

THE UGANDA JUDICIARY SCORECARD 2020



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACC	Anti-Corruption Court
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
CEPIL	Centre for Public Interest Law
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
CM	Chief Magistrate
COA	Court of Appeal
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCC	District Chain Linked Committee
DCJ	Deputy Chief Justice
DPC	Deputy Police Commissioner
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoU	Government of Uganda
HC	High Court
HQ	Head Quarters
JLOS	Justice, Law and Order Sector
JSC	Judicial Service Commission
KI	Key Informant
LASPNET	Legal Aid Service Providers Network
LC5	Local Council 5
OS	Office Superintendent
RCC	Resident City Commissioner
RPC	Regional Prisons Commander
SC	Supreme Court
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
ULI	Uganda Legal Information Institute

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Centre for Public Interest Law is a non-profit making, non-religious and non-partisan organisation that was set up to positively contribute to the promotion of good governance and democratic principles in Uganda. CEPIL envisions a Uganda where the rule of law is practised and nurtured in public interest. Additionally, CEPIL ensures that every citizen in Uganda has equal access to social, economic and political opportunities without discrimination based on their social standing, religion, political affiliation or membership of a political party or organisation and ethnicity.

Over the last 5 years, CEPIL has sought feedback from the Court users about the state of the Judiciary in Uganda through the Judiciary Scorecard Initiative. We acknowledge that efficient administration of justice by the institution of the Judiciary is paramount to guaranteeing rule of law, justice and equality in Uganda.

This Uganda Judiciary Scorecard report is based on six (6) parameters encompassing the core performance measures agreed upon. That is; Fairness in the administration of justice - 45%; Impartiality – 30%; Professionalism – 10%; Certainty -5%; Behavior and attitude – 5% and; Communication – 5%. These parameters were arrived on after consultations with key stakeholders including but not limited to; the top management of the Judiciary, legal professionals and a section of justice users.

Judgment Reviews: In addition to the parameters used to score the effectiveness and the efficiency of the institution of the Judiciary, the Scorecard examines the transformative role of the Judiciary through analysis of selected judgments from a section of the participating Courts. The objective is to assess the performance of Judges of the High Court and Justices of the Court of Appeal and Supreme Court based on the judgments delivered in the year.

Methodology

The assessment deployed both qualitative and quantitative techniques. Data was collected from twenty-four (24) Magisterial areas and Courts of record selected from the five regions of: Headquarters; Central region; Eastern region; Northern region; and Western region. Stakeholders consulted included Litigants, Legal professionals, CSOs, JLOS, Judges, Registrars, Magistrates, Clerks, Religious and District leaders selected with guidance from the Judiciary. Data was collected through Structured Interviews, Key Informant Interviews, Focus Group Discussions, Observations, Documentary and Judgment review. A total of 3,962 interviews were carried out with the different categories of respondents. Overall, 2630 Litigants, 702 Legal Professionals, 15 Judges, 31 Magistrates, 196 Clerks, 13 Registrars and 70 CSO officials were interviewed. A total of 305 observations were also made. A total of 265 judgments were reviewed and scored. These included 24 under the Supreme Court, 122 under the Court of Appeal, Constitutional Court 16 and 103 under the High Courts.

Limitations

The assessment is not without limitation. Though representative, the assessment does not cover all Courts in Uganda. Not all Judges and Magistrates are scored by both the Legal Professionals and Litigants. The overall scores presented in the report are computed only among Judicial Officials that are scored by both groups. Not all Judges and Magistrates are observed. The number of times observed also vary for each Judge and Magistrate.

Results

Higher Courts – Litigants and Legal Professionals combined scores

- The Supreme Court scored a generally commendable performance score between 70-79%. Court of Appeal scored fairly between 60-69%.

High Courts – Litigants and Legal Professionals combined scores

- Overall, similar to 2019 score card, no High Court scored above 80% (very good or exceptional): Two (2) of the 14 courts assessed scored a good performance 70-79 assessment score. Six (6) High Courts scored fair (60-69%) and low (50-59%) – the lowest overall.

Magistrates' Courts – Litigants and Legal Professionals combined scores

- Overall, no Magistrates' Court scored good or exceptional over 69%: Majority of the Magistrates' Courts assessed scored a fair assessment score between 60-69%. Two (2) Magistrates' Courts scored low (50-59%) and 1) CM Court had a score that can be considered poor (below 50%) – the lowest overall.

Litigants' Scores

The assessment made by Litigants for Higher Courts showed a commendable performance of the Supreme Court at 78% and a low performance for the Court of Appeal at 55%. The assessment made by Litigants for High Courts showed a commendable performance by Anti-Corruption Court at 78%, followed by Land Division at 75%. The assessment made by Litigants for Magistrates' Courts showed a commendable performance by Arua Chief Magistrates' Court at 78% followed by Mpigi at 64%.

Legal Professional Scores

The assessment made by Legal Professionals for Higher Courts showed a commendable performance by the Supreme Court at 77% and a fair performance for Court of Appeal at 69%. The assessment made by Legal Professionals for High Courts showed a commendable performance by Anti-Corruption Court, followed by Land and Criminal Division. The assessment made by Legal Professionals for Magistrates' Courts showed a commendable performance by Arua CM Court.

Observation Scores

Overall, Judicial Officials scored commendably on aspects relating to being ready and prepared, presiding over with efficiency and capacity as well as being non-discriminative. On the other hand, Judicial Officials scored significantly low on the aspect of explaining reasons for delay or convening Court late. This was mostly the case for Court of Appeal, Land and Criminal Divisions, as well as regional High Courts. The Supreme Court and Court of Appeal scored a fair score between 60-69%. Court of Appeal was scored among the least on explaining reasons for delays and assigning interpreters. Supreme Court scored a good score of 90%. Commercial Court scored the lowest score overall. Lira scored highly on observations but unlike being scored poorly by Litigants and Legal professionals.

Assessment of leadership and management of the Judiciary by Judicial officials and CSOs:

Judicial officials performed commendably on aspects of leadership and management. On the other hand, CSO officials scored most of the aspects poor and a few aspects of the Judiciary

leadership and management moderate and need to do better. Judicial officials scored their performance as moderate and require to be improved on aspects related to using the feedback, processing cases timely and managing workload, providing support and access for People with Disabilities, professional development programs and continuous education and training, reviewing performance data and feedback on a regular basis. CSOs scored Judiciary very low specifically on aspects of courts measuring performance on a regular basis against set standards and targets, regular review of court processes and procedures, resolving court proceedings timely, accessibility for all, publishing performance against standards, public trust and confidence in the fair administration of the Justice system and soliciting feedback from court users and using it to improve services.

Judgment Review Results

Award for Best Performing Justice of Supreme Court

Based on number and quality of judgements, Justice Lillian Tibatemwa-Ekirikubinza scored highest. Justice Tibatemwa-Ekirikubinza's judgments were properly articulated in terms of law and precedent and several of these judgments are of great jurisprudential value.

Award for Best Performing Justice of Court of Appeal

Based on number and quality of judgements, Justice Egonda-Ntende scored highest. Justice Egonda-Ntende's judgments are properly articulated in terms of law and several of these judgments are of great jurisprudential value. Justice Egonda-Ntende is particularly commended for his efforts in ensuring that every argument laid out has been properly considered and dealt with by the court.

Award for Best Performing Justice of Constitutional Court

Based on number and quality of judgments, Justice Kenneth Kakuru scored highest. Justice Kakuru's judgments were properly articulated in terms of law precedent, are reportable, and they hold great jurisprudential value. In particular, Justice Kakuru is commended for his firm and clear grasp of constitutional law and history, which he articulates in his judgments. As a result, his judgments not only deal with the matters before him but are also of enduring value to anyone seeking to understand constitutional law.

Award for Best Performing Justice of High Court

Based on number and quality of judgements, Justice Musa Ssekaana scored highest. Justice Ssekaana's judgments were properly articulated in terms of law and precedent and several of these judgments are of great jurisprudential value and reportable. In particular justice Ssekaana is commended for his studious approach to judgment writing and the expeditious manner with which he concludes cases. It is also important to note that he ceased the Covid-19 moment to clear out pending judgements as directed by the Chief Justice.

Recommendations on Quality of Judgments

Supreme Court

- The Supreme Court Justices should always strive to write individual judgements. Each Judge providing the reasons for judgement will always give clarity to the thoughts of a particular Judge. The main purpose of writing individual judgements is that it opens room for scholarly debate on legal issues which leads to further development of the law in general.

- Being the precedent setting Court, the Supreme Court should clarify the law to the fullest extent possible to avoid. In some instances the Court went a step further in expanding the law to the fullest extent possible.

Court of Appeal

- The Court of Appeal Justices should always strive to write individual judgements. Each Judge providing the reasons for judgement will always give clarity to the thoughts of a particular Judge. The main purpose of writing individual judgements is that it opens room for scholarly debate on legal issues which leads to further development of the law in general.
- Being a superior setting Court to the High Court and magistrate courts, the Court of Appeal should clarify the law to the fullest extent possible to avoid any inconsistent application of the law. To that end detailed well-reasoned judgments should be followed by a brief summary of the position taken by the court.
- The habit of reproducing pleadings in judgments ought to be abandoned unless this is particularly necessary. In some cases clearly irrelevant parts of the pleadings are reproduced extensively and yet these do not add any real value to the judgment.

Constitutional Courts

- The number of justices available in the Court of Appeal should be increased to handle the Constitutional matters in the manner envisaged by the Constitution.
- The number of justices available in the Court of Appeal should be increased to ensure 100% clearance of backlog.

High Courts

- While the appointment of more judges is commended, we recommend further increase in the number of High Court judges to manage the backlog.
- All judges should submit their judgments on UJLI for them to be uploaded.
- Consider anonymising certain parties in the published versions of sensitive matters such as divorce cases.

General Recommendation

- With the roll out of the Administration of Judiciary Act 2019, the Chief Justice should consider setting up the special justice delivery unit in his office to provide holistic support to the Judicial officers to enable them improve on the quality and quantity of their judgements.
- The performance measurement tool must be rolled out
- More Courts should be established and more Judicial officers appointed.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Rationale

The mandate of the Judiciary as enshrined in Article 126(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995 states that “Judicial power is derived from the people and shall be exercised by the Courts established under this Constitution in the name of the people and in conformity with the law, values, norms and aspiration of the people”. Additionally, Article 128(1) states that; “In the exercise of judicial power, the courts shall be independent and shall not be subject to the control or direction of any person or authority” and, that all organs of the state and agencies shall accord the courts such assistance as may be required to ensure effectiveness in the dispensation of its obligations.

As an independent institution, the Judiciary’s vision is; “Justice for All” with a mission statement emphasizing “an independent, competent, trusted and accountable Judiciary that administers justice to all”. Specific objectives of the Judiciary are to ensure that:

1. Justice is done to all irrespective of their social or economic status.
2. Justice is administered in a timely manner without delay.
3. Adequate compensation is awarded to victims of wrongs.
4. Reconciliation is promoted between parties.
5. Substantive justice is administered without undue regard to technicalities.

The functions of the Judiciary are to:

- Administer justice through resolving disputes between citizen and citizen and between the state and citizen;
- Interpret the Constitution and the laws of Uganda;
- Promote the rule of law and to contribute to the maintenance of order in society;
- Safeguard the Constitution and uphold democratic principles;
- Protect human rights of individuals and groups.

On this background, in August 2017, CEPIL commissioned a pilot study to develop a Scorecard Report for the Judiciary in Uganda. Given the successful launch of the inaugural Judiciary Scorecard Report, CEPIL conducted the Judiciary Scorecard research in 2018 and 2019 that incorporated experiences, learnings from the pilot and increased geographical coverage for improved representation and better outputs. In 2020, CEPIL conducted the fourth Judiciary Scorecard research.

The Scorecard provides an assessment report of key performance parameters for assessing the Judicial Officials and more importantly what the parameters reveal about the officials in terms of their weaknesses and strengths in the delivery of services to consumers and users of the justice system. The conceivable operationalization of the Scorecard is hinged on clarity of stakeholders’ understanding of the project objective; level of commitment and participation by the key stakeholders; robustness of methodology used; representativeness and coverage of samples; quality and frequency of data collected to up-date the preceding findings rather than making judgments founded on a single point measurement.

It is important to emphasize that the Scorecard Report is in no way intended to name and shame any of the officials whose performance might have been perceived to be unsatisfactory but rather to amicably seek re-alignment where necessary, and reward progress and success for

commendable performance. Outputs from this Scorecard are validated with all the concerned stakeholders at various levels to obtain their input and agreement before the official release of the final report.

1.1.1 Justification of the Scorecard

This Scorecard is a practical tool that is intended to help the Judiciary get results which are aligned to its mission and goals for ultimately improving quality of planned activities and services; and also, to achieve major policy and organizational transformation. Essentially the Scorecard contains the core performance measurements as well as the perceptual key drivers for success that are properly linked to the vision, mission, and strategic goals of the Judiciary. If the right performance measurements have been effectively delivered, they are usually clear, unambiguous and actionable – thus helping to shape the quality of leadership and management in the Judiciary. Furthermore, the discipline of using this tool provides a conceptual framework to the strategic planning process, management of resources, and effective communication with all the stakeholders.

1.2 The Scorecard

The Judicial Scorecard is a set of parameters and related indicators designed to monitor the extent to which the Judicial Officers are performing their responsibilities. The Scorecard uses numbers, but it is not about the numbers. It is about the perception, understanding and insight required of effective leadership, for example: What is the current performance level compared to the established “controls” (performance targets, objectives, benchmarks)? What should be done to improve poor performance, reverse a declining trend, or recognize good performance? (strategy formulation).

Following extensive consultations with top management of the Judiciary, Legal professionals and other important stakeholders, here-below are parameters encompassing the core performance measures that were agreed upon.

<p>1) Fairness in the administration of justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implements constitutionalism • Treats both genders equally • Organization of case file and management • Gives clear orders and decisions based on facts, evidence & law
<p>2) Impartiality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of case files • Informs accused of their rights • Gives time for one to explain their case • Conducts unbiased proceedings
<p>3) Professionalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly knows & understands the case • Knowledge of relevant law & regulations
<p>4) Certainty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tries to resolve cases in due time • Manages Court calendar
<p>5) Behavior and attitude</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizes culture and religion of others • Always available in court as scheduled • Respects court users/controls courtroom • Explains reasons for absence

6) Communication

- Communicates to court users in a polite way
- Does not use odd/abusive language

The Scorecard is a function of the above six principle responsibilities that are broken down into a set of quantitative and qualitative indicators reflecting statutory responsibilities and functions of the Judicial Officials or Courts.

1.3 Judgment Reviews

In addition to the parameters used to score the effectiveness and the efficiency of the institution of the Judiciary, this part of the segment of the Scorecard examines the transformative role of the Judiciary through analysis of selected judgments from a section of the participating Courts. The objective is to assess the performance of Judges of the High Court and Justices of the Court of Appeal and Supreme Court on the basis of the judgments that they have issued.

2.0 METHODOLOGY**2.1 Overall Approach**

The assessment deploys both qualitative and quantitative techniques in which outputs from the qualitative technique reinforce the design, application, analysis and results for developing the performance indicators. Furthermore, the qualitative technique presents greater and meaningful insights, for example; “What the motivation was” as expressed by: feelings, beliefs, perceptions, needs, values, attitude which allowed an interviewer to capture these reactions without biases.

2.2 Scope of the Assessment

Fieldwork was conducted for a period of four months from August to December 2020 in twenty-four (24) Courts selected from; Central region; Eastern region; Northern region; and Western region. The process of reviewing judgments was conducted between January and April 2020. The subsequent processes of data capture, analysis, report writing began in February 2020.

2.3 Stakeholders (Respondents) Targeted

Following the completion of reviews of relevant documents during the pilot and follow up round, the research team mapped out stakeholders’ list using a simple matrix bearing levels of importance and responsibilities of the individual user, consumer or supplier of the justice system in Uganda. The list includes Litigants, Legal Professionals, CSOs, JLOS, Judges, Registrars, Magistrates, Clerks, Religious and District leaders.

Table 1: Stakeholders (Respondents) Targeted

Stakeholder	Importance	Responsibilities
Chief Justice	High	Overall responsibility for administration and delivery of fair, effective, efficient and timely judicial services to all
Justices	High	Delivery of fair, effective, efficient and timely judicial services
Judges	High	Delivery of fair, effective, efficient and timely judicial services
Chief Registrar	High	Administration of effective, efficient and timely judicial services

Stakeholder	Importance	Responsibilities
Registrars	High	Administration of effective, efficient and timely judicial services
Magistrates	High	Delivery of fair, effective, efficient and timely judicial services
Clerks	High	Administration of effective, efficient and timely judicial services
Office Superintendents	Medium	Administration of effective, efficient and timely judicial services
Ministry of Justice HQ	Medium	Legal advice and services to the government and public
JLOS (JSC; State Attorney, DPC, Prisons Wardens)	Medium	Legal advice and services to the government and public
Legal Professionals (Advocates)	High	Receive fair, effective, efficient and timely judicial services
Court Bailiffs	Medium	Authority from the judge to do what is necessary to maintain order & uphold the law
District Leaders (local government & political)	Low	Overseeing effective, efficient and timely judicial service delivery to the public
Religious Leaders	Low	Advocating for effective, efficient and timely judicial service delivery to the public
Civil Society Organizations	High	Receive fair, effective, efficient and timely judicial services
Litigants (victims, accused, plaintiff, prisoner, witness)	High	Receive fair, effective, efficient and timely judicial services

2.4 Data collection Methods and Tools

All the different categories of tools were carefully structured in line with the identified parameters to elicit appropriate responses from the respective respondents. The relevant tools developed and used included the following:

a) **Structured questionnaires with semantic scales.** These are administered using a direct face-to-face interview style to Litigants and Legal Professionals who frequently used the selected courts. During the interview session, each respondent is asked to rate each of the issues while making reference to the semantic scale provided. The interviewing process takes on average thirty minutes to complete. By design this process is brief enough to avoid interviewee fatigue and lack of interest in answering questions. At the data management phase, weighting is applied to reflect the individual importance of each performance indicator in line with the functioning and mandate of the Judiciary.

b) **Structured Key Informant interviews with semantic scales**– These are administered using a direct face-to-face interview style to CSO officials and Judicial officials (Judges, Registrars and Magistrates) on Court leadership and Management. These are considered adept in the administration of justice and therefore are able to offer expert knowledge for improving service delivery within the Judiciary. During the interview session, each respondent is asked to rate issues while making reference to the semantic scale provided. Specifically, this tool targets Judges, Registrars and Magistrates' who are

c) **Focus Group Discussions (FGDs).** These bring together people of relevant leadership roles at grassroots to discuss issues concerning performances of the Judicial Officials in the selected Courts. Targeted participants are the religious leaders, local district leaders, police officials, other prominent persons and selected members of the public in the selected judicial areas. The ensuing discussions are moderated by knowledgeable and experienced facilitators who introduce topics

for discussions and help the groups to participate in lively and natural discussions amongst themselves. FGDs enable participants to agree or disagree with each other thereby facilitating free thinking about the performance indicators introduced to them, and also the inconsistencies and variation that exists in a particular community in terms of beliefs and their experiences and practices relating to service delivery by the Judiciary. Outputs from the discussions are recorded, transcribed and carefully analyzed so as to extract meaningful interpretations of issues and opinions from the respective discussion groups.

d) **Observation.** This is a social research technique that involves direct watching of phenomena in their natural setting. A checklist of structured questions communicating the requisite persona of a Judicial Officer and his or her actions while in the courtroom is carefully administered by research assistants with experience in court and legal matters, and also trained on how to use this particular tool (See *Courtroom Observation Form in the Appendix*). On the scheduled day of courtroom observations, a research assistant arrives at the court premises well ahead of the opening time (*i.e. 30 minutes – 1 hour before the proceedings begin*) in order to correctly record the time court officials arrive, and more importantly when the court proceedings start. The research assistant takes a seat in the courtroom like any other person attending a court session and pays attention to the Judge and scores him or her using the observation checklist. The research assistants are instructed not to engage in any court deliberations but make observations as required. The tool (checklist) contains structured questions to gauge the Judicial performance and ability to follow procedural justice by a Judge or Magistrate while in a court room. The observations are scored using a five-point semantic scale ranging from one (1) on one end to five (5) at the extreme end for each aspect. At least two observation sessions (2 for upcountry Courts and 4 for Kampala Courts) are carried out in a week per Court hence a maximum of eight observations are conducted by a research assistant per court within one month.

e) **Documentary Review:** Preceding the design and development of research tools, a review of relevant literature including strategic planning and policy documents were made in order to get a clearer understanding of the contextual framework in which the Judiciary is functioning. This process enriched the teams' knowledge of key stakeholders and made it possible to better assess past and current performances of the Judiciary. The list of materials reviewed included:

1. The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995
2. The Administration of the Judiciary Act, 2020
3. State of the Judiciary Report by CEPIL: 2016
4. Concept Note - Enhancing Judicial Independence in Uganda by Promoting an Accountable & Effective Judiciary by CEPIL: 2016 to 2018
5. Court of Appeal / Constitutional Report at 18th Annual Judges Conference by DCJ: 2015
6. Cases Reported on the Uganda Legal Information Institute: 2020
7. Retrospective Study of the Progress, Performance and Impact of the Uganda Commercial Courts by LASER: 1996 – 2015
8. Operating Guidelines for The Justice, Law and Order Sector: 2013
9. Structure and Functions of the Judiciary: 2012
10. Judicial Integrity Committee Report: 2011
11. Parliamentary Scorecard Report: 2010
12. Parliamentary Scorecard Report 2019
13. Local Government Scorecard Report: 2017
14. Case Backlog Reports Status from the Judiciary 2017-2018
15. The Uganda Judiciary Scorecard Report by CEPIL-2017
16. The Uganda Judiciary Scorecard Report by CEPIL-2018
17. The Uganda Judiciary Scorecard Report by CEPIL-2019

- f) **Judgment Reviews:** In addition to the parameters used to score the effectiveness and efficiency of the institution of the Judiciary, this part of the segment of the Scorecard examines the transformative role of the Judiciary through analysis of selected judgments from a section of the participating Courts. The objective of this is to assess the performance of Judges of the High Court and Justices of the Court of Appeal and Supreme Court on the basis of the judgments that they have issued. The judgments are reviewed and scored by a team of reputable persons of experience and expertise. The team reviews judgments that are issued by the Courts and drawing from the common law jurisprudence of what amounts to a good judgment, the judgments are scored against the following criteria:
1. The Justice's grasp of the facts or narration of the facts (mastery of the facts) that was adduced at the trial (20 points)
 2. The use of the law applicable, and precedent (20 points)
 3. Whether the judgment/ruling advances the law, that is, whether it has jurisprudential value (20 points)
 4. Resolution of issues, whether the law was properly applied to the facts (20 points)
 5. Whether the reasons for the decision are articulated in a clear manner that can be understood even by an ordinary person (20 points).

In undertaking the above score, the evaluation also takes into account what might be regarded as mundane details, such as the: style of writing the judgment/ruling; attention to grammar through minimizing errors; and accurate citation of precedent. The total is summed out of 100 points.

2.6 Quality Control

The following measures were instituted to ensure data integrity during the data collection, processing and analysis phases:

- a) Following recommendations from the 2018 and 2019 research, the tools were updated for use. All the designed questionnaires were approved by CEPIL and uploaded onto a data collection app to ensure that their contents contained the right questions and were able to capture all the relevant issues being investigated.
- b) Only qualified and experienced research assistants are recruited for the data collection exercise. They are proficient in both English and local languages used in areas where they are deployed for effective interpretation of questionnaires to respondents.
- c) Research assistants and supervisors are trained on their: duties & responsibilities; interviewing & supervision procedures; how to administer the questionnaires; and how to make the rightful scores when using the semantic scales.
- d) Briefing and re-briefing sessions are conducted for research assistants and supervisors to ensure that they understand the processes and their responsibilities; and are confident in executing this assignment.
- e) All the questionnaires in the data collection app were easy to fill and also required GPS location input. If any anomalies are found, they are quickly brought to the attention of the research coordinator for immediate correction.
- f) Spot checks are made in the field, especially within Kampala where the bulk of work is. One (1) spot check for each up-country station and three (3) spot checks for each Kampala station are conducted. This keeps the research teams in check and are able to continue their interviews in line with the protocol and instructions given to them.

- g) De-briefing sessions are held immediately after every FGD to ensure that correct records of the deliberations are promptly captured and losses due to memory lapses are reduced during the transcription of information.
- h) Monthly meetings are also held by the core technical team to track the progress and confirm that any errors and challenges reported are resolved.
- i) Data entry is carried out by qualified officials, and great care is taken to ensure that all the codes are properly captured from each questionnaire to guarantee reliability of outputs. SPSS is used to carry out data analysis.

2.7 The Implementation Team

This research was conducted by twenty-four (24) qualified research assistants with a strong coordination and supervision by a team from the CEPIL secretariat, namely: Ms. Jacqueline Ayuya Mukasa, Mr. Francis Obonyo Alphonse, Ms Rita Atukunda, Ms. Lydia Angwech, Mr, Gad Arthur Kisaalu, Ms. Daisy Trinity Anek and Ms Sylvia Nabacwa. The technical consultant; Mr. Rogers Twesigye provided his technical expertise in designing the data collection tools; gathering information; data capture, processing and analysis. The judgments were reviewed and scored by a team of reputable persons of experience and expertise. The team of legal experts comprised of; Mr. Solomon Rukundo, Mr. Derrick Turyafuna, Ms. Doreen Kansiime, Ms. Suky Lucy, and Ms. Judith Aboto. An independent review team was further set up to review and offer technical feedback on the draft report. During the inception phase, the research team developed and sought approval from stakeholders, namely CEPIL and Judiciary regarding approach to fieldwork, proposed methodology and scope of work for developing the Scorecard. This was intended to build and strengthen consensus at the beginning of the study to avoid possible misunderstanding that could negatively impact on the research processes and the eventual outcomes. Steps in the development of this Scorecard which included scope of work, identification of the target audience and implementation of fieldwork and timelines were therefore discussed and agreed upon at the initial meetings with CEPIL prior to data collection.

2.8 Limitations of the Research

- a) The accuracy of this subjective nature of the data collection technique, that is, use of semantic scale is dependent on a clear understanding and interpretation of each question by the participant as well as how to appropriately score it.
- b) Confidence in the Scorecard report relies on the trend displayed by the data collection technique. Therefore, aggregation of data collected in more than one occasion with subsequent adjustments and validation on the assessment tool as deemed fit increases its accuracy, reliability and acceptability as it gains a foothold in the society. Periodic data collection is therefore recommended to improve on the accuracy of outputs rather than relying on results of a one - off engagement with stakeholders.
- c) The user index which is the basis for this Scorecard relies on how satisfied the consumer or user of justice system is. This only represents one part of the many factors that ought to be carefully considered, and together deployed in the determination of the overall performances of the Judicial officers and respective Courts. Other considerations that include political and socio-economic factors, such as, remunerations, relationship with the other arms of the government and the general welfare of the Judicial Officials have strong bearings on how they eventually perform their duties in the society.
- d) Limited scope. Though representative, the assessment does not cover all Courts in Uganda. This can be linked to limited financial base.

- e) Not all Judges and Magistrates are scored by both the Legal Professionals and Litigants. The overall performance score combines legal professionals and litigants score. However, some Judges and Magistrates are only scored by either only legal professionals or litigants. The overall scores presented in the report are computed only among Judicial officials that are scored by both groups.
- f) Not all Judges and Magistrates are observed. Some Judges and Magistrates do not hear any cases during the data collection period and therefore the team has no opportunity to observe and score their court performance. The number of times observed also varies for each Judge and Magistrate. These were significantly affected by the Covid-19 restrictions during data collection in 2020.

2.9 Challenges

The collection of data was successfully done in the identified twenty-four (24) courts and completed within the planned timeline. However, just like in the implementation of any research, CEPIL encountered several institutional and operational challenges as elaborated below:

- a) Limited geographical scope due to limited financial resources. The data collection was done in the sampled twenty-four (24) courts, which might not be a fair representation of the performance of the Judicial officers. Further, only Judicial Officers that were available at a station in that period August to December were assessed.
- b) Despite the anonymity of the respondents, many of them seemed reluctant to give a fair assessment of the work perceived to be done by the Judicial officers. Off the record, the public seems to be very disgruntled with the service delivery and access to justice; however, during the interviews, very high scores are awarded. This eventually generates a different result from what is perceived as reality on the ground.
- c) Further still, there was delayed response from the respondents, for example, CSOs and Judicial Officers were rarely available and sometimes unwilling to interact with the Research Assistants.
- d) Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, a mobile app was used to collect the data, however, some of the research respondents were not receptive to the use of the mobile app and preferred to use paper which was time consuming.
- e) Limited number of litigants at the court premises due to the judiciary response measures to Covid-19.
- f) Because of the use of the mobile phone app – judicial officers were hesitant to participate for fear of being recorded
- g) The costs of data collection, including other formal and informal engagements, increase with increased samples. A more representative national outlook implies a boosting of the existing sample size hence the inherent upward adjustment in the cost of conducting fieldwork, data management and analysis. CEPIL will, therefore need to look for more funding to facilitate the planned field activities and continuity of this project.
- h) Mistrust and misunderstanding of the research and researchers. Some participants questioned the benefits and purpose of participation. Several felt we were on a witch hunt for the wrong element within the Judiciary and feared that their response could be traced back to them. In turn, this influenced the response to the questions used during the data collection process.
- i) In some cases, there was a perception that researchers were part of a financial aid program for access to justice. For some, this perception appeared to elicit "sugarcoated" responses on performance of the Judiciary. For others, it prompted requests for legal advice and other information relating to their cases pending court. Among other requests

for assistance, one woman requested that researchers arrange a lecture circuit for her to speak about the ills of not reporting or filing a case before a court of law.

- j) Differences in language, perspective, and personal norms. Several litigants had difficulty reading or understanding standardized and ad-hoc probing questions. Sometimes it was a language issue, as when the litigants interpreted challenges faced in accessing justice to be physical barriers/obstacles. As another example, "fairness, impartiality and Certainty" were problematic terms because litigants could not weigh in on scoring the Judicial officers owing to limited interaction with them. The research subjects lacked basic terminology or knowledge for effectively communicating about Justice Issues, including not knowing the name and nature of how to phrase the challenges they have faced while trying to access justice. Sometimes, researchers and participants operated on different assumptions. For example, some interview queries, perhaps incorrectly, attempted to separate specific legal issues from the overall objective of the research.
- k) Participants' psychosocial, cognitive, and perceptual limitations. Individuals with mood or cognitive issues were sometimes difficult to engage or understand. Mood problems caused distress, inattentiveness, and perseveration on a narrow range of topics during data collection leading to an array of biased data. Some with mood and motivation issues indefinitely put off or did not agree to follow-up visits.
- l) There were memory and confusion issues amongst participants in our studies as several could not recall and did not know any legal procedures and information because they entirely relied on their lawyers to handle the case from start finish. One woman with a land conflict could not recall the court she was in or the Judge who presided over her case. Such memory and comprehension deficits were exacerbated by these individuals having multiple issues requiring legal assistance. Some but not all litigants used records to help them remember but did not know precisely what documents they were holding.
- m) Given the potential power differential between participants and researchers, a critical ethical challenge was to obtain enough information without being too demanding or intrusive. This resulted in the acquisition of limited information that in most cases, was not within the set parameters, and this made classification and categorization of data collected very difficultly.
- n) Questions of scientific quality, interpretation, and integration of data. In contextual data collection, it is possible to gauge and correct for data quality and the validity of interpretations during data collection activity. For example, in focus group discussions, a research assistant can verify data or test their interpretations using follow-up probes. Research assistants could have used "member checking" to verify interpretations with former participants. However, in our research, gauging data quality and our interpretations was complicated by multiple, sometimes conflicting sources of information and evidence surrounding the challenges faced when accessing justice.

In conclusion, conducting community-based or action research can be challenging but also necessary and rewarding. These challenges will facilitate future efforts to plan and execute contextual data collection, particularly among litigants and vulnerable individuals in community settings. It is also important to note that as we strive to promote access to justice by tracking and reporting on the performance of the Judiciary, new challenges will emerge. This presents itself with an opportunity for discovery and reporting of challenges unique to this type of research (e.g., focus groups on sensitive topics), populations (e.g., non-English speaking), and settings (e.g., assisted living communities). Overall, exemplary ongoing efforts to improve instrumentation and the technical quality of data collection must now be complemented with systematic steps to understand and address the challenges of collecting data in and about context.

3.0 FINDINGS

3.1 Profiles of Respondents Interviewed

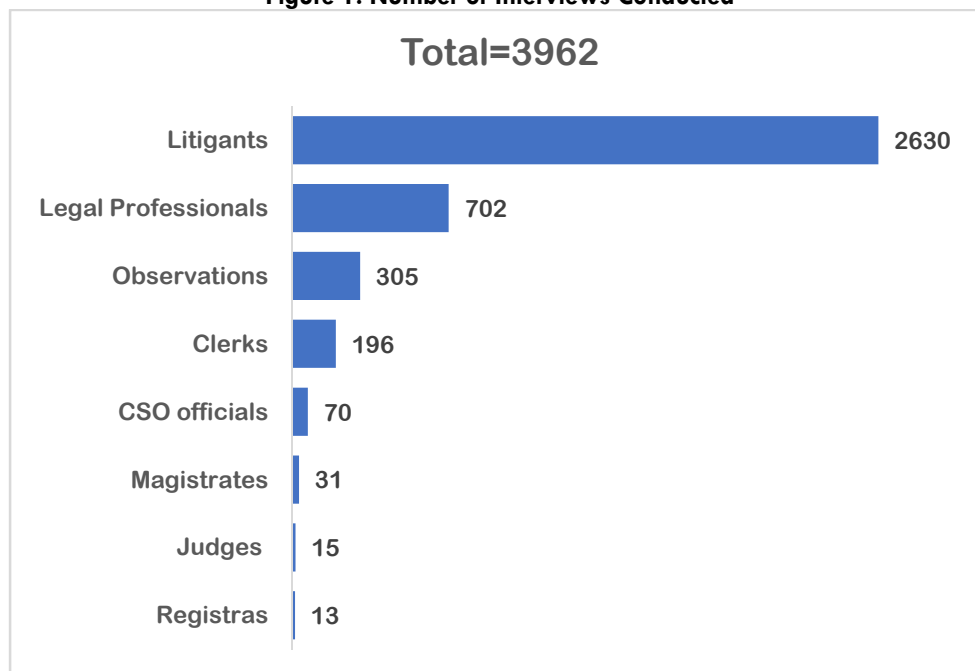
3.1.1 Category of Respondents

A total of 3,962 interviews were carried out with the different categories of respondents as indicated in Fig 1 below within selected Courts and judicial territories of Kampala (HQ); Central region; Eastern region; Northern region; and Western region. Interviews with Litigants, Legal Professionals and observations of Judges and Magistrates were skewed to higher numbers because of the following reasons:

- Significantly greater proportion of people who usually seek Court services fall under Litigants (complainants, plaintiff, petitioner; accused, defendant, respondent; witness; victims; and prisoners). Therefore, the number of interviews was purposely skewed towards Litigants who form an important component of consumers of the judicial services in the country. Interviews with Litigants represented 66% of all the total interviews.
- For the three different categories of respondents, three different tools were used to collect information about a particular Court. This technique cross-checks and validates the credibility of opinions recorded from three different categories of respondents.

Overall, 15 Judges, 31 Magistrates, 13 Registrars, 196 Clerks, and 70 CSO officials were interviewed. In addition, 1 FGD was conducted in each of the indicated judicial territories. Each FGD constituted 8 participants (that included religious leaders, political leadership, representatives of the cultural leaders and selected members of the public) whose opinions are considered important in promoting social cohesion and well-being of the society.

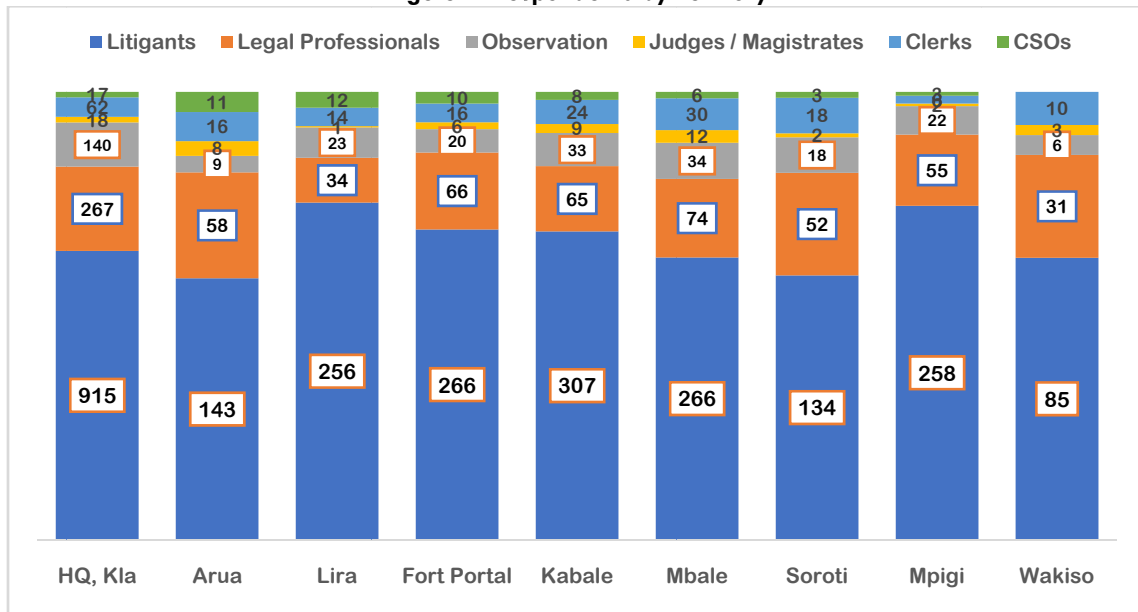
Figure 1: Number of Interviews Conducted



3.1.2 Respondents by Territory

A significantly large number of Litigants were interviewed over and above the other categories of stakeholders in the study group since they play a crucial role as consumers or end users of judicial services. It was also important to consult widely with the legal fraternity who frequently utilize services of the selected Courts as well as generate sufficient viewpoints through continuous observations of behavior and attitudes of the Judges and Magistrates while in courts. This explains the larger proportion of interviews conducted for Litigants, Legal Professionals and observations.

Figure 2: Respondents by Territory



3.1.3 Litigants and Legal Professionals by Court type

Of the total 3332 interviews conducted with Litigants and Legal Professionals, 58% were held at High Courts and 39% at Chief Magistrates' Courts. Only 2% were conducted at Higher Courts (Court of Appeal and Supreme Court).

Figure 3: Proportion of Interviews by Court Type

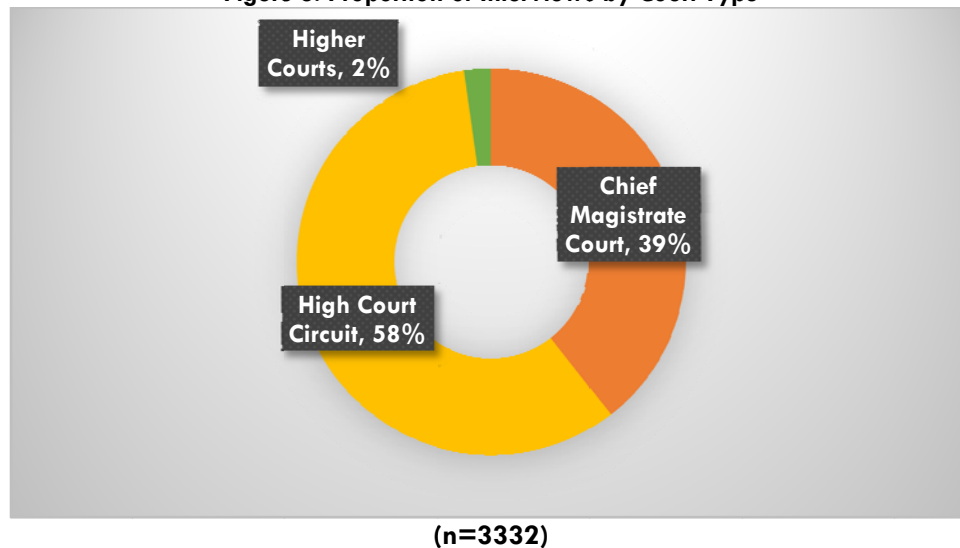
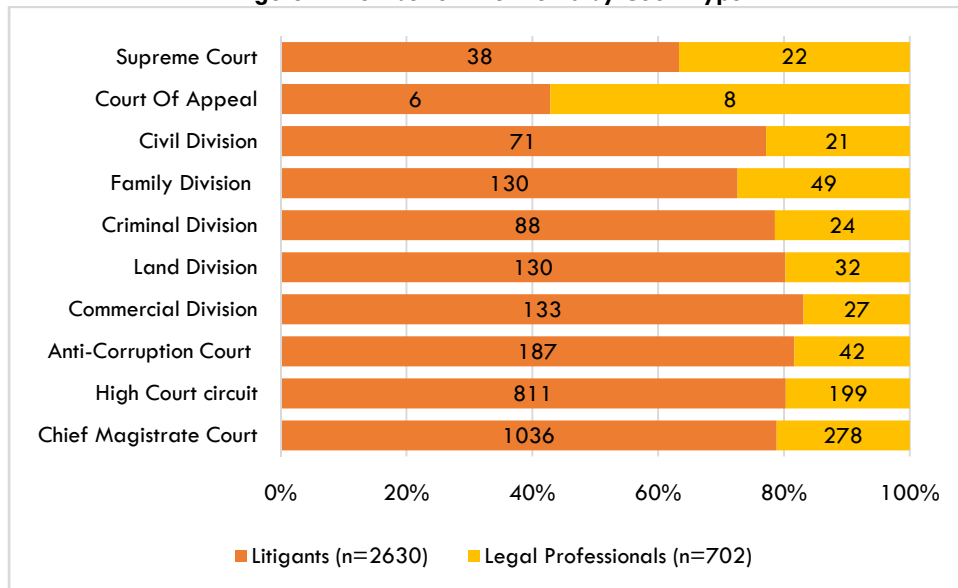


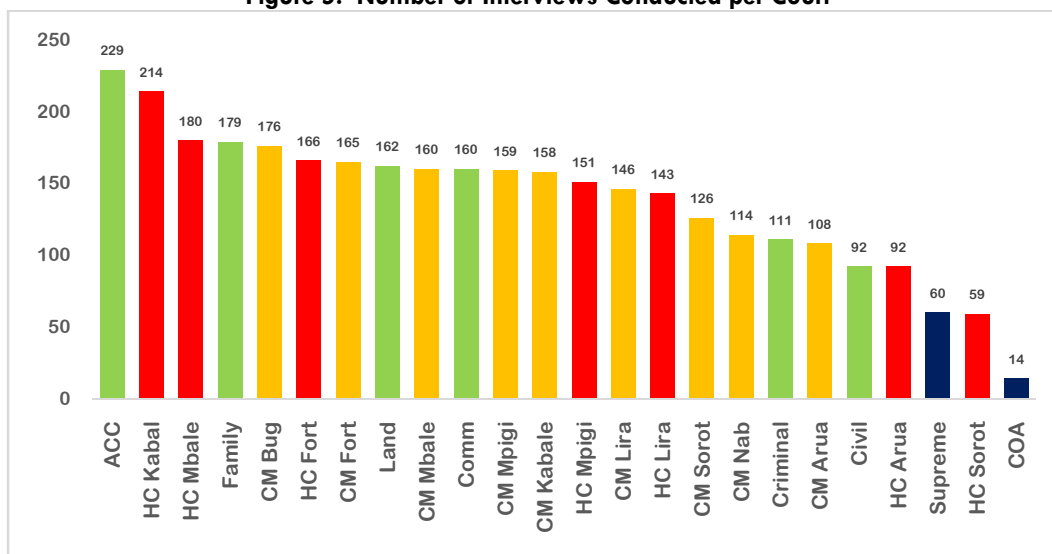
Figure 4: Number of Interviews by Court Type



3.1.4 Litigants and Legal Professionals by Court

The highest percentage of interviews were conducted at Anti-Corruption Court (ACC) and Kabale High court. These were followed by Mbale High court and Family Division. The least number of interviews were conducted at Court of Appeal mostly likely due to few cases handled by the court. The number of interviews conducted were significantly related to the level of activity at a certain Court. The more active a Court is in hearing cases the more Litigants and Legal Professionals were found.

Figure 5: Number of Interviews Conducted per Court



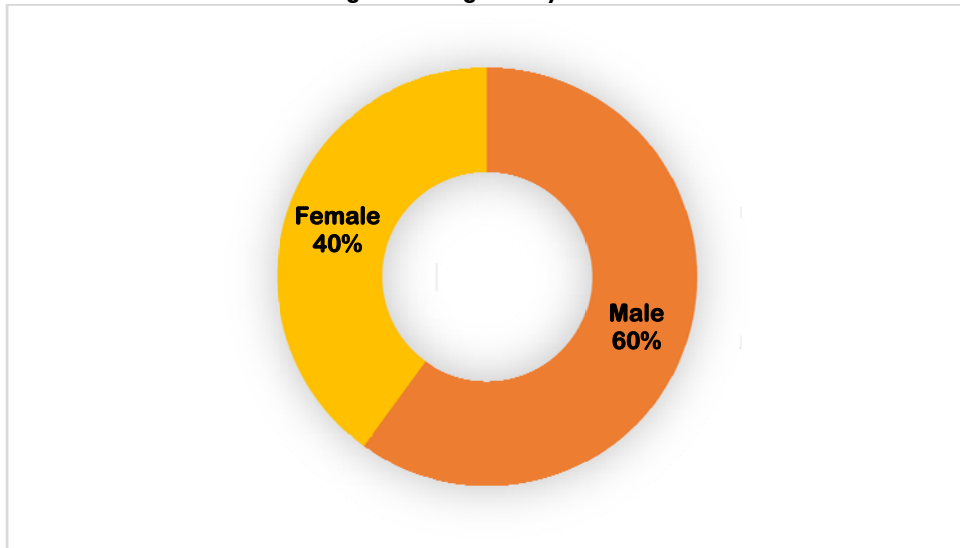
Key

Higher Courts	HQ High courts	Regional High Courts	Chief Magistrate courts
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3.2 Description of Litigants

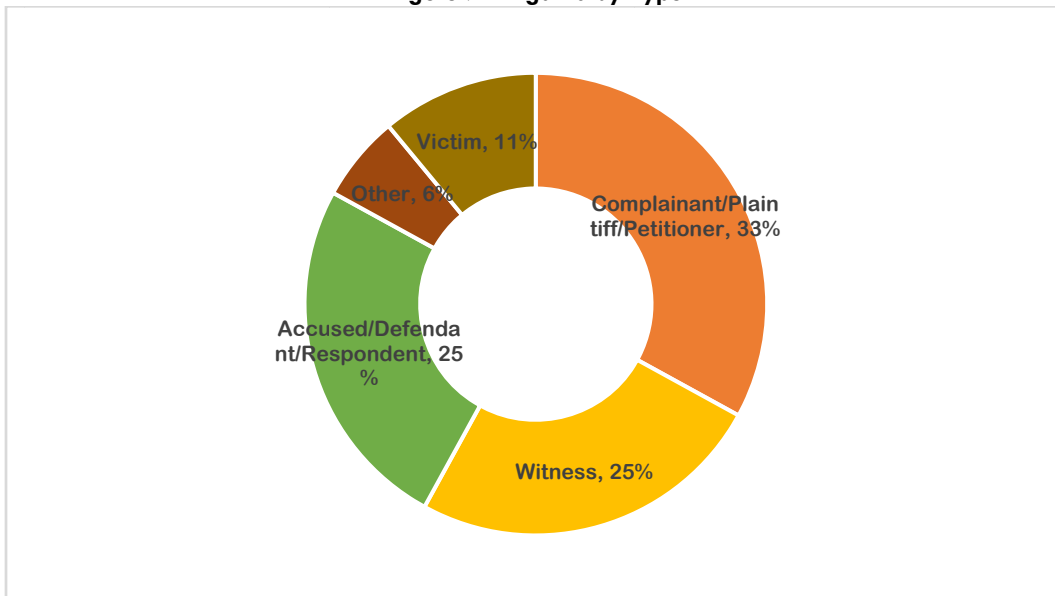
Gender of Litigants: Similar to previous rounds, there was a strong dominance of males in the Litigant sub-category as reflected by nearly three quarters of the total number of Litigants who participated in the interview process. This can be attributed to one of two reasons; That there were more males at the Courts hence more interviewed, or more males were willing to be interviewed than females. If the former is true, this has an implication on gender access to Justice – why are there few women at Court hearings? This is a question that can be studied further in other research. It is also possible that there are more male offenders and Litigants.

Figure 6: Litigants by Gender



Litigants by Type: More than a third of the Litigants interviewed were complainants, plaintiffs or petitioners; a quarter of these were either witnesses; or the accused or the defendant; 11% victims.

Figure 7: Litigants by Type



3.3 Performance Scores

Generally, judicial performance evaluation is considered a process of monitoring, analyzing and using performance data on a regular and continuous basis for the purposes of transparency and accountability and for improvements in efficiency, effectiveness, and the quality of justice¹. Numerous studies have found that people’s trust in law and judiciary is more sensitive to the perceived fairness of the procedures and treatment – “procedural justice”- than the outcomes or decisions derived from the proceedings. In essence justice should not only be done but must be seen to be done. This explains allocation of the highest weighting to “Fairness in the Administration of justice” compared to other five parameters shown below. The performance indicators to gauge the level of service delivery in the Judiciary were based on the following parameters:

Table 2: Performance Parameters and Scores

No	Parameter	Description	Weight
a)	Fairness in the administration of justice	It represents the greatest impact of justice served to a consumer or user.	45%.
b)	Impartiality	It considers a non-biased actions or decisions and therefore strongly supports (a) above	30%
c)	Professionalism	It strongly reinforces the desired behavior in the administration and delivery of services	10%
d)	Certainty	It reinforces confidence to the consumer or user of the justice system that justice will be served as scheduled	5%
e)	Behavior and attitude	It recognizes the general behavior and attitude of the Judicial Officer	5%
f)	Communication	It ensures that court users are communicated to in a polite way	5%

In order to attach meaningful explanations to the score level of each indicator, we deploy a five point semantic differential scale (see below) to collect raw data from the field. The five bipolar items tend to yield more reliable findings of the likelihood or probability that a person will engage in a behavior. Scientifically this is the most widely used scale to measure attitudes and opinions.

Very Low	Low	Good	Very Good	Exceptional
1	2	3	4	5

Post-data processing phase, derived outputs collected from the different categories of respondents and weighted in line with the above parameters to reflect their perceived individual level of importance in the delivery of justice to consumers and users.

¹ – ref Judicial Performance Evaluation in Ethiopia: Local Reforms Meet Global Challenges

3.3.1 Overall Scores for Higher Courts by Litigants and Legal Professionals

The Supreme Court scored a generally commendable performance score of 77%, while the Court of Appeal scored fairly at 62%.

Table 3: Scores for the Courts

Performance	Overall Score (%)	Court
Exceptional	+90	○
Very Good	80 - 90	○
Good	70 - 79	○ Supreme Court
Fair	60 - 69	○ Court of Appeal
Low	50 - 59	○
Poor	Below 50	○

Table 4: Summary of Combined Court Scores by Litigants and Legal Professionals

	% score	Impartiality	Certainty	Professionalism	Behavior and attitude	Communication	Fairness
Maximum points	100	30	5	10	5	5	45
Total	62	19	3	6	3	4	16
Supreme Court	77	23	4	8	4	4	34
Court of Appeal	62	21	3	6	3	3	26

3.3.2 Overall Scores for High Courts by Litigants and Legal Professionals

Overall, no High Court scored above 80% (very good or exceptional) or poorly below 50%. Two (2) of the 14 courts assessed scored a good performance 70-79 assessment score. Six (6) High Courts scored fair (60-69%) and low (50-59%) – the lowest overall.

Anti-Corruption Court at 79% scored the highest followed by Land Division with a performance score of 76%. Nearly half of the High Courts scored a fairly (60% - 69%). These included Criminal, Commercial and Family Divisions in Kampala and High Courts in Kabarole, Kabale and Mpigi. Soroti, Family Division, Arua, Civil Division, Mbale and Lira High Courts scored generally low between 50-59% – the lowest overall.

Table 5: Scores for the Courts

Performance	Overall Score (%)	Court
Exceptional	+90	○ None
Very Good	80 - 90	○ None
Good	70 - 79	○ Anti-Corruption Court ○ Land Division
Fair	60 - 69	○ Criminal Division ○ HC Kabarole ○ Commercial Division ○ HC Kabale ○ HC Mpigi
Low	50 - 59	○ HC Soroti ○ Family Division ○ HC Arua ○ Civil Division ○ HC Mbale ○ HC Lira
Poor	40 - 49	○ None

Table 6: Summary of Combined Court Scores by Litigants and Legal Professionals

	% Score	Impartiality	Certainty	Professionalism	Behavior and attitude	Communication	Fairness
Maximum points	100	30	5	10	5	5	45
Total	62	19	3	6	3	4	16
ACC	79	24	4	8	4	4	35
Land	76	23	3	8	3	3	35
Criminal	66	20	3	7	3	4	30
HC Fort Portal	66	21	3	6	3	3	29
Comm	64	18	3	7	3	4	30
HC Kabale	63	19	3	7	3	3	30
HC Mpigi	60	18	3	6	3	3	27
HC Soroti	59	19	2	6	2	3	26
Family	59	18	3	6	3	3	26
HC Arua	59	17	3	6	3	3	27
Civil Division	55	17	2	5	3	3	25
HC Mbale	54	16	2	5	2	3	26
HC Lira	53	16	3	5	3	3	23

3.3.3 Overall Scores for Chief Magistrates' Courts by Litigants and Legal Professionals

Overall, no Magistrates' Court scored over 69% (good or exceptional). Majority of the Magistrates' Courts assessed scored a fairly between 60-69%. Two (2) Magistrates' Courts scored low (50-59%) and one CM Court had a score that can be considered poor (below 50%) – the lowest overall.

Six (6) of the nine CM Courts scored fairly (60-69%). This included Arua, Kabarole, Mpigi, Soroti, Mbale and Buganda Rd CMs. Nabweru and Kabale CM Courts scored a generally low performance between 50-59%. Lira CM Court scored below 50% – the lowest overall.

Table 7: Scores for the Courts

Performance	Overall Score (%)	Court
Exceptional	+90	o None
Very Good	80 – 90	o None
Good	70 - 79	o None
Fair	60 - 69	o CM Arua o CM Kabarole o CM Mpigi o CM Soroti o CM Mbale o CM Buganda RD
Low	50 – 59	o CM Nabweru o CM Kabale
Poor	Below 50	o CM Lira

Table 8: Summary of Combined Court Scores by Litigants and Legal Professionals

	% Score	Impartiality	Certainty	Professionalism	Behavior and attitude	Communication	Fairness
Maximum points	100	30	5	10	5	5	45
Total	62	19	3	6	3	4	16
CM Arua	69	22	3	7	3	4	31
CM Fort Portal	67	20	3	6	3	4	30
CM Mpigi	62	20	3	6	3	3	27
CM Soroti	62	19	2	6	3	3	29
CM Mbale	62	19	3	6	3	3	28
CM Buganda Rd	60	19	3	6	3	3	27
CM Nabweru	59	18	3	6	3	3	27
CM Kabale	54	16	2	6	3	3	25
CM Lira	50	16	2	5	3	3	22
Total	62	19	3	6	3	4	16

3.3.4 Top Performing Individual Judges and Magistrates'

Table 9: Top Performing Individual Justices in Supreme Court based on judgement review conducted on judgements delivered.

Ranking	Name
1	HON. LADY JUSTICE LILLIAN TIBATEMWA-EKIRIKUBINZA
2	HON. JUSTICE PAUL MUGAMBA
3	HON. LADY JUSTICE STELLA ARACH AMOKO

Table 2a: Top Performing Individual Judge in Court of Appeal based on judgement review conducted on judgements delivered.

Ranking	Name
1	HON. JUSTICE ENGONDA NTENDE

Table 10b: Top Performing Individual Judges in Constitutional Court based judgement review conducted on judgements delivered.

Ranking	Name
1	HON. JUSTICE KENNETH KAKURU
2	HON. JUSTICE GEOFFREY KIRYABWIRE

Table 11: Top Performing Individual Judges in High Courts based on judgement review conducted on judgements delivered.

Ranking	Name	Court
1	HON. JUSTICE MUSA SSEKANA	Civil Division
2	HON. LADY JUSTICE LYDIA MUGAMBE	Criminal Division
3	HON. JUSTICE PAUL GADENYA	Commercial Division

Table 11a: Top Performing Judges in High Courts based on scores from Litigants and legal professionals.

Ranking	Name	Scores (%)	Court
1	HON. LADY JUSTICE OLIVE KAZAARWE	79%	Land Division
2	HON. LADY JUSTICE JANE OKUO	78%	Anti-Corruption Court
3	HON. LADY JUSTICE ALEXANDRA NKONGE	79%	Land

NB: Based on aggregation scores from both Litigants and Legal Professionals.

Table 12: Aggregated Performances of Judges in High Courts by Litigants and Legal Professionals

Performance	Score	Number scored (n=45)
Exceptional	+90	0
Very Good	80 - 90	1
Good	70 - 79	9
Fair	60 - 69	22
Low	50 - 59	9
Poor	Below 50	4

NB: Based on aggregation scores from both Litigants and Legal Professionals.

Table 13: Top Performing Individual Magistrates based on scores from Litigants and legal professionals

Ranking	Name	Scores (%)	Court
1	HIS WORSHIP KEDI PAUL	76%	Chief Magistrate Arua
2	HIS WORSHIP ADONG SUSAN	75%	Chief Magistrate Arua
3	HIS WORSHIP WATYEKERE GEORGE	72%	Chief Magistrate Soroti

Table 14: Aggregated Performances of Magistrates

Performance	Score	Number scored (n=29)
Exceptional	+90	0
Very Good	80 - 90	0
Good	70 - 79	5
Fair	60 - 69	13
Low	50 - 59	10
Poor	Below 50	1

NB: Based on Aggregation Scores from both Litigants and Legal Professionals.

3.3.5 Higher Courts Scores by Litigants

The assessment made by Litigants for Higher Courts rated the performance of the Supreme Court at 78% and the Court of Appeal was at 55%. The Supreme Court scored a commendable performance on all parameters but Fairness in administration of Justice by the litigants. Court of Appeal scored a commendable performance for only Professionalism. Litigants scored all other parameters low - need to improve.

Table 15: Litigants Weighted Score for Higher Courts

	% Score	Impartiality	Certainty	Professionalism	Behavior and Attitude	Communication	Fairness
Maximum points	100	30.0	5	10	5.0	5	45
Total	62	18	3	6	3	3	28
Supreme Court	78	23	4	8	4	4	35
Court of Appeal	55	18	2	6	3	3	23

Table 16: Assessment of Higher Courts by Litigants

	Scores (%)	Commendable Performance	Areas for Improvements
Supreme Court	78	Professionalism; Behavior and Attitude, Communication; Certainty; Impartiality,	Fairness in Administration of justice;
Court of Appeal	55	Professionalism	Certainty; Behavior and Attitude; Communication; Impartiality; Fairness in Administration of justice,

3.3.6 High Courts Scores by Litigants

The assessment made by Litigants for High Courts showed a commendable performance by Anti-Corruption Court at 78%, followed by Land Division at 75%. Parameters of commendable performance were Impartiality, Professionalism, and fairness in Administration of Justice. Parameters that need improvement were Certainty, Behavior and Attitude and Communication.

Table 17: Litigants Weighted Score for High Courts

	% score	Impartiality	Certainty	Professionalism	Behavior and Attitude	Communication	Fairness
Maximum points	100	30	5	10	5	5	45
Total	62	18	3	6	3	3	28
ACC	78	24	4	8	4	4	35
Land	75	22	3	8	3	3	35
HC Arua	69	20	3	7	3	4	33
HC Kabale	66	18	3	8	3	3	33
HC Fort Portal	65	20	3	7	3	3	29
Commercial	63	18	3	7	3	4	29
Criminal	62	18	3	6	3	3	29
HC Soroti	59	17	2	6	3	3	28
Family	57	18	3	6	3	3	25
Civil	57	17	3	5	3	3	26
HC Mpigi	57	16	3	6	3	3	26
HC Mbale	53	14	2	5	2	3	26
HC Lira	48	14	2	5	2	2	21

Table 18: Assessment of High Courts by Litigants

Court	Scores (%)	Commendable Performance	Areas for Improvements
ACC	78	Impartiality; Professionalism; Communication; Behavior and attitude; Certainty; Fairness in Administration of justice	
Land	75	Impartiality; Professionalism; Fairness in Administration of justice	Communication; Behavior and attitude; Certainty;
HC Arua	69	Impartiality; Professionalism; Fairness in Administration of justice, Communication;	Certainty; Behavior and attitude;
HC Kabale	66	Impartiality, Professionalism; Fairness in Administration of justice;	Communication; Certainty, Behavior and Attitude;
HC Fort Portal	65	Impartiality; Professionalism; Fairness in Administration of justice	Certainty; Behavior and Attitude, Communication;
Commercial	63	Impartiality; Professionalism; Fairness in Administration of justice,	Certainty; Behavior and Attitude,
Criminal	62	Impartiality; Professionalism; Fairness in Administration of justice, Communication;	Certainty; Behavior and Attitude, Communication;
HC Soroti	59	Impartiality; Professionalism; Fairness in Administration of justice	Communication; Behavior and attitude; Certainty;
Family	57	Impartiality; Professionalism;	Communication; Behavior and attitude; Certainty; Fairness in Administration of justice
Civil	57		Professionalism; Communication; Behavior and attitude; Certainty;

Court	Scores (%)	Commendable Performance	Areas for Improvements
			Impartiality; Fairness in Administration of justice
HC Mpigi	57	Professionalism;	Communication; Behavior and attitude; Certainty; Impartiality; Fairness in Administration of justice
HC Mbale	53		Professionalism; Communication; Behavior and attitude; Certainty; Impartiality; Fairness in Administration of justice
HC Lira	48		Professionalism; Communication; Behavior and attitude; Certainty; Impartiality; Fairness in Administration of justice

3.3.7 Chief Magistrates' Court Scores by Litigants

The assessment made by Litigants for Magistrates' Courts showed a commendable performance by Arua Chief Magistrates' Court at 78% followed by Mpigi at 64%. Overall, Parameters of commendable performance were Impartiality and Professionalism. Parameters that need improvement were Certainty, Behavior and Attitude, Communication and fairness in Administration of Justice.

Table 19: Litigants Weighted Score for Chief Magistrates' Court

	% Score	Impartiality	Certainty	Professionalism	Behavior and Attitude	Communication	Fairness
Maximum points	100	30	5	10	5	5	45
Total	62	18	3	6	3	3	28
CM Arua	78	24	3	8	4	4	35
CM Mpigi	64	20	3	6	3	3	28
CM Fort Portal	63	19	3	6	3	3	29
CM Soroti	61	18	2	6	3	3	29
CM Mbale	59	18	3	6	3	3	26
CM Buganda Rd	58	18	3	6	3	3	26
CM Nabweru	56	17	3	6	3	3	26
CM Kabale	51	15	2	6	3	3	23
CM Lira	46	14	2	5	2	2	21

Table 20: Assessment of Chief Magistrates' Court by Litigants

Court	Scores (%)	Commendable Performance	Areas for Improvements
CM Arua	78	Professionalism; Communication; Behavior and attitude; Impartiality; Fairness in Administration of justice	Certainty;
CM Mpigi	64	Impartiality; Professionalism; Fairness in Administration of justice	Communication; Behavior and attitude; Certainty;
CM Fort Portal	63	Impartiality; Professionalism; Fairness in Administration of justice	Communication; Behavior and attitude; Certainty;
CM Soroti	61	Impartiality; Professionalism; Fairness in Administration of justice	Communication; Behavior and attitude; Certainty;
CM Mbale	59	Impartiality; Professionalism;	Communication; Behavior and attitude; Certainty; Fairness in

Court	Scores (%)	Commendable Performance	Areas for Improvements
			Administration of justice
CM Buganda Rd	58	Professionalism;	Communication; Behavior and attitude; Certainty; Impartiality; Fairness in Administration of justice
CM Nabweru	56	Professionalism;	Communication; Behavior and attitude; Certainty; Impartiality; Fairness in Administration of justice
CM Kabale	51	Professionalism;	Communication; Behavior and attitude; Certainty; Impartiality; Fairness in Administration of justice
CM Lira	46		Professionalism; Communication; Behavior and attitude; Certainty; Impartiality; Fairness in Administration of justice

3.3.8 Higher Courts Scores by Legal Professionals

The assessment made by Legal Professionals for Higher Courts showed a commendable performance by the Supreme Court at 77% and a fair performance for Court of Appeal at 69%. The Supreme Court scored a commendable performance on all parameters but Fairness in administration of Justice by legal professions. Court of Appeal scored a commendable performance for Impartiality, Behavior and attitude and Communication. Legal Professionals scored Professionalism, Certainty and Fairness in Administration of justice parameters low – in need to improve.

Table 21: Legal Professionals Weighted Score for Higher Courts

	% Score	Impartiality	Professionalism	Fairness	Certainty	Behavior and attitude	Communication
Maximum points	100	30	10	45	5	5	5
Total	63	20	6	28	3	3	3
Supreme Court	77	24	8	34	4	4	4
Court of Appeal	69	23	7	28	3	4	4

Table 22: Assessment of Higher Courts by Legal Professionals

Court	Scores (%)	Commendable Performance	Areas for Improvements
Supreme Court	77	Professionalism; Impartiality; Certainty, Behavior & attitude; Communication;	Fairness in Administration of justice;
Court of Appeal	69	Impartiality; Behavior & attitude; Communication	Professionalism, Certainty, Fairness in Administration of justice;

3.3.9 High Courts Scores by Legal Professionals

The assessment made by Legal Professionals for High Courts showed a commendable performance by Anti-Corruption Court, followed by Land and Criminal Division. Overall, According to Legal Professionals, parameters of commendable performance for high courts were Impartiality, Professionalism and Fairness in Administration of justice. Parameters that need improvement from legal Professionals point of view for High Courts were Behavior & Attitude, Certainty, Communication.

Table 23: Legal Professionals Weighted Score for High Courts

	% Score	Impartiality	Professionalism	Fairness	Certainty	Behavior and Attitude	Communication
Maximum points	100	30	10	45	5	5	5
Total	63	20	6	28	3	3	3
ACC	80	24	8	36	4	4	4
Land	76	24	8	35	3	3	3
Criminal	70	22	7	30	3	3	4
HC Fort Portal	66	21	6	29	3	3	3
Commercial	66	18	7	31	3	3	4
HC Mpigi	63	20	6	28	3	3	3
HC Kabale	61	20	7	26	3	3	3
Family	60	19	6	26	3	3	3
HC Soroti	59	21	7	24	2	2	3
HC Lira	58	18	6	25	3	3	3
HC Mbale	56	18	5	26	2	2	3
Civil	52	17	5	23	2	2	3
HC Arua	48	15	5	21	2	2	3

Table 24: Assessment of High Courts by Legal Professionals

Court	Scores (%)	Commendable Performance	Areas for Improvements
ACC	80	Behavior &Attitude; Certainty, Communication; Fairness in Administration of justice; Professionalism; Impartiality;	
Land	76	Communication; Fairness in Administration of justice; Professionalism; Impartiality;	Behavior &Attitude; Certainty, Communication;
Criminal	70	Impartiality; Communication;Professionalism;	Behavior &Attitude; Certainty, Fairness in Administration of justice;
HC Fort Portal	66	Fairness in Administration of justice; Professionalism; Impartiality; Communication;	Behavior &Attitude; Certainty,
Commercial	66	Fairness in Administration of justice; Professionalism; Communication;	Behavior &Attitude; Certainty, Impartiality;
HC Mpigi	63	Impartiality;Professionalism;Fairness in Administration of justice;	Behavior & Attitude; Certainty, Communication;
HC Kabale	61	Impartiality;Professionalism;Fairness in Administration of justice;	Behavior & Attitude; Certainty, Communication;
Family	60	Professionalism;Fairness in Administration of justice;	Impartiality; Behavior & Attitude; Certainty, Communication;
HC Soroti	59	Impartiality;Professionalism;	Behavior & Attitude; Certainty, Communication; Fairness in Administration of justice;
HC Lira	58	Professionalism;	Impartiality; Behavior & Attitude; Certainty, Communication; Fairness in Administration of justice;
HC Mbale	56		Impartiality; Behavior & Attitude; Certainty, Communication; Fairness in Administration of justice;

Court	Scores (%)	Commendable Performance	Areas for Improvements
			Professionalism;
Civil	52		Impartiality; Behavior & Attitude; Certainty, Communication; Fairness in Administration of justice; Professionalism;
HC Arua	48		Impartiality; Behavior & Attitude; Certainty, Communication; Fairness in Administration of justice; Professionalism;

3.3.10 Chief Magistrates' Court Scores by Legal Professionals

The assessment made by Legal Professionals for Magistrates' Courts showed a commendable performance by Arua CM Court. Overall, According to Legal Professionals, parameters of commendable performance for Magistrates courts were Impartiality and Professionalism. According to Legal Professionals, all parameters need improvement by Magistrates courts – especially Behavior & Attitude, Certainty, Communication.

Table 25: Legal Professionals Weighted Score for Chief Magistrates Courts

	% Score	Impartiality	Professionalism	Fairness	Certainty	Behavior and Attitude	Communication
Maximum points	100	30	10	45	5	5	5
Total	63	20	6	28	3	3	3
CM Arua	71	22	7	31	3	3	4
CM Mbale	64	19	6	29	3	3	3
CM Soroti	63	20	7	28	3	3	3
CM Nabweru	62	19	6	28	3	3	3
CM Buganda	62	20	6	27	3	3	3
CM Mpigi	61	20	6	26	3	3	3
CM Fort Portal	61	20	6	27	3	3	3
CM Kabale	57	17	6	26	3	3	3
CM Lira	54	17	5	24	3	3	3

Table 26: Assessment of Chief Magistrates' Court Scores by Legal Professionals

Court	Scores (%)	Commendable Performance	Areas for Improvements
CM Arua	71	Communication; Fairness in Administration of justice; Professionalism; Impartiality;	Behavior & Attitude; Certainty
CM Mbale	64	Impartiality; Fairness in Administration of justice;	Professionalism; Behavior & Attitude; Certainty, Communication;
CM Soroti	63	Impartiality; Professionalism; Fairness in Administration of justice;	Behavior & Attitude; Certainty, Communication;
CM Nabweru	62	Impartiality; Fairness in Administration of justice;	Professionalism; Behavior & Attitude; Certainty, Communication;
CM Buganda	62	Impartiality;	Professionalism; Behavior & Attitude; Certainty, Communication; Fairness in Administration of justice;
CM Mpigi	61	Impartiality;	Professionalism; Behavior & Attitude; Certainty, Communication; Fairness in Administration of justice;
CM Fort Portal	61	Impartiality;	Professionalism; Behavior & Attitude;

Court	Scores (%)	Commendable Performance	Areas for Improvements
			Certainty, Communication; Fairness in Administration of justice;
CM Kabale	57		Professionalism; Behavior & Attitude; Certainty, Communication; Fairness in Administration of justice; Impartiality;
CM Lira	54		Professionalism; Behavior & Attitude; Certainty, Communication; Fairness in Administration of justice; Impartiality;

3.4 Courtroom Observations Scores

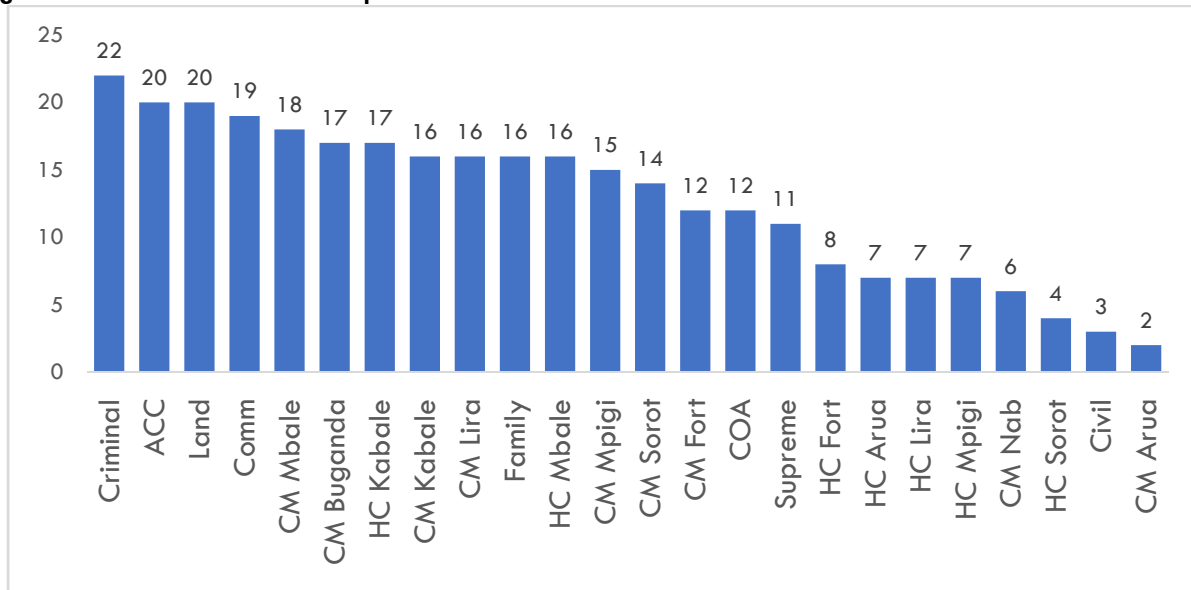
A tool containing structured questions was used to gauge the Judicial performance and ability to follow procedural justice by a Judge or Magistrate while in a Court room. The observations were scored using a 5-point semantic scale ranging from one (1) on one end to five (5) at the extreme end for the following aspects:

- a) Judge / Magistrate explains reasons for delay
- b) Judge / Magistrate appears ready and prepared for the case
- c) Judge / Magistrate presides over with efficiency and capacity
- d) Judge / Magistrate gives enough time and opportunity for litigants to explain their case
- e) Judge / Magistrate treats individuals without discrimination
- f) Judge / Magistrate assigns interpreters
- g) Judge / Magistrate takes necessary measures to ensure respect for and the order of the Court
- h) Judge / Magistrate makes an effort to describe the Court process to Court users
- i) Judge / Magistrate gives reasonable time for witness evidence

3.4.1 Courtroom Observations per Court

Overall, 305 observations were made by the data collection team. The most observations were made at the Criminal Division High Court followed by Anti-Corruption Court, Land, Commercial Divisions. The fewest observations were made at Arua CM Court, Civil Division and Soroti High Court. This could be attributed to suspension of Court sessions due to COVID 19 in 2020 when data collection was conducted.

Figure 8: Courtroom Observations per Court



(n=305)

3.4.2 Overall Observation Scores

Overall, Judicial Officials scored commendably on aspects relating to being ready and prepared, presiding over with efficiency and capacity as well as being non-discriminative. On the other hand, Judicial Officials scored significantly low on the aspect of explaining reasons for delay or convening Court late. This was mostly the case for Court of Appeal, Land and Criminal Divisions, as well as regional High Courts.

Table 27: Overall Observation Scores

	Total	Supreme Court	Court of Appeal	Land Division	Commercial Division	Criminal Division	Family Division	Anti-Corruption Court	Civil Division	High Court – Regional	Chief Magistrate
Number of Observations	305	11	12	20	19	22	16	20	3	66	116
Total (Mean)	86%	90%	81%	83%	73%	83%	87%	89%	83%	82%	87%
Explains reasons for delay	69%	90%	48%	35%	79%	40%	84%	85%	90%	42%	87%
Appears ready and prepared for the case	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	89%
Presides over with efficiency and capacity	89%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	88%	87%
Gives enough time and opportunity for Litigants to explain their case	89%	90%	90%	90%	90%	85%	90%	90%	90%	90%	87%
Treats individuals without discrimination	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	89%	90%
Assigns interpreters	83%	90%	48%	90%	85%	85%	71%	85%	57%	83%	88%
Takes necessary measures to ensure respect for and the order of the Court	89%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	88%	90%
Makes an effort to describe the Court process to Court users	85%	90%	90%	85%	90%	90%	90%	90%	57%	79%	81%
Gives reasonable time for witness evidence	89%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	89%	87%

3.4.3 Observation Scores by Type of Court

The Supreme Court and Court of Appeal scored a fair score between 60-69%. Court of Appeal was scored among the least on explaining reasons for delays and assigning interpreters. Supreme Court scored a good score of 90%. Commercial Court scored the lowest score overall. Lira scored highly on observations but unlike being scored poorly by Litigants and Legal professionals. This might be attributed to the exceptionally few observations compared to the other courts.

Table 28: Observation Scores for High Courts - Regional

	Total	Arua	Fort Portal	Kabale	Lira	Mbale	Mpigi	Soroti
Observed	66	7	8	17	7	16	7	4
Total	82%	82%	76%	89%	90%	68%	87%	87%
Explains reasons for delay	42%	33%	40%	78%	90%	3%	61%	
Appears ready and prepared for the case	90%	90%	65%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Presides over with efficiency and capacity	88%	76%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Gives enough time and opportunity for litigants to explain their case	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Treats individuals without discrimination	89%	90%	90%	90%	90%	84%	90%	90%
Assigns interpreters	83%	90%	90%	90%	90%	40%	90%	90%
Takes necessary measures to ensure respect for and the order of the Court	88%	90%	78%	90%	90%	78%	90%	90%
Makes an effort to describe the Court process to Court users	79%	90%	65%	90%	90%	53%	90%	65%
Gives reasonable time for witness evidence	89%	90%	78%	90%	90%	84%	90%	90%

Table 29: Observation Scores for Chief Magistrates' Courts

Court	Overall Total	Arua	Buganda Rd	Fort Portal	Kabale	Lira	Mbale	Mpigi	Nabweru	Soroti
Observed	116	17	11	9	19	6	22	17	19	20
Total	87%	84%	87%	81%	89%	90%	79%	90%	86%	90%
Explains reasons for delay	87%	90%	78%	90%	90%	90%	25%	90%	73%	90%
Appears ready and prepared for the case	89%	90%	90%	82%	90%	90%	84%	90%	90%	90%
Presides over with efficiency and capacity	87%	90%	90%	73%	90%	90%	84%	90%	90%	90%
Gives enough time and opportunity for litigants to explain their case	87%	90%	90%	65%	90%	90%	84%	90%	90%	90%
Treats individuals without discrimination	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Assigns interpreters	88%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	73%	90%
Takes necessary measures to ensure respect for and the order of the Court	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Makes an effort to describe the Court process to Court users	81%	40%	78%	82%	84%	90%	84%	90%	90%	90%
Gives reasonable time for witness evidence	87%	90%	90%	65%	90%	90%	84%	90%	90%	90%

** The observations in Lira were exceptionally few compared to the other courts and as a result, this contributed to its exceptional performance.

3.5 Evaluation of the Court Performance Through the Lenses of the Judgments Delivered 2020

Introduction

In addition to the parameters used to score **the effectiveness and the efficiency of the institution of the Judiciary**, this part of the segment of the scorecard examines **the transformative role of the Judiciary through** analysis of selected judgments from a section of the participating Courts.

The objective of this is to assess the performance of Judges of the High Court and Justices of the Court of Appeal and Supreme Court on the basis of the judgements that they have issued.

The importance of having courts write good judgments was emphasized in the case of *Abdullahi v State*² where the court stated:

“The writing of a judgement is an art. In carrying out this art, although each judge is free to follow his own style to produce a good judgement, it is very essential that a judge must show a clear understanding of the facts of the case, the issues involved, the law applicable and from all these to draw the right conclusion and make a correct finding on the credible evidence before him. In writing a judgement, the underlying factor is fairness to the parties to avoid doing anything that would result in any miscarriage of justice”.

In her article on judgment writing,³ Justice Debbie Mortimer of Australia noted that although the proposition that judges are obliged to give reasons for their judgments is of comparatively recent origin, it is now firmly entrenched in the common law judicial system.

Methodology

The judgements were reviewed and scored by a team of reputable persons of experience and expertise. The team reviewed judgements that were issued by the Courts and drawing from the common law jurisprudence of what amounts to a good judgement, the judgements were scored against the following criteria:

- (a) The Justice’s grasp of the facts or narration of the facts (mastery of the facts) that was adduced at the trial (20 points)
- (b) The use of the law applicable, and precedent (20 points)
- (c) Whether the judgement/Ruling advances the law, that is, whether it has jurisprudential value (20 points);
- (d) Resolution of issues, whether the law was properly applied to the facts (20 points);
- (e) Whether the reasons for the decision are articulated in a clear manner that can be understood even by an ordinary person (20 points).

In undertaking the above score the evaluation also took into account what might be regarded as mundane details, such as the:

- (a) The style of writing the judgement/Ruling;
- (b) Attention to grammar through minimizing errors; and
- (c) Accurate citation of precedent.

²*Abdullahi v State* (1995) 5 NWLR 125

³ Debbie Mortimer, ‘Some Thoughts on Writing Judgments in, and for, Contemporary Australia’ Critique and Comment 2018 *Melbourne University Law Review Annual Lecture* available at https://law.unimelb.edu.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0008/2892689/07-Mortimer.pdf

The total would be summed out of 100 points.

3.5.1 SUPREME COURT

Comments from the Review Team

- 1) A total of 24 copies of judgements were reviewed but for purposes of the scorecard we focussed on substantive judgements and not rulings. 11 of the judgments we evaluated were criminal appeals.
- 2) It was not possible therefore to evaluate individual performance in the majority of the judgements reviewed. Most of the judgements were panel decisions with no single member of the panel being identified to score.
- 3) The Supreme Court is commended for its effort in expediting the hearing of cases. It was noted that a number of cases were heard within a relatively short period of time. The Notices of Appeal in *Attorney General v Kwizera AND Electoral Commission v Kwizera* (Consolidated Constitutional Application 1 of 2020 and Constitutional Application 3 of 2020) were filed on 30th December, 2019 and judgment was issued within five months on 4th June 2020. The Court of Appeal made its determination of *Kigoye Francis v Uganda* (Criminal Appeal-2019/) on 8th August 2019 and the Supreme Court decided the case on 24 July 2020.
- 4) The Supreme Court is also commended for handling cases while the COVID 19 challenge still remains. The justices are commended for their resilience and commitment to ensuring that justice is dispensed in Uganda.
- 5) In some notable decisions, the Supreme Court commendably played its transformative leadership role by looking into the substance of the matter to arrive at a just decision. The following decisions deserve special mention:

a) *Attorney General v Kwizera AND Electoral Commission v Kwizera* (Consolidated Constitutional Application 1 of 2020 and Constitutional Application 3 of 2020)

On 9th August, 2016, the Parliament of Uganda passed a resolution prescribing the number of constituencies to be 296. The impugned six (6) out of the 296 are Apac, Sheema, Ibanda, Nebbi, Bugiri and Kotido. Following the said resolution, the Electoral Commission organized, supervised and conducted elections in the impugned constituencies in 2018. On 18th May, 2018, before the said elections, the respondent, petitioned the Constitutional Court under Article 137 of the Constitution challenging the constitutionality of the aforesaid resolution. He also challenged the legality of a number of constituencies that had been created prior to the 2016 general elections and the resultant conducting of elections in the impugned constituencies after the 2016 general elections. The Constitutional Court by unanimous decision allowed the petition in part holding that the Parliamentary Elections held in the municipalities of Apac, Bugiri, Ibanda, Kotido, Nebbi and Sheema in the middle of a Parliamentary term, and yet these were not by elections, were unlawful, null and void, as they contravened the provisions of article 63(6) of the Constitution. The applicants sought a stay of execution pending the appeal to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court held that the applicants had demonstrated seriousness to pursue the appeal and the application was lodged without undue delay. The applicants demonstrated that the intended appeals raised serious points of law that warrant consideration. The applicants therefore satisfied the conditions necessary for grant of a stay of execution.

b) *Bireete Sarah v Uganda* Criminal Appeal No. 08 of 2016

In 2004, the appellant was employed in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a National Coordinator for the International Conference at the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR). Uganda was one of the Member States participating in the organization and had to contribute to its operations. In 2009, Uganda paid an excess sum of 114,160 US Dollars as its membership contribution. The appellant who was the National Coordinator to the ICGLR secretariat, through an email requested for refund of the excess sum. The email was sent together with an attachment in the form of a letter signed by Ambassador James Mugume - the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs – instructing the Bujumbura secretariat to deposit the funds on account No.00010172403 at Tropical Bank. The account was in the names of Great Lakes Youth League. The sum was later refunded to Uganda by the conference secretariat in Bujumbura. However, on 22nd April 2009 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs received a letter claiming that the refund was a grant for Uganda National Coordination Mechanism for payment of salaries and office administration. It was alleged that the appellant by virtue of her position had withdrawn part of the money from the account and left a balance of 2000USD. It was alleged by the Permanent Secretary that the letter which was attached to the email sent by the appellant requesting for the refund bore his signature which was forged. The handwriting expert did not expressly conclude that the signature was not that of the Permanent Secretary. The appellant was indicted and found guilty in the Anti-Corruption Division of the High Court on two Counts. Count one was for Abuse of Office and Count two for Embezzlement. The appellant was sentenced to serve a term of 5 years imprisonment on Count one and 10 years imprisonment on Count two and ordered to refund USD 70,160. The Court of Appeal found that Count one was not proved beyond reasonable doubt and quashed the conviction and set aside the sentence under Count one. The appellant sought a quashing of count two and the sentence. The majority of the Supreme Court in its analysis found that the only defined role by the appellant was that she, through an email forwarded the Permanent Secretary's letter to Bujumbura requesting for remission of the excess contribution; which was done. The Prosecution did not prove the case against the appellant beyond reasonable doubt. Justice Kisaakye dissenting stated the following at page 51 of her judgment:

“Prosecution should stop making a mockery of the Courts by bringing up cases which are poorly prosecuted like this one where culprits who should be in the dock with the accused, are instead turned into state witnesses. Such witnesses end up giving evidence in a half-hearted manner with the intention to secure the acquittal of the accused and to also possibly extinguish their own culpability. I advise the Director of Public Prosecutions to revisit this case and bring other culprits who are evident on record and are still at large to book so they can join the appellant to answer for their actions in the diversion and disappearance of the embezzled Government funds. There is also need for the Courts to be more analytical and avoid superficial analysis which will defeat the purpose of the Anti-Corruption Act and leave culprits such as the appellant enjoying the spoils of the carefully plotted Embezzlement schemes, instead of being brought to book to answer for their criminality.”

c) *Silver Byaruhanga v Ruvugwaho and Another* (Civil Appeal No. 9 of 2014)

The appellant brought this appeal against the respondents claiming ownership of a piece of land. Originally, the registered proprietor of the suit land was Edward Wilson Mukasa Kakooza. He died testate and appointed four executors. Edward Kalusi, one of the executors got himself registered on the Certificate of Title of the suit land as the proprietor in his personal capacity. He then sold the suit land to the 1st Respondent who later sold it to the 2nd respondent. The following year, four of the children of the late Edward Wilson instituted a suit against the executors alleging mismanagement of their late father's estate. The parties reached a consent where the

previous grant of Probate was revoked and the plaintiffs were granted Letters of Administration instead. The parties also agreed that any property belonging to the estate which had not been disposed of in accordance with the will should revert to late Kakooza's estate. The plaintiffs acted on the basis of the Consent Order and sold the suit land to Sylvester Byaruhanga the appellant. The new set of administrators were registered by the Registrar of Titles on the suit land and were issued with a Special Certificate of Title. They immediately transferred the suit land to the appellant who was in turn straightaway registered as the proprietor that same day. When the appellant attempted to access the suit land, the respondents resisted claiming that they had purchased the same from the registered proprietor called Edward Kalusi. The Supreme Court held that Edward Kalusi had no authority to dispose of the suit land without involving the co-executors and the sale and transfer of the suit property to the respondents was nullified. The court stated:

Recommendations

- 1) The Supreme Court Justices should always strive to write individual judgements. Each Judge providing the reasons for judgement will always give clarity to the thoughts of a particular Judge. The main purpose of writing individual judgements is that it opens room for scholarly debate on legal issues which leads to further development of the law in general.
- 2) Being the precedent setting Court, the Supreme Court should clarify the law to the fullest extent possible. In the two cited cases above, the Court went a step further in expanding the law to the fullest extent possible.

Award for Best Performing Justice of Supreme Court

In terms of the number and quality of judgements, the deserving award is to Justice Lillian Tibatemwa-Ekirikubinza. Justice Tibatemwa-Ekirikubinza's judgments are properly articulated in terms of law and precedent and several of these judgments are of great jurisprudential value.

3.5.2 COURT OF APPEAL

The role of the first appellate court as articulated in *Pandya v R*⁴ and *Kifamunte Henry v Uganda*⁵ is to re-appraise and re-evaluate the evidence presented before the trial court and the materials thereto. In *Ntambala v Uganda*⁶ the Supreme Court held that the appellate court must make up its own mind not disregarding the judgment appealed from but carefully weighing and considering it. The cases were evaluated with these principles as the benchmark.

Comments from the Review Team

- 1) A total of 122 copies of judgements were reviewed but for purposes of the scorecard we focussed on substantive judgements and not rulings.
- 2) In some notable decisions, the Court of Appeal commendably played its appellate role. The following decision deserves special mention:

Akiiki Rwaheru & 13945 Ors v Uganda Revenue Authority (Civil Appeal-2015/98)

The appellants sought a declaration that Domestic Value Added Tax charged at 15% on imported goods has no legal basis. The High Court had found the Domestic VAT to be merely irregular and not illegal. The court of appeal found that the Domestic VAT charged at 15% was illegal and not merely irregular as it was without any statutory foundation and the mere fact that tax may become due at some later point did not justify the imposition of domestic VAT.

Recommendations

- 1) The Court of Appeal Justices should always strive to write individual judgements. Each Judge providing the reasons for judgement will always give clarity to the thoughts of a particular Judge. The main purpose of writing individual judgements is that it opens room for scholarly debate on legal issues which leads to further development of the law in general.
- 2) Being a superior setting Court to the High Court and magistrate courts, the Court of Appeal should clarify the law to the fullest extent possible to avoid any inconsistent application of the law. To that end detailed well-reasoned judgments should be followed by a brief summary of the position taken by the court.
- 3) The habit of reproducing pleadings in judgments ought to be abandoned unless this is particularly necessary. In some cases clearly irrelevant parts of the pleadings are reproduced extensively and yet these do not add any real value to the judgment.

Award for Best Performing Justice of Court of Appeal

In terms of the number and quality of judgements, the deserving award is to Justice Egonda-Ntende. Justice Egonda-Ntende's judgments are properly articulated in terms of law and several of these judgments are of great jurisprudential value. Justice Egonda-Ntende is particularly commended for his efforts in ensuring that every argument laid out has been properly considered and dealt with by the court.

⁴*Pandya v R* [1957] EA 336

⁵*Kifamunte Henry v Uganda* Criminal Appeal No. 10 of 1997

⁶*Ntambala v Uganda* [2018] UGSC 1

3.5.3 CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

Comments from the Review Team

- 1) A total of 16 copies of judgements were reviewed but for purposes of the scorecard we focussed on substantive judgements and not rulings.
- 2) There were inordinate delays in some cases such as *Captain Benjamin Ahimbisibwe v Attorney General* (Constitutional Petition-2011/44) filed in 2011 but decided in January 2020. *Center for Health, Human Rights and Development (CEHURD) & 3 Ors v Attorney General* (Constitutional Petition-2011/16) filed in 2011 was decided in August 2020.
- 3) In some notable decisions, the Constitutional Court played its role of interpreting the Constitution commendably. The following decisions deserve special mention:

Ayena Odongo v The Attorney General & Anor (Constitutional Petition-2017/30) (07 February 2020)

The petitioner, a member of the Uganda Law Society, an Advocate and a former member of Parliament filed this petition alleging violation of the human rights of judicial officers by being paid at a much lower rate in comparison to other government employees in terms of remuneration, which act is inconsistent with law and in contravention of the Constitution. Secondly, the petitioner alleged that Parliament failed to enact a law for the administration of the Judiciary, a failure that is inconsistent with or in contravention of the Constitution. The petitioner alleged that the process of subjecting the funding of the judiciary to the appropriation process by presenting the estimates for approval of Parliament in an Appropriation Bill is not the manner of funding envisaged by the Constitution and is unconstitutional. He asserted that the manner of funding of the judiciary is by charge on the Consolidated Fund under article 128 (5) of the Constitution. On the same point the petitioner is alleging that a withdrawal of funds can be made from the Consolidated Fund without an Appropriation Act or a Supplementary Appropriation Act because article 154 (1) of the Constitution permits withdrawals from the Consolidated Fund where the expenditure is charged by the Constitution. He alleged that as a consequence of the manner of funding of the Judiciary through estimates presented to finance and put before Parliament by the President for the enactment of an Appropriation Act for any financial year compromises the independence of the Judiciary and subjects the Judiciary to control by other arms of the State such as the Executive. The court dismissed the petition against the Parliamentary Commission for disclosing no cause of action because the Parliamentary Commission does not enact laws. Court held that the remuneration, salaries, allowances and recurrent expenditures of the judiciary are charged by the Constitution on the Consolidated Fund and do not form part of the estimates to be included in the annual Appropriation Bills. The Judiciary is only obliged to send its financial estimates of revenue and expenditure to the President for laying before Parliament without any review or amendment by the President though it may be accompanied by comments of the President as part of the proposed estimates of Government annually for each succeeding financial year. The practice of funding the Judiciary through an Appropriation Act is inconsistent with articles 128 (5), (6) and 154 (1) (a) of the Constitution. The Judiciary may, if it chooses, present its annual budget for administrative expenses in terms of article 128(5) and (6) of the Constitution in collaboration with the Ministry responsible for Finance to Parliament for approval in the same manner the Parliamentary Commission does without going through an Appropriation Bill and the procedure therefor.

Human Rights Network Uganda & 4 Ors v Attorney General (Constitutional Petition 56 of 2013) (26 March 2020)

The Petitioners challenged the constitutionality of various sections of the Public Order Management Act, 2013. In finding the provisions unconstitutional the court stated:

“The assumption that public meetings of a political nature, or social gatherings held by politicians, are more likely to cause a breach of the peace because they have not been authorized by police and should not be allowed to happen is not correct. Neither is the assumption that failure to notify police of an intended public meeting of a political nature is good enough excuse to violently disperse the same. The blanket prohibition on holding of public meetings that have no police permission or prior notification is simply unconstitutional and a violation of Article 29 of the Constitution which among others guarantees the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and demonstration.

I also take judicial notice of the fact that certain social gatherings, such as sports competitions between rival teams, music shows inter alia also occasionally cause a breach of the peace but the law enforcers do not react by prohibiting such competitions or games from taking place in the future. Besides, to do so would be unconstitutional. The refusal to extend the same favor to public gatherings of a political nature is simply a reflection of an unconstitutional animus by law enforcement against political activities.”

Recommendations

- 1) Increasing the number of justices available in the Court of Appeal to handle the backlog.
- 2) Complete eradication of backlog on constitutional matters

Award for Best Performing Justice of Constitutional Court

In terms of the number and quality of judgements, the deserving award is to Justice Kenneth Kakuru. Justice Kakuru’s judgments are properly articulated in terms of law and precedent and several of these judgments are of great jurisprudential value. In particular Justice Kakuru is commended for his firm and clear grasp of constitutional law which he articulates well in his judgments. As a result, they not only deal with the matter before him but are also of enduring value to any seeking to understand constitutional law.

3.5.4 HIGH COURT

Comments from the Review Team

- 1) A total of 103 copies of judgements were reviewed but for purposes of the scorecard we focussed on substantive judgements and not rulings.
- 2) Significantly, the speed with which decisions are handled appears to have been improved although a lot more is still left to be done. In *Namanya George & another v Makalagi Stephen* HCCS 237/2012 the decision was passed after 8 years. Although the defendant in this case was not prejudiced, 8 years is an unreasonably long time to hear and determine a case. In *Amelia Setai Kayhul v David Kayhul* Divorce Cause No. 123 of 2016. The decision was passed after 4 years. In *Galukande Kiganda v Kibirige George William* HCMA 261 of 2018 the matter took two years which is an inordinately long time to hear and determine an application for security of costs. In *Mivumbi Katale and 2others v Tamale Rose* HCCS 384 of 2008 the decision was passed after 12 years. 12 years is an unreasonably long time to hear and determine a case.
- 3) In some notable decisions, the High Court played its role as the first court of record commendably.

Dr. Stella Nyanzi v Uganda Criminal Appeal No. 0079 of 2019

Dr Stella Nyanzi was charged with the offence of Cyber Harassment contrary to section 24(1), (2) (a) of the Computer Misuse Act, 2011 and with the offence of Offensive Communications contrary to section 25 of the Computer Misuse Act, Act 2 of 2011. She was tried and at the end of the trial the lower trial court and found guilty of the offence of Cyber Harassment. The lower trial court held that the statements made in the posts found on the Facebook account of the Appellant were obscene, lewd and indecent on the basis on the Hicklin Test for obscenity as established by the English case *Regina v. Hicklin* [1868] LR 3, QB 360. The Appellant argued that the prosecution did not prove that she committed the offence using a device located in Uganda at the material time. Court held that the proof of the identity and the residency of the offending computer, program or data and the offender in relations to the committal of an offence as brought under the Computer Misuse Act is crucial before a court can purport to try a case brought under the said Act. Court held that the trial magistrate in the lower trial court did err in law and fact when she entertained the case against the appellant yet her court had no jurisdiction with the illegal assumption of jurisdiction renders the trial in the lower court a nullity.

Recommendations

While the appointment of more judges is commended, we recommend further increase in the number of High Court judges to manage the backlog.

All judges should submit their judgments on ULLI for them to be uploaded.

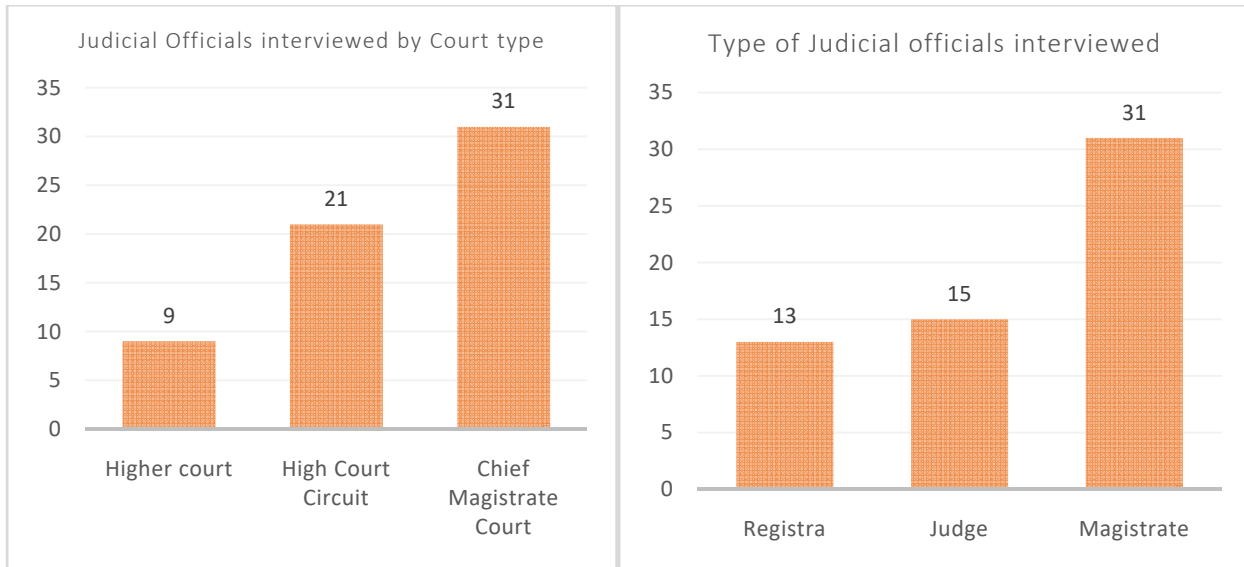
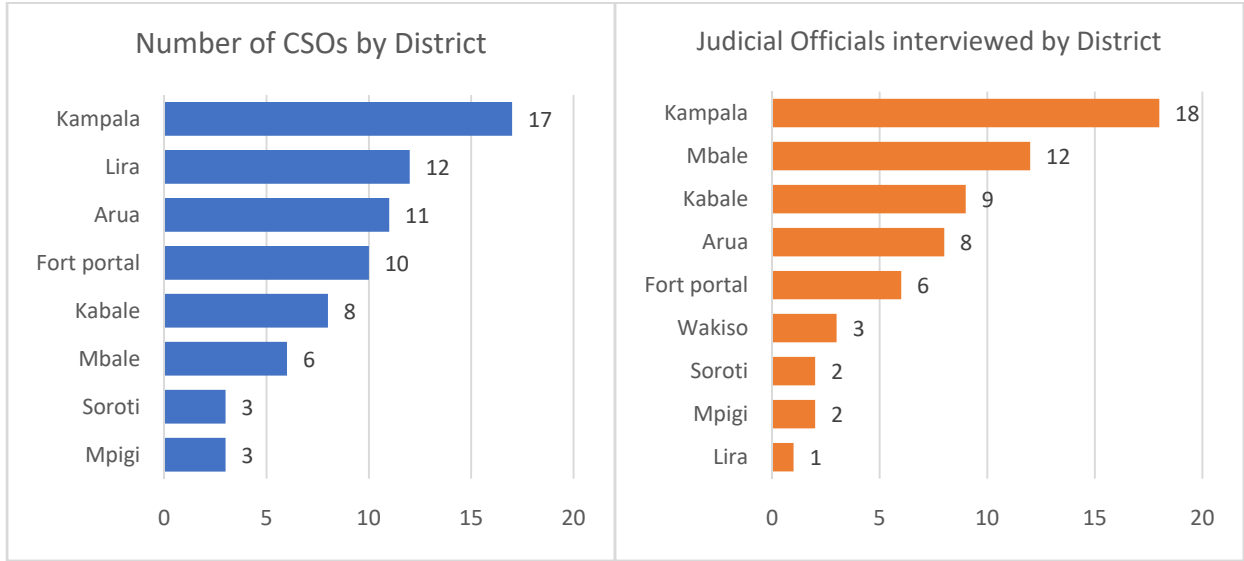
Consider anonymising certain parties in the published versions of sensitive matters such as divorce cases.

Award for Best Performing Judge of the High Court

In terms of the number and quality of judgements, the deserving award is to Justice Musa Ssekaana. Justice Ssekaana's judgments are properly articulated in terms of law and precedent and several of these judgments are of great jurisprudential value and reportable. In particular justice Ssekaana is commended by legal professionals for utilising the Covid-19 lockdown to write and deliver many judgements as directed by the Chief Justice.

3.6 Assessment of Leadership and Management of the Judiciary

The assessment also engaged CSO officials and Judicial officials to solicit their views on the state of leadership, management, processes, client needs, public trust and confidence, challenges and suggestions for improving the functionality of the Judicial system. Views were solicited through structured one on one interviews. The assessment team reached 70 CSO officials (see annexed) and 60 Judicial officials that included Registrars, Judges and Magistrates stationed in Higher courts, high courts and Chief Magistrate Courts



Assessment followed a 5-point scale where 5 points indicated excellent/ Exceptional performance, 3 points indicated moderate performance but can do better, 1 point indicated Low performance or rarely occurs and 0 point indicated that practice is not existence at all. Below are the views highlighted;

3.6.1 Court Leadership and Management

Judicial officials scored court leadership and management above average and only scored low the aspect of courts reviewing performance data and feedback on a regular basis. On the other hand, CSO officials scored the Judiciary largely moderate and need to do better on nearly all aspects of leadership and management. CSOs scored Judiciary very low specifically on aspects of courts measuring performance on a regular basis against set standards and targets.

Court Leadership and Management	CSO N=70	Judicial officials N=60
Court leaders demonstrate the core values of the court	3.4	4.4
Judicial staff have developed a culture consistent with standard court values	3.1	4.0
Courts set time and service delivery standards and targets for case management aiming to meet and exceed user expectations	2.9	4.0
Courts measure performance on are regular basis against set standards and targets	2.7	3.8
Courts review performance data and feedback on a regular basis	2.4	3.4
Courts use data and feedback to plan improvements in performance procedures and processes	3.0	4.1
Courts regularly provide information to court users and the community	3.4	4.5

3.6.2 Court5 Planning and Policies

Court planning and policies was assessed by the Judicial officials only. Judicial officials scored court planning and policies very good except for the aspect of court staff being involved in the review and planning processes – this was scored as moderate with a need to do better.

Court Planning and Policies	Judicial officials (N=60)
Courts have a strategic plan that identifies the court's values, targets and plans	4.4
Judges and court staff are involved in the court's review and planning processes	3.3
The judiciary and court have policies to support our values, targets and plans	4.4
The Judiciary monitors compliance of the policies	4.2

3.6.3 Human Resource Development

Human Resource Development within the Judiciary was assessed by the Judicial officials only. Judicial officials scored human resource development within the Judiciary as relatively good especially in aspects related to learning from each other and communicating with each other, as well as providing information to Judge with necessary information for decision making. On the other hand, HR aspects related to professional development programs, continuous professional education and training was scored as moderate with a need to do better.

Human Resource Development	Judicial officials N=60
The Judiciary have a professional development program for judges and court staff	3.8
The Judiciary provides continuing professional education including management training to our judges and court staff	3.7
Judges learn from, and communicate with, each other	4.6
Courts provide judges with the information necessary to make fair decisions	4.4
The Judiciary has identified the training needs of court staff	3.9
The Judiciary has in a place a training program that meets identified training	3.8

needs of court staff

3.6.4 Court Proceedings and Processes

Assessment of court proceedings and processes by Judicial officials was mixed. Judicial officials scored aspects related to effort to manage workload, file management and application of the law in decisions made as commendable. However, Judicial officials scored aspects related to timely workload management, regular review or processes and procedures and timeliness as moderate performance and need to do better. On the other hand, CSO officials scored the Judiciary largely moderate and need to do better on all aspects of proceedings and processes. CSOs scored Judiciary very low specifically on regular review of court processes and procedures.

Court Proceedings and Processes	CSO N=70	Judicial officials N=60
Courts manage the workload of judges and court staff so that cases are decided in a timely and quality manner	2.7	3.8
Cases are managed against established benchmarks of timely case processing	2.7	3.9
The role of judges and court staff are reviewed to ensure efficiency of processes	2.9	4.0
There is regularly review court processes and procedures	2.6	3.8
People are able to get their business with the court done in a reasonable time	2.7	3.6
There is effort to list cases and manage cases so as to minimize inconvenience and expense to court users	3.1	4.2
Court records and case files are complete, accurate, able to be retrieved quickly and maintained safely	3.0	4.2
Decisions by court are written clearly and accurately apply the law	3.8	4.5

3.6.5 Affordability of Court Services

Judicial officials scored aspects related to clear policies on court fees and resolving court proceedings timely so as to minimize costs for litigants as commendable. However, Judicial officials scored aspect of reviewing policies on fees to makes services affordable as moderate and need to be improved. On the other hand, CSO officials scored the Judiciary poor and requiring action on aspects of resolving court proceedings timely so as to minimize costs for litigants and reviewing policies on fees to makes services affordable.

Affordability Court Services	CSO N=70	Judicial officials N=60
Courts review policies on fees to ensure that court services are affordable	2.7	3.8
Judges and court staff ensure court proceedings are resolved in a timely manner to minimize costs to litigants	2.6	4.0
There is a clear and published policy on the charging, waiver or postponement of fees	3.0	4.0

From group discussions with court users, members of the public felt that the court fees are fairly okay but would be more inclusive if accessing Court services was completely free. It was noted that accessing lawyers is a barrier since most people cannot afford them. Long distances to Courts for some members of the public makes it expensive for them since they have to spend on transport. Some of the respondents noted that whereas Court fees are reasonable, bribes which

are usually demanded through or by Clerks in the name of Judicial staff makes court services expensive for most people.

3.6.6 Accessibility of Court Services

Judicial officials scored aspects related to accessibility of court services as commendable except for the aspect of providing support and access for People with Disabilities. This was scored as moderate and need to be improved. On the other hand, CSO officials scored the performance of the Judiciary largely moderate and need to do better on all aspects of accessibility of court services. CSOs also scored Judiciary very low specifically on the aspect of support and access for People with Disabilities.

Accessibility	CSO N=70	Judicial officials N=60
It is easy for people to find the relevant court room in which a hearing is taking place	3.6	4.3
Courts provide people with disabilities with support and easy access to the court and our services	2.4	3.3
Court hours of operation make it easy for users to get their business done	3.6	4.6
Court information Desk and portal is easy to negotiate, contains relevant information and is useful to users	3.2	4.0
Courts treat members of minority groups the same as everyone else	3.6	4.4
Courts provide information to assist litigants without representation	3.8	4.5

From group discussions with court users, majority noted that this depends on the distance a court user has to travel to get to the Court in their area. It was expressed that accessibility to Courts in rural areas is difficult. It was discussed that Courts are mostly accessible to people in urban areas near towns where the Courts are located leaving some people with high transport costs to meet. Some have to walk long distances to get to Courts.

3.6.7 Public Trust and Confidence

Judicial officials scored aspects related to public trust and confidence as commendable except for the aspects of publishing performance against standards as well as a high level of public trust and confidence in the fair administration of the Justice system. These were scored as moderate and require to be improved. On the other hand, CSO officials scored the performance of the Judiciary moderate and need to do better on all aspects of public trust and confident. CSOs scored Judiciary very low specifically on the aspects of publishing performance against standards as well as a high level of public trust and confidence in the fair administration of the Justice system.

Public Trust and Confidence	CSO N=70	Judicial officials N=60
Courts publish performance against time/service standards and other benchmarks	2.7	3.6
Courts respond promptly to requests for information from court users	3.1	4.3
Courts publish information on court procedures and our complaints policy	2.8	4.0
Courts publish details of services, fees and related court requirements	3.0	4.1
There is high level of public trust and confidence in the fair administration of justice in our courts	2.5	3.6

From the group discussions with court users, whereas some found Judicial officials professional at their work, other members described them as corrupt lacking transparency and integrity. It was reported that there is a lot of soliciting for bribes through clerks. This was attributed to low pay and poor working conditions. In addition, some felt that there is lack of independence and fairness most times for some cases especially the political one. Other members aired that obtaining justice seems to depend one's social and financial status, while many cases take very long to be completed, which they found unfair for those accused.

3.6.8 Meeting and Responding to Client's needs

Assessment of meeting client needs by Judicial officials was mixed. Judicial officials scored aspects related to soliciting feedback from court staff and users, treating them with respect, commitment to quality work and communicating clearly to defendants and their lawyers as commendable. However, Judicial officials scored their performance as moderate and require to be improved on as aspects related to using the feedback and providing sufficient courtrooms to process cases timely. On the other hand, CSO officials scored the performance of the Judiciary poor or moderate and need to do better on all aspects of meeting client's needs. CSOs scored Judiciary very low specifically on the aspects of soliciting feedback from court users and using it to improve services.

Client's needs	CSO N=70	Judicial officials N=60
Courts have mechanisms to solicit and respond to feedback from staff and court users in general	2.8	4.0
Courts use feedback on a regular basis (including surveys and dialogue session) to measure satisfaction of all court users	2.2	3.6
Courts use feedback on a regular basis to improve services to all court users including: court website users and the media; litigants, prosecutors and lawyers representing users; witnesses and court experts; and registry/office users.	2.4	3.6
Courts report publicly on changes implemented in response to the results of surveys/feedback	3.0	3.7
Courts communicate clearly to defendants and their lawyers	3.9	4.4
Courts listen to court users and treat them respect	3.8	4.6
Court staff and judges are committed to quality of work	3.4	4.4
There are sufficient courtrooms to permit the timely processing of cases	3.2	3.3

From the group discussions with court users, the assessment found mixed feelings about the attitude and behaviour of Judicial officials. Selected members of the public reported that some of the Judicial staff respond to the needs of those that want their services. This was the case in Kabale. On the other hand, majority of the participants in the discussions held in different regions for the country, reported that many of judicial staff are not empathetic at all and are hard to access unless one has money to get their attention.

3.6.9 Court User's satisfaction

This was scored by only CSO officials. CSO officials scored satisfaction of court users with the services by the Judiciary as poor or moderate and need to do better on all aspects.

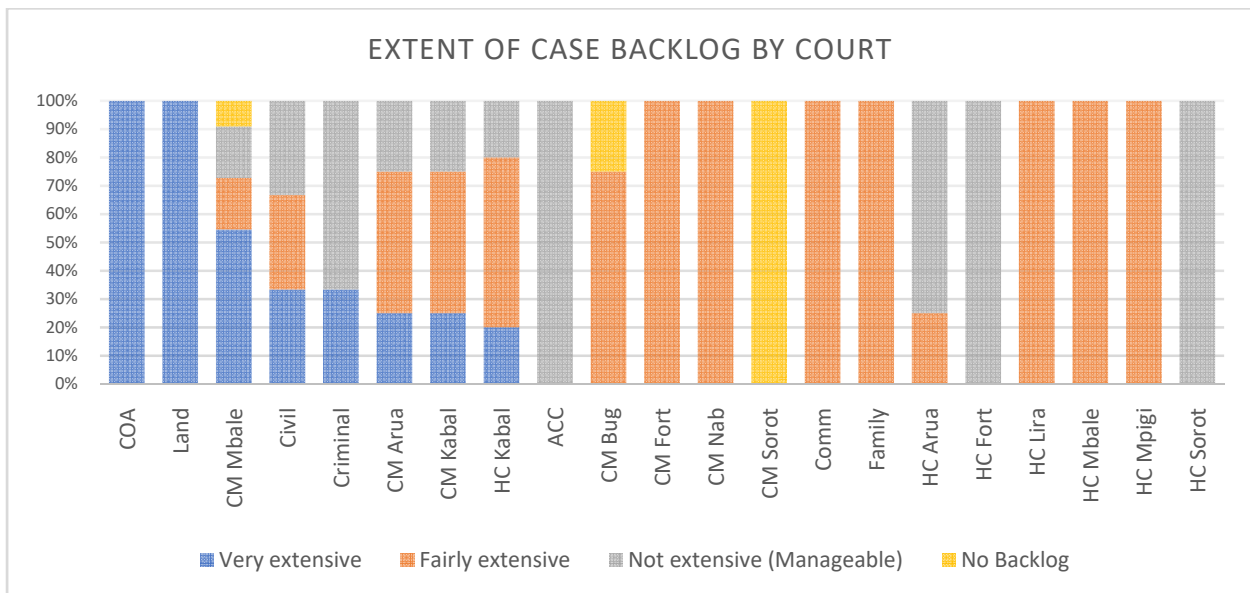
Court user's satisfaction	CSO (N=70)
Court's actions are fair and reasonable	3.3
There is a high level of court's administration of justice	3.3
There is high level of court users satisfaction with the court's services	2.7

Some members of the public that took part in group discussions assessed Judicial officials as always available for work and do their best to reduce on the case backlog despite it being overwhelming. On the other hand, most members felt that there is low commitment of Judicial officials especially at the lower levels. It was reported that there is a lot of delays in convening Court hearings (starting late), absenteeism without explanation and unnecessary case adjournments. It was also reported that some Judicial officials are only responsive if offered money. Further most members felt that cases take too long to be concluded. Whereas many think it could be attributed to too much backlog and understaffing, many felt that cases are adjourned unnecessarily, without giving reasons in some instances.

3.6.10 Case Backlog management

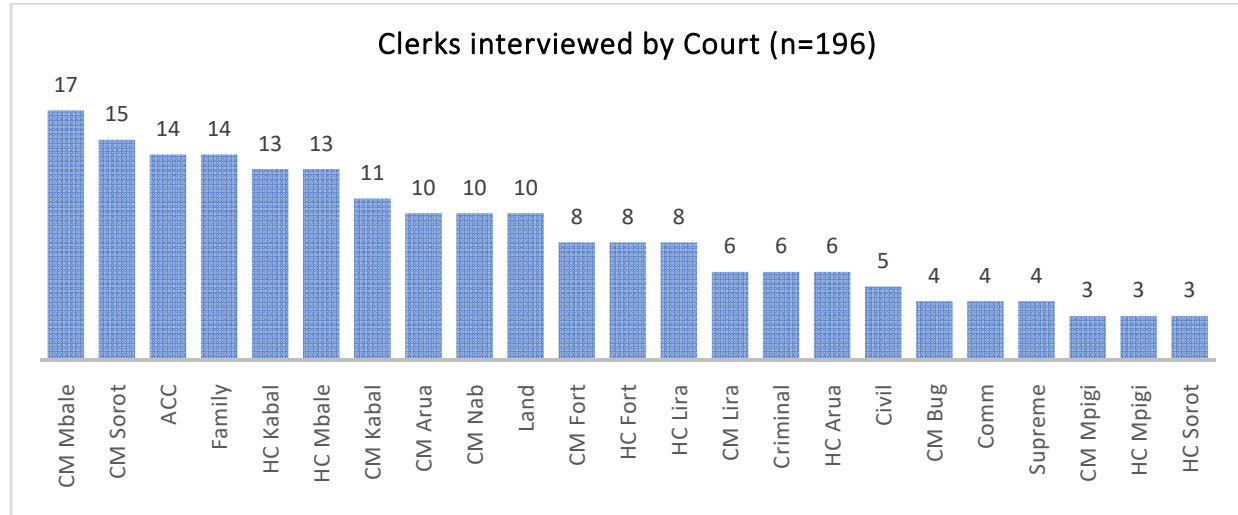
The assessment further examined the extent of case backlog at the courts visited.

- *Very Extensive case backlog:* Court of Appeal and Land Division were found with the most extensive case backlogs. These were followed by Chief Magistrates Court in Mbale, Civil Division, Criminal Division, Chief Magistrate courts in Arua and Kabale as well as High Court in Kabale.
- *Fairly Extensive case backlog:* Courts found with fairly extensive case backlog included Buganda Road Chief Magistrates Court, Chief Magistrates Courts in Fortportal, Nabweru, Family and Commercial Divisions, High Courts in Lira, Mbale and Mpigi.
- *Not extensive (manageable) case backlog:* The Anti-Corruption Court, High Courts in Fortportal and Soroti as well as in Arua were found with manageable case backlog.
- *No Case backlog:* Only Soroti Chief Magistrate was found with no case backlog.



3.7 Court Environment – Information, Staffing, Records Management and Tools

The assessment also engaged clerks to solicit their views on the access to information, staffing, records management and working tools. Below are the views highlighted.



3.7.1 Access to information by Court users

Most courts (86%) assessed reported to have an information desk at the premises. The courts that reported a lack of such desk included Magistrate court in Fort Portal, and High courts in Arua, Mpigi and Soroti. Just over half of the courts assessed reported to have displayed guidelines for court users and in a commonly used language. The Courts that reported a lack of displayed guidelines included Civil, Criminal, Arua, Mpigi and Soroti High courts, Arua, Fortportal and Soroti Magistrate Courts.

Indicator: Access to information by Court users	Overall	Commendable (70%+)	Low (41-69%)	Poor (0-40%)
Information desk available	86%	Supreme, COA, ACC, Civil, Land, Commercial, Criminal, Family, HC Fort, HC Kabale, HC Lira, HC Mbale, CM Arua, CM Bugand rd, CM Kabale, CM Lira, CM Mbale, CM Mpigi, CM Nabweru, CM Soroti		HC Arua, HC Mpigi, HC Soroti, CM Fort
Directions about services available	86%	Supreme, COA, ACC, Civil, Land, Commercial, Family, HC Kabale, HC Lira, HC Mbale, CM Arua, CM Bugand rd, CM Kabale, CM Lira, CM Mbale, CM Mpigi, CM Nabweru, CM Soroti, CM Fort	HC Fort, HC Mpigi,	Criminal, HC Arua, HC Soroti,
guidelines in local languages available	50%	Supreme, ACC, Commercial, Family, HC Lira, CM Bugand rd, CM Lira, CM Mpigi, CM Nabweru,	HC Mbale, CM Kabale, CM Mbale, CM Soroti,	COA, Civil, Land, Criminal, HC Arua, HC Fort, HC Kabale,

Indicator: Access to information by Court users	Overall	Commendable (70%+)	Low (41-69%)	Poor (0-40%)
				HC Mpigi, HC Soroti, CM Arua, CM Fort
Information on access files displayed	66%	Supreme, COA, ACC, Land, Commercial, Family, HC Fort, HC Lira, HC Mbale, CM Bugand rd, CM Kabale, CM Lira, CM Mbale, CM Nabweru,	Civil, HC Kabale, CM Fort, CM Mpigi,	Criminal, HC Arua, HC Mpigi, HC Soroti, CM Arua, CM Soroti,
Information on how bail and fees are paid is displayed	60%	ACC, Land, Family, HC Fort, HC Kabale, HC Lira, HC Mbale, CM Arua, CM Bugand rd, CM Kabale, CM Lira, CM Mbale, CM Mpigi, CM Nabweru,	Civil,	Supreme, COA, Commercial, Criminal, HC Arua, HC Mpigi, HC Soroti, CM Fort, CM Soroti,
Information on guidelines for court users is displayed	74%	Supreme, COA, ACC, Land, Commercial, Family, HC Fort, HC Kabale, HC Lira, HC Mbale, CM Bugand rd, CM Kabale, CM Lira, CM Mbale, CM Nabweru, CM Fort	CM Mpigi,	Civil, Criminal, HC Arua, HC Mpigi, HC Soroti, CM Arua, CM Soroti,

3.7.2 Staffing in Registrar’s Office

Nearly all (97%) the Courts that were assessed reported to always having staff in the registrar’s office when ever needed by the public. However, just over half of the Courts assessed, reported to have enough staff in the registrar’s office. The courts that reported inadequate court staff included High Courts in Arua, Kabale, Mbale, Mpigi, Soroti and Magistrate courts in Arua, Fort Portal, Kabale, Mpigi and Soroti. Just over half (54%) assessed reported to have a transcriber attached. The Courts that reported no transcriber attached included Court of Appeal, Civil, Family, high courts in Mbale and Mpigi, Magistrate courts in Arua, Fort Portal, Kabale, Mbale, Mpigi, Nabweru and Soroti.

Indicator: Staffing	Overall	Commendable (70%+)	Low (41-69%)	Poor (0-40%)
Registry staffs always available	97%	Supreme, COA, ACC, Civil, Land, Commercial, Criminal, Family, HC Fort, HC Kabale, HC Lira, HC Mbale, CM Bugand rd, CM Kabale, CM Lira, CM Mbale, CM Mpigi, CM Nabweru, CM Soroti	CM Arua,	
staffing level at the registry enough	54%	Supreme, COA, Land, Criminal, Family, HC Lira, CM Bugand rd, CM Kabale, CM Lira, CM Mbale, CM Nabweru,	ACC, Civil, Commercial, HC Mpigi,	HC Arua, HC Fort, HC Kabale, HC Mbale, HC Soroti, CM Arua, CM Fort, CM Mpigi, CM Soroti,
able to handle requests from	59%	COA, ACC, Civil, Land, Commercial, Criminal, Family, HC Fort, HC Lira,	Supreme, CM Kabale,	HC Arua, HC Kabale,

Indicator: Staffing	Overall	Commendable (70%+)	Low (41-69%)	Poor (0-40%)
several court users at once		HC Mbale, CM Lira, CM Mbale, CM Nabweru,		HC Mpigi, HC Soroti, CM Arua, CM Bugand rd, CM Fort, CM Mpigi, CM Soroti,
have a transcriber attached	54%	Supreme, ACC, Land, Commercial, Criminal, HC Fort, HC Kabale, HC Lira, HC Arua, HC Soroti, CM Bugand rd, CM Lira,		COA, Civil, Family, HC Mbale, HC Mpigi, CM Arua, CM Fort, CM Kabale, CM Mbale, CM Mpigi, CM Nabweru, CM Soroti,

3.7.3 Records Management and Court Users' awareness

Ease of locating files when needed by Court uses was commendable. A notable proportion (28%) of Courts reported that its difficult to locate files when needed. The Courts included Civil, Family, and Magistrate court in Kabale. Similar to locating files, ease of accessing files by court users was also moderate. Just about half of the courts assessed think court users are aware of procedures and conditions to access files as well how to pay for bails and other court fees.

Indicator: Records Management	Overall	Commendable (70%+)	Low (41-69%)	Poor (0-40%)
files easily found	85%	Supreme, COA, ACC, Civil, Land, Commercial, Criminal, Family, HC Fort, HC Lira, HC Soroti, CM Arua, CM Kabale, CM Lira, CM Mbale, CM Mpigi, CM Soroti, CM Fort	HC Arua, HC Kabale, HC Mbale, CM Bugand rd,	HC Mpigi, CM Nabweru,
Files Easily accessible	72%	Supreme, COA, ACC, Commercial, HC Fort, HC Lira, HC Mbale, HC Mpigi, HC Soroti, CM Arua, CM Bugand rd, CM Mbale, CM Fort	Land, Criminal, HC Arua, HC Kabale, CM Lira, CM Mpigi, CM Nabweru, CM Soroti,	Civil, Family, CM Kabale,
court users are aware of the procedures and conditions to access these files	54%	COA, ACC, Land, Family, HC Fort, HC Lira, CM Arua, CM Bugand rd, CM Kabale, CM Lira, CM Mbale, CM Fort	HC Mbale, CM Mpigi,	Supreme, Civil, Commercial, Criminal, HC Arua, HC Kabale, HC Mpigi, HC Soroti, CM Nabweru, CM Soroti,
court users are aware of how bails and fees are paid	49%	COA, ACC, Family, HC Fort, HC Lira, CM Arua, CM Bugand rd, CM Kabale, CM Lira, CM Mbale	CM Fort, CM Mpigi,	Supreme, Civil, Land, Commercial, Criminal, HC Arua, HC Kabale, HC Mbale, HC Mpigi, HC Soroti, CM

Indicator: Records Management	Overall	Commendable (70%+)	Low (41-69%)	Poor (0-40%)
				Nabweru, CM Soroti,

3.7.4 Facilitation of Courts (Court Documents and Equipment)

Less than half (42%) of the courts assessed reported to have legal materials stocked at the court. The Courts that reported significant gaps included Civil, Commercial, Family, High courts in Arua, Fort Portal, Kabale, Mpigi and Soroti, Magistrate courts in Fortportal, Mpigi, Nabweru and Soroti. Nearly all courts were found without a computer, printer and photo copier except for Arua High Court and Mpigi Magistrate Court. Just over half (61%) of the assessed courts were found with a voice recorder. Overall, courts in Arua, Mpigi were found the least equipped as well as Magistrate courts in Fort Portal, Nabweru and Soroti.

Indicator: Facilitation of Courts	Overall	Commendable (70%+)	Low (41-69%)	Poor (0-40%)
well stocked with legal materials	42%	Supreme, COA, ACC, Criminal, HC Lira,	Land, HC Mbale, CM Arua, CM Bugand rd, CM Kabale, CM Lira, CM Mbale,	Civil, Commercial, Family, HC Arua, HC Fort, HC Kabale, HC Mpigi, HC Soroti, CM Fort, CM Mpigi, CM Nabweru, CM Soroti, HC Arua,
Computer available and functional	96%	Supreme, COA, ACC, Civil, Land, Commercial, Criminal, Family, HC Fort, HC Kabale, HC Lira, HC Mbale, HC Mpigi, HC Soroti, CM Arua, CM Bugand rd, CM Kabale, CM Lira, CM Mbale, CM Mpigi, CM Nabweru, CM Soroti, CM Fort		
Printer available and functional	94%	Supreme, COA, ACC, Civil, Land, Commercial, Criminal, Family, HC Fort, HC Kabale, HC Lira, HC Mbale, HC Mpigi, HC Soroti, CM Arua, CM Bugand rd, CM Kabale, CM Lira, CM Mbale, CM Nabweru, CM Soroti, CM Fort	HC Arua,	CM Mpigi,
Photo copier available and functional	70%	Supreme, COA, ACC, Civil, Land, Commercial, Criminal, Family, HC Fort, , HC Lira, HC Mbale, , HC Soroti, CM Kabale, CM Lira, CM Nabweru, CM Soroti,	HC Arua,	HC Kabale, HC Mpigi, CM Arua, CM Bugand rd, CM Fort, CM Mbale, CM Mpigi,
Voice recorder available and functional	61%	Supreme, COA, ACC, Land, Commercial, Criminal, Family, HC Fort, HC Kabale, HC Lira, HC Mbale, HC Soroti, CM Bugand rd, CM Lira,		Civil, HC Arua, HC Mpigi, CM Arua, CM Kabale, CM Fort, CM Mbale, CM Mpigi, CM Nabweru, CM Soroti,

3.8 Major Challenges Affecting Performance and Reputation of the Judicial Staff and System in Uganda and possible recommendations

Challenges	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor remuneration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase salaries, transport facilitation and allowances for Judicial Officers Timely payments Increase funding Equal infrastructural benefits for upcountry stations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fear of Judicial officials among litigants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitize the public about court processes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fraudsters that use the names of Judicial staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide IDs for court staff Sensitize the public about court processes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under staffing Transfer of Judicial officials time to time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase staffing especially Judges and registrars
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate court space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of court facilities Building Court Infrastructure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corruption and bribery instances involving judicial officials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The police should arrest officers involved in such acts of corruption.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High workload 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce LC1 courts and G.2 courts so as to handle minor cases and have them settled quickly and reduce workload and case backlogs Embrace other methods such as plea bargaining Putting up courts at village level and explore ADR mechanisms Cases from other districts should be handled from the respective districts of origin
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Language barrier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post judicial officers in areas where they understand the language Recruit interpreters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor file management and storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Computerization of the filing system Adopt use of technology
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor communication and coordination between courts, advocates, magistrates and Judges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt use of technology Improve communication with other court users especially with lawyers, prison officers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political interference in court cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judicial officers must be weary of this perception
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate or lack of required equipment such as computers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt use of technology
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor attitude and customer care by clerks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refresher trainings for all court and judicial staff
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unnecessary adjournments of cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict supervision on the court processes and case backlog basically to curb the unnecessary adjournments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discrimination of service provision based on social status and financial incentives offered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitize the public about court processes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low public awareness about court processes and proceedings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitize the public about court processes The Courts should have displays to communicate to the people around courts new information and changes



4.0 Conclusion and Recommendation

4.1 Conclusions

The assessment is not without limitation. Though representative, the assessment does not cover all Courts in Uganda. Not all Judges and Magistrates are scored by both the Legal Professionals and Litigants. The overall scores presented in the report are computed only among Judicial Officials that are scored by both groups. Not all Judges and Magistrates are observed. The numbers of times observed also vary for each Judge and Magistrate.

Performance

Higher Courts – Litigants and Legal Professionals combined scores: The Supreme Court scored a generally commendable performance score between 70-79%. Court of Appeal scored fairly between 60-69%.

High Courts – Litigants and Legal Professionals combined scores: Overall, similar to 2019 score card, no High Court scored above 80% (very good or exceptional): Two (2) of the 14 courts assessed scored a good performance 70-79 assessment score. Six (6) High Courts scored fair (60-69%) and low (50-59%) – the lowest overall.

Magistrates' Courts – Litigants and Legal Professionals combined scores: Overall, no Magistrates' Court scored good or exceptional over 69%: Majority of the Magistrates' Courts assessed scored a fair assessment score between 60-69%. Two (2) Magistrates' Courts scored low (50-59%) and 1) CM Court had a score that can be considered poor (below 50%) – the lowest overall.

Observation Scores: Overall, Judicial Officials scored commendably on aspects relating to being ready and prepared, presiding over with efficiency and capacity as well as being non-discriminative. On the other hand, Judicial Officials scored significantly low on the aspect of explaining reasons for delay or convening Court late. This was mostly the case for Court of Appeal, Land and Criminal Divisions, as well as regional High Courts.

Assessment of leadership and management of the Judiciary by Judicial officials and CSOs:

Judicial officials scored most of the aspects commendable and a few moderate with a need to do better. On the other hand, CSO officials scored most of the aspects poor and a few aspects of the Judiciary leadership and management moderate and need to do better. Judicial officials scored their performance as moderate and require to be improved on as aspects related to using the feedback, processing cases timely and managing workload, providing support and access for People with Disabilities, professional development programs and continuous education and training, reviewing performance data and feedback on a regular basis. CSOs scored Judiciary very low specifically on aspects of courts measuring performance on a regular basis against set standards and targets, regular review of court processes and procedures, resolving court proceedings timely, accessibility for all, publishing performance against standards, public trust and confidence in the fair administration of the Justice system and soliciting feedback from court users and using it to improve services.

4.2 Recommendations to address challenges

- Increase staffing of the Judicial Officers. The Judicial Service Commission should be facilitated to carry out recruitment of more Judicial Officials and support staff. With the Administration of the Judiciary Act 2020 now in force, we hope this will be possible.

- Capacities building for Judicial Officers especially specialised trainings for officers of particular courts like the Anti-Corruption Court. This was also cited for cases related to mental health.
- Improve remuneration and facilitation. The Government of Uganda should urgently address the issue of underfunding to the judiciary.
- There is need to improve availability of basic facilities for court users during court sessions including Person with Disability.
- Close monitoring and evaluation of Judicial staff. This is recommended to improve attitude and commitment to work among Judicial Officers.
- There is a need to frequently transfer Clerks and other support staff to eliminate the cases of solicitation of bribes in the name of Judicial Officials.

4.3 Recommendations on Quality of Judgments

Supreme Court

- The Supreme Court Justices should always strive to write individual judgements. Each Judge providing the reasons for judgement will always give clarity to the thoughts of a particular Judge. The main purpose of writing individual judgements is that it opens room for scholarly debate on legal issues which leads to further development of the law in general.
- Being the precedent setting Court, the Supreme Court should clarify the law to the fullest extent possible to avoid. In some instances the Court went a step further in expanding the law to the fullest extent possible.

Court of Appeal

- The Court of Appeal Justices should always strive to write individual judgements. Each Judge providing the reasons for judgement will always give clarity to the thoughts of a particular Judge. The main purpose of writing individual judgements is that it opens room for scholarly debate on legal issues which leads to further development of the law in general.
- Being a precedent setting Court to the High Court and magistrate courts, the Court of Appeal should clarify the law to the fullest extent possible to avoid any inconsistent application of the law. To that end detailed well-reasoned judgments should be followed by a brief summary of the position taken by the court.
- The habit of reproducing pleadings in judgments ought to be abandoned unless this is particularly necessary. In some cases clearly irrelevant parts of the pleadings are reproduced extensively and yet these do not add any real value to the judgment.

Constitutional Courts

- *The number of justices available in the Court of Appeal should be increased to handle the backlog*

High Courts

- While the appointment of more judges is commended, we recommend further increase in the number of High Court judges to manage the backlog.
- All judges should submit their judgments on ULII for them to be uploaded.
- Consider anonymising certain parties in the published versions of sensitive matters such as divorce cases.

Annex 1: Combined Court Scores by Litigants and Legal Professionals

Combined Court Scores by Litigants and Legal Professionals

	Total			Impartiality			Certainty			Professionalism			Behavior and attitude			Communication			Fairness		
	Litigants	LP	Total	Litigants	LP	Total	Litigants	LP	Total	Litigants	LP	Total	Litigants	LP	Total	Litigants	LP	Total	Litigants	LP	Total
Total	62	63	62	18	20	19	3	3	3	6	6	6	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	28	16
Court & Location																					
Supreme	78	77	77	23	24	23	4	4	4	8	8	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	35	34	34
COA	55	69	62	18	23	21	2	3	3	6	7	6	3	4	3	3	4	3	23	28	26
Land	75	76	76	22	24	23	3	3	3	8	8	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	35	35	35
Commercial	63	66	64	18	18	18	3	3	3	7	7	7	3	3	3	4	4	4	29	31	30
Criminal	62	70	66	18	22	20	3	3	3	6	7	7	3	3	3	3	4	4	29	30	30
Family	57	60	59	18	19	18	3	3	3	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	25	26	26
ACC	78	80	79	24	24	24	4	4	4	8	8	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	35	36	35
Civil	57	52	55	17	17	17	3	2	2	5	5	5	3	2	3	3	3	3	26	23	25
HC Arua	69	48	59	20	15	17	3	2	3	7	5	6	3	2	3	4	3	3	33	21	27
HC Fort	65	66	66	20	21	21	3	3	3	7	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	29	29	29
HC Kabale	66	61	63	18	20	19	3	3	3	8	7	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	33	26	30
HC Lira	48	58	53	14	18	16	2	3	3	5	6	5	2	3	3	2	3	3	21	25	23
HC Mbale	53	56	54	14	18	16	2	2	2	5	5	5	2	2	2	3	3	3	26	26	26
HC Mpigi	57	63	60	16	20	18	3	3	3	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	26	28	27
HC Sorot	59	59	59	17	21	19	2	2	2	6	7	6	3	2	2	3	3	3	28	24	26
CM Buganda Rd	58	62	60	18	20	19	3	3	3	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	26	27	27
CM Nabweru	56	62	59	17	19	18	3	3	3	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	26	28	27
CM Arua	78	61	69	24	20	22	3	3	3	8	6	7	4	3	3	4	3	4	35	27	31
CM Fort	63	71	67	19	22	20	3	3	3	6	7	6	3	3	3	3	4	4	29	31	30
CM Kabale	51	57	54	15	17	16	2	3	2	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	23	26	25
CM Lira	46	54	50	14	17	16	2	3	2	5	5	5	2	3	3	2	3	3	21	24	22
CM Mbale	59	64	62	18	19	19	3	3	3	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	26	29	28
CM Mpigi	64	61	62	20	20	20	3	3	3	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	28	26	27
CM Sorot	61	63	62	18	20	19	2	3	2	6	7	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	29	28	29

Annex 2: CSOs that Participated

No	Name of organization	Type	Scope of Work	Location
1	FIDA(U) Arua Branch	NGO	Legal Aid clinic to women, children and vulnerable men.	Arua
2	Uganda Law society	NGO	Provides legal aid services, Nationals and Refugees.	Arua
3	FIDA UGANDA(ARUA BRANCH)	NGO	Legal Aid Clinic that handles legal matters of vulnerable women, children and Men.	Arua
4	Legal Aid project/Uganda Law Society	NGO	Offers probono services to the indigents, represent refugees in courts of law in the areas where there is DRC and IRC. Also host communities, represent juveniles in court.	Arua
5	Uganda Law society	NGO	Legal work	Arua
6	Uganda Law society	NGO	Legal	Arua
7	FIDA UGANDA	NGO	Legal representation	Arua
8	ULS	NGO	Access to justice for indigents	Arua
9	UNHCR	NGO	Legal, humanitarian, pyhscio social support, among others	Arua
10	Uganda Law society	NGO	Legal aid service provision	Arua
11	Danish Refugee Council	NGO	Legal representation of refugees	Arua
12	J4C (justice for children)	NGO	Fight for children's rights	Fort portal
13	Tweryaneho Listener's Club	NGO	Fights for human rights in Rwenzori region	Fort portal
14	Legal Aid Clinic,LDC	NGO	Offers legal aid services to the indigents.	Fort portal
15	Compassion International	FBO	Charitable organization	Fort portal
16	Baylor Uganda, Kabarole	NGO		Fort portal
17	International Justice Mission	NGO	Sexual violence and domestic violence related cases	Fort portal
18	Busongora Women's Platform for Justice.	NGO	Advocates for women and their rights.	Fort portal
19	Rwenzori Anti Corruption Coalition	NGO	Fight corruption	Fort portal
20	Baptist Church.	FBO	Christian education	Fort portal
21	Marikom Investment Limited	Financial Institution	Giving out loans to people with interests.	Fort portal
22	Uganda Law Society	NGO	Provision of legal aid and proponal services	Kabale
23	Refugee Law Project	NGO	Court	Kabale
24	Legal Aid of the Uganda Law Society	NGO	Social Justice, Land Justice	Kabale
25	Uganda Law Society	NGO	Provision of legal aid and proposal services	Kabale
26	FIDA	NGO	Gender and Justice	Kabale
27	Legal Aid of The Uganda Law Society	NGO	Litigation, Meditation and sensitization.	Kabale
28	MIFUMI	NGO	Fighting Gender Based Violence in Mbarara district and surrounding	Kabale

No	Name of organization	Type	Scope of Work	Location
			districts.	
29	MIFUMI	NGO	Fighting Genderbased Violence in Mbarara district and surrounding districts	Kabale
30	Center for Electoral Justice and Research	NGO	Main focus access to electoral justice	Kampala
31	African Prisons Organization - Justice Defenders	NGO	Access to Justice and legal education in prisons	Kampala
32	PILAC - Public Interest Law Clinic Makerere University	Legal aid clinic	Legal aid, legal counseling, court representation, outreach in Kampala, Wakiso and Mubende	Kampala
33	Center for Food and Adequate Living Rights (CEFROHT).	NGO	The Center for Food and Adequate Living Rights (CEFROHT), is a human rights not-for-profit organisation whose mission is to promote social justice in food systems and health, through the use of legal tools such as strategic litigation, Community Legal empowerment, Legal and policy advocacy to advance the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being in East Africa.	Kampala
34	REACH A HAND UGANDA	NGO	Protecting women and children rights,educating and sensitising them about life choices,sex education,career choices etc	Kampala
35	The Uganda Network on Law, Ethics & HIV/ AIDs	NGO	Our scope mainly Focuses on gender justice, health and HIV/AIDs	Kampala
36	Muslim Centre for Justice and Law	FBO	Legal based	Kampala
37	Muslim Centre for justice and Law	FBO	Legal based	Kampala
38	Ldc Legal Aid Clinic	Government	Legal aid service provision Teaching bar course students	Kampala
39	Partners for Equal Justice Uganda	NGO	Legal aid provosion to the indigent and varunable	Kampala
40	Platform for labor action	NGO	Labor related matters	Kampala
41	Legal Aid service providers Network	NGO	Provide legal aid	Kampala
42	Women of Uganda Network	NGO	Promoting the use of ICTs to promote suitainable development among women.	Kampala
43	Straight Talk Foundation	NGO	Design and managment of health and development of communication programs.	Kampala
44	FIDA	NGO	-Promoting social-economic rights and justice for women and children ad benefecieries	Kampala
45	Center for Law and Peace (CLAP - Uganda)	NGO	Legal Aid	Kampala
46	Centre for legal aid	NGO	Legal aid	Kampala
47	ADINA Foundation	CBO	Human Rights	Lira
48	Lira NGO Forum	NGO	Governance and accountability	Lira

No	Name of organization	Type	Scope of Work	Location
49	Children of the Nation (COTN)	FBO	Primary, Secondary School and Orphanage.	Lira
50	Ayinet Uganda	NGO	Health and community work	Lira
51	Community Affairs Network	NGO	Livelihood, Governance and Accountability	Lira
52	Adina foundation Uganda	NGO	Human Rights, Governance and Accountability	Lira
53	Plan international Lira	NGO	WASH, Livelihood	Lira
54	Children of Peace Uganda	NGO	Helps the vulnerable children with a focus on Street Children.	Lira
55	Center for Children in Vounurable Situations (CCVS)	NGO	Consulting, Child health care, WASH	Lira
56	Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC)	NGO	Human rights activists	Lira
57	CLASS-Amugu	NGO	Governance, GBV and WASH	Lira
58	Farm Africa	NGO	Agricultural Inputs and Farmers trading	Lira
59	Justice Centres Uganda	NGO	Restore hope of victims, promote justice and fairness	Mbale
60	Human Rights Initiative	NGO	Promoting Human rights,justice	Mbale
61	Human Rights Defenders	NGO	Human rights	Mbale
62	FIDA UGANDA	NGO	Legal Counselling & Aid guidance Advocacy	Mbale
63	Justice law centre	NGO		Mbale
64	Human Rights Defenders	NGO	Human rights	Mbale
65	Partners for equal justice Uganda	NGO	Legal provision to thr indigent and varunable	Mpigi
66	Christian law asocation	NGO	Legal	Mpigi
67	Justice centre uganda	NGO	NGO	Mpigi
68	Otee Associated advocates	NGO	Director- Legal assistants - Clerk - Secretary / Office Administrator.	Soroti
69	Legal Aid Project of the Uganda law society	NGO	Teso sub region	Soroti
70	Teso Religious Leaders	FBO	Teso region leaders Effort for peace	Soroti

Annex 3: List of Judges and Magistrates scored by Legal professionals and Litigants

Table 30: Justices for Supreme Court

Name
HON. JUSTICE ALFONSE OWINY-DOLLO (CHIEF JUSTICE)
HON. LADY JUSTICE ESTHER KISAAKYE KITIMBO
HON. JUSTICE EZEKIEL MUHANGUZI
HON. LADY JUSTICE FAITH ESSY MWONDHA
HON. LADY JUSTICE LILLIAN TIBATEMWA EKILIKUBINZA
HON. JUSTICE MICHAEL CHIBITA
HON. JUSTICE PAUL KAHAIKALE MUGAMBA
HON. LADY JUSTICE STELLA ARACH AMOKO
HON. JUSTICE ELDARD MWAGUSYA
HON. JUSTICE RUBBY OPIO AWERI
HON. LADY JUSTICE FAITH ESSY MWONDHA

Table 31a: Justices for Court of Appeal

Name
HON. JUSTICE RICHARD BUTEERA (DEPUTY CHIEF JUSTICE)
HON. JUSTICE CHRISTOPHER MANDRAMA
HON. JUSTICE HENRY TWINOMUHWEZI
HON. JUSTICE KENNETH KAKURU
HON. JUSTICE FEDRICK MARTIN STEPHEN EGONDA-NTENDE
HON. JUSTICE ELIZABETH MUSOKE
HON. JUSTICE CHEBORION BARISHAKI
HON. JUSTICE HELLEN ABURA OBUWA
HON. JUSTICE KIRYABWIRE GEOFFREY
HON. JUSTICE STEPHEN MUSOTA
HON. JUSTICE KIBEEDI MUZAMIRU MUTANGALA
HON. JUSTICE IRENE MULAYAGONJA
HON. JUSTICE MONICA KALYEGIRA MUGENYI
HON. JUSTICE CHRISTOPHER GASHIRABAKE
HON. JUSTICE REMEY KASULE

Table 32: Judges for High Courts

Name	Court
HON. JUSTICE AJIJI ALEX MACKAY	HC LIRA
HON. JUSTICE ALEXANDRA NKONGE	LAND
HON. JUSTICE ANTHONY OYUKO	CRIMINAL

Name	Court
HON. JUSTICEASIIMWE TADEO	HC MBARARA
HON. JUSTICEBAGUMA EMMANUEL	CIVIL
HON. JUSTICEBONIFACE WAMALA	COMMERCIAL
HON. JUSTICECORNELIA KAKOOZA	LAND
HON. JUSTICEDAVID K WANGUTUSI	COMMERCIAL
HON. JUSTICEDAVID MATOVU	FAMILY
HON. JUSTICEDUNCAN GASWAGA	COMMERCIAL
HON. LADY JUSTICE ELIZABETH JANE ALIFIDZA	HC KABAROLE
HON. JUSTICEGIDUDU LAWRENCE	ACC
HON. JUSTICEHENRY KAWESA	LAND
HON. JUSTICEHENRY P ADONYO	COMMERCIAL
HON. LADY JUSTICE JANE OKUO	ACC
HON. LADY JUSTICE JESSE BYARUHANGA	HC MBALE
HON. JUSTICEJOSEPH MULANGIRA	FAMILY
HON. LADY JUSTICE JOYCE KAVUMA	HC MBARARA
HON. JUSTICEKEITIRIMA JOHN EUDES	LAND
HON. LADY JUSTICE KETRA KANTUNGUKA	FAMILY
HON. LADY JUSTICE KOBUSIGYE IMMACULATE	HC MBARARA
HON. LADY JUSTICE LYDIA MUGAMBE	CRIMINAL
HON. LADY JUSTICE MARGARET TIBULYA	ACC
HON. JUSTICEMUGABO VINCENT EMMY	HC KABAROLE
HON. JUSTICEMUSA SSEKANA	CIVIL
HON. JUSTICEMUSAALA MUSENE	HC SOROTI
HON. LADY JUSTICE NAMUNDI GODFREY	HC MBALE
HON. JUSTICEODOKI PHILIP	HC MPIGI
HON. LADY JUSTICE OLIVE KAZAARWE	LAND
HON. JUSTICERICHARD WEJULI WABWIRE	COMMERCIAL
HON. JUSTICESENOGA ANGLIN	CRIMINAL
HON. JUSTICESERUNKUMA ISSA	HC ARUA
HON. JUSTICESTEPHEN MUBIRU	COMMERCIAL
HON. LADY JUSTICE SUSAN ABINYO	COMMERCIAL
HON. LADY JUSTICE SUSAN OKALANY	HC FAMILY
HON. LADY JUSTICE VICTORIA N.KATAMBA	HC ARUA

Table 33: Magistrates

Name	Court
HW ACHOK ABRAHAM	CM NABWERU
HW ADELO SUSAN	CM LIRA
HW ADIRU IGGA	CM LIRA
HW ADONG SUSAN	CM ARUA

Name	Court
HW AMOKO PATRICIA	CM NABWERU
HW AMONO MONICA	CM SOROTI
HW ANDREW KATUREBUCHI	CM MBALE
HW MWESIGWA DAN	CM KABAROLE
HW AYO MIRIAM OKELLO	CM BUGANDA RD
HW BARORE JULIUS KYAKA	CM KABALE
HW DANIEL LUBOWA	CM ARUA
HW EPOBU DANIEL	CM MBALE
HW ISAAC RUKUNDO	CM KABALE
HW KAGGWA JOHN FRANCIS	CM KABAROLE
HW KAMASANYU GLADYS	CM BUGANDA ROAD
HW KAVUMA MUGGAGA	CM KABALE
HW KEDI PAUL	CM ARUA
HW MANGENI MARION	CM BUGANDA ROAD
HW NAMUSOBYA MUTEBI	ACC
HW PAMELLA LUMUNU OCAYA	ACC
HW MUKOYA MAUREEN	CM MPIGI
HW NABASSA RUTH	CM MPIGI
HW NAPIYO AGNES	CM SOROTI
HW NVANUNGI SYLVIA	CM SOROTI
HW SANYU MUKASA	CM BUGANDA ROAD
HW SATIYA CHEMONGESI	CM MBALE
HW STELLA MARIS AMABIUS ODONGO	CM BUGANDA
HW WATYEKERE GEORGE	CM SOROTI
HW ZAKO DORCUS	CM MBALE

Annex 4: List of Judgments Reviewed

Supreme Court Judgement reviewed

CRIMINAL APPEALS

NO.	CASE	TOTAL SCORE (%)
1.	<i>Bireete Sarah v Uganda</i> Criminal Appeal No. 08 of 2016 Coram: Kisaakye; Mwangusya; Opio-Aweri; Tibatemwa-Ekirikubinza; Mugamba; JJSC-Kisaakye JSC Dissenting	87
2.	<i>Bwarenga Adonia v Uganda</i> (Criminal Appeal No 45 of 2016/) (07 August 2020)Coram: Arach-Amoko; Opio-Aweri;Mwondha; Mugamba, Buteera JJ.SC	89
3.	<i>Kidega Joseph and Another v Uganda</i> (Criminal Appeal-2019/) (26 August 2020)Coram: Arach-Amoko; Mwondha; Mugamba; Buteera; Chibita JJ.SC	88
4.	<i>Kigoye Francis v Uganda</i> (Criminal Appeal-2019/) (24 July 2020)Coram: Katureebe CJ; Arach-Amoko;Tibatemwa-Ekirikubinza; Mugamba; Chibita J.J.S.C.	86
5.	<i>Kyabire Patrick & Others v Uganda</i> Criminal Appeal No. 62 of 2018 Coram: Kisaakye; Arach-Amoko; Mwangusya; Opio-Aweri; Buteera, JJSC	82
6.	<i>Matsiko Edward v Uganda</i> (Criminal Appeal-2016/) (03 July 2020) Coram: Arach-Amoko; Mwondha; Mugamba; Buteera, Chibita; JJSC	86
7.	<i>Nashimolo Paul Kibolo v Uganda</i> , Criminal Appeal No. 46 of 2017 Coram: Katureebe CJ; Kisaakye JSC; Arach-Amoko JSC; Tibatemwa-Ekirikubinza JSC; Chibita JSC	86
8.	<i>Nsabimana v Uganda</i> (Criminal Appeal-2017/12) (06 October 2020)Coram: Kisaakye; Arach-Amoko; Mugamba; Buteera; Chibita JJ.SC	83
9.	<i>Sowedi Serinyina v Uganda</i> Criminal Appeal No. 1 of 2017 Coram: Kisaakye; Arach-Amoko; Mwangusya; Opio Aweri; Buteera JJ. S.C.	86
10.	<i>Sumbu Jean Louis v Uganda</i> (Criminal Appeal No 17 of 2019/) (10 July 2020)Coram: Katureebe;Arach-Amoko; Mugamba; Buteera; Chibita JJ. S.C.	87
11.	<i>Wandubire Clement v Uganda</i> (Criminal Appeal-2017/) (08 May 2020)Coram: Kisaakye; Arach-Amoko; Mwangusya; Opio Aweri; Buteera, JJ. S.C.	88

CIVIL APPEALS

NO.	CASE	TOTAL SCORE (%)
1.	<i>Attorney General v Kwizera AND Electoral Commission v Kwizera</i> (Consolidated Constitutional Application 1 of 2020 and Constitutional Application 3 of 2020) (04 June 2020)Coram: Kisaakye;Arach-Amoko;Opio-Aweri;Tibatemwa-Ekirikubinza; Mugamba; Buteera; Chibita JJ.S.C.	88
2.	<i>Silver Byaruhanga v Ruvugwaho and Another</i> (Civil Appeal 9 of 2014) (10 September 2020)Coram: Katureebe CJ; Arach-Amoko; Tibatemwa-Ekirikubinza;Mugamba; Buteera JJ.SC	83
3.	<i>Siraje Hassan Kajura v Uganda Revenue Authority</i> (Civil Application-2018/26) (10 September 2020) Coram: Arach-Amoko; Opio-Aweri; Mugamba; Muhanguzi; Tuhaise JJ.SC	82
4.	<i>Francis Katayira v Bugembe</i> (Civil Reference-2017/9) [2020] (01 June 2020)Coram: Mwangusya;Opio-Aweri; Mwondha	80
5.	<i>Kizito Kanonya & 7 Ors v Kazito</i> (Civil Appeal-2019/19) (07 October 2020)Coram: Arach-Amoko; Tibatemwa-Ekirikubinza; Mugamba;Tuhaise & Chibita JJ.SC	93
6.	<i>Michael Mabikke v Law Development Centre</i> (Misc. Application-No 16 of 2015) Coram: Kisaakye, Mwangusya, Opio-Aweri, Mwondha, Tibatemwa JJSC	86
7.	<i>Jotham Musiime & 3 Ors v Pearl Advocates and Solicitors</i> (Civil Appeal-2016/11) (24 September 2020)Coram: Arach-Amoko; Opio-Aweri; Mwondha; Tibatemwa-Ekirikubinza; Mugamba; JJ.S.C.	90

8.	<i>Osman Kassim Ramathan v Century Bottling Company</i> Civil Application No. 34 of 2019 Coram: Arach-Amoko; Tibatemwa-Ekirikubinza; Mugamba; Buteera; Chibita JJ.S.C.	93
9.	<i>Bwiza v Kadama</i> (Civil Appeal-2018/16) (20 October 2020) Coram: Mwendha; Buteera; Muhanguzi; Tuhaise; Chibita JJ.S.C.	90
10.	<i>Kisiribombo v Tumwine & Ors</i> (Civil Appeal-2018/19) (30 October 2020) Coram: Tibatemwa-Ekirikubinza; Mugamba; Buteera; Tuhaise; Chibita JJ.S.C.	94
11.	<i>Kithende & 2 Ors v Wilsmer [suing through her lawyer attorneys muhindo & Bwambale</i> (Civil Appeal-2019/3) (07 December 2020) Coram: Mwendha; Mugamba; Buteera; Muhanguzi; Tuhaise; JJ.S.C.	93
12.	<i>Sebadduka v Chairman Electoral Commission & 3 Ors</i> (Presidential Petition-2020/1) (25 November 2020) Coram: Owinyi-Dollo CJ; Arach-Amoko; Mwendha; Mugamba; Muhanguzi; Tuhaise; Chibita JJ.S.C.	99
13.	<i>Stanbic Bank v Deogratius Asiimwe SCCA 18 of 2018</i> Coram: Tibatemwa-Ekirikubinza; Mugamba; Buteera; Tuhaise; Chibita JJ.S.C.	93

Court of Appeal Judgements reviewed

No.	CASE AND CORAM	TOTAL SCORE (%)
1.	<i>Butebi Investment Enterprises Ltd v Kibalama Mugwanya</i> , Civil Application No. 354 of 2013. Coram; Ezekiel Muhanguzi, JA; Stephen Musota, JA; and Remmy Kasule, Ag. JA	84
2.	<i>Margaret Lugarama v Nkumba College School</i> , Civil Application No. 4 of 2013 Coram; Ezekiel Muhanguzi, JA; Stephen Musota, JA; and Remmy Kasule, Ag. JA	52
3.	<i>Ouni John v Uganda</i> , Criminal Appeal No. 237 of 2014 Coram; Kenneth Kakura, JA; Percy Night Tuhaise, JA; and Remmy Kasule, Ag. JA	100
4.	<i>Kasumba Kenneth & 3 Ors v Uganda</i> , Criminal Appeal No. 23 of 2016 Coram; Elizabeth Musoke, Hellen Obura & Ezekiel Muhanguzi, JJA	96
5.	<i>Bongomin Kennedy v Uganda</i> , Criminal Appeal No. 533 of 2014 Coram; Elizabeth Musoke, Hellen Obura & Ezekiel Muhanguzi, JJA	84
6.	<i>Kizito David alias Magye Magye v Uganda</i> , Criminal Appeal No. 211 of 2009 Coram; Elizabeth Musoke, Hellen Obura & Ezekiel Muhanguzi, JJA	86
7.	<i>RA/LFK 016 PTE Eruaga Moses v Uganda</i> , Criminal Appeal No. 530 of 2014 Coram; Elizabeth Musoke, Hellen Obura & Ezekiel Muhanguzi, JJA	96
8.	<i>Sekitoleko Edward v Uganda</i> , Criminal Appeal No. 220 of 2015 Coram; Elizabeth Musoke, Hellen Obura & Ezekiel Muhanguzi, JJA	76
9.	<i>Semanda Geoffrey Mwesigye v Uganda</i> , Criminal Appeal No. 72 of 2016 Coram; Elizabeth Musoke, Hellen Obura & Ezekiel Muhanguzi, JJA	92
10.	<i>Kiggundu Isaac v Uganda</i> , Criminal Appeal No. 430 of 2015 Coram; Elizabeth Musoke, Hellen Obura, JJA & Remmy Kasule, Ag. JA	96
11.	<i>Ssentongo Ronald Kyatte v Uganda</i> , Criminal Appeal No. 46 of 2015 Coram; Elizabeth Musoke, Ezekiel Muhanguzi, JA, and Remmy Kasule, AG.	98

	JA	
12.	<i>Olive Kigongo & 3 Others v Uganda National Registration Bureau</i> Coram; Kakuru, Kiryabwire, Madrama, JJA (Judgement of Madrama, JA)	100
13.	<i>Adupa Dickens v Uganda</i> , Criminal Appeal No. 267 of 2017 Coram; Kakuru, Tuhaise JJA, & Kasule Ag. JA	92
14.	<i>The Registered Trustees of Fort Portal Catholic Diocese v Kavuma Isaac</i> Coram; Egonda Ntende, Barishaki, Tuhaise, JJA (Judgement of Barishaki Cheborion, JJA)	99
15.	<i>John Kihika & Anor v Absolom Tinkamanyire</i> , Civil Appeal No. 86 of 2014 Coram; Kiryabwire, Madrama, Muhanguzi, JJA (Judgment of Muhanguzi, JA)	88
16.	<i>Rebecca Nagidde v Charles Steven Mwasa</i> , Civil Appeal No. 160 of 2018 Coram; Egonda Ntende, Musota, JJA, Kasule, Ag. JA (Judgement of Egonda Ntende, JA)	100
17.	<i>Kenneth Kaawe v Uganda</i> , Criminal Appeal No. 103 of 2011 Coram; Kiryabwire, Musota, Tuhaise, JJA	88
18.	<i>Saaka Lawrence & 2 Ors v Uganda</i> , Criminal Application No. 66 of 2015 Coram; Musoke, Muhanguzi, JJA & Kasule Ag. JA	68
19.	<i>Ssimbwa Hassan Kisembo v Uganda</i> , Criminal Appeal No. 71 of 2015 Coram; Musoke, Mhunaguzi, JJA, & Kasule Ag. JA	97
20.	<i>Kakonge Umar v Uganda</i> , Criminal Appeal No. 99 of 2018 Coram; Owiny-Dollo, DCJ, Musoke, Tuhaise, JJA	88
21.	<i>Opio Francis v Uganda</i> , Criminal Appeal No. 138 of 2010 Coram; Kakuru, Tuhaise, JJA, & Kasule Ag. JA	90
22.	<i>RA/1946843 L/CPL Nasasira Grace v Uganda</i> , Criminal Appeal No. 250 of 2017 Coram; Owiny-Dollo, DCJ, Musoke & Cheborion, JJA	92
23.	<i>Aketha Farmers & Millers & Anor v Vyas Chintan</i> , Civil Appeal No. 230 of 2018 Coram; Kakuru, Muhanguzi, Madrama, JJA (Judgement of Madrama, JA)	100
24.	<i>Arthur Ssajjabi v Catherine Nnamutebi & Anor</i> , Civil Appeal No. 25 of 2017 Coram; Kakuru, Kiryabwire, Madrama, JJA (Judgement of Madrama, JA - dissenting)	100
25.	<i>Mbonekweirwe Tobias v Uganda</i> , Criminal Appeal No. 285 of 2016 Coram; Owiny-Dollo, DCJ, Musoke & Tuhaise, JJA	88
26.	<i>Nixon Balikoowa v Uganda</i> , Criminal Appeal no. 221 of 2014 Coram; Owiny-Dollo, DCJ, Musoke & Tuhaise, JJA	88
27.	<i>Mubaale Peter v Uganda</i> , Criminal Appeal no. 290 of 2017 Coram; Owiny-Dollo, DCJ, Musoke & Tuhaise, JJA	98
28.	<i>Uganda v Kasibo Joshua</i> , Criminal Application no. 206 of 2018	92

	Coram; Owiny-Dollo, DCJ, Musoke & Tuhaise, JJA	
29.	<i>Emenyu Daniel v Fidel Eyomu</i> , Civil Appeal no. 71 of 2005 Coram; Musoke & Barishaki, JJA, Kasule Ag. JA	84
30.	<i>George Kasedde Mukasa & 5 Others v Holiday Hotel & 2 Others</i> , Civil Application No. 93 of 2019 Coram; Cheborion, Musota & Madrama, JJA, (Ruling of Madrama)	98
31.	<i>Okello Denis v Uganda</i> , Criminal Appeal No. 95 of 2016 Coram; Kakuru, Tuhaise & Kasule, JJA	88
32.	<i>Amon Denis v Uganda</i> , Criminal Appeal No. 575 of 2015 Coram; Kakuru, Tuhaise, JJA, and Kasule Ag. JA	70
33.	<i>Kakungulu James & 3 Ors v Uganda</i> , Criminal Appeal No. 209 of 2011 Coram; Musota, Barishaki & Tuhaise, JJA	90
34.	<i>PC Jaden Ashraf & Anor v Uganda</i> , Criminal Appeal No. 311 of 2016 Coram; Musoke, Obura, Muhanguzi, JJA	76
35.	<i>Monday Godfrey & Another v Uganda</i> , Criminal Appeal No. 217 of 2017 Coram; Musoke, Obura & Muhanguzi, JJA	72
36.	<i>Bagarukayo Charles v Uganda</i> , Election Petition Appeal No. 35 of 2016 Coram; Madrama, Kiryabwire & Muhanguzi, JJA	92
37.	<i>Hon. Kevina Taaka Wanaha Wandera v Macho Geoffrey & 2 Others</i> , Election Petition Appeal No. 35 of 2016 Coram; Owiny-Dollo, DCJ, Kakuru & Madrama, JJA	84
38.	<i>National Forestry Authority v Mugiz Aziz Matebe</i> , Civil Appeal No. 224 of 2017 Coram; Owiny-Dollo, DCJ, Kakuru & Musota, JJA	100
39.	<i>Uganda Telecom Limited (In administration) v Bernard Mweteise & Anor</i> , Civil Reference No. 25 of 2020 Coram; Kakuru, Kiryabwire & Madrama, JJA	98
40.	<i>Ndidde Khalid & Anor v Uganda</i> , Criminal Appeals No. 237 and 518 of 2016 Coram; Kakuru, Egonda-Ntende, Madrama, JJA	100
41.	<i>Nuwamanya Mark & 2 Ors v Uganda</i> , Criminal Appeal No. 414 of 2015 Coram: Kakuru, Egonda-Ntende & Madrama, JJA	100
42.	<i>Jacqueline Uwera Nsenga v Uganda</i> Coram; Owiny-Dollo, DCJ; Musoke and Cheborion, JJA	81
43.	<i>Hajji Eliasa Amunyu (Rip), Hajji Maliki Wanambuli (Rip), TaboAbubakari, Wandera Lukeman, Musiho Ubaidi (Rip) & Nambiro Shaban v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda-Ntende, Barishaki, Kibeedi, JJA	89
44.	<i>Ogwang James v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda, Barishaki, Kibeedi, JJA	89

45.	<i>African Field Epidemiology Network (Afenet) v Peter Wasswa Kityaba</i> Coram; Owiny-Dollo, Kakuru, Madrama, JJA	86
46.	<i>Energo (U) Ltd v Geoffrey Rubaramira & AG</i> Coram; Musoke, Musota & Kasule, JJA	77
47.	<i>Oyaro John Owiny v Kitgum Municipal Council</i> Coram; Owiny-Dollo, Barishaki, Musota, JJA	89
48.	<i>Kazinda Geoffrey v Attorney General</i> Coram; Kakuru, Kiryabwire, Barishaki, Muhanguzi & Musota, JJA	91
49.	<i>Tembo Steels Uganda Ltd v URA</i> Coram; Owiny-Dollo, Kakuru, Musota, JJA	89
50.	<i>Ethiopian Airlines v Milton Anguyo & Sophia Tiperu</i> Coram; Kakuru, Kiryabwire & Madrama, JJA	85
51.	<i>Isaac Mulindwa v Lukuli Coffee Factory Ltd, Semukuutu Co. Ltd & 4 Ors</i> Coram; Egonda-Ntende, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	94
52.	<i>Angelica Elsauko & Ajarova Lilly v Attorney General</i> Coram; Egonda, Musota & Kasule, JJA	87
53.	<i>Bulumela Farmers Cooperative Society v Uganda Development Bank</i> Coram; Barishaki, Egonda & Kibeedi, JJA	77
54.	<i>Elizabeth Kobusingye v Annet Zimbiha</i> Coram; Egonda, Musota & Kasule, JJA	90
55.	<i>Richard Nuwagira v Attorney General, IGG & Micheal Wanyama</i> Coram; Egonda, Madrama & Obura, JJA	75
56.	<i>Natanga Patrick, Fredrick Kwihira & 2 Others v Uganda</i> Coram; Musoke, Muhanguzi & Obura, JJA	87
57.	<i>Byaruhanga Innocent, Turyakira Julius & 3 Ors v Musimenta Flora & Kakuramasi Ivan</i> Coram; Barishaki, Musota & Kasule, JJA	86
58.	<i>Margaret Akiiki Rwaheru & 13945 Others v Uganda Revenue Authority</i> Coram; Egonda-Ntende, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	85
59.	<i>Kizza Robert & Gumisiriza Enoch v Uganda</i> Coram; Musoke, Musota & Kasule, JJA	72
60.	<i>Aramanthan Hassan & Niyonzima Richard v Uganda</i> Coram; Musoke, Musota & Kasule, JJA	85
61.	<i>Twinamatsiko Seprian v Uganda</i> Coram; Musoke, Musota & Kasule, JJA	80

62.	<i>Musimenta Amon v Uganda</i> Coram; Musoke, Musota & Kasule, JJA	78
63.	<i>Niwamanya James v Uganda</i> Coram; Musoke, Musota & Kasule, JJA	77
64.	<i>Sure Telecom Uganda Ltd v Brian Azemchap</i> Coram; Barishaki Cheborion, JA	75
65.	<i>Kasese District Local Council v Baluku Luciano Buhaka & 4 Ors</i> Coram; Egonda, Musota & Kasule, JJA	82
66.	<i>Rukundo Darius v Uganda</i> Coram; Musoke, Musota & Kasule, JJA	82
67.	<i>Kamagara Nicholas v Uganda</i> Coram; Musoke, Musota & Kasule, JJA	78
68.	<i>Mwerinde Lauben v Uganda</i> Coram; Musoke, Musota & Kasule, JJA	75
69.	<i>Tumukwasibwe Justus v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda-Ntende, Musoke & Obura, JJA	80
70.	<i>Ssentongo Latibu v Uganda</i> Coram; Musoke, Musota & Kasule, JJA	75
71.	<i>Mugisha Francis v Uganda</i> Coram; Musoke, Musota & Kasule, JJA	75
72.	<i>Matsiko Wilson v Uganda</i> Coram; Musoke, Musota & Kasule, JJA	75
73.	<i>Niwagaba Didas & Turyamubona Francis v Uganda</i> Coram; Musoke, Musota & Kasule, JJA	80
74.	<i>Tukahabwe Edson v Uganda</i> Coram; Musoke, Musota & Kasule, JJA	80
75.	<i>Dunia Remigio & Tukwatsibwe Mubarak v Uganda</i> Coram; Musoke, Musota & Kasule, JJA	82
76.	<i>Ndimukaga Edson v Uganda</i> Coram; Musoke, Musota & Kasule, JJA	80
77.	<i>Tugume Moses Alias Machombero v Uganda</i> Coram; Musoke, Musota & Kasule, JJA	80
78.	<i>Kasode Julius & Kiconco Fred v Uganda</i>	86

	Coram; Musoke, Musota & Kasule, JJA	
79.	<i>Simon Apollo Nangiro & Mary Agan Apuun v UEDCL</i> Coram; Kakuru, Kiryabwire & Madrama, JJA	83
80.	<i>Hon. Kato Lubwama Paul v Buwembo Habib</i> Coram; Kiryabwire, Musoke & Mulyagonja, JJA	81
81.	<i>Ssekandi Muhammed v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	80
82.	<i>Kigozi Livingstone & Ssali Ibrahim Alias Bulu v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda-Ntende, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	78
83.	<i>Elungat Grace Naptal v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	86
84.	<i>Kasisi Dominic v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	85
85.	<i>Kanyakole Sulaiman v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	33
86.	<i>Kayongo Sadam v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda-Ntende, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	70
87.	<i>Engonu Cornelius v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	69
88.	<i>Lwere Bosco v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	69
89.	<i>Wetya Twayiru & Onyango Peter v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	76
90.	<i>Mwebaze Ivan v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	63
91.	<i>Wabwire Iddi v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	80
92.	<i>Mwanje Peter alias Ndifuna & Wegulo Martin v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	78
93.	<i>Onyango Destino & Okumu Edward v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	60

94.	<i>Asiimwe Brian v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	75
95.	<i>Uganda v Etoori Martin, Emojong Emmanuel & 10 Others</i> Coram; Egonda, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	78
96.	<i>Sadaka George & Muledhu Elifas v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda-Ntende, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	77
97.	<i>Samanya Kanya v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	78
98.	<i>Batuli Moses, Kairu Arajab & 6 Others v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	81
99.	<i>Swaliki Oguta v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	81
100	<i>Abura Ben Watson v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	78
101	<i>Ndaula Moses v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	77
102	<i>Ssekajja Fred v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	89
103	<i>Hassan Kagende v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	85
104	<i>Eledu Ambrose v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	83
105	<i>Kirya Wilson & Ziraba Sabasi v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	82

106	<i>Naminya Abdallah v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda-Ntende, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	77
107	<i>Namugera Geofrey v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	76
108	<i>Karibasenyi Erisa v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	78
109	<i>Katongole Benedicto v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	78
110	<i>Okolimo Stephen, Okwalinga Iddi & 2 Others v Uganda</i> Coram; Egonda, Barishaki & Kibeedi, JJA	81
111	<i>Uganda Peoples Congress & The UPC Electoral Commission v Prof. Edward Kakonge</i> Coram; Musoke, Madrama & Mulyagonja, JJA	94

Constitutional Court Judgement reviewed

Number	Case and Coram	Total Score (%)
1.	<i>Ayena Odongo v The Attorney General & Anor</i> (Constitutional Petition-2017/30) (07 February 2020) Coram: Owiny Dollo, DCJ, Kakuru, Egonda – Ntende, Barishaki, Madrama, JJA/JJCC Christopher Madrama Izama, JA/JCC Lead Judgment	90
2.	<i>Captain Benjamin Ahimbisibwe v Attorney General</i> (Constitutional Petition-2011/44) (16 January 2020) Coram: Kakuru; Musoke; Barishaki; Muhanguzi; Musota JJA Ezekiel Muhanguzi JA Lead Judgment	96
3.	<i>Center for Health, Human Rights and Development (CEHURD) & 3 Ors v Attorney General</i> (Constitutional Petition-2011/16) (19 August 2020) Coram: Owiny Dollo, DCJ; Kakuru, Kakuru; Egonda – Ntende; Madram & Barishaki JJA Barishaki Cheborion JA Lead Judgment	96
4.	<i>Dr. Emmanuel Otaala & 2 Ors v Attorney General</i> (Constitutional Reference-2020/49) (02 March 2020) Coram: Owiny Dollo DCJ; Kakuru; Egonda – Ntende; Obura; Muhanguzi JJA Owiny-Dollo DCJ Lead Judgment	90
5.	<i>Foundation for Human Rights Initiative v Attorney General</i> (Constitutional Petition-2011/53) (03 July 2020) Coram: Owiny Dollo, DCJ, Kasule, Egonda-Ntende, Muhanguzi, Madrama, JJA/JJCC	90

	Egonda-Ntende JA Lead Judgment	
6.	<i>Fuelex (U) Ltd v Uganda Revenue Authority (Constitutional Petition-2009/3) (24 July 2020)</i> Coram: Owiny Dollo, DCJ, Kakuru, Egonda Ntende, Obura, Muhanguzi, JJA/JJCC Owinyi-Dollo DCJ Lead Judgment	99
7.	<i>Human Rights Network Uganda & 4 Ors v Attorney General (Constitutional Petition 56 of 2013) (26 March 2020)</i> Coram: Kenneth Kakuru, Geoffrey Kiryabwire, Elizabeth Musoke, Cheborion Barishaki & Stephen Musota, JJA/JJCC Cheborion Barishaki, JA/ JCC Lead Judgment	99
8.	<i>Imaniraguha v Commissioner General, Uganda Revenue Authority & Anor (Constitutional Petition-2012/37) (13 July 2020)</i> Coram: Kakuru, Kiryabwire, Barishaki, Muhanguzi, Musota JJA/JJCC Kiryabwire JA/JCC Lead Judgment	99
9.	<i>Kazinda v Attorney General (Constitutional Petition-2014/30) (07 August 2020)</i> Coram: Kakuru, Kiryabwire, Barishaki, Muhanguzi, Muhanguzi, Musota JJA/JJCC Musota Lead Judgment	97
10.	<i>Legal Brains Trust (LBT) Ltd v Basajjabalaba & 18 Ors (Constitutional Petition-2012/4) (24 March 2020)</i> Coram: Kakuru, Kiryabwire, Musoke, Barishaki, Musota JJA/JJCC Kiryabwire Lead Judgment	99
11.	<i>Male Mbirizi v Attorney General (Constitutional Petition 21 of 2014) (16 January 2020)</i> Coram: Kakuru, Kiryabwire, Barishaki, Muhanguzi, Musota JJA/JJCC Kenneth Kakuru Lead Judgment	88
12.	<i>Mpuga and Another v Attorney General (Constitutional Petition 32 of 2012) (01 September 2020)</i> Coram: Owiny Dollo, DCJ, Kakuru, Egonda-Ntende, Madrama, Cheborion, JJA/JJCC Egonda-Ntende Lead Judgment	93
13.	<i>Muhumuza v Twikirize and Another (Constitutional Petition 31 of 2013) (16 September 2020)</i> Coram: Kakuru, Obura, Musota, Madrama, Kasule JJA/JJCC Kakuru Lead Judgment	96
14.	<i>Nzeyi v Bank of Uganda and Another (Constitutional Petition 42 of 2012) (04 November 2020)</i> Coram: Kakuru, Kiryabwire, Cheborion Barishaki, Muhanguzi, Musota JJA/JJCC Cheborion Lead Judgment	95
15.	<i>Ssekikubo & 10 Ors v National Resistance Movement (Constitutional Petition-2019/9) (02 July 2020)</i> Coram: Owiny-Dollo DCJ, Kakuru, Egonda-Ntende, Madrama, Cheborion, JJA/JJCC Owiny-Dollo DCJ Lead Judgment	98
16.	<i>Uganda Law Society v Attorney General (Constitutional Petition-2017/52) (10 March 2020)</i> Coram: Kakuru, Kiryabwire, Egonda-Ntende, Muhanguzi, Musota, Cheborion, JJA/JJCC	96

High Court Judgement reviewed

Number	Case and Coram	Total Score (%)
1.	<i>Attorney General –v- Julius Ocen & 20500 Others</i> Misc. Applic. 19 OF 2013 Hon. Lady Justice H. Wolayo	80
2.	<i>Jaffrey Bureau Ltd v Bank Of Uganda</i> , Miscellaneous Cause No. 202 Of 2019 Hon Justice Ssekaana Musa	74
3.	<i>Harriet Mukoda v International Aids Vaccine Initiative & Ors</i> Human Rights Petition No. 305 Of 2017 Hon Justice Ssekaana Musa	77
4.	<i>Andrew Bataamwe v A.G</i> Miscellaneous Cause No. No. 280 Of 2019 Hon. Lady Justice Esta Nambayo	86
5.	<i>Baguma Charles v Kampala Capital City Authority</i> Misc Cause No.318 Of 2019 Hon. Justice Esta Nambayo	92
6.	<i>Nakisita Latifah v Board Of Governors - Kibuli Secondary School</i> Miscellaneous Application No. 433 Of 2019 Hon. Lady Justice Esta Nambayo	94
7.	<i>Olango Steven v A.G & KCCA</i> Civil Suit No. 681 Of 2016 Hon Justice Ssekaana Musa	92
8.	<i>Sophie Nakitende v Mabu Commodities Limited</i> Civil Suit No.117 Of 2016 Hon Justice Ssekaana Musa	92
9.	<i>Nabwami Grace v Attorney General</i> Civil Suit No 223 Of 2015 Hon Justice Ssekaana Musa	80
10.	<i>Robert Byaruhanga v Herbert A. Kanyeihamba</i> Misc. App. No. 465 of 2017 Hon Justice Ssekaana Musa	88
11.	<i>Hassan Bukenya Wasswa v Dr.Richard Ssembatya</i> Taxation Appeal No.07 Of 2019 Hon Justice Ssekaana Musa	82
12.	<i>Male Charles v Ntulume Ahmed</i> Civil Suit No. 412 Of 2016 Hon Justice Ssekaana Musa	89
13.	<i>Ahumuza Naboth v Butungiro Jackson & A.G</i> Civil Suit No.449 Of 2018 Hon Justice Ssekaana Musa	76
14.	<i>Kakooza Sharif v Abamwe Transporters Limited & Mugisha Johnson</i> Civil Suit No. 519 Of 2017 Hon Justice Ssekaana Musa	67
15.	<i>Hajji Twaha Gwaivu & Ors v Ali Raza T/A Pak Kor Electronic Ltd</i> Civil Revision No. 32 Of 2019 Hon Justice Ssekaana Musa	91
16.	<i>Tibagwa Joshua & Ors v Yaya Ucame & Ors</i> Misc. Application 039 Of 2014 Hon Justice Paul Gadenya Wolimbwa	89
17.	<i>Dorothy Kajumba Isingoma v Sewali Evelyn & Ors</i> Civil Appeal Number 0014 Of 2013 Hon Justice Paul Gadenya Wolimbwa	79
18.	<i>Dr. Wasswa Joseph Matovu –v- Prof. Venansius Baryamureeba & Ors</i> Civil Suit No. 391 Of 2012 Hon Justice Ssekaana Musa	85
19.	<i>Seguya Hillary Innocent Taylor –v- A.G</i> Miscellaneous Cause No. 261 Of 2019 Hon. Mr. Justice Bashaija K. Andrew	87
20.	<i>Ssekiranda Kibirige David –v- Nakaseke District Local Government</i>	70

	Miscellaneous Cause No. 56 Of 2019 Hon. Mr. Justice Bashaija K. Andrew	
21.	<i>Akware Caroline Osilo v Gaaga Enterprises Ltd</i> Civil Suit No. 271 Of 2011 Hon. Mr. Justice Bashaija K. Andrew.	86
22.	<i>Musoke Mike & Anor –v- Kalumba James</i> Revision Cause No: 09 Of 2019 Hon. Mr. Justice Bashaija K. Andrew	84
23.	<i>Kwizera Christopher T/A Kwiz Honest Auctioneers –v- Jephtha & Sons Construction I 5 Engineering Works</i> Miscellaneous Application No.345 Of 2019 Hon. Mr. Justice Bashaija K. Andrew	86
24.	<i>DMW (U) Ltd –v- The Attorney General & Anor</i> High Court Civil Suit No.24 Of 2019 Hon. Mr. Justice Bashaija K. Andrew	89
25.	<i>Abbey Musinguzi T/A Abtex Productions & Anor –V- The Inspector General Of Police & Anor</i> Miscellaneous Cause No. No. 147 Of 201 Hon. Lady Justice Esta Nambayo	89
26.	<i>Luitingh Lafras & Anor –v- Special Services Ltd, Company</i> Cause No. 11 Of 2019 Hon Justice Ssekaana Musa	96
27.	<i>Fuelex (U) Limited –v- The Commissioner General, Uganda Revenue Authority</i> Civil Suit No. 04 Of 2010 Hon Justice Ssekaana Musa	86
28.	<i>Bob Barugahare –v- Kcca & A.G</i> Miscellaneous Cause No.413 Of 2019 Hon Justice Ssekaana Musa	91
29.	<i>Solomon Sambaga –v- National Housing And Construction Corporation</i> Civil Suit No. 053 Of 2016 Hon Justice Ssekaana Musa	84
30.	<i>Alnasir Gulam Hussein Virani & Anor –v- Paresh Shukla & Anor</i> Taxation Appeal No. 19 & 20 Of 2019 Hon Justice Ssekaana Musa	80
31.	<i>Harriet Mushega & Ors –v- Kashaya Wilson</i> Civil Suit No 564 Of 2016 Hon Justice Ssekaana Musa	88
32.	<i>Pamela Akello Leers –v- Gladys N. Bwanika</i> High Court Civil Suit No. 029 Of 2017 Hon Justice Ssekaana Musa	86
33.	<i>Mushabe Apollo –v- Mutumba Ismael & Anor</i> Misc. Application No. 08 Of 2020 Hon Justice Ssekaana Musa	66
34.	<i>Hezekiah Mukiibi & Anor –v- The Comissioner Land Registration</i> Misc. Application No. 08 Of 2020 Hon Justice Ssekaana Musa	66
35.	<i>Gold Beverages (U) Limited –v- Muhangura Kenneth & Segonga Godwin T/Aplatinum Associates</i> Civil Suit No. 163 Of 2019 Hon. Mr. Justice Bashaija K. Andrew	88
36.	<i>Ssekubwa Wilberforce –v- China Railway Seventh Group Ltd</i> Civil Suit No. 0010 Of 2017 Hon. Mr. Justice Bashaija K. Andrew	90
37.	<i>His Worship Kaweesa Godfrey –v- The Attorney General Of Uganda</i> Miscellaneous Cause No. 14 Of 2020 Hon Justice Ssekaana Musa	86

38.	<i>Alfred Byaruhanga Muhumuza & Anor –v- Uni Oil (U) Limited Company</i> Cause No. 14 Of 2016 Hon Justice Ssekaana Musa	85
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