found to have abused their offices and authority, they should be prosecuted or other disciplinary measures enforced.

iii. The problems associated with school administrators for both primary and secondary schools emanate from poor supervision and poor accounting skills as most head teachers lack basic accounting skills. It is, therefore, recommended that the Inspectorate of schools enhances its supervisory role and that head teachers be trained in basic accounting procedures.

iv. The complaints against district service commissions have been mostly about recruitment. It is therefore recommended that the district service commissions make their recruitment processes as transparent as possible by displaying lists of the successful candidates on the notice boards at each stage of evaluation.

2.3 ARRESTS MADE

The IG has powers to arrest or cause arrests of people who investigations reveal to have engaged in corrupt practices and abuse of office or authority, or who for no good reason refuse or ignore to respond to summons issued by the IG. During the period under review, 42 public officials were arrested and charged in various courts of law. The list of officials arrested is appended to this report as **Appendix "B"**

2.4 PROSECUTIONS

2.4.1 Introduction:

The powers of the Inspectorate of Government to prosecute or cause prosecution of suspects alleged to have been engaged in corruption and abuse of office are derived from

the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda which provides in Article 230 that:

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

During the period under review, the IG prosecuted one hundred sixty-eight (168) cases, out of which one hundred and fifty four (154) were carried forward from the previous period. These were constituted by on-going cases and pending appeals as at 30th June 2012,and thirty (30) new cases registered in courts of law during the reporting period. The results of the prosecutions are shown in the Table below.

Table VI: Results of prosecutions in court for the period July 2012-December 2012

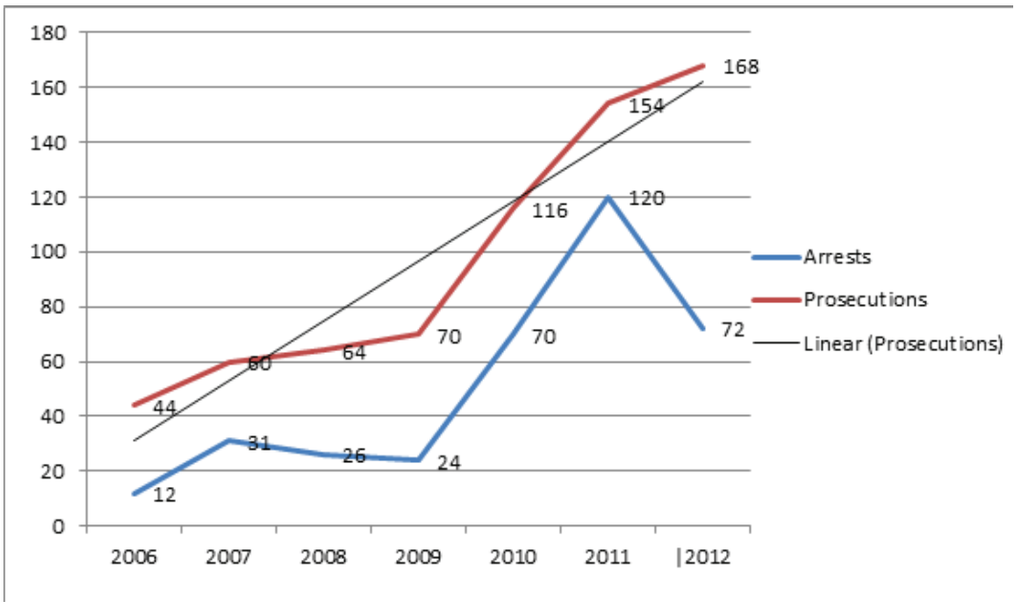
Results	No. of cases	Appeals	Status on appeals
Convictions	21	3	upheld
Acquittals	12	3	upheld
Withdrawn	8	-	-
Dismissed	1	-	-
Cases on going at trial	98	NA	NA
Cases on appeal as at 30th December 2012	30	NA	NA

There was an increase in the number of cases prosecuted during the reporting period compared to the previous period but the output could be better. It should also be noted that during the period under review the IG continued not to be fully constituted due to the delay in appointing a second deputy IGG. Prosecutions therefore continued to be sanctioned by the Director of Public Prosecutions leading to some delays in commencement of proceedings against implicated public officials. The challenges due to inadequate funding of operations remain resulting in delays of prosecuting cases upcountry. This is exacerbated by the inadequate funding of the Judiciary which limits magistrates of the Anti-Corruption Court travelling to upcountry courts to hear cases. This negatively impacts on the prosecutions by the IG which are delayed by the absence of magistrates in the regional courts.

Table VII: Comparisons of Arrests and Prosecutions for the years 2006 - 2012

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Arrests Made	12	31	26	24	70	120	72
Prosecutions	44	60	64	70	116	154	168
Concluded cases	7	12	16	11	30	61	86
Convictions	2	4	10	1	18	37	45
Dismissals	0	3	0	4	2	2	3
Acquittals	5	2	6	1	3	14	23

Figure 2: Graph showing the trend of arrests and prosecutions for the years 2006 -2012



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

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

Internal factors

i. Funds for fuel, subsistence and witness allowances are still inadequate, making it difficult to meet witnesses early in order to prepare for prosecution and to carry out prompt prosecutions, especially in up country courts;

ii. Insufficient skills among investigators and the absence of equipment to investigate complicated cases of corruption;

iii. There are insufficient funds to cater for continuous training of staff.

External factors

i) Inadequate funding and staffing of the courts which leads to delays in conclusion of prosecutions initiated by the IG, especially in up country stations;

ii) Delay in appointing judges to fully constitute the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court which has resulted in delays in completing appeals filed in both courts, coupled with the delay in disposal of applications and references to the Constitutional Court. These in turn delay the prosecution of cases from which the references relate in the magistrates courts.

2.4.3 FUTURE PLANS:

Further improvement of the quality of prosecutions through on–job practical training and skills development for prosecutors; and attachment to other prosecuting agencies.

For details of cases that were prosecuted during this period, see Appendix B of this report.

2.5 CIVIL CASES

As part of its mandate and functions, the Inspectorate of Government has been handling civil cases and any other civil applications that are instituted against it in Courts of Judicature. These include Civil Suits, Civil Applications, Constitutional Petitions, Constitutional Applications and Mediation and Arbitration Proceedings. During the period IG handled 25 civil cases in courts, out of which eight (8) were concluded, three (3) are pending ruling and three (3) civil appeals were withdrawn by the IG.

In comparison with the previous period, the same numbers of civil cases (8) were concluded. The performance in civil litigation is still greatly hampered by the Supreme Court ruling that the IG is not a body corporate and therefore cannot sue or be sued. As a result, the Attorney General represents the IG in almost all civil matters before the courts. This has sometimes resulted in conflicting opinions between the Attorney General and the IG as to whether cases have to be argued before the courts or settled before they come for hearing, and in cases where the IG is the applicant or appellant whether to withdraw the case altogether.

For details of civil cases that were handled by IG in the reporting period, please see Appendix C of this report.

2.6 MONITORING AND INSPECTION OF GOVERNMENT PROJECTS

2.6.1 Ensuring Transparency and Accountability in NUSAF II Project

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

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

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

To ensure independence, TAAC is being implemented by the Inspectorate of Government in the 55 districts where NUSAF is being implemented. The IG uses both enforcement and preventive/proactive measures to ensure that the programme is not frustrated by corruption and other malpractices. A report compiled by the Joint Implementation Support Mission (JISM) rated the TAAC component very highly satisfactory in preventing maladministration and corruption in the implementation of the programme.



The Inspectorate of Government staff conducting a training session for Social Accountability Committees in Mbale District

2.6.1.2 Monitoring and Inspection of NUSAF II Projects

In line with the Guidelines of National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation of NUSAF II Project Implementation and as mandated under the Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption (TAAC) Sub-Component, the Inspectorate of Government carried out monitoring and inspection of the NUSAF II sub-projects implementation in Amolatar District. The implementation of a total of eighteen (18) NUSAF II sub-projects funded under the 3rd and 4th disbursements by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) in Amolatar District were monitored/inspected during the exercise.

The inspection revealed that:

1. All sub-projects were appraised, approved and recommended for funding by the different sub-counties, District Technical Planning and District Executive Committees. By July 2012, Amolatar District had received a total of Shs.2,036,551,021/= as funding from Office of the Prime Minister for 151 Sub-projects. These sub-projects are: 138 Household Income Support Programmes (HISP) which received a total of Shs.1,510,899,400/=, 12 Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation (CIR) which received Shs.505,006,626/= and 01 sub-project for Public Works Programme (PWP) which received Shs.20,644,995/=.

2. All the sub-projects monitored/inspected had formed Community Project Management, Community Procurement and Social Accountability Committees as required in the Guidelines. They opened Bank Accounts onto which the sub-projects' funds were deposited and managed.

3. Most of the sub-projects monitored were in progress. However, ten (10) of the eighteen (18) sub-projects had not fully accounted for some funds totaling to Shs.12,766,000/=. Further, most of the sub-projects had not been monitored by technical and political leaders in the respective sub-counties and the district. The NUSAF II Desk Officer attributed the laxity to monitor the sub-projects by leaders to the irregular and inadequate operational funds released by OPM, the last one of which had been released in March 2012.

It was recommended that:

(i) The Permanent Secretary OPM should ensure timely and adequate release of NUSAF II operational funds to districts to enable the leaders monitor the NUSAF II sub-projects' implementation to ensure overall success of the project.

i) The CAO Amolatar should ensure that;
   (a) All funds disbursed to the sub-projects are duly accounted for.
   (b) The technical officers at the district play their vital role of routine monitoring, mentoring and supervision of the NUSAF II sub-projects' implementation in order to attain success.

In the period under review, NUSAF funds and activities were also monitored by IG staff in the districts of Arua, Nebbi, Zombo, Yumbe, Kitgum, Buliisa, Pader, Lira, Apac, Mbale, Pallisa, Sironko, Soroti and Amuria. Only reports for Kitgum, Pallisa and Amolatar districts have been issued. The rest of the reports are yet to be issued and will be included in the next report to Parliament.



One of the beneficiaries of heifer Sub Project in Soroti District

2.6.1.3 NUSAF Inspection in Kitgum District

It was established that Lamwo District was a county in Kitgum District when NUSAF II was designed and approved. Therefore, the sub-projects identified for Lamwo were considered and funded under Kitgum District. Project funds for Lamwo District continued to be disbursed to Kitgum even after Lamwo started operating as a district. Until June 2012, Kitgum District received funds for both districts. However, there were no clear guidelines on how to handle funds for the newly created Lamwo District. The inspection established that a total of Shs.3,930,346,762/= remained unutilized on the NUSAF II account of Kitgum until June 2012. This was because the beneficiaries for sub-projects in Lamwo were not trained due to insufficient training funds to cover both Kitgum and Lamwo Districts.

In June 2012, the Inspectorate of Government convened a meeting of relevant officers from both districts and, in consultation with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), it was resolved that funds for Lamwo District should be remitted immediately to Lamwo by Kitgum District and officials of OPM should organize to train Lamwo District officials on implementation of NUSAF II to enable them take proper charge of their destiny. These recommendations have been implemented.

2.6.1.4 NUSAF Inspection in Pallisa District

The inspection established that proper records were maintained for each sub-project. However, cash payments were made for one sub-project contrary to the Local Government Financial Accounting Regulations and NUSAF II Guidelines. It was, therefore, recommended that Pallisa District authorities should ensure that this practice stops.

2.6.2 NUSAF II INVESTIGATIONS

Two complaints regarding NUSAF funds were also investigated as follows:

2.6.2.1 Alleged mismanagement of NUSAF II sub-project funds by officials of Office of the Prime Minister

It was alleged that NUSAF II funds totaling Shs.1,209,103,131/= remitted to three beneficiary districts were not received. Investigations revealed that the funds were remitted to Buliisa, Maracha and Kumi districts through the bank. However, the funds bounced back and were credited on NUSAF II Sub-project Implementation Support Account in Bank of Uganda. The Accountant General attributed this to the change of bank accounts in the respective districts and failure to communicate the changes before the remittances were done.

In view of the findings above, it was recommended that the Accountant General should ensure reconciliation of the account in Bank of Uganda is regularly done and the Office of the Prime Minister should be informed of any balances on the said account.

2.6.2.2 Report on alleged irregular fees charged on NUSAF II groups in Adjumani District by the District officials.

It was alleged that 79 newly funded NUSAF II sub-project groups were made to pay Shs.20,000/= each as registration fees at their respective sub-counties and issued with registration certificates as community based groups. It was also alleged that 15 beneficiary groups at Pakele sub-county were charged an extra Shs.30,000/= by the sub-county officials for preparing a constitution for each group but no receipts were issued to the groups.

Investigations revealed that Adjumani District Council at its meeting held on 30th April 2012, resolved to charge each sub-project group Shs.20,000/= for registration. Subsequently, a total of Shs.1,560,000/= was collected from 78 NUSAF II sub-groups by the respective sub-counties where the groups are operating. The sub-counties acknowledged receipt of the money that was recorded as part of the local revenue generated.

The CAO however, failed to advise the District Council against collection of registration

fees from the sub-project groups. The collection of the said fees had not been budgeted for and this was bound to affect project implementation.

The NUSAF II sub-project groups in Pakele sub-county were made to pay Shs.30,000/= each for preparation of a constitution, yet the Community Development Officer at the sub-counties are required to guide the groups to enable them prepare their respective constitutions. A total of Shs.420,000/= was collected by the Parish Chief caretaking the office of the Assistant Community Development Officer, Pakele, and an intern Local Revenue Collector. The revenue collected was on the instructions of the Extended Participatory Rural Appraisal Facilitators (EPRA). It was also found that The Sub-county Chief of Pakele condoned the irregular collection of funds from the sub-project groups.

In view of the findings, it was recommended that:

a) The CAO Adjumani should ensure that Shs.1.560,000/= collected from the NUSAF II sub-project groups as registration fees is refunded to the sub-project groups.

b) Shs.420,000/= collected for writing sub-project constitutions should be recovered from the EPRA facilitators. Subsequently, the EPRA facilitators and the caretaker Assistant Community Development Officer should be relieved of their duties with immediate effect for irregular collection of funds.

c) The CAO should caution the Sub-county Chief of Pakele for failure to ensure that the irregular fees collected were recovered and refunded.

d) The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Local Government should caution the CAO for failure to advise Adjumani District Council against collection of registration fees from NUSAF II sub-project groups.

NUSAF 2 Monitoring Pictorial



Obutei Ribere bore hole – Soroti District in use by communities



Completed teachers' house in one of the sub- projects in Soroti District

3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OMBUDSMAN FUNCTION

3.0 INTRODUCTION

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

a) To promote and foster strict adherence to the rule of law and principles of natural justice in administration;
b) To promote fair, efficient and good governance in public offices; 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, given or done in exercise of administrative functions.

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

The IG therefore mainly handles complaints such as:

a) Employment disputes e.g. irregular recruitments, unfair dismissals, and victimization of staff;
b) Non-payment or delayed payment of emoluments, pension, gratuity and terminal benefits and failure to access the government payroll;
c) maladministration of inheritance disputes and the estates of deceased persons by the office of the Administrator General;
d) Property disputes between individuals and government institutions;
e) Improper tendering procedures by both central and local governments;
f) Irregularities in procurement procedures; and
g) Abuse of office.

The most complained about government institution in the period under review was the Ministry of Public Service where there was an overwhelming number of complaints about the pay roll and failure and/or late payment of salaries to public officers. The institution that was least complained against was the Uganda National Cultural Centre.

Table VIII:

Comparison of Ombudsman complaints handled during the period January – June 2012 and July – December 2012

Period	Jan – June 2012	Jul – Dec 2012
Complaints B/F a	1,496	1,402
New Complaints b	447	528
Total Workload c = a +b	1,943	1,930
Complaints rejected for lack of merit d	30	11
Referred to other agencies e	128	210
Investigated & Completed f	383	313
Carried forward g	1,402	1,396

Most of the Ombudsman complaints were related to nonpayment of salary, pension, gratuity and other benefits. Shs.22,435,197/= was paid out to complainants compared to the Shs.171,255,185/= paid out in the last reporting period. This was mainly due to the fact that there was a nationwide payroll cleaning exercise that led to the halting of all payments of arrears until it was completed. Secondly, the investigations going on in the Ministry of Public Service after the discovery of the loss of billions of pension funds attributed to public officers and the subsequent criminal prosecutions also led to halting of payments to officers. This could have led to an increase in the numbers of unresolved pension/gratuity and salary related complaints.

On a positive note after the payroll cleaning exercise, most of the complaints related to deletion from the payroll were resolved and many complainants were able to access the payroll. The prompt payment of pensions remains a challenge that government has got to find a lasting solution for.

Regarding inheritance disputes, most cases were referred to the courts of law. This was sometimes because the Administrator General had been granted Letters of Administration in estates. The IG could not continue to deal with such complaints because it is prohibited from intervening in matters that are before courts of law by s.19 (1) (c) of the Inspectorate of Government Act.

The IG also received a large number of complaints about land matters between private individuals as well as others where Land Registries were alleged to be engaged in corrupt practice of maladministration of land belonging to private citizens. Most of the complainants with land disputes were advised to seek remedies from court since the IG does

not have jurisdiction to cancel or rectify titles or determine land disputes.
In respect of recruitment related complaints, no irregularities were found in most of those submitted to the IG. A good number of complaints related to labour relations were referred to the Labour Office which is mandated to deal with such under the Employment Act of 2006.

Table IX
The nature of ombudsman complaints investigated and completed during the period July – December 2012

Nature of complaint	Number	Percentage
Mismanagement	72	9.9%
Non-payment or delayed payment of salaries and other benefits	69	9.5%
Property disputes	38	5.2%
Victimization/oppression	35	4.8%
Delay of service delivery	36	4.9%
Tenders and Contracts	36	4.9%
Others	27	3.7%

Note: The percentages are expressed in relation to the total number of complaints investigated and completed.

3.4 Challenges in implementation of Ombudsman Investigations

The main challenge faces in the investigation of ombudsman complaints is that the procedures used are largely civil. The complainants and witnesses are encouraged, not coerced into giving information to the IG. The resolution of such complaints is by conciliation and so the cooperation of the complainants and witnesses is essential. The following are the major challenges in dealing with such complaints:

i) Reluctance, delays and/or refusal by some Government Institutions to respond to IG inquiries greatly slows down the work of the IG. Institutions that are notorious for this are UPDF, registries of titles, Ministry of Education and Sports, Solicitor General's office, Ministry of Public Service and the Administrator General's office.

ii) External factors, during the reporting period, also impinged on the IG's performance. For instance the nationwide payroll cleaning exercise that took place

during the reporting period and investigations at the Ministry of Public Service greatly slowed down IG work.

iii) Underfunding of the IG slows down the pace of work, for instance inadequate transport to follow up complaints and inadequate office facilities like photocopiers, telephone/fax and computers.

iv) Limited funding in government departments negatively affects resolution of cases involving payment of salary arrears, pensions, terminal benefits, etc. It also causes delays in data retrieval due to lack of facilities like computers which are necessary for fast retrieval of data required by investigating officers from the IG.

v) The Directorate of Ombudsman Affairs is also not fully constituted with the expected numbers of staff. As a result, each officer has a large number of complaints to deal with leading to deal in resolution of the same.

3.5 Recommendations to Government

i) Every government department should have an Inspectorate of Government Liaison Officer for purposes of speeding up response to inquiries by the IG.

ii) Action officers who ignore to implement IG recommendations, orders and directives for no good reason, should be summoned to answer before the relevant Parliamentary Committees.

iii) Government should adequately fund its departments to enable speedy resolution of payment related complaints and availability of adequate facilities like computers to ease data retrieval by investigators.

3.6 Future Plans

i) Continuous training of staff through workshops and attachment to other anti-corruption and ombudsman institutions like in the case of the Danish and Dutch Ombudsman Institutions that have taken up the initiative to provide support to the IG in terms of training, sharing of ideas and exchange visits.
ii) Developing the Inspectorate manual for handling ombudsman cases
iii) Regular acquisition of all the relevant reference materials and new updated laws
iv) Holding monthly review meetings to discuss problems encountered in handling complaints and possible solutions thereto

3.7 Policy and System Studies

3.7.1 Background

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

The institutions to be studied are selected on the basis of information the Inspectorate of Government receives through public complaints, media reports, audit reports as well as periodic surveys. In this category of investigations, during the period under review the IG carried out one study whose details are given here.

3.7.2 A systemic investigation into alleged inflation of prices for the equipment procured for Local Governments from China worth US $100million

The IG received a complaint alleging inflation of prices for road construction equipment procured for Local Governments from China. Investigations into the matter were initiated with the objective of establishing whether the prices of assorted road, sanitary and fire-fighting equipment procured from China reflected value for money.

The systemic investigations conducted established the following:-

(a) In line with the National Development Plan, the Government of Uganda procured road, sanitary and firefighting equipment for Local Governments, Government Departments and agencies. The need to acquire the road, sanitary and firefighting equipment arose following the Government's observation and concern about the backlog of maintenance of roads in both Districts and Urban Councils. At the same time, there was also a problem of management of solid waste in urban areas due to increased Urban Councils and the attendant population, rampant fire outbreaks due to congestion and poor planning. All these conditions necessitated Government to find an integrated way of addressing the problem.

(b) The procurement of the equipment was funded by the Government of the People's Republic of China through a concessional loan by China Export and Import (EX-

IM) Bank. The concessional loan of US$100 million was approved by Cabinet and Parliament.

(c) In line with clause 2.5 and 8.4 of the Loan Agreement, the procurement followed the Chinese law, in particular, the Export Import Bank of China regulations where a Commercial Contract with a Chinese Exporter is a mandatory requirement before application for the loan. The Export-Import Bank of China is Chinese Government Policy Bank acting as a tool to promote the development of China's open and export oriented economy. It is fully owned by the Chinese Government. A concessional loan is advanced to finance the investment activities of Chinese companies to promote their government export oriented policy. Therefore, the Government of Uganda had to comply with the conditions to access the loan. In this particular procurement, M/s China FAW Group Import and Export of China, a Corporation fully owned by the Chinese Government, was identified as the recipient Chinese export company.

(d) The Chinese Law, the terms and conditions of the Export-Import Bank of China conflict with the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets (PPDA) Act and Regulations of 2003, whereby under the EX-IM Bank guidelines, funding is secured after identifying a Chinese supplier. On the other hand, PPDA Regulation 105 requires procuring and disposing entities to first secure funding before initiating any procurement. In such a situation where the domestic law conflicts with donor requirements, Section 4(1) of the PPDA Act 2003, requires that the donor requirements take precedence. It was therefore necessary to comply with Chinese Law and EX-IM Bank of China Guidelines in respect of the procurement.

(e) The Attorney General and PPDA had already pronounced themselves about use of Chinese Law and EX-IM Bank Guidelines in respect of procurement financed by the EX-IM Bank of China and the inapplicability of the PPDA Act in respect of the funds secured from the EX-IM Bank of China.

(f) The specifications of equipment were modified to suit the end users. As a result, the prices were also varied according to the specifications. Analysis of the documents provided to this office by the complainant made this office skeptical as to whether a second hand Komatsu Grader or Excavator is more expensive than a new Changlin Grader or Excavator as shown in the documents provided. For instance, a Komatsu grader of 2004 model was indicated as costing US $105,000 in the documents provided while a Changlin motor grader purportedly new was indicated to be in the range of US $20,000 – 50,000 per set. In the same document

another Komatsu grader of model 1986 was quoted at US $29,500 while the 1991 model was at US $38,900.

(g) It was established that due diligence was carried out to ensure value for money through:

i) Negotiations with the supplier (China FAW Group);
ii) Checking with the Ugandan Embassy in China about the market prices;
iii) Getting confirmation from the Chinese Embassy in Uganda;
iv) Obtaining the necessary approvals from Cabinet and Parliament;
v) Carrying out pre-manufacture and pre-shipment inspection with reports; and
vi) Checking with KCCA to confirm performance of FAW Group China on an earlier contract.

(h) It was observed that the price per unit of the equipment in question went beyond the technical specifications to include the following:

i) Terms of delivery were C.I.F Kampala instead of C.I.F Mombasa contrary to the original quotations;
ii) A three (3) year warranty was given instead of a one year warrant;.
iii) After sales services points were to be provided in seven (7) regional centres of Kampala, Gulu, Mbarara, Jinja, Fort Portal, Moroto and Soroti. Field inspection confirmed that the service centre at Namanve– Kampala had already been set up. In Mbarara and Jinja, land had been acquired and construction was reported to be going on. The sales representative of FAW Group promised that all the centres would be operational by December 2012.
iv) It was also provided that the first service of the equipment was to be done at the cost of the supplier, and
v) Training of operators and technicians was also provided for and training was in progress in Luwero, Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) Station.

In light of the findings above it was concluded that:

i) There was no evidence that the prices of equipment were inflated.
ii) The Government needs to keep a keen eye on the performance of the project and ensure availability of adequate resources, both financial and human, to sustain the project.
iii) The procurement of the equipment for the Districts, Urban Town Councils and other Agencies of Government by the Ministry of Local Government was a significant achievement on the part of Government as a whole and a stride in the right

direction by Government. This paradigm shift will necessitate the end users to move away from contracting as has been the case in the Local Governments to themselves being involved in the actual work with the equipment procured. If well implemented, the project will have a lasting impact on the country's road network.

Recommendations to Government

i) A Monitoring and Evaluation framework for this project be put in place since guidelines alone cannot provide data for measurement of actual performance of the project.
ii) Government should ensure availability of adequate resources to sustain the project.
iii) After sales service centres should expeditiously be set up to ease access of spare parts and avoid operational gaps that may be caused by equipment breakdown.

3.7.3 Challenges in carrying out Policy and Systems studies

During the period under review, a number of constraints were encountered in this area and they included the following;

i) Due to the wider scope of inquiry, systemic investigations take a long period of time to be completed.
ii) System studies and systemic investigations require a significant amount of resources which are insufficient.
iii) Inability of the given institutions studied to report back about the magnitude of implementing the recommendations.

3.7.4 Future Plans

IG intends to complete the following on-going systemic inquiries:

A systemic investigation into the alleged misappropriation of the ten (10) billion shillings under the Presidential Initiative to Markets and Small Business Operators. This is in its advanced stages and is almost completed.

IG will also carry out the following system studies:

i) A system study into the management of the Uganda National Council for Science and Technology (UNCST).
ii) A system study into the management of Uganda Development Bank Limited (UDBL).
iii) A system study into the management of Uganda Printing and Publishing Corporation (UPPC).

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

4 ENFORCEMENT OF THE LEADERSHIP CODE

i) Conduct dissemination workshops for the affected stakeholders to enable smooth implementation of its recommendations, and
ii) Come up with Concept proposals for funding system studies and systemic investigations from development partners as well as drafting a systems operations manual.

4.0 The Constitutional Mandate to enforce the Leadership Code

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

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

Section 37 of the Leadership Code Act 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 – December 2012

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

During the period under review, income, assets and liabilities of ten (10) leaders were verified and a total of thirty eight (38) properties and forty four (44) bank accounts were inspected.

A total of seventeen (17) verification and investigations cases were completed which resulted into the following:

a) A total of Shs.11,500,000/= was recovered from three former officers of Mukono District Local Government. A balance of Shs.25,500,522/= is yet to be recovered.
b) A Member of Parliament is to refund a total of Shs.11,028,290/= for double

earning and the recovery process is underway.

c) One leader was cautioned for under declaration otherwise most of the leaders verified gave a satisfactory explanation of their declarations.

In comparison with the previous period, income, assets and liabilities of nine (9) leaders were verified and a total of forty one (41) properties were physically inspected and forty six (46) of their bank accounts were also inspected. In the previous period thirty (30) cases of investigation and verification were completed. This therefore indicates that there was a reduced performance in the current reporting period.

This variance is attributed to the IG being engaged in the preparation for the distribution and receipt of the declaration of income, assets and liabilities forms for the period ending March 2013.

4.1.2 **Management of leaders' declarations of incomes, assets and liabilities forms:**
Under S.3 of the Leadership Code Act, 2002 empowers the Inspectorate of Government to receive and examine declarations from leaders. During the period under review, out of a total of about 28,000 leaders country wide expected to declare by March 2013,12,466 leaders were served declaration forms and these include officials from 20 Ministries, 44 Districts, 78 public bodies and 4 political parties.

Received forms

A total of 594 leaders have so far returned their forms which were examined and acknowledgement slips processed and issued. The exercise is still on going until the end of March 2013.

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 the period under review, no gifts or donations were declared to the Inspector General of Government.

4.2 Constraints encountered in enforcing the Leadership Code of Conduct

i) The enforcement of the Leadership Code continues to be greatly affected by the lack of a Leadership Code Tribunal and the amendment of the Leadership Code Act, 2002.

ii) Complexity of verification due to poor or no record keeping by the leaders; a lot of time is taken when tracing and locating assets; and most assets are not registered which makes it difficult to identify and link them to the particular leaders under investigation.

4.3 Future Plans for the period January– December 2013

i) Completion of 60 cases of investigations of breach of the Code and verification of leaders' incomes, assets and liabilities.

ii) Process and issue declarations of income, assets and liabilities forms to the remaining 15,534 leaders that are to declare by March 2013.

iii) Receive and examine the rest of declarations of income, assets and liabilities forms submitted by leaders.

4.4 Recommendations to Government

i) There is need for the amendment of the Leadership Code Act and the establishment of the Leadership Code Tribunal to enable full enforcement of the Code.

ii) Frequent updating of the records in the Central and Local Government registries to enable accurate data/information retrieval.

5 PREVENTIVE MEASURES

5.1 PUBLIC AWARENESS PROGRAMMES

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

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

The IG during the reporting period carried out public awareness programmes through workshops/seminars, radio programmes, publications and inserts placed in the print media.

Workshops

a) On 15th October, the IG organized and held a workshop to disseminate the 2nd Data Tracking Mechanism (DTM) report. The workshop attracted 85 members of civil society organizations from Kampala and upcountry.

The Data Tracking Mechanism (DTM) initiative was developed in 2009 with the aim of having a credible tool and method to track corruption trends in Uganda on an annual basis. The DTM reports are meant to generate credible information for the Government of Uganda, Civil Society, Media, businesses and development partners amongst other stakeholders about the state of corruption and effectiveness of reform efforts to improve overall governance in Uganda.



L-R: Dr. Xavier Byamugisha (lead Consultant), Justice Irene Mulyagonja (IGG), Mr. Raphael Baku (DIGG) and Mr. Bageya Waiswa (SEC/IG) at the dissemination workshop of the 2nd DTM to members of the Civil Society Organizations.

The DTM was conceptualized in cooperation with the Government of Uganda (GOU) and its development partners. The Government is envisaged to take ownership of the DTM process and the IG has been responsible for ensuring the quality and sustainability of the initiative. The Development Partners supported the Inspectorate of Government by engaging the Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC) to produce the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Annual Reports on Corruption Trends in Uganda using the DTM.

b) The IG also conducted a workshop for about 200 members of the Social Accountability Committees (SACs) of Mbale district under the theme **"improving community livelihood through efficient NUSAF 2 implementation"**. The workshop was held on 23rd November, 2012 at St. Austin Social Centre, Mbale.



Senior Officers of the Inspectorate of Government at NUSAF II Sensitization Workshop to SAC Members in Mbale District

c) The IG also held the **International Anti-corruption day** celebrations. The International Anti-Corruption Day is a global event observed every 9th December. By resolution 58/4 of 31st October 2003, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly designated 9th December as the International Anti-Corruption Day.

d) The event has two objectives: **to enhance public awareness about corruption and how to fight it and to stimulate dialogue among government officials, policy makers, opinion leaders and practitioners on the subject of combating and preventing corruption.**

e) The 2012 event was commemorated on the 10th December at Hotel Africana Kampala under the theme **"Act- against Corruption Today,"** a call to move from rhetoric to action. The function was attended by; IG staff, development partners, Civil Society Organizations, Integrity Club Ambassadors and some Members of Parliament. It also marked the launch and initial dissemination of the 3rd Data Tracking Mechanism (DTM) Report- a comprehensive analysis of corruption trends in Uganda.



The Deputy Speaker of Parliament launching the 3rd DTM Report on the day to commemorate the International Anti- Corruption Day

As part of the activities to mark the International Anti-Corruption Day, the Inspectorate of Government (IG) also conducted Boardroom sessions with various Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs. The purpose of the sessions was to create awareness of the functions and activities of the IG. This approach was also a preventive measure undertaken by the Institution in the fight against corruption. A number of issues related to corruption were discussed. The MDAs the IG met include; Ministry of Health, Ministry of Works and Transport, Office of the Auditor General, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and Ministry of Education and Sports. These sessions will be spread to all MDAs.

5.1.2 Public Awareness in Institutions of learning

The IG promotes and supports the establishment of Integrity Clubs in Universities and Tertiary Institutions whose members act as ambassadors for Anti-corruption crusade in the various institutions they attend.

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

a) Nkumba University organized and held an Anti-corruption seminar/music, poem

and drama gala under the theme **"Corruption an evil we all must fight"** on 29th September 2012 at Nkumba University.

b) Kampala International University (KIU) launched the Integrity Ambassadors' Club on 19th October, 2012.

c) IG facilitated the Integrity Ambassadors Clubs of Nkumba University, Makerere University and Muteesa 1 Royal University to perform anti-corruption poems and songs during the commemoration of the Anti-corruption day on 10th December, 2012 at Hotel Africana.

d) On 4th July 2012, pupils and teachers of Rainbow Christian Academy, Entebbe were introduced to the concept of Integrity Ambassadors' Clubs.

e)



Integrity Club Members in a drama competition at Nkumba University





Integrity Club Members in a drama competition at Nkumba University

1.1.3 Sensitization of other public servants

A presentation on **"healing the corruption epidemic in the post jubilee Uganda"** was made to students at a seminar organized by the Uganda Christian University Law Students Association and another paper on **"promotion of integrity values among the youth"** was presented by a former General at the annual convention of the Union of Uganda Universities Guild Parliaments at UMA conference centre and discussed by a senior officer of the Inspectorate of Government.

On 2nd November, 2012, a Senior Principal Inspectorate Officer made a presentation on **"the impact of institutionalized corruption in Uganda"** at a youth seminar organized by Vision for the Young Generation at Makerere University.

On 29th November 2012, the Director for Education and Prevention of Corruption addressed a gathering on the theme **"IG's experience in fighting corruption and the importance of active community participation in fighting corruption for effective service delivery"** at Kayabwe in Mpigi District organized by Uganda Debt Network.

5.4 PUBLICATIONS

During the period under review, the inspectorate published the following:

- The 3rd Data tracking Mechanism report (DTM3)
- The IG Report to Parliament January – June 2012
- IG HIV/AIDS work place policy

5.5 FUTURE PLANS:

a) Strengthening of Integrity Ambassadors Clubs (IAC) through organizing regular workshops and availing them with anti-corruption reading materials aimed at inculcating values of constitutionalism, good governance and accountability in the young generation.

b) Making Integrity Ambassadors Clubs (IAC) self-sustaining by encouraging them to come up with income generating projects.

c) To produce Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials and distribute them to all ministries and the general public.

The major and common constraint the IG has faced in running its public awareness programs is lack of adequate funds.

6 CAPACITY BUILDING THROUGH TRAINING AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

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

6.2 TRAINING AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAMMES FOR THE PERIOD JULY – DECEMBER 2012

TABLE X: TRAINING AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

No. of Staff	Course/Purpose	Duration	Venue
Twenty (20) IG officers	Case Management System	13th – 17th August 2012	Speke Common Wealth Resort-Munyonyo, Kampala-Uganda
Two (2)	2nd Interpol Global Programme on Anti-corruption and Asset Recovery	17th – 21st December 2012	Nairobi, Kenya
Three (3)	Training in Oil and Gas Contracting and Offences (Under auspices of International Law Institute).	19th November – 1st December 2012	Dubai, The Emirates
One (1)	Specialized Programme on Reducing Cyber Crime through knowledge exchange and Capacity	7th October – 1st December 2012	New Delhi, India

	Building (ITEC/SCAAP Programme).		
One (1)	Senior Executive Certificate course for Strategic Management of Anti-Corruption Programme.	2nd – 13th October 2012	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
One (1)	PETRAD'S 8 weeks Programme on Petroleum Policy and Resource Management.	17th September – 8th November 2012	Stavanger, Norway
One (1)	Financial Investigations training.	7th – 21st September 2012	Ontario, Canada
Two (2)	Ombudsman training course at the Institute for Professional Legal Training.	9th – 13th July 2012	University of Kwa-Zulu Natal
One (1)	Meeting on Optimizing Collaborations to Fight Corruption in Africa.	11th – 13hDecember 2012	Tunis, Tunisia
One (1)	African Anti-Corruption week.	5th – 9th December 2012	Kigali, Rwanda
Two (2)	Regional meeting of Anti-Corruption Agencies from Eastern and Southern Africa.	4th – 5th December 2012	Maseru, Lesotho
One(1)	International Conference on Principles of Anti-Corruption Agencies.	26th – 27th November 2012	Jakarta, Indonesia
Two (2)	6th Annual General Meeting of the East African Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (EAAACA)	19th – 21st November 2012	Mwanza, Tanzania
One (1)	Resumed third session of the Implementation Review Group under the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)	14th – 16th November 2012	Vienna, Austria
One(1)	6th International	2nd – 8th October	Kuala Lumpur,

	Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA) Annual Conference and General Meeting.	2012	Malaysia
One (1)	Attendance of the conference of International Investigators 2012.	10th – 14th September 2012	Luxembourg City, Luxembourg
One (1)	Thirtieth Cambridge International Symposium on Economic Crime	2nd - 9th September 2012	Cambridge, United Kingdom
One (1)	2nd Annual Conference on Anti-Corruption and Asset Recovery.	4th September 2012	London, United Kingdom
One (1)	12th ESAAMLG Council of Ministers and 24th Taskforce of Senior Officials meeting.	23rd August – 1st September 2012	Maputo, Mozambique
One (1)	Third Global Focal Point Conference on Asset Recovery.	16th – 18th July 2012	Amman, Jordan

6.3 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

International Collaboration

The Inspector General of Government and the Director of Public Prosecution(DPP) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions in Denmark, the Inspectorate of Government and Directorate of Public Prosecution, Uganda.

The MOU is based on a mutual understanding to develop cooperation in the promotion of justice, rule of law and human rights as well as exchange of knowledge and best practices in the fields of investigation and prosecution of crimes including crimes of corruption and misuse of public office. The MOU was signed on the 22nd day of October 2012.

In further discussions between the IG, DPP and the Deputy DPP of Denmark, it was agreed that training programmes for prosecutors and investigators in Uganda be conducted over a period of one year.The training is expected to cover investigation and prosecution of high-profilecorruption cases with an emphasis on prosecution-led investigationswith elements of asset recovery.



The IGG and DPP at the signing of the Momerandum of Understanding

The IGG and DPP also met with and held discussions with the Ombudsman of Denmark. The office agreed to assist the IG review its case management system with a view to improving it to enable ombudsman complaints to be dealt with on line from commencement to completion.

The IG also received a delegation from the South Sudan Anti-Corruption Commission. The delegation was in Uganda to discuss areas of Mutual Cooperation between the IG and the South Sudan Anti-Corruption Commission (SSACC) on matters of investigations and capacity building. They also sought to enter into a memorandum of understanding regarding mutual legal assistance.

A delegation from the National Assembly of Namibia who were in Uganda to learn best practices from Parliament of Uganda also visited the IG. They sought to share experiences with the IG on its role as an anti-corruption agency as well as the relationship between the IG and Parliament in the fight against corruption.



The IGG with the delegation from National Assembly of Namibia

Several meetings with different development partners under the Development Partners Group were also held to discuss the possibility of long term support to the IG. These included: the World Bank, Department for International Development (DFID), German Implementation Agency (GIZ), Democratic Governance Facility (DGF), United Nations Organization on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), among others.

Other Visits

Given that the IGG was appointed during the period under review, she paid courtesy calls to partner institutions. These included the Hon. Speaker of Parliament, Hon. Minister of Ethics and Integrity, Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MOFPED), Auditor General (OAG) and Attorney General (AG).



The Inspector General of Government (2nd Left) with the Minister of State for Ethics and Integrity (2nd Right). On Either side are the Secretary to the Inspectorate and the Permanent Secretary Directorate of Ethics & Integrity, respectively.

7 GENERAL CONSTRAINTS, CHALLENGES, FUTURE PLANS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

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

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

7.2.1 Leadership of the Inspectorate of Government

The Inspectorate of Government has since 2002 not had all the three top leadership offices of; the Inspector General of Government and two Deputy Inspectors General of Government filled. This has led to overload of work for the two or one appointee at any given time. Furthermore, in the period under review, the failure to have a second Deputy Inspector General of Government has been a ground for litigation by some of those the Inspectorate of Government has been prosecuting. This has constrained the operations of the institution, affected the morale of the officers and the overall performance of the office.

7.2.2 Inadequate and declining funding:

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

7.2.3 Under staffing:

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

7.2.4 Operating in rented premises

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

7.2.5 Court delays

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

7.2.6 Negative attitudes towards the fight against corruption

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

7.2.7 Poor Record Keeping in Government Institutions

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

7.2.8 Slow response to IG requests

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

7.2.9 Inadequate institutional support in implementation of IG recommendations

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

7.2.10 High public expectations of better outcomes in fighting corruption

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

7.2.11 Keeping ahead of sophistication in corruption techniques

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

7.2.12 Absence of a Leadership Code Tribunal

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

7.2.13 Inadequate funding of Government Departments

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

7.2.14 Declining social morals

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

7.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

7.3.1 Recommendation for effective enforcement of the Leadership Code Act

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

7.3.2 Composition of the Inspectorate of Government

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

7.3.3 Failure to discuss IG reports

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

7.3.4 Inadequate funding

Government should review its priorities in allocation of resources to provide adequate funding for operational budgets to the IG. This will ensure effective implementation of the IG mandate in promoting good governance, preventing and combating corruption and enforcement of the Leadership Code of Conduct.

7.3.5 Inadequate funding of Government Departments

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

7.3.6 Proper Urban Planning

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

7.3.7 Improvement on record management

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

7.4 FUTURE PLANS

1.1.1 Improved investigations and prosecutions

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

7.4.2 Training

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

7.4.3 Construction of IG premises in Kampala

The IG plans to construct its own offices, starting with headquarters. This will give IG the right profile in accordance with the Constitution. The IG is currently renting offices at the Jubilee Insurance Centre and in the Regions. The rent for these offices is very high and cuts into operational funds. The IG has so far acquired and paid fully for land for construction of IG Head Office.

7.4.4 Strengthening and consolidating the IG

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

7.4.5 Education and sensitization of the public

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

7.4.6 Investigations, prosecutions and verification of leaders' assets

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

APPENDIX A

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION OF THE IG ACTIVITIES FOR THE PERIOD JULY – DECEMBER 2012

During the period July – December 2012, the Inspectorate of Government had a workload of 5,907 investigations which is 6% more than what it was during the previous period (January – June 2012). A total of 4,487 complaints were brought forward from the previous period and 1,352 were new complaints (including 61 cases that were initiated as a result of reviewing audit reports from the Auditor General) that were registered during the period July – December 2012. The figure below illustrates how the workload was handled during the reporting period.

Figure 3: Work load July – December 2012

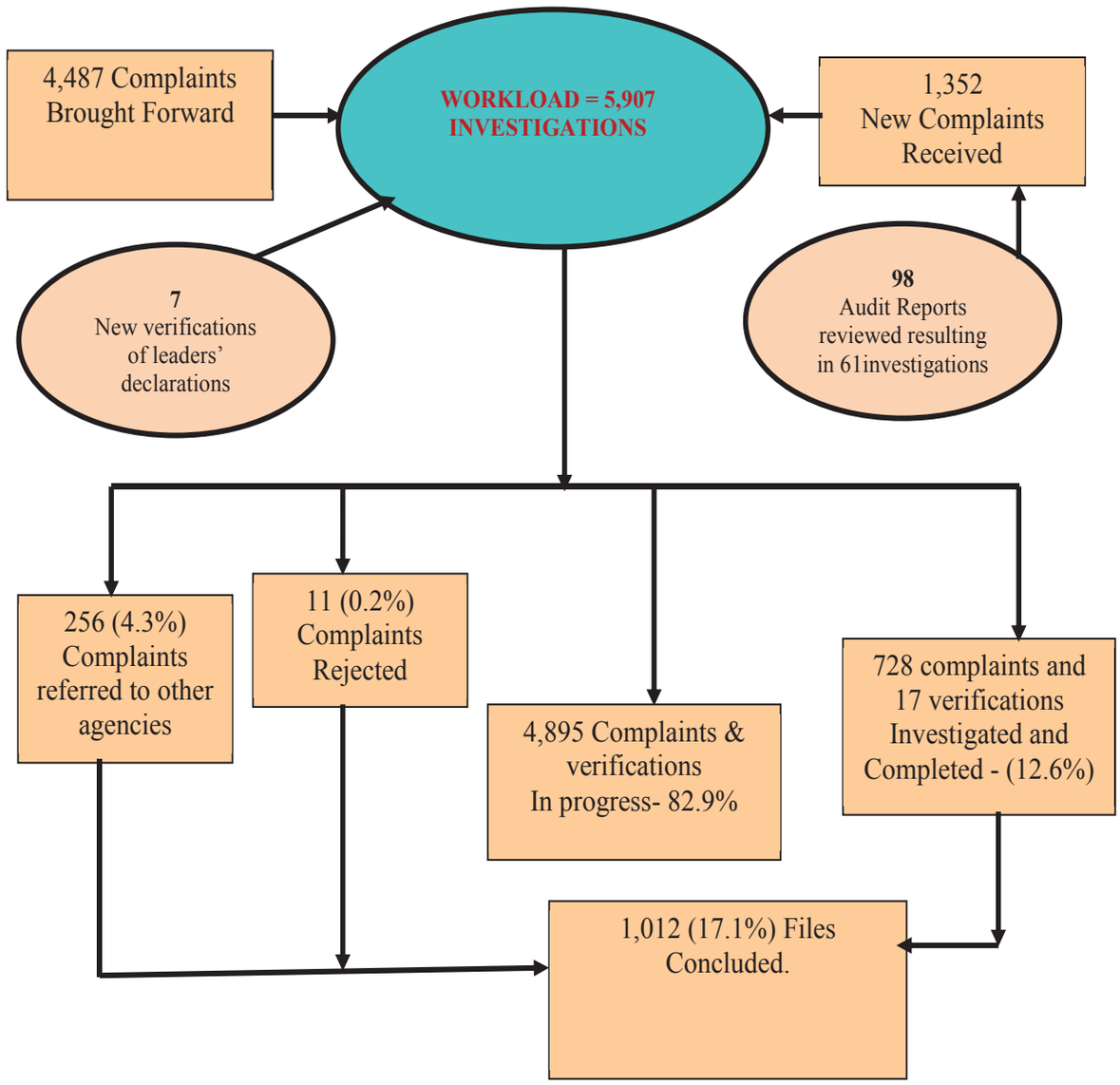
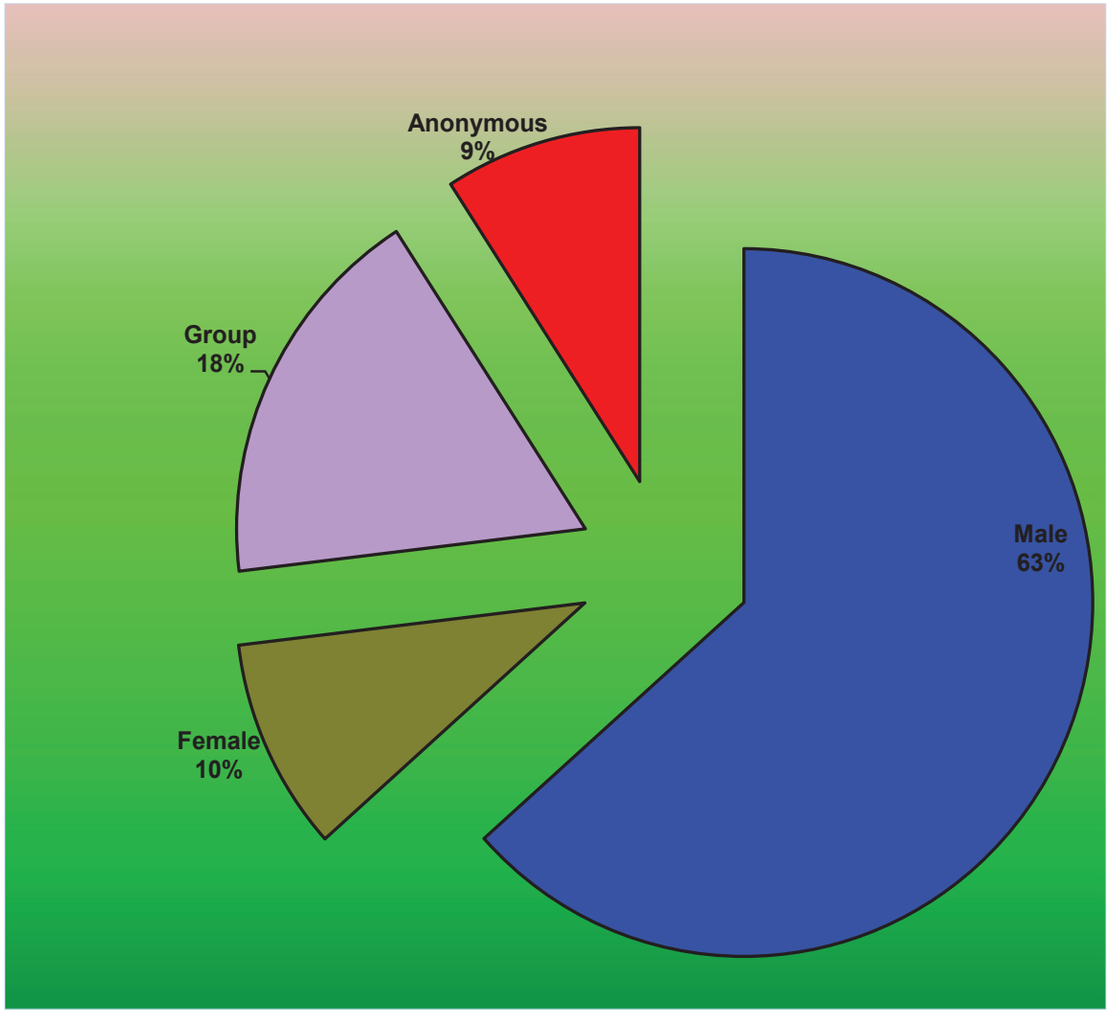


Figure 4

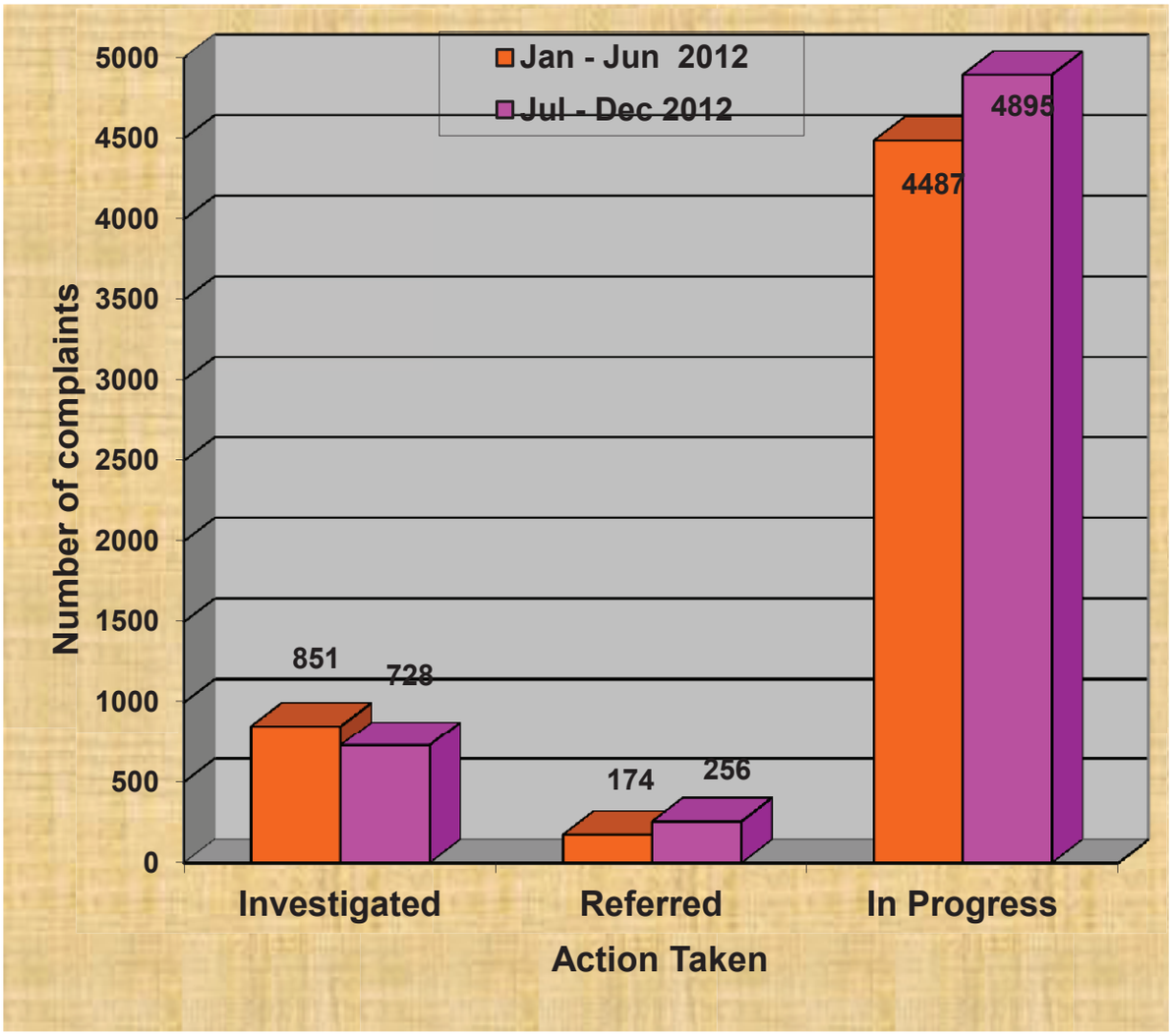
Categorization of Complaints Registered by Gender for the period July – December 2012



The chart above illustrates that only a small fraction of the complaints (10%) were received from women. The majority of the complaints (63%), were received from men and those that came from groups of individuals were 18%. 9% of the complainants did not disclose their identities. Majority of the complaints were received from men due to the fact that they comprise a bigger percentage of the workforce in public service.

Figure 5

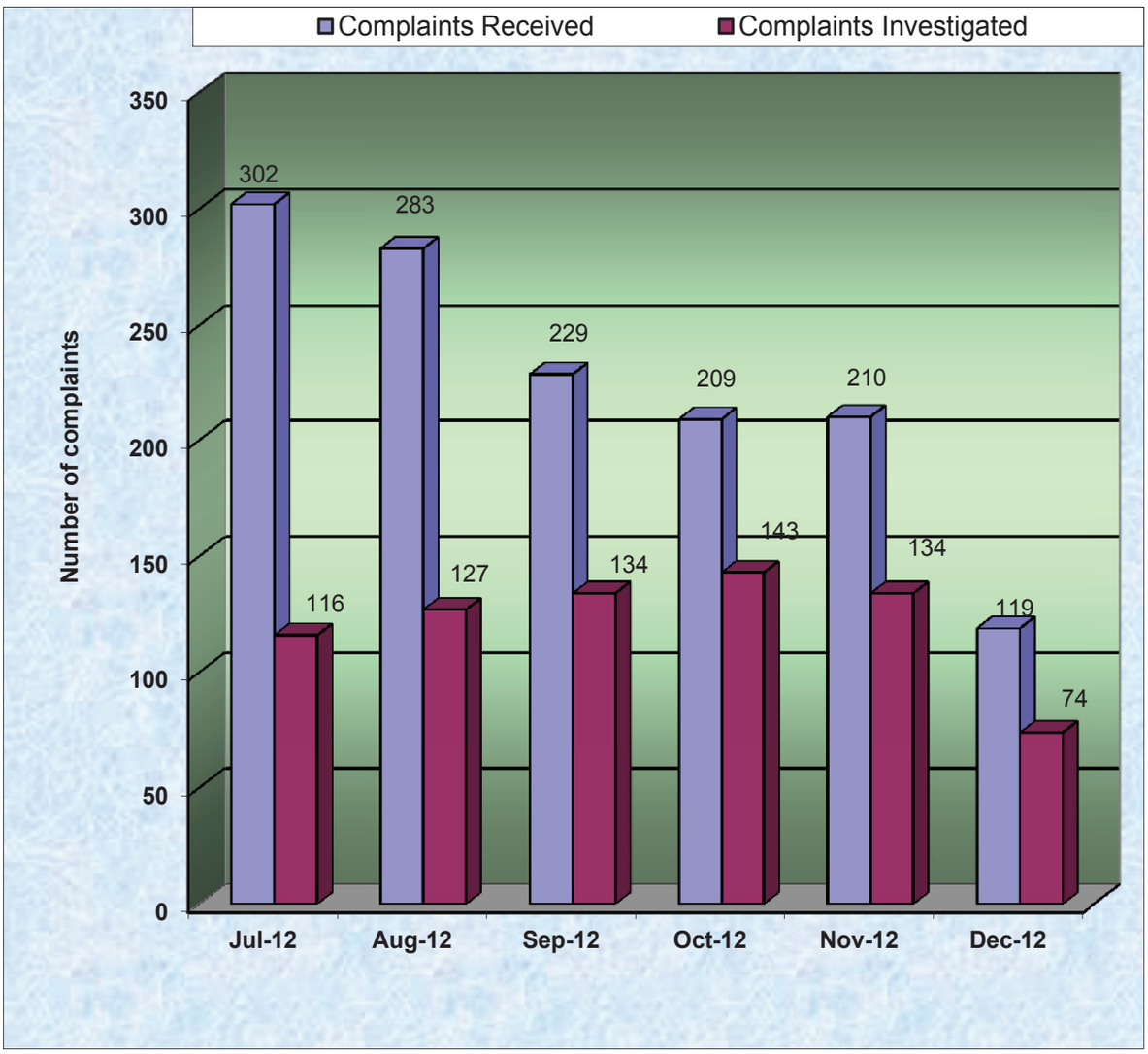
Comparison of Investigations for the Periods January – June 2012 and July – December 2012



The diagram above shows that the total number of complaints which were investigated & completed reduced from 851 complaints during the period January – June 2012 too728 during the period July - December 2012. The complaints that were processed and referred to other institutions increased from 174 to 256. The number of complaints carried forward increased from 4,487to 4,895 mainly due to a higher number of complaints that was received compared to the previous period. There was a reduction in the cases concluded during the current period because of staff transfers that affected the completion of investigations.

Figure 6

Comparison of the new complaints received and those that were investigated during the period July – December 2012



The figure above shows that the highest number of complaints was received in the month of July 2012(302 complaints) while the highest number of complaints investigated & completed (143 complaints) was in the month of October 2012. The number of complaints investigated is much lower than the complaints received during the period and this leads to increase in the backlog. However, with adoption of the new case management system and training of staff, the rate of investigation completion is expected to improve in the near future.

Table XI

Trend of the complaints Registered at the Kampala Headquarters and Regional Offices for the years 2001 – December 2012

Year	Kampala HQs	Regional Offices	Total Complaints
2001	1566	1728	3294
2002	1347	2121	3468
2003	1328	2198	3526
2004	1060	1859	2919
2005	802	1341	2143
2006	659	903	1562
2007	946	1142	2088
2008	1023	751	1774
2009	781	785	1566
2010	941	1141	2082
2011	1135	1234	2369
2012	1210	1365	2575

As seen from the above table, the trend of complaints have not followed a particular pattern but it has been observed that since 2009, there has been a steady increase in complaints received by the Inspectorate of Government. This is partly explained by the fact that more regional offices have been opened which increases public accessibility of the office.

Table XII

Trend of the complaints investigated and completed at the Kampala Headquarters and Regional Offices for the years 2001 – December 2012

Period/Year	Kampala HQs	Regional Offices	Total Complaints
2001	1112	1178	2,290
2002	787	1320	2,107
2003	806	1450	2,256
2004	543	994	1,537
2005	512	1312	1,824
2006	187	1287	1,474
2007	362	1681	2,043
2008	333	1056	1,389
2009	245	586	831
2010	320	866	1,186
2011	552	978	1,530
2012	618	961	1,579

The table above shows that, the Inspectorate of Government investigates on average 1000 – 2000 complaints each year which is less than the complaints received. Efforts therefore, need to be made to ensure that case backlog is reduced so as to improve on the efficiency of complaint handling.

Table XIII

Complaints received according to the districts for the period July – December 2012

S/No	District	Number of Complaints	Percentage
1.	Kampala	333	24.6%
2.	Jinja	53	3.9%
3.	Kabarole	45	3.3%

4.	Mbarara	36	2.7%
5.	Arua	35	2.6%
6.	Hoima	35	2.6%
7.	Soroti	27	2.0%
8.	Gulu	25	1.8%
9.	Kasese	25	1.8%
10.	Lira	24	1.8%
11.	Mbale	24	1.8%
12.	Mukono	23	1.7%
13.	Wakiso	23	1.7%
14.	Kabale	22	1.6%
15.	Mityana	21	1.6%
16.	Tororo	17	1.3%
17.	Masaka	16	1.2%
18.	Apac	15	1.1%
19.	Iganga	14	1.0%
20.	Mubende	14	1.0%
21.	Kamwenge	13	1.0%
22.	Masindi	13	1.0%
23.	Bundibugyo	12	0.9%
24.	Kyenjojo	12	0.9%
25.	Buikwe	11	0.8%
26.	Kiruhura	11	0.8%
27.	Luwero	11	0.8%
28.	Manafwa	11	0.8%
29.	Bulambuli	10	0.7%
30.	Bukedea	10	0.7%
31.	Mitoma	10	0.7%
32.	Ntoroko	10	0.7%
33.	Zombo	10	0.7%
34.	Ibanda	9	0.7%
35.	Isingiro	9	0.7%
36.	Kalungu	9	0.7%
37.	Kamuli	9	0.7%
38.	Moyo	9	0.7%
39.	Ntungamo	9	0.7%

40.	Rakai	9	0.7%
41.	Amolatar	8	0.6%
42.	Amuru	8	0.6%
43.	Budaka	8	0.6%
44.	Katakwi	8	0.6%
45.	Kiryandongo	8	0.6%
46.	Mayuge	8	0.6%
47.	Pallisa	8	0.6%
48.	Sironko	8	0.6%
49.	Agago	7	0.5%
50.	Amuria	7	0.5%
51.	Kapchorwa	7	0.5%
52.	Lamwo	7	0.5%
53.	Pader	7	0.5%
54.	Bugiri	6	0.4%
55.	Gomba	6	0.4%
56.	Kaberamaido	6	0.4%
57.	Kibaale	6	0.4%
58.	Kiboga	6	0.4%
59.	Kisoro	6	0.4%
60.	Kitgum	6	0.4%
61.	Luuka	6	0.4%
62.	Maracha	6	0.4%
63.	Moroto	6	0.4%
64.	Nebbi	6	0.4%
65.	Rukungiri	6	0.4%
66.	Adjumani	5	0.4%
67.	Bukomansimbi	5	0.4%
68.	Bushenyi	5	0.4%
69.	Busia	5	0.4%
70.	Kween	5	0.4%
71.	Mpigi	5	0.4%
72.	Oyam	5	0.4%
73.	Sembabule	5	0.4%
74.	Yumbe	5	0.4%
75.	Bududa	4	0.3%

76.	Butambala	4	0.3%
77.	Kanungu	4	0.3%
78.	Kayunga	4	0.3%
79.	Kibuku	4	0.3%
80.	Kole	4	0.3%
81.	Lyantonde	4	0.3%
82.	Nakasongola	4	0.3%
83.	Napak	4	0.3%
84.	Nwoya	4	0.3%
85.	Rubirizi	4	0.3%
86.	Buhweju	3	0.2%
87.	Buliisa	3	0.2%
88.	Butaleja	3	0.2%
89.	Buyende	3	0.2%
90.	Kumi	3	0.2%
91.	Kyegegwa	3	0.2%
92.	Lwengo	3	0.2%
93.	Ngora	3	0.2%
94.	Serere	3	0.2%
95.	Sheema	3	0.2%
96.	Abim	2	0.1%
97.	Alebtong	2	0.1%
98.	Amudat	2	0.1%
99.	Bukwo	2	0.1%
100.	Buvuma	2	0.1%
101.	Dokolo	2	0.1%
102.	Kaabong	2	0.1%
103.	Kaliro	2	0.1%
104.	Kotido	2	0.1%
105.	Kyankwanzi	2	0.1%
106.	Otuke	2	0.1%
107.	Kalangala	1	0.1%
108.	Koboko	1	0.1%
109.	Nakapiripirit	1	0.1%
110.	Nakaseke	1	0.1%
111.	Not given	2	0.1%
	Total	**1352**	**100.0%**

The table above shows that most of the complaints (24.6%) originate from Kampala and this has been the case even for the previous periods. This is mainly attributed to its central location and the fact that most of the government departments which the public complain about are located in Kampala. Other notable districts with high number of complaints are Jinja, Kabarole, Mbarara, Arua and Hoima because of easy accessibility as these districts host Regional Inspectorate offices.

Table XIV

The Nature of Complaints Received/ initiated during the period July – December 2012

	Number of complaints	%age
Corruption Complaints		
Abuse of office	177	13.1%
Corruption	154	11.4%
Audit Queries raised by OAG on Government departments	98	7.2%
Misappropriation of public resources	74	5.5%
Embezzlement	73	5.4%
Forgery	68	5.0%
Bribery	61	4.5%
Conflict of interest	41	3.0%
False Claims	38	2.8%
Extortion	12	0.9%
False Accounting	8	0.6%
Causing Financial Loss	4	0.3%
Influence peddling	1	0.1%
Nepotism	1	0.1%
Sub Total	**810**	**59.9%**

Ombudsman Complaints		
Mismanagement	132	9.8%
Nonpayment of salaries & other benefits	101	7.5%
Delay of service delivery	76	5.6%
Tenders & Contracts	70	5.2%
Property Disputes	68	5.0%
Victimization	52	3.8%
others	29	2.1%
Sub Total	528	39.1%
Leadership code complaints		
Amassing wealth	6	0.4%
Failure to declare	8	0.6%
Sub Total	14	1.0%
Total	1352	100.0%

The table above, shows that most of the complaints received during the period January – June 2012 were corruption complaints (63.2%) especially those involving abuse of office. Ombudsman complaints (Administrative injustice) complaints accounted for 36.5% of the total complaints and breach of leadership code of conduct complaints accounted for only 0.2% of the total number of complaints.

It should be noted that there are very few complaints under the bleach of the leadership code of conduct and this could possibly be due to the fact that declarations are confidential and the public lacks information on leaders' declarations.

Table XV

The Nature of complaints Investigated and completed during the period July –December 2012

	Number of complaints	%age
Corruption Complaints		
Abuse of office	97	13.3%
Corruption	72	9.9%
Audit Queries	61	8.4%
Bribery	35	4.8%
Forgery	34	4.7%
Misappropriation	31	4.3%
Conflict of interest	27	3.7%
Embezzlement	24	3.3%
False Claims	17	2.3%
Extortion	9	1.2%
Nepotism	1	0.1%
Sub Total	**408**	**56.0%**
Ombudsman Complaints		
Mismanagement	72	9.9%
Non payment of salaries & other benefits	69	9.5%
Property Disputes	38	5.2%
Tenders & Contracts	36	4.9%
Delay of service delivery	36	4.9%
Victimization	35	4.8%
Tax Evasion	0	0.0%

Tax Evasion	0	0.0%
others	27	3.7%
Sub Total	313	43.0%
Leadership code complaints		
Amassing wealth	6	0.8%
Failure to declare	1	0.1%
Sub Total	**7**	**1.0%**
Total	**728**	**100.0%**

As indicated in the table above, abuse of office/ authority is the highest of the categories of the complaints investigated by the Inspectorate of Government. During the period July – December 2012 it accounted for 13.3% of the complaints investigated while during the previous period January – June 2012, it contributed 15.1% of the complaints investigated and completed.

Of the ombudsman's complaints, mismanagement of public affairs and nonpayment of salaries & other benefits and mismanagement form majority of the complaints that were investigated and completed comprising of 9.9% and 9.5% respectively. This was also the case during the previous period January – June in which they comprised 10% each.

Table XVI

Departments/Institutions complained against during the period July – December 2012

		Number of Complaints			
S/N	DEPARTMENT/INSTITUTION	Kampala Hqts	Regional Offices	Total Complaints	% age
1.	District Administration	94	116	210	15.5%
2.	Individuals (Public officials)	87	105	192	14.2%
3.	Municipal & Town Councils	72	66	138	10.2%
4.	Police	31	53	84	6.2%
5.	Schools (Primary & Secondary)	30	48	78	5.8%
6.	Judiciary	27	22	49	3.7%
7.	District Service Commissions	21	28	49	3.6%
8.	Ministry of Public Service	36	4	40	3.0%
9.	LCs	7	23	30	2.2%
10.	Sub County Chiefs	5	25	30	2.2%
11.	Tertiary Institutions	18	8	26	1.9%
12.	Lands Office	20	2	22	1.6%
13.	Hospitals & Health Centers	13	8	21	1.6%
14.	Private companies /Organizations	6	14	20	1.5%
15.	NUSAF	7	13	20	1.5%
16.	Contract committees	11	8	19	1.4%
17.	Colleges/institutes	7	9	16	1.2%
18.	Ministry of Education	10	4	14	1.0%
19.	KCCA	12	0	12	0.9%
20.	DPP	6	6	12	0.9%
21.	Land Board	3	9	12	0.9%
22.	Administrator General	10	0	10	0.7%
23.	DEOs	5	5	10	0.7%
24.	IG	8	0	8	0.6%
25.	District Engineers	3	5	8	0.6%
26.	MPs	8	0	8	0.6%
27.	UNRA	7	1	8	0.6%
28.	NAADS	6	1	7	0.5%
29.	URA	5	1	6	0.4%
30.	Ministry of Works	6	0	6	0.4%
31.	Ministry of Health	6	0	6	0.4%
32.	PMO	6	0	6	0.4%
33.	Security Organizations	6	0	6	0.4%

34.	Banks	4	1	5	0.4%
35.	Ministry of Local Government	1	4	5	0.4%
36.	DPACB	4	0	4	0.3%
37.	Electoral Commission	3	1	4	0.3%
38.	Public Service Commission	4	0	4	0.3%
39.	UPPC	4	0	4	0.3%
40.	Cooperatives	4	0	4	0.3%
41.	Prisons	1	2	3	0.2%
42.	Ministry of Energy	3	0	3	0.2%
43.	President's office	0	3	3	0.2%
44.	UMEME	2	1	3	0.2%
45.	Ministry of finance	3	0	3	0.2%
46.	ISO & UPDF	1	1	2	0.1%
47.	Privatization Unit	2	0	2	0.1%
48.	Ministry of Agriculture	1	1	2	0.1%
49.	Immigration Department	2	0	2	0.1%
50.	State House	2	0	2	0.1%
51.	NSSF	2	0	2	0.1%
52.	NGOs	1	1	2	0.1%
53.	Attorney General	2	0	2	0.1%
54.	National Curriculum Development Center	2	0	2	0.1%
55.	Uganda Land Commission	1	1	2	0.1%
56.	NHCC	1	0	1	0.1%
57.	Education Service Commission	0	1	1	0.1%
58.	Ministry of Lands	0	1	1	0.1%
59.	CAA	1	0	1	0.1%
60.	NPA	1	0	1	0.1%
61.	Ministry of Water and Environment	1	0	1	0.1%
62.	NFA	1	0	1	0.1%
63.	Ministry of Gender	1	0	1	0.1%
64.	NWSC	1	0	1	0.1%
65.	DISO/GISO	1	0	1	0.1%
66.	National Medical Stores	1	0	1	0.1%

67.	Chief Government Valuer	1	0	1	0.1%
68.	UBC	1	0	1	0.1%
69.	Diary Development Authority	1	0	1	0.1%
70.	Fisheries Department	1	0	1	0.1%
71.	Health Service Commission	1	0	1	0.1%
72.	Ministry of Internal Affairs	1	0	1	0.1%
73.	Ministry of Tourism	1	0	1	0.1%
74.	NEMA	1	0	1	0.1%
75.	UETCL	1	0	1	0.1%
76.	National Council for Higher Education	1	0	1	0.1%
77.	UWA	1	0	1	0.1%
78.	Auditor General	0	1	1	0.1%
79.	Parish chiefs	0	1	1	0.1%
80.	UNEB	1	0	1	0.1%
81.	Others	8	27	35	2.6%
	Total	**720**	**632**	**1352**	**100.0%**

The table above indicates that the most complaints received by the Inspectorate of Government during the period July – December 2012 were those against District Administrations which accounted for 15.5%of the total complaints. The common nature of complaints against district Administrators are Mismanagement and Misappropriation of public funds/resources, Abuse of office, Embezzlement and Mishandling of tenders and contracts.

Complaints against individual public officials ranked the 2nd highest category of complaints received constituting 14.2% ofthe total complaints received. These are public officials who are alleged to have used their offices for private gain. The nature of complaints mostly registered in this category are; abuse of office, conflict of interest, forgery and uttering false documents.

The 3rd ranked category was that of Municipal Councils/Town Councils accounting for 10.2%of the total complaints received. The nature of complaints in this category included mishandling of tenders/contracts, conflict of interest, abuse of office, embezzlement and property disputes. Most complaints in this category were registered at the regional offices.

Complaints against police were the 4th highest accounting for 6.2%of the total complaints received. Most complaints against Police involved mismanagement, bribery, delay of service delivery, victimization/oppression, conflict of interest and general misconduct.

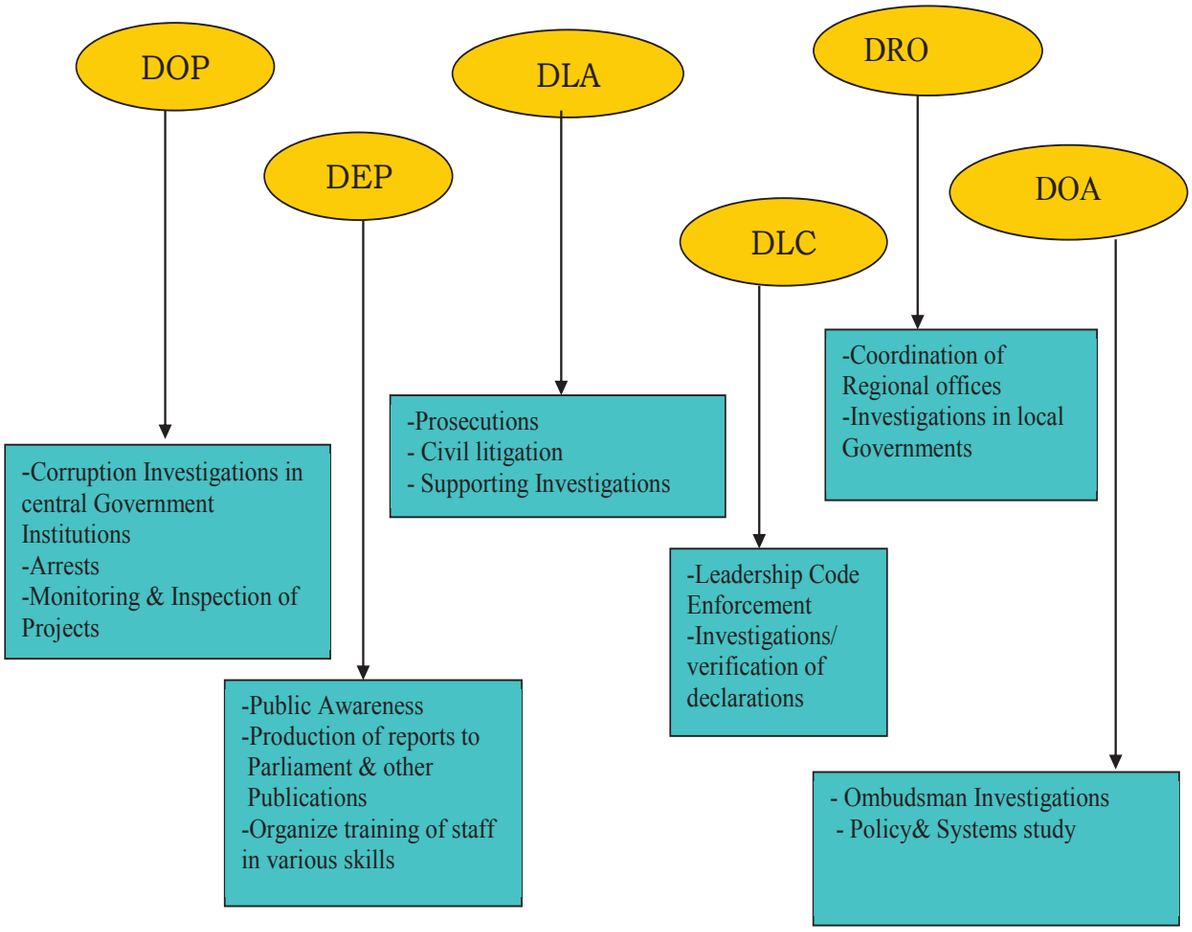
Table XVII

The top Departments/Institutions complained against for the last 7 years (2006- December 2012

DEPARTMENT/ INSTITUTION	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
District Administration	305	355	273	299	388	410	419	**2,449**
Individuals (Public officials)	234	187	205	192	254	280	388	**1,740**
Municipal & Town Councils	81	154	131	114	217	211	237	**1,145**
Police	143	184	130	119	116	162	173	**1,027**
Schools (Primary & Secondary)	108	262	120	107	126	125	150	**998**
District Service Commissions	64	51	121	78	60	90	112	**576**
Local Councils	57	101	106	68	61	82	74	**549**
Judiciary	23	42	76	55	86	65	85	**432**
Ministry of Public Service	49	77	50	27	44	51	71	**369**
Sub county Chiefs	32	55	54	40	65	61	56	**363**
Lands Office	17	55	41	40	56	60	55	**324**
Private companies /Organizations	51	33	35	33	48	74	50	**324**
Universities	29	27	13	29	27	38	47	**210**
KCCA	15	31	25	24	30	21	30	**176**
Colleges/institutes	11	11	13	16	31	36	40	**158**

Figure 7

Functions of the Inspectorate of Government by Directorates



Key:

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

Figure 8

Functions of the Department of Finance and Administration

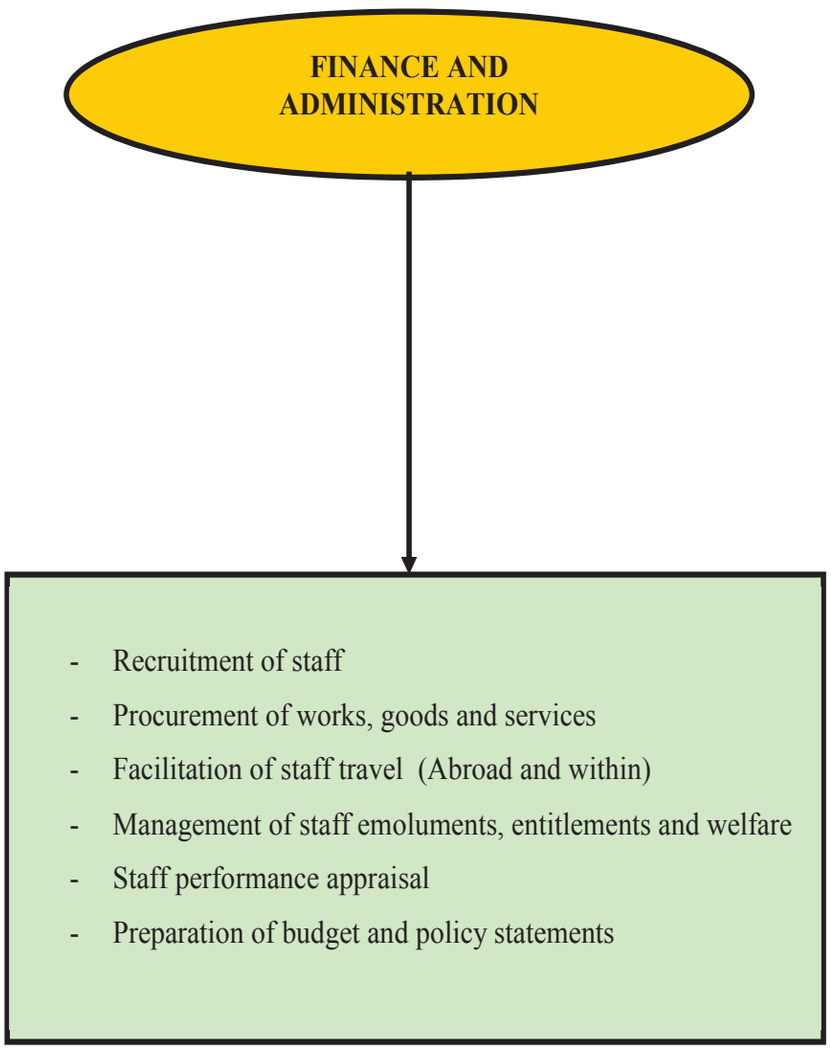
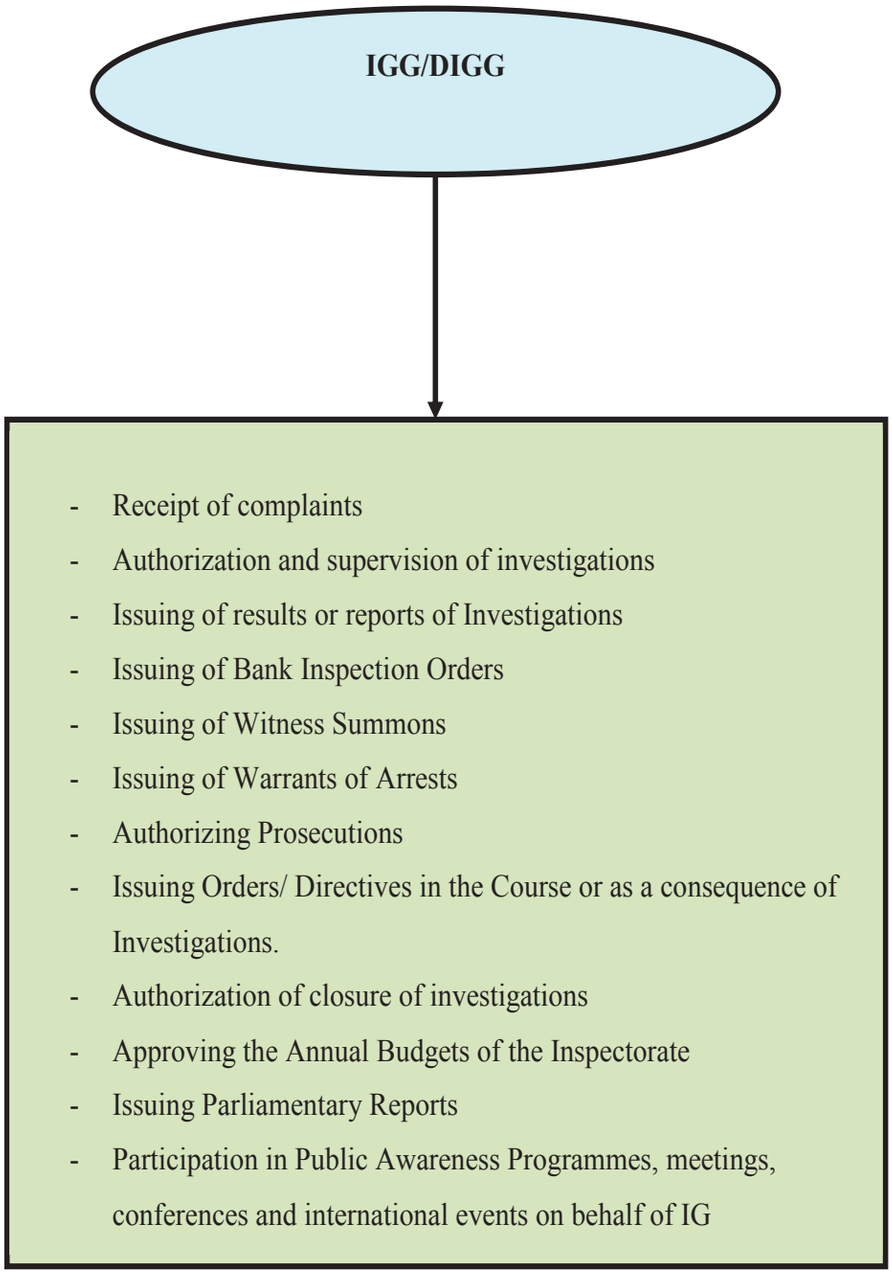


Figure 9

Function of the IGG/ DIGG



APPENDIX B

ARRESTS

TABLE XVIII

ARRESTS EFFECTED BETWEEN JULY - DECEMBER 2012

S/N	REFERENCE	TITLE OF ACCUSED	OFFENCE(S)
1.	ARU/01/07/2012	RA 201755 Cpl. Ariko Patrick, UPDF Officer attached to 409 Brigade, Arua and IO, I/C Lia Sub-county.	Soliciting for and receiving a gratification, Shs.500,000/=.
2.	ARU/39/06/2011	Mwavu Wasede Moshe, District Registrar, Yumbe District.	Corruptly offering gratification, Shs.1,960,000/=.
3.	JJA/03/07/2012	Munnulo Ibrahim, Personnel Officer, Luuka District Local Government.	Soliciting for and receiving a gratification, Shs.200,000/=
4.	JJA/03/07/2012	Tabingwa Ronald, Office Attendant, Luuka District Local Government.	Soliciting for and receiving a gratification, Shs.200,000/=.
5.	HCT-ACD-CCase No. 24/2011	Phillip Etukoit, former Chairman, Community Project Management Committee, St. Joseph Dadas Primary School, Katakwi.	Causing financial loss and abuse of office.
6.	SRT/18/11/2011	Apimo Caroline alias Titin Hellen, Woman Police Constable, Soroti Central Police Station.	Personating of a person named in a Certificate.
7.	MSK/06/07/2012	Matega Aquino, Assistant Law Enforcement Officer, Masaka Municipality.	Corruptly soliciting and receiving a bribe/ gratification, Shs.200,000/=.
8.	HQT/129/07/2011	Wagubi Aggrey, Assistant Administrator General, Administrator General's Office, Kampala.	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification, Shs.1,000,000/=.
9.	MBL/02/10/08	Arikosi Levi, teacher at Nagwere Technical School, Pallisa District.	Uttering false documents.
10.	MBL/02/10/08	Bateganya Samuel, teacher at Nagwere Technical School, Pallisa District.	Uttering false documents.
11.	KBL/01/08/12	Twinamariri James, Headteacher, Kabahesi Primary School.	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification, Shs.200,000/=.

S/N	REFERENCE	TITLE OF ACCUSED	OFFENCE(S)
12.	MBR/02/08/12	D/AIP Bonyo Godfrey, Police Officer attached to Kazo Police Station, Kiruhura District.	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.
13.	TOR/CF/02/12/11	Kitutu Naboya Patrick, District Engineer, Manafwa District.	Causing financial loss. Shs.16,834,500/=.
14.	HQT/67/08/2012	Nassembule George, Office Attendant, DPP's office, Nsangi, Wakiso District.	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification, Shs.100,000/=.
15.	GUL/02/01/2011	Onen George, Records Assistant, Amuru District.	Causing financial loss and abuse of office.
16.	GUL/11/10/11	Komakech Atemo Nixon, Senior Internal Auditor, Gulu Municipal Council.	False accounting and causing financial loss.
17.	MBR/04/08/2012	Rubombora Martin, Data Entry Clerk at DDP's office, Mbarara.	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification, Shs.150,000/=.
18.	GUL/04/03/2011	Okello D. Louis, P'Abur, Head Civil Engineering, Amuru District.	Abuse of office and corruption. Shs.62,333,186/=.
19.	HQT/72/05/2012	Bernard Davis Wambi Wandera, Acting Director, East African Civil Aviation Academy, Soroti District.	Embezzlement and abuse of office. Shs.98,632,454/=.
20.	MSK/04/08/2012	Ben Zavuga Sebunya, alias Ben K. Zavuga, Director ZB Enterprises.	Personating IG officers and corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification. Shs.300,000/=
21.	FP/05/08/2012	Muganzi Joshua, Headteacher of Karugutu S.S. in Ntoroko District.	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification, Shs.2,000,000/=.
22.	FP/05/08/2012	Maduka Asiimwe, Chairman Board of Governors, Karugutu S.S. in Ntoroko District.	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification, Shs.2,000,000/=.
23.	FP/05/08/2012	Murangira Alex, Mason at Karugutu Trading	Corruptly soliciting for

S/N	REFERENCE	TITLE OF ACCUSED	OFFENCE(S)
		Centre in Ntoroko District.	and receiving a gratification, Shs.2,000,000/=.
24.	SRT/02/09/2012	Osege Erias, Court Clerk, Kaberamaido Magistrate's Court, Kabaramaido District.	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification, Shs.300,000/=.
25.	ARU/02/04/2012	Anecho Stephen, Town Clerk, Nebbi Town Council, Nebbi District.	Abuse of office.
26.	SRT/06/09/2012	D/IP Anyonga James, Police Officer attached to Soroti Police Station.	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification, Shs.100,000/=.
27.	HMA/04/03/2010	Byarugaba Christopher, Procurement Officer, Hoima District Local Government.	Neglect of duty and causing financial loss. Shs.12,899,510/=.
28.	HQT/64/04/2011	Joseph Walugembe, Executive Director, Uganda National Cultural Centre, Kampala.	Embezzlement, causing financial loss. Shs.48,675,000/=.
29.	FP/06/07/2012	Ndigarasa Joseph alias Bakanga Muganyizi, former Headteacher, Kitaihuka Primary School, Katooke Town Council, Kyenjojo District.	Personating a person named in a certificate.
30.	MSK/05/05/2012	Mugenyi Bernard, Office Administrator for FDC, Masaka Municipality, Masaka District.	Giving false information.
31.	KBL/01/08/2012	Birungi Ivan alias Kabalebe, student of Kabale University, Kabale District.	Giving false information.
32.	HMA/06/10/2012	No. 42663 W/PC Kimuli Jackline, Police Officer attached to PSU Regional Office, Hoima District.	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification, Shs.70,000/=.
33.	MRT/CF/7/12	Awilli Agnes, District Environment Officer, Abim District Local Government.	Uttering false documents.
34.	HQT/73/09/10	Ssettuba Habibu Babib, teacher at Nkonkonjeru Primary School, Mubende District.	Uttering false documents.
35.	ACD Case No. 217	Karakire Stephen, Grade II Magistrate,	Bribery

S/N	REFERENCE	TITLE OF ACCUSED	OFFENCE(S)
	of 2012	Lyantonde Magistrate's Court.	
36.	MBR/CF/03/07	Tumushangye Dismas, Assistant Engineering Officer, Ntungamo District.	Embezzlement and false accounting by a Public Officer. Shs.23,434,400/=.
37.	GUL/70/05/11	Oryem Simon Peter, LC III, Chairperson, Nwoya Town Council, Nwoya District.	Uttering false documents.
38.	HMA/01/09/2011	Agadribo Milton, Teacher, Kinyara Public Primary School, Kiryandongo District Local Government.	Uttering false documents.
39.	GUL/03/11/2011	Owona Walter, Community Development Officer, Koch Goma Sub-county, Nwoya District.	Forgery and Uttering false documents.
40.	GUL/03/11/2011	Obina Hallan, EPRA Facilitator NUSAF II, Alero Sub-county, Nwoya District.	Forgery and Uttering false documents.
41.	GUL/03/02/2012	Lallam Doreen Grace, Ag. Head teacher, Lumwaka Primary School, Lamwo District.	Uttering false documents.
42.	HQT/72/10/08	Thembo Kitsumbire, Member of District Public Accounts Committee, Kasese District.	Uttering false documents.

APPENDIX C

PROSECUTIONS

TABLE XIX

SUMMARY OF CONCLUDED PROSECUTION CASES DURING THE PERIOD JULY– DECEMBER 2012

S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED	OUTCOME
1.	Muhereza Christopher Tibemenya, Senior Community Development Officer, Masindi District.	ACD 184/2010	Causing financial loss, Abuse of office, corruption and false accounting.	Convicted
2.	No. 27463 Cpl Oulo Joseph, Police Officer attached to Serere Police Station.	CSC 117/2011	Corruptly soliciting and receiving a gratification.	Convicted
3.	Mutesi Harriet, Detective Police Constable attached to CPS, Kamuli.	ACD 117/2010	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.	Convicted
4.	Gamusi Ronald, teacher Bishops Primary School.	BUG CR 358/2008	Causing financial loss.	Convicted
5.	Kobusinge Betty, teacher of Kyantambara Primary School, Kabarole.	ACD-CSC 235/2011	Giving of false information by public officer, uttering false documents, making false statements.	Convicted
6.	Aloysius Ka Office, LC III Chairperson Kikagate Sub-County, Isingiro District	CSC 183/2011	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.	Convicted
7.	Faith Najjuko, Cashier Mbarara National Agricultural	MBR CR 969/2006	Causing financial loss, abuse of office and false accounting.	Convicted

	Research Centre.			
8.	Kayongo Male and Akuta	CSC 114/2010	Causing financial loss, abuse of office, corruption and false accounting.	Convicted
9.	Ategeka James, Health Assistant, Nakawa Division KCC.	152/2010	Embezzlement and false accounting by a public officer.	Convicted
10.	Atweta George, LC III Chairperson, Kayonga Sub-County in Ntungamo District.	CSC 171/2011	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.	Convicted
11.	Tukamuhabwa Moses, Assistant Health Inspector, Kabale Municipal Council.	CSC 220/2011	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving gratification.	Convicted
12.	Kabito Robert, PAM, Accountant/Administrator, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Kampala	CSC 236/2011	Corruptly soliciting and receiving a gratification.	Convicted on receipt of gratification.
13.	Akuta Olupot, former Chief Finance Officer, Kiboga District.	ACD 114/2011	Causing financial loss, abuse of office and embezzlement.	Convicted
14.	Mubbala KSB, former Secretary, Uganda Land Commission.		Disobeying lawful orders of the IG.	Convicted
15.	Birungi Ivan alias Kabalebe James, student Kabale University.	140/2012	Giving false information to IG officers.	Convicted
16.	Lalam Doreen Grace, Ag. Head teacher, Lamwaka Primary School, Lamwo District.	CR 538/2012	Uttering false documents.	Convicted

17.	Zzavuga Ben Sebunya alias Ben K Zavuga, Director ZD Enterprises.	CR 383/2012	Impersonation of IG Officer and extortion.	Convicted
18.	CPL Marando, Police Officer.		Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.	Convicted
19.	Lule Mathias, State Prosecutor, Kayunga (on appeal)	ACD-CSC 240/2011	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.	Acquitted
20.	Dr. Katende Joseph and Wasswa Peter, casual labourer at Jinja Municipal Council.	ACD-CSC CR 190/2011	Conspiracy to defraud, abuse of office, forgery, uttering a false document.	Acquitted and on appeal.
21.	Asalu Amos, Principal of National Meteorological Training School, Entebbe.	CS.SC 140/2011	Abuse of office.	Acquitted
22.	Oola Eugene, District Planner, Kitgum District.	KT-00-CO-746/2011	Uttering false documents.	Acquitted
23.	Hon. Sam Kutesa, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Kampala Hon. John Nasasira, former Minister for Works, Housing and Transport, Kampala Hon. Rukutana, Minister for Labour, Gender and Social Development, Kampala	CSC 184/2011	Abuse of office Causing financial loss	Acquitted
24.	Musinguzi Balaam, Assistant	MBR-CR 969/2006	Causing financial loss.	Acquitted

	Agricultural Officer, Ntungamo.			
25.	Nandawula Lillian, State Attorney, Jinja	ACD 101/2011	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving gratification.	Acquitted
26.	Major General Muhwezi Jim, former Minister of Health, Dr. Kamugisha Alex and Ms. Alice Kaboyo.	ACD-CSC- 557-2010	Embezzlement, Causing financial loss and Abuse of office.	Acquitted
27.	Nyeko Francis, Internal Auditor.		Uttering false documents.	Acquitted
28.	Okello Wilfred Juri, Senior Clinical Officer, Amuria District.	CSC 016/2012	Causing financial loss and abuse of office.	Withdrawn
29.	Twine Marari James, Headteacher, Kabahesi Primary School, Kabale District.	CSC 104/2012	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving gratification.	Withdrawn
30.	Kamugisha Gaston, GII Magistrate, Ntungamo Magistrate's Court, Ntungamo District	CSC 198/2011	Corruptly soliciting and receiving a gratification.	Withdrawn
31.	Komaketch Atemo Nixon, Senior Internal Auditor, Gulu Municipal Council.	HCT-ACD 108/2012	Causing financial loss and false accounting.	Withdrawn
32.	Iyoko Olet Serafino, Physical Planner, Masaka Municipal Council.	ACD-CSC-89/2011	Corruptly soliciting and receiving a gratification.	Withdrawn
33.	Mwavu Wasede, Registrar, Electoral Commission, Yumbe	ACD 91/2012	Offered a bribe to a public officer.	Withdrawn

	District.			
34.	David Bashakara, former Town Clerk, Jinja Municipal Council, Jinja District Local Government.	ACD 119/2011	Abuse of office.	Withdrawn
35.	Atuhairwe George, Senior Assistant Secretary, Directorate of Ethics and Integrity, Office of the President.	ACD08/2011	Causing financial loss, embezzlement and abuse of office.	Withdrawn
36.	John Rubabanza, Deputy DISO, Mpigi District and Syson Kekuruso, Lawyer.	BUG 711/2007	Forgery and uttering false document.	Dismissed

TABLE XX: SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL APPEAL CASES CONCLUDED DURING THE PERIOD JULY – DECEMBER 2012

S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED	OUTCOME
1.	Yedidah Biribonwa Sentongo, Principal Mulago School of Nursing and Midwifery.	HCT CR APP. 1/2012	Abuse of office and causing financial loss	Withdrawn
2.	ASP Mugisha Jonathan (ASP) District Police Commander, Shema District.	ACD–CSC 210/2011	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.	Acquitted on appeal
3.	Dr. Katende Joseph and Wasswa Peter, casual Labourer at Jinja Municipal Council.	ACD-CSC CR 190/2011	Conspiracy to defraud, Abuse of office, forgery, uttering a false document.	Acquitted on appeal
4.	Akutta Olupots			Conviction of

				lower court up held on 15/10/2012.
5.	Rose Ochom, former CAO Kumi, Johnson Opolot, former Assistant CAO, Charles Okalebo, former Principal Accounts Assistant, Amos Stanley Omongo, former Internal Auditor.	CR 412/2007	Abuse of office and causing financial loss	The accused persons had been acquitted to a no case to answer by the lower court, decision overturned by High Court and they were put on their defence by High Court on 25/09/2012.
6.	Ocen Ester	CR. Appeal No. 37/2011	Uttering a false document.	Her appeal was dismissed and conviction of lower court upheld.

TABLE XXI

ON-GOING PROSECUTION/PENDING CASES BY THE END OF DECEMBER 2012

S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
1.	Bernard David Wambi Wandera, Ag. Director, East African Civil Aviation Academy, Soroti.	CR Case No. 114/2012	Causing financial loss, abuse of office and embezzlement.
2.	Rukundo Corep, Magistrate Grade II, Mbarara Chief Magistrate's Court.		Soliciting and receiving gratification.
3.	Matega Aquino, Assistant Law Enforcement Officer, Masaka Municipal Council.	ACD 0098/2012	Soliciting and receiving gratification.
4.	Det AIP Bonyo Godfrey, Police Officer attached to Kazo Police Station, Kiruhura District.	ACD 110/2012	Soliciting and receiving gratification.
5.	Osege Erias Emmanuel, Court Clerk, Kaberamaido Magistrate's Court, Kaberamaido District.	ACD 129/2012	Soliciting and receiving gratification.
6.	Onen George, Records Assistant, Amuru Local Government.	ACD 109/2012	Uttering forged documents and giving false information.

7.	Eng. Kitutu Naboya Patrick, District Engineer, Manafwa District.	ACD 106/2012	Causing financial loss.
8.	Joseph Walugembe, Executive Director, Uganda National Cultural Centre.	ACD 131/2012	Embezzlement, causing financial loss and abuse of office.
9.	Byarugaba Christopher, Procurement Officer, Hoima District Local Government.	ACD 130/2012	Causing financial loss and neglect of duty.
10.	Muganzi Joshua, Headteacher Karugutu S.S., Ntoroko District and Maduka Assimwe, Chairman Board of Governors, Karugutu S.S.		Soliciting and receiving gratification.
11.	Wagubi Aggrey, Assistant Administrator General, Administrator General's office.	ACD 099/2012	Soliciting and receiving gratification and abuse of office.
12.	Okello Louis P'bur, head Civil Engineer, Amuru District.		Abuse of office and corruption.
13.	Nasembule George, Office Attendant, DPP's office, Nsangi, Wakiso District.	ACD 0107/2012	Soliciting and receiving gratification and impersonation.
14.	Bamwira John Richard, former Finance Officer, Kampala Central Division, Kampala.	ACD 138/2011	Embezzlement and false accounting by a Public Officer.
15.	Kafero Edward, Plumber with National Water and Sewerage Corporation, Kampala.	CSC 187/2011	Embezzlement and abuse of office.
16.	Akankwasa Damian Former Executive Director, NFA and others.	ACD 79/2011	Causing financial loss and abuse of office.
17.	Akankwasa Damian, former Executive Director, NFA	ACD 69/2010	Illicit enrichment.
18.	Akankwasa Damian, former Executive Director, NFA.	ACD70/ 2010	Causing financial loss.
19.	Akankwasa Damian Former Executive Director, NFA and others.	ACD 80/2010	Causing financial loss and abuse of office.
20.	Wogabaga Stephen, Court Clerk, GR I Court, Sironko District.	ACD 83/2011	Soliciting and receiving gratification.

21.	Kabandize Daniel, Court Clerk, GR II Court, Kiruhura District.	ACD 055/2011	Soliciting and receiving gratification.
22.	Chanodia	ACD	Soliciting and receiving gratification.
23.		BUG	Uttering false documents.
24.	Agaba Simon, Fisheries Officer	ACD 34/2011	Corruptly soliciting and receiving a bribe.
25.	Nestor Machumbi Gasasira, Principal Accountant in Public Service of Uganda.	ACD-CSC-183/2010	Illicit enrichment
26.	Nabeta Tibiita Joseph, teacher, Kiyagi Primary School, Mukono.	BUG –CR- 382-2006	Embezzlement
27.	Gizibui Sam, Sub-county Chief, Buwalasi Sub-county and Mataka Geoffrey, the Sub-Accountant, Sironko district.	MBA-32-CV-34-2008	Abuse of office, Causing Financial loss, Embezzlement and false Accounting by a public officer.
28.	Bagarukayo Charles , Computer Supervisor, Ministry of Finance	ACD CSC 127/2010	Embezzlement, Corruption and false claim.
29.	Obore George, former LC III Chairperson, Malaba Town Council, Tororo, Opolot Phillip, Town Clerk, Malabala Town Council and Samuel Baker Okallany, Deputy Town Clerk, Malaba Town Council.	CR. SC 211/2011	Abuse of Office, Causing Financial Loss, Embezzlement
30.	Obore George, former LC III Chairperson, Malaba Town Council, Tororo, Opolot Phillip, Town Clerk, Malabala Town Council and Samuel Baker Okallany, Deputy Town Clerk, Malaba Town Council.	TOR-CR 106/07	Abuse of Office, Causing Financial Loss, Embezzlement
31.	Opolot Phillip & Obore George	ACD 36/2010	Abuse of office and

	Chairperson and Town Clerk, Malaba Town Council.		causing Financial loss.
32.	Maliisa Ziphora, Principal Personnel Officer, Abim District.	ACD 06/2011	Uttering forged documents
33.	Onzu Ismal & 3 others, CAO, Koboko, Banda Yasia, CFO, Koboko, Zainab Khemis, Accounts Assistant, Koboko, Bagarukayo Charles, Computer Supervisor, and Ministry of Finance.	ACD 727/2010	Embezzlement, Corruption and false claim.
34.	Kasiko Pelda, Senior Accounts Assistant, Jinja MunicipalCouncil.	CR 066/2011	Embezzlement, Causing Financial loss and Abuse of office.
35.	Bakera Stephen, Officer in charge of salaries, Jinja Referral Hospital.	JNJ Cr 280/2008	Causing Financial loss and Abuse of office.
36.	Etukoit Phillip, Teacher, Dada Primary School, Katakwi.	CSC ACD 24/2011	Causing financial loss and Abuse of office.
37.	Bufumbo Moses, Head teacher Namulonge Primary School, Mpigi District.	NK-CR- 71-2004	Causing financial loss, Abuse of office and making false claims.
38.	Atuhaire George, Senior Assistant Secretary, Directorate of Ethics and Integrity, Office of the President.	ACD 09/2011	Embezzlement and Abuse of office.
39.	Odoch Willy, Businessman/Supplier Agent of ODFA Holdings Ltd, Odongo Okino the Financial Controller the Northern Uganda Reconstruction Programme and Martin Gwokto, former Chief Administrative Officer, Arua District.	BUG- CR-792-1999	Abuse of office, Causing financial loss, obtaining money by false pretence, forgery of documents and uttering false documents.
40.	Captain Mike Mukula, former Minister of State for Health.	ACD-CSC-557-2010	Causing Financial loss and Abuse of office.
41.	Muwonge Andrew, Secretary,Eflance Kiwanuka, Ag, Secretary David Ssalango Kanakulya, Head of Finance,	BUG-CR-1695-2001	Causing financial loss and Abuse of office.

	Sebunya Herbert, Internal Auditor, Suzan Wanume, Senior Assistant Electoral Officer and Aida Nankumba, Assistant Electoral Officer all former employees of the Uganda Electoral Commission.		
42.	Mutesasira John Drink Water, Assistant Engineer, Bombo Town Council.	ACD.CSC.14/2011	Abuse of office, False Accounting by Public Officer.
43.	Atuhairwe Flugence alias Nkwasibwe Nelson, teacher at Lunoni P/S, Rakai District.	ACD 44/2011	Personating a public official.
44.	Christopher Odongo (four Files) Advisor RALNUC DANIDA	ACD 135/2010 ACD 136/2010 ACD 137/2010 ACD 130/2010	Causing Financial loss and Embezzlement
45.	Mutesasira John Drink Water, Assistant Engineer Bombo Town Council.	ACD-CSC- 13/2011	Abuse of office, Embezzlement and False Accounting by Public Officer.
46.	Nulu Nantume, former Internal Auditor Bombo Town Council.	ACD 32/2011	Causing Financial Loss and Abuse of office.
47.	D/CPL Ocan Odiya Gabriel, Police Officer, Lira Police Station.	ACD-CSC- 107/2011	Soliciting and receiving a gratification.
48.	Michael Kakonge, Overseer/ Foreman of Jinja Municipal Council, Jinja Local Government.	CSC 103/2011	Embezzlement and False Accounting.
49.	Wamuzibira Dathan Municipal Engineer, Jinja Municipal Council, Jinja District.	CSC 105/2011	Embezzlement and False Accounting.
50.	Ocen George Albert, Town Clerk, Kitgum Town Council.	CSC 116/2011	Abuse of office.
51.	David Bashakara, former Town Clerk, Jinja Municipal Council, Jinja District Local Government.	CSC 119/2011	Abuse of office.
52.	No. 23146 Cpl Rajah John BOSCO, Police Officer attached to	129/2011	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a

	Masaka Police Station.		gratification.
53.	Ssemambo Stephen, Director of General Construction and Maintenance Company Ltd, Kampala.	BUG. RD. 762/2011	False Statements by officials of companies Uttering false documents.
54.	Nsekanabo Margaret, No.20998 W/SGT, Police Officer attached to Kira Road Police Station Kampala Debo Beatrice, No. 24572 W/SGT, Police Officer attached to Kira Road Police Station Kampala	CSC 186/2011	Abuse of office.
55.	Angel Monica Kabasumbi, Office Typist/Secretary, Fort Portal Municipal Council	FP CR.CA 634/2011	Uttering a false document, giving false information.
56.	Odok Peter W'oceng, former Chairperson, Pader District Local Government. Etot Paul Peter, Managing Director, M/s Rising Star Transporters Ltd. Otai Peter, formerly CAO, Pader.	CSC No. 197/2011	Causing financial loss, Abuse of office, Conspiracy to defraud.
57.	Afaro Gilbert, a resident of Seme A, Buhasaba Parish, Buhehe Sub-County, Busia.	BUG. RD. CR. CA 1041/2011	Obtaining goods by false Uttering false documents
58.	Irumba Mbabali Ancletus, Senior Town Engineer, Hoima Municipal Council.	CSC 207/2011	Causing financial loss Abuse of office.
59.	Lt. Santos Okot Lapolo, RDC Kitgum District.	CSC 200/2011	Embezzlement Abuse of office
60.	Karakire Stephen, Grade II Magistrate, Lyantonde Magistrate's Court.	CSC 217/2011	Corruptly soliciting and receiving a gratification.
61.	No. 26948 D/CPL Tumusiime	CSC. 223/2011	Corruptly soliciting and

	Daniel, Police Officer attached to Bushenyi Police Station and No. 26288 D/SGT Mujuni Julius, Police Officer attached to Bushenyi Police Station, Bushenyi District.		receiving a gratification.
62.	Adea Ouma, District LC V Chairperson for Busia District,	CSC 225/2011	Corruptly soliciting and receiving a gratification.
63.	Saazi George, former Town Treasurer, Njeru Town Council.	ACD-CSC-81/2012	Embezzlement, Abuse of office and false accounting by a public official.
64.	Kiyingi Henry, Sportsman/footballer, a Resident of Buyembe, Kavule in Mayuge District.	CR.CASE NO. 133/2011	Theft
65.	Omadi John Robert, Court Clerk Kumi Magistrate's Court.	CSC. 026/2012 1/03/2012, 4/05/12	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.
66.	Kagoda Elijah, former LC V Kaliro District.	IGA-00-87/12	Obstruction of officers of the Inspectorate of Government and interruption of proceedings of Inspectorate of Government.
67.	Tumusiime Timothy, Volunteer National Community Service Programe attached to Mbarara Magistrate Court.	ACD/CSC/017/2012	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.
68.	Phillip Acellam, Senior Accounts Assistant Gulu Municipal Council.	ACD-CSC 204/2012	Uttering false documents.
69.	Banyenzaki Silvano, Acting Court Clerk Kiruhura Magistrates Court.	00-ACD-CSC No. 42/2012	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.
70.	Bamulutira Edward, State Attorney Arua DPP's Office.	CSC 0076/2012	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.
71.	Byamukama Simon, Forest Ranger, Kyegegwa District Local	ACD-CSC 12/2012 FP/CC/04/06/11	Embezzlement, abuse of office and false

	Government & Ayesiga Sulaiman, Senior Accounts Assistant, Kyegegwa District Local Government.		accounting.
72.	Isaac Kiirya, Sector Manager, National Forestry Authority (NFA), Masaka.	CSC 009/2012	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.
73.	Kiberu Tony, LCIII Chairman, Maddu Sub-County, Gomba District.	ACD-CSC 037/2012	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.
74.	Kibege Moses, Office Attendant in DPP's office, Mityana.	ACD-CSC 008/2012	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.
75.	Ekungu Simon Peter, Sub-County Chief, Ngora Sub-County in Kumi District.	ACD CR CA 19/2011	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.
76.	D/AIP Oguta Bernard, Police Officer attached to Kumi CPS.	CSC 051/2012	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving a gratification.
77.	Juliet Owor, Nursing Assistant, Nyamalonge Health Centre, Tororo.	Tor Cr Case 193/2012	Uttering false documents.
78.	James Owor, Primary School teacher.	TOR-CR-CO-0192/2012	Uttering false documents and giving false information.
79.	Sagal Simon Lolim, former Vice Chairperson LC V, Nakapiripirit	HCT –ACD-CSC-0050/2012	Abuse of office.
80.	Kitsumbire Thembo, member District PAC, Kasese.	KAS-00-644/2012	Uttering false documents
81.	Ssetuba Habib	MBO-CO 633/12	Uttering false documents
82.	Oryem Simon Peter, LC III Chairperson, Nwoya Town Council, Nwoya District.		Uttering false documents
83.	Musinguzi B. Levi, Ag. Town Clerk, Kamwenge Town Council and Anor	CSC 0025/2012	Causing financial loss and Abuse of office
84.	Kalema Edward, Chairman,	CR 44/2012	Neglect of duty and

	Nakawa Area Land Committee and 2 others.		abuse of office.
85.	Apiimo Caroline alias Titin Helen, Woman Police Constable, Soroti Police Station.	CR-CC-479/12	Personating of a person named in a certificate.
86.	Awili Agnes, District Environment Officer, Abim District.	CR 0185/12	Uttering false documents
87.	Ocaya George, Procurement Officer, Kitgum District Local Government Oola Eugene, District Planner, Kitgum District.	KT-00-CO-746/2011	Uttering false documents
88.	Onegi Obel, former Chairman Board of Directors NSSF, Leonard Mpuuma, former Managing Director, National Social Security Fund.	ACD-CSC-153-2010	Causing financial loss, Abuse of office and corruption. NB: Prosecution was stayed pending determination of a constitutional reference which is yet to be heard by the Constitutional Court.
89.	Tumushangye Dismas, District Engineer.		Embezzlement and false accounting.
90.	Ndigarasa Joseph alias Bakanga Muganyizi, former Headteacher of Kitaihuko Primary School, Kyenjojo District.	CR 531/12	Personating a person named in a certificate.
91.	Anecho Stephen, Ag. Town Clerk, Nebbi Town Council.		Abuse of office
92.	Agadribo Milton, teacher, Kinyara Public Primary School.	CR 563/2012	Uttering false documents.
93.	Mugenyi Bernard, Office Administrator for FDC, Masaka Municipality, Masaka District.		Giving false information.
94.	Isabirye Samuel	CSC 180/2011	Corruptly soliciting and receiving a

			gratification.
95.	Afaro Gilbert	BUG	Receiving money by false pretenses.

NB: Christopher Odongo has four cases (refer to 44 in table above)

TABLE XXII

CRIMINAL APPEALS BY THE END OF DECEMBER 2012

S/N	NAME OF APPELLANT	NAME OF RESPONDENT	OUTCOME OF THE PREVIOUS TRIAL	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
1.	Uganda (IG)	Nandawula Lillian	Acquitted by lower Court	Appeal No. 0025/12	Soliciting and receiving a bribe.
2.	David Chandi Jamwa MD NSSF	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by the Trial court, filled appeal in Court of Appeal.	Appeal No. 77/2011	Causing financial loss, abuse of office &embezzlement
3.	Uganda	Salwa Sadat	Acquitted by trial Court.	HCT- GUL – CR App- 1/2012	Uttering false documents.
4.	Bongomin Richard Akal, District Planner, Pader	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by trial court, conviction upheld by High court, appellant filed an appeal in Court of appeal.	COA Criminal Appeal No. 96/2011	Embezzlement, Abuse of office, false accounting, Forgery and Uttering false document.
5.	Gashenyi John Wycliffe, Former Town Clerk Kiboga.	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by trial court, conviction upheld by High court, appellant filed an appeal in Court of appeal.	COA-CR-APP-240-2010	Abuse of office.
6.	Ndifuna Moses, Magistrate GII	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by the trial court.	COA-CR-205-2009	Soliciting and receiving a bribe.

S/N	NAME OF APPELLANT	NAME OF RESPONDENT	OUTCOME OF THE PREVIOUS TRIAL	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
	Mbarara				
7.	Uganda	Lanyero Evelyn	Acquitted on appeal, made a further appeal.	HCT- GUL – CR App-2/2012	Uttering of false document.
8.	Cheptuke Kaye David, Magistrate Grade I Kisoro	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by the High Court.	COA 293/2010	Corruptly soliciting and receiving a gratification.
9.	Margret Kobusingye and Wanyana, Senior Economist/Desk officer in charge of the Water and Sanitation Sector with Ministry of Finance, A2 was a Senior Assistant Engineering Officer with Ministry of Works.	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by the Trial Court, appealed to High Court.	COA-CR-30-2008	Abuse of office.
10.	Chemisto A.M, Sammy Nelson, Swami Martin	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by the trial court.	COA-CSC-205-2010	Abuse of office, causing financial loss.
11.	M Mwanja Charles District Prisons Commander-Kasese	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by the trial court, Appeal upheld by High Court. He filed a second appeal.	COA CR APPEAL NO. 35/2012.	Abuse of office and causing financial loss.

S/N	NAME OF APPELLANT	NAME OF RESPONDENT	OUTCOME OF THE PREVIOUS TRIAL	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
12.	Achiga John Chaiga, District Engineer, Moyo	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by trial court, conviction upheld by High court, appellant filed an appeal in Court of appeal.	COA CRIM APPEAL No. 295/2010	Abuse of office and causing financial loss.
13.	Uganda	Nahabo Asha	Convicted by trial court, acquitted by High Court, we filed a second appeal.	COA CRIM Appeal No. 4/2012	Uttering false documents.
14.	Uganda	Waidha Okuku Stephen and Another.	Acquitted by trial court, Convicted by High Court, Accused filed second appeal.	HCT-00-ACD –CR SC021/2010	Soliciting and receiving a bribe.
15.	Eng. Sentumbwe and Eng. Mugisha Shilling	Uganda(IG)	Application on whether prosecution of the case should continue was resolved in IGG's favour.	COA- Ca- 32-2005	Corruption, Abuse of office and Conspiracy to defeat justice.
16.	Uganda	Eng. Wanjusi Fabian, District	Acquitted by trial court.	CR.481-2006	Causing financial loss and convicted for Abuse of office.
17.	Uganda	Eng. P.K. Waiswa, District Engineer, Iganga District	Acquitted by trial court	CR-482-2006	Causing financial loss and abuse of office.

S/N	NAME OF APPELLANT	NAME OF RESPONDENT	OUTCOME OF THE PREVIOUS TRIAL	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
18.	Turyamwesiga Vanance, District Engineer, Kabale Local Government.	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by trial court	CR. APP 494-2006	Causing financial loss and convicted for abuse of office.
19.	Okello and others –	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by trial court	HCT-ACD-008-2010	Embezzlement, causing financial loss and abuse of office.
20.	Stanley Mugenyi, Principal Staff Surveyor, Mbarara District Land Office	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by trial court, conviction upheld by High court, appellant filed an appeal in Court of Appeal.	CR-076-2009	Abuse of office and corruptly soliciting and receiving a gratification.
21.	Sabila Herbert former MP, Tingey, Sammy Nelson, Treasurer Kapchorwa, Chelimo Nathan	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by High Court, he appealed to Court of Appeal.	COA Appeal No. 22/2010	Corruptly soliciting and receiving a gratification.
22.	Inziku Paul, Aderubo Vincent, Toko Aleni, former Town Clerk, Arua, former CFO and Former Accounts	Uganda	High Court upheld the conviction by lower court, they appealed to Court of Appeal.	ACD App. 31/2011	Embezzlement, Causing financial loss, Abuse of office

S/N	NAME OF APPELLANT	NAME OF RESPONDENT	OUTCOME OF THE PREVIOUS TRIAL	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
	Assistant respectively				
23.	Inziku Paul, Aderubo Vincent, Toko Aleni Former Town Clerk, Arua, former CFO and former Accounts Assistant respectively.	Uganda	High Court upheld the conviction by lower court, they appealed to Court of Appeal.	ACD App. 32/2011	Embezzlement, Causing financial loss, Abuse of office
24.	Uganda	Edward Katende and Wasswa Peter	Acquitted by lower court, state appealed.	Cr Appeal No. 12/12	Conspiracy to defraud, Abuse of office, forgery, uttering a false document.
25.	Opolot Johnson and Ojono	Uganda (IG)	Conviction of lower court upheld, Opolot filed a second Appeal.	COA CR. Appeal 89/2012	Causing financial loss, Abuse of office.
26.	Ojono Charles	Uganda (IG)	Conviction of lower court upheld, Opolot filed a second appeal.	COA.CR Appeal 90/2012	Causing financial loss and abuse of office.
27.	Adimo Alaba Mark, Head Teacher Kabong S.S.S	Uganda (IG)	Acquittal of lower court overturned and convicted by the High Court. He filed a second appeal.	COA 29/12	Embezzlement and Abuse of Office.
28.	Ampumwize	Uganda (IG)	Conviction of		Causing

S/N	NAME OF APPELLANT	NAME OF RESPONDENT	OUTCOME OF THE PREVIOUS TRIAL	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
	Nad, District Planner, Kabale		lower court upheld by High Court, he filed a second appeal.		Financial loss, false accounting and embezzlement.
29.	Uganda	Rose Ochom former CAO Kumi, Johnson Opolot, former Assistant CAO, Charles Okalebo, former Principal Accounts Assistant, Amos Stanley Omongo, former Internal Auditor.	Acquitted by the lower court. IG appealed.	HCT-CR App 6/2012	Abuse of office and causing financial loss
30.	Kabiito Robert, PAM, Accountant/ Administrator, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Kampala.	Uganda (IG)	He was convicted by the lower court, he appealed to High Court.	Appeal No. 019/2012	Corruptly soliciting and receiving a gratification.
31.	Uganda (IG)	Lule Mathias	He was acquitted by the lower court, IG appealed to High Court.		Corruptly soliciting and receiving a gratification.

APPENDIX D

CIVIL LITIGATION CASES

TABLE XXIII:

SUMMARY OF ON-GOING CIVIL CASES DURING THEPERIOD JULY – DECEMBER 2012

NO.	CASE REF.NO.	NAME OF THE PARTIES	CAUSE OF ACTION
1.	Miscellaneous cause No. 69/2007	Pradip Nandlal Karia –Vs- IG and AG.	Hearing of submissions on-going.
2.	Miscellaneous cause No. 154/2011	Hared Petroleum Ltd –Vs- Attorney General, IG and Jinja Municipal Council.	Ruling on Notice over the preliminary objections raised.
3.	Miscellaneous Application No. 243/2008	Kyamanywa Tumusiime -Vs- IG	Bill taxed at approximately 17 million and due for payment by IG.
4.	Miscellaneous Cause No. 42/2010	Charles Twagira – Vs- IGG and Attorney General.	Hearing on-going and matter handled by Attorney General.
5.	Miscellaneous Application No. 413/2011	IG –Vs- Nestor M. Gasasira and Bank of Uganda	Application opposing garnishee absolute dismissed for lack of corporate personality by IG.
6.	SCCA No. 6/2012	IG and Attorney General –Vs- Afric Cooperative Ltd.	Hearing at submission stage and handled by Attorney General.
7.	Miscellaneous cause No. 134/2007	Godfrey Lwasa –Vs- the Inspectorate of Government.	Ruling on notice over filed submissions.
8.	Miscellaneous cause No. 72/2010	Honey Pot Enterprises –Vs- IG	Hearing on-going.
9.	Miscellaneous cause No. 89/2011	Specioza Namakula – Vs- IGG	Matter not yet fixed for hearing.
10.	High Court Civil Suit No. 4/2011	Kaboodha Mtwalib – Vs- IG	Yet to be heard after several adjournments by Plaintiff.
11.	Civil Suit No.	Kaboodha Mtwalib –	Matter yet to be heard after several

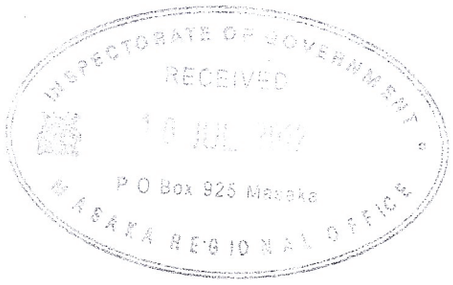
	51/2011	Vs- IG.	adjournments by the Plaintiff.
12.	Miscellaneous cause No. 120/2012	Paulo Kihika –Vs- Attorney General and IG.	Ruling to be given on notice following the filed submissions by all parties to determine the justification of the IG's recommendation requiring the Ag. MD of UBC to refund monies earned irregularly as a Public Officer..
13.	Miscellaneous cause No. 150/2011	Luwero Town Council –Vs- Attorney General.	Matter yet to be fixed for hearing.
14.	Civil Suit No. 045/2011	Yasin Auto Parts Ltd –Vs- Jinja District Land Board and IG (3rd Party Defendant).	Matter concluded with no order as to costs.
15.	Miscellaneous cause No. 28/2009	Hajji Mohammed Baswari Kezaala –Vs- IG, Jinja Municipal Council and Electoral Commission.	Matter taxed and pending payment by IG.
16.	Miscellaneous cause No. 08/2011	Nassolo Asiat –Vs- Ssembabule District Local Government and IG.	Hearing on-going at Masaka High Court.
17.	Miscellaneous cause No. 06/2010	Hajji Edirisa Mutaasa and 4 others –Vs- IG and Lyantonde District Local Government.	Lyantonde District Local Government agreed to pay to IG the taxed costs of 18 million.
18.	Miscellaneous Application No. 02/2008	Richard Masaba –Vs- IG and Attorney General.	Execution process to recover the awarded costs of 18 million to IG is on-going.
19.	Miscellaneous Application No. 91/2009	Katamba Fred –Vs- Mukono District and IG.	Execution process recommended after the IG identified a suitable and a professional Court Bailiff to recover the costs of 8 million awarded to IG.
20.	Civil Appeal No. 98/2010	IG –Vs- Nestor Gasasira	Appeal withdrawn by IG due to lack of corporate status but the Respondent filed a bill for taxation which the IG opposes.

21.	Miscellaneous Application No. 07/2009	Eng. Thomas Mulondo –Vs- IG, Kayunga District Local Government and Electoral Commission.	Filed bill of costs yet to be taxed.
22.	Civil Appeal No. 35/2009	American Procurement Co. Ltd –Vs- IG and Attorney General.	After a series of adjournments in the Court of Appeal, parties agreed to settle the matter out of court.
23.	Civil Appeal No. 63/2010	IG –Vs- Hajji Mohammed Kezaala	Appeal withdrawn by IG due to lack of corporate status.
24.	Civil Appeal No. 91/2010		Appeal withdrawn by IG due to lack of corporate status.
25.	HCCS No. 223/2009	Mohammed Sarus – Vs- Jinja Central Division Council and IG (3rd Party Defendant).	Attorney General successfully represented the IG and costs were awarded and a filed bill of costs yet to be taxed.

APPENDIX E

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION

Ssenyomo Vicent
Bbaale Village
Nabyajjwe Parish
Lwankoni S/county
Rakai District
10th July 2012.



IGG
Masaka

Re: UPDATE ON NON-PAYMENT OF MY SALARY BY RAKAI DISTRICT.
(MSK/05/08/08)

I write to inform you that when I complained to your office about non-payment of my salary arrears as parish chief, your officers assisted me and Rakai District officials agreed by consent and paid me Shs 11,717,787= fully.

I thank your good office for your assistance

Yours

SSENYOMO VICENT
FORMER PARISH CHIEF.

MATOVU JOHN LAWRENCE
P O BOX 307 MASAKA
MOB- 0752-383324
MASAKA

17TH - 07 - 2012

THE IGG
MASAKA REGIONAL OFFICE
MASAKA



RE RESOLUTION OF MY COMPLAINT TO YOUR OFFICE.

This serves to inform you that, The matter of OBSTRUCTION from the POLICE OFFICERS OF MASAKA AGAINST ~~My~~ DEVELOPMENT towards my plot of Land plot 10 8B and 8A2 which I forwarded to your office for Intervention and assistance from your office was resolved Successfully and as I was cleared by The police Authorities, the Uganda Land Commission, and other relevant Authority and I wish to convey my thanks to your office for your Usual Intervation and Assistant to the country and people at large

Yours faithfully Matovu John Lawrence

INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT
RECEIVED
08 AUG 2012
P O Box 925 Masaka
MASAKA REGIONAL OFFICE

KAMUZINDA L.C I
KAMUZINDA PARISH
KYANAMUKAKA SUB-COUNTY
MASAKA
8th/08/2012

IGG
MASAKA

UP DATE ON COMPLAINT ABOUT DELAY TO SIGN CONTRACT BY SUB-COUNTY CHIEF

I wish to inform you that when I brough my complaint to your office regarding the issue of delay by sub-county Chief of kyesiga and your office interviened, we were able to have the contract signed.

When you wrote to CAO masaka, he ensured that the sub-county Chief kyesiga quickly availed the contract to us.

We thank your office for quick action.

Yours

Nabukenya Rose

Behangana Denis
Luyembe LC1
Kyazanga T/C
Rwampo District
27-11-2012



The IGG at Masaka

I write to inform you that the case I brought to your office about Kyazanga Police having failed to provide file no CRR 132/2001 was submitted to the Registrar High Court Masaka.

I thank you for your assistance

Behangana Denis

C/o MS TITIN HELLEN
MANAFWA DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMEN
P.O BOX 916 MBALE
17/07/2012

TO THE UGANDA INSPECTORATE
OF GOVERNMENT,
P O BOX
SOROTI.

Inspectorate of Government
SOROTI REGIONAL OFFICE
★ 17 JUL 2012 ★
RECEIVED

LETTER OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

I, Titin Hellen, a Nursing officer [midwifery] attached to Bukewa Health Centre III, Manafwa District local Government do acknowledge that I have started recieving my Salary-ie from march 2012 - to-date though the arrear for the months of march 2011 - June 2011, I have not got.

I gratefully appreciate you for the entmeless effort you put in for helping me access Payroll in Manafwa District local Government.

Thank you.

Yours Sincerely
Titin Hellen.



Kagoogwa
p/school
P. O
Kyazanga
Lwengo
13/12/2012

IGG Masaka

RE : LETTER OF APPRECIATION.
COMPLAINT NO MSK/02/12/2012

I write to inform you that I have received your letter advising me to bring the matter to platinum bank.

I wish to inform you that I have written to the bank as advised and I am going to follow up the matter.

Thank you for the assistance.

I remain yours faithfully

Muganzi Sulaigth B.

MUGANZI SULAIGTH.B

Office of LC III C/Person,
Kadungulu S/C Local Govt.
24th/07/2012

The Office of IGG
Soroti district.

Inspectorate of Government
SOROTI REGIONAL OFFICE
★ 24 JUL 2012 ★
RECEIVED

RE: AN APPRECIATION LETTER:-

I the Undersigned do acknowledge that I have recieved my GRATUITY for FY-2010/2011 from Soroti district local govt.

I therefore wish to thank and appreciate the office of IGG for the assistance rendered to me. I also beg this office of IGG to Continue with the same spirit, Most especially to the Citizens Complaining.

Yours faithfully,

PETER.

Okomol PETER (0781733964)

CHAIRPERSON L.C.III.
KADUNGULU SUB-COUNTY
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
DATE 24/07/2012

TWIGIRE SUB COUNTY,
SORORE DISTRICT
27/7/2012

Inspectorate of Government
SOROTI REGIONAL OFFICE
27 JUL 2012
RECEIVED

THE INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT,
SOROTI REGIONAL OFFICE.

RE: ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECIEPT OF GRATUITY FROM SOROTI DISTRICT L.G.

I am writing to your office that Soroti District Local Government paid me my gratuity areas which I was demanding for the FY 2009/10.

I recieved 1080.000/= (one Million and eighty thousand Shillings only) in my account in Centenary Bank Soroti Branch.

Other Persons who Confirmed & have recieved that money in their accounts include: Otim Michael - LC III Opeson Atiira SC and Oluka Peter - LC III Opeson Kyere SC. The other LC III Chairpersons who were also demanding their areas from Soroti District have never Confirmed to me whether they recieved their money, despite my efforts to verify from them.

Thank you,

ONGWARA MOSES 0782085203

MISSION OF THE INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT

To promote Good Governance through enhancing Accountability, Transparency; and Enforcement of the Rule of Law and Administrative Justice in Public Offices



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT
Jubilee Insurance Centre
Plot 14, Parliament Avenue,
P.O. Box 1682 Kampala - Uganda
Tel: 0414 344 219/259 738 (General Line) 0414 347 3876 (Hot Line)
Fax: 0414 344 81 Web: www.igg.go.ug