



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA



BI-ANNUAL INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE REPORT TO PARLIAMENT

JANUARY - JUNE 2017

Mandate

To promote just utilization of public resources

Vision

A responsive and accountable public sector

Mission

To promote good governance, accountability and rule of law in public office

Core Values

Integrity
Impartiality
Professionalism
Gender Equality and Equity



BI-ANNUAL INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE REPORT TO PARLIAMENT

JANUARY – JUNE 2017



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
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Zero Tolerance to Corruption



27th November 2017

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

Honourable Speaker

THE INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT'S REPORT TO PARLIAMENT: JANUARY – JUNE 2017

In accordance with Article 231 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995, I have the honour to submit to you the 37th Report of the Inspectorate of Government, covering the activities of the Inspectorate for the period January to June 2017.

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

Yours faithfully

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

Irene Mulyagonja Kakooza

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

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAACA:	African Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities
ACAO:	Assistant Chief Administrative Officer
ACCU:	Anti-Corruption Coalition Uganda
AFFIC:	Africa Freedom and Information Centre
AGM:	Annual General Meeting
ARINEA:	Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for Eastern Africa
ASSIP:	Accountability Sector Strategic Investment Plan
BBC:	British Broadcasting Corporation
CAA:	Civil Aviation Authority
CAO:	Chief Administrative Officer
CBO:	Community Based Organisation
CEO:	Chief Executive Officer
CID:	Criminal Investigation Department
COSASE:	Committee on Commissions, Statutory Authorities and State Enterprises
COU:	Church of Uganda
CRETA	Citizen's Responsibility to Enhance Transparency and Accountability
CSO:	Civil Society Organization
CSR:	Corporate Social Responsibility
DDEG:	District Discretionary Equalization Grant
DEI:	Directorate for Ethics and Integrity
DEO:	District Education Officer
DEP:	Directorate of Education and Prevention of Corruption/IG
DHO:	District Health Officer
DIGG:	Deputy Inspector General of Government.
DLA:	Directorate of Legal Affairs.
DLC:	Directorate of Leadership Code
DLG:	District Local Government
DOA:	Directorate of Ombudsman Affairs/IG
DPM:	Director of Project Monitoring
DPP:	Directorate of Public Prosecutions
DRO:	Directorate of Regional Offices.
DSC:	District Service Commission
DSI:	Directorate of Special Investigations
DST:	Deputy Secretary to the Treasury
EAAACA:	East African Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities
ED:	Executive Director
EPRA:	Expanded Participatory Rural Appraisal
ESAAMLG:	East and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group
FATF:	Financial Action Task Force
FP:	Fort Portal Regional Office
FY:	Financial Year
GISO:	Gombolola Internal Security Officer
GIZ:	Deutsche Gasellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Cooperation)

GoU:	Government of Uganda
H/P&IR:	Head Public and International Relations
HQT:	IG Headquarters
IAF:	Inter Agency Forum
IAG:	Internal Auditor General
ICT:	Information and Communication Technology
IDA:	International Development Association
IFMS:	Integrated Financial Management System
IG:	Inspectorate of Government
IGG:	Inspector General of Government
IG-ODS:	Inspectorate of Government Online Declaration System
IGs:	Income Generating Activities
III:	Information and Internal Inspection/IG
ISO:	Internal Security Organisation
JCRC:	Joint Clinical Research Centre
JDLG:	Jinja District Local Government
JLOS:	Justice, Law and order Sector
JSDF:	Japan Social Development Fund
KCCA:	Kampala Capital City Authority
KIU:	Kampala International University
KSW:	Kakira Sugar Works
KTC:	Kakira Town Council
LASPNET:	Legal Aid Service Providers' Network
LCC:	Local Council Courts
LCs:	Local Councils
LGFC:	Local Government Finance Commission
LGs:	Local Governments
LIR:	Lira Regional Office
MAAIF:	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MBL:	Mbale Regional Office
MBR:	Mbarara Regional Office
MDAs:	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MGLSD:	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MoE&S:	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoFP&ED:	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MoLG:	Ministry of Local Government
MOU:	Memorandum of Understanding
MP:	Member of Parliament
MRACO:	Moral Restoration and Anti-Corruption Organization
MTEF:	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NFA:	National Forestry Authority
NGOs:	Non Governmental Organisations
NSSF:	National Social Security Fund
NUSAF:	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund.
OAG:	Office of the Auditor General
OC:	Officer in Charge

OPM:	Office of the Prime Minister
P&IR:	Public and International Relations
PACO:	Peoples Anti-Corruption Organization
PEs:	Procuring Entities
PHRO:	Principal Human Resource Officer
PMD	Project Monitoring Division
POAT:	Promotion of Accountability and Transparency
PPDA:	Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority
PPO:	Principal Personnel Officer
PRO:	Public Relations Officer
PS:	Permanent Secretary
PSC:	Public Service Commission
PTC:	Primary Teachers College
RPLRP:	Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project
S/C:	Sub-County
SCDO:	Senior Community Development Officer
SMS:	Short Message System
STAAC:	Strengthening Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption
TAAC:	Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption
UBC:	Uganda Broadcasting Corporation
UCC:	Uganda Communication Commission
UETCL:	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited
UGX:	Uganda Shillings
UHSSP:	Uganda Health Systems Strengthening Project
UNEB:	Uganda National Examinations Board
UNRA:	Uganda National Roads Authority
UPDF:	Uganda Peoples Defence Forces
UPF:	Uganda Police Force
UPPET:	Universal Post Primary Education and Training Project
URA:	Uganda Revenue Authority
URBRA:	Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority
USAID:	United States Agency for International Development
USD:	United States Dollars
USMID:	Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development
UTC:	Uganda Technical College
UWA:	Uganda Wildlife Authority
YLP:	Youth Livelihood Programme

Executive Summary

The Inspectorate of Government (IG) is required to submit to Parliament at least once every six months, a report on the performance of its functions and make recommendations necessary for the efficient performance of public institutions. This is the 37th report of the Inspectorate of Government to Parliament covering the period January – June 2017.

Summary of Achievements

Enforcement and preventive measures

The Inspectorate of Government registered **1,560** complaints during the period of which **664** were registered at the Head Office and **896** at the Regional Offices across the country. A total of **1,127** complaints were investigated and concluded out of which **714** were corruption complaints. Of these, 285 were investigated in Ministries, Departments and Agencies; and 429 in Local Governments. A total of **4,620** investigations are ongoing. Arising from the investigations, more than Shs.15 billion has been saved (especially as a result of court fines, awards and orders). Funds were also recovered from officials in the MDAs and Local Governments (on administrative sanctions) and deposited on the IG Asset Recovery Account in the Bank of Uganda. In April 2017, a total of shs.643,000,179 was returned to the consolidated account of the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development. By 30th June 2017, the IG Asset Recovery Account had a closing balance of shs.288,036,559/= . Therefore the total recoveries were **Shs.931,036,738/=**.

The Inspectorate of Government through the Directorate of Special Investigations which is a highly specialized, skilled and well equipped Directorate, handled numerous cases of grand and syndicated corruption, some of which are yet to be sanctioned for prosecutions. A total of 12 public officials were arrested during the period for various corruption offenses. The details of such cases are contained in chapter two of this report.

During the period, the IG prosecuted one hundred and five (105) cases, out of which ninety five (95) cases were carried forward from the previous period (i.e. cases of first instance and cases pending appeals as at 31st December 2016). Six (6) were new cases registered in courts of law. Fourteen (14) cases were concluded during the reporting period. The concluded cases are categorized as: Four (4) convictions, two (2) cases resulted in acquittals, six (6) cases were withdrawn and two (2) abated. Fifty seven (57) cases were on-going at first trial and thirty five (35) cases were on appeal, as at 30th June 2017. In addition the IG handled twenty nine (29) civil cases. These arise as a result of execution and enforcement of IG actions and or recommendations as per the investigations which in effect attracts challenging applications and constitutional petitions that seek for orders of certiorari, mandamus, prohibition, damages and interpretation of the law. Out of these civil cases, nine (9) were concluded, fourteen (14) cases are on-going and six (6) are on appeal. For the concluded cases, four (4) rulings were given in favour of the IG, one (1) ruling was given against IG; three (3) cases were withdrawn and one (1) consent was entered.

In the implementation of the ombudsman function, a total of 408 complaints were concluded. As an ombudsman office, the Inspectorate conducts interventions at an administrative level into public offices on behalf of citizens. In this regard, the Inspectorate receives complaints from citizens about diverse issues related to public administration. In so doing, the Inspectorate forms a bridge between the government on the one hand and the citizens who expect services from the government. As a result of this intervention the Inspectorate was able to secure commitments and reassurances from government to complainants to the tune of UGX 2,999,838,596/=.

On the other hand, cases of maladministration are also complex and require continuous skilling and exposure. Response of Government institutions on these matters is slow.

In the enforcement of the Leadership Code of Conduct, during this reporting period the IG focused on training of leaders on how to use IG Online Declaration System (IG-ODS). A total of 3,207 leaders in 51 districts across the country, including 14 UPDF barracks, were supported and trained to use the IG-ODS.

In addition, a user manual and training guide were developed and availed to leaders and Focal Persons of the MDA's with more information on the IG-ODS. Publicity of the IG-ODS was further done through radio programs which enhanced the leaders' awareness of the new system. Also during the reporting period, a total of thirty eight (38) verification cases were concluded.

The IG has continued to establish and support integrity clubs in tertiary institutions. These institutions are supported to organize events that educate the young generation on the evils of corruption and enlist their support in curbing the vice. During the reporting period, the IG supported fourteen (14) Anti-Corruption seminars for Integrity Ambassadors Clubs and carried out awareness campaigns in ten (10) Primary Schools.

A total of seven (7) public awareness workshops were conducted in which more than 1,050 people were sensitized. The IG also used radio talk shows to carry out sensitization programmes. A total of twenty seven (27) Radio talk shows were conducted and 816 spot messages were run on different radio stations. Some talk shows were focused on the role of IG in the implementation of projects; The functions of the IG, how and where to report corruption; and understanding anti-corruption laws.

Oversight role in Government Projects

The Inspectorate of Government plays an oversight role of ensuring Transparency, Accountability and Anti-corruption (TAAC) in

Donor and Government funded projects. TAAC is intended to promote good governance at all levels of Project implementation.

During the period the IG inspected/monitored projects under:

- Third Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF 3)
- Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP)
- Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development (USMID)
- District Discretionary Equalization Grant (DDEG)
- Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project (RPLRP)
- Universal Post Primary Education and Training Program (UPPET)

In a bid to promote Citizen's Responsibility to Enhance Transparency and Accountability (CRETA), the IG has identified potential CSOs to collaborate with during the implementation of Strengthening Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption (STAAC) of NUSAF 3. By the close of the reporting period, thirty two (32) CSOs were identified to enhance the **IG's role in engaging citizens and stakeholders**. Furthermore, a total of 3,330 community members within the watersheds were identified (1,703 males and 1,627 females) and elected by the respective communities to form Community Monitoring Groups (CMGs). These will be trained to monitor the implementation of government projects in their communities and grievance handling.

Capacity Building through Training and International Cooperation

The IG has continued to enhance its human resource capacity through recruitment and training. The IG recognizes that the war against corruption and maladministration requires cooperation, support and exchange of ideas with other relevant stakeholders. IG, therefore, interacts with as many stakeholders

as possible at national, regional and international levels. This is done by not only organizing meetings, workshops and conferences for selected stakeholders but by also attending and participating in activities organized by other stakeholders. During the period, a total of 63 members of staff were trained in report writing; 41 trained in advancing ombudsman impact (roles and services) and 70 trained in IG interventions in government projects; 79 were trained in leadership and skills development at NALI, Kyankwanzi. 23 IG officials participated in various international engagements.

Major Constraints and Challenges

The Inspectorate has made significant achievements in the fight against corruption and maladministration. However, corruption specifically continues to be a major concern for the people of Uganda and the various stakeholders.

Eliminating and combating this scourge therefore requires shared efforts of all parties including the public and private sectors. Some of the challenges encountered include the following:

Prevalence and complexity of corruption in the public and private sector; of particular concern to the IG is the evolving nature of corruption. While previously limited to favors and bribes to a few officials, it now encompasses grand syndicated corruption where controls are deliberately circumvented in a systematic way and involving various institutions.

Lack of IG Corporate status; this means the IG cannot sue and be sued in its name and this has resulted in a situation where IG has to have recourse to the Attorney General's Office to defend it, where its reports are challenged in the civil courts.

The absence of a Leadership Code Tribunal hinder the efforts of the IG to effectively implement the Leadership Code Act. While the Leadership Code Act was amended, the tribunal has still not been established.

Despite the challenges, the Inspectorate of Government is committed to ensuring that corruption and maladministration are addressed at all levels of government in line with the IG mandate of eliminating corruption and promoting just utilisation of public resources. The IG commends government for the efforts made over the past years to increase funding to the institution. Appreciation is also extended to all the Development Partners and Agencies that have continued to support the IG by supplementing Government resources to enable the institution achieve its mandate.

Future Plans

The IG will continue to implement interventions which focus on:

- Improving efficiency and effectiveness in preventing, detecting and eliminating corruption;
- Leveraging the ombudsman role to embed adherence to the rule of law, efficiency, natural justice and good governance in public administration;
- Strengthening the enforcement of the Leadership Code of Conduct and
- Enhancing public awareness about the IG mandate and strengthening strategic partnerships.

Structure of the Report

Chapter One gives a brief account of the jurisdiction and independence of the office. The chapter also gives a summary of the IG's strategic plan and further lays out the organizational structure of the IG.

Chapter Two highlights the enforcement measures used by the Inspectorate in the implementation of the anti-corruption functions. These include investigation of cases of corruption; arrests and prosecution of persons involved in corrupt practices. The chapter also reports on the civil suits that the IG handled during the period.

Chapter Three highlights the activities carried out by the IG in implementing the Ombudsman function.

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

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

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

Chapter Seven highlights the general operational constraints and challenges faced by the IG. The chapter further outlines the future plans of the office and makes recommendations to Government on how to improve efficiency and effectiveness of the office and other public institutions.

1.1 Constitutional Requirement to produce Report to Parliament

The Inspectorate of Government (IG) was established under Article 223 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. Under Article 231 of the Constitution, the IG is required to submit to Parliament at least once in every six months, a report on the performance of its functions with recommendations which the office considers necessary for the efficient performance of public institutions.

This is the 37th report of the IG to Parliament which gives a summary of the performance of the Inspectorate for the period January – June 2017.

1.2 Functions of the Inspectorate of Government

The functions of the Inspectorate of Government as spelt out in Article 225 of the Constitution of Uganda and Section 8(1) of the Inspectorate of Government Act are the following:

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

1.3 General Powers of the Inspectorate of Government

The general powers of the Inspectorate are laid down in Section 12 of the Inspectorate of Government Act and include: authority by IG officers to investigate allegations of corruption, abuse of office, maladministration and breach of the Leadership Code of Conduct.

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

1.4 Special Powers of the Inspectorate of Government

The Inspectorate of Government is granted special powers under Article 230 of the Constitution and Section 14(5) of the Inspectorate of Government Act. These are; power to investigate, cause investigations, arrest, cause arrest, prosecute or cause prosecution in respect of cases involving corruption, abuse of authority or of public office, maladministration and breach of the leadership code of conduct. The Inspector General of Government (IGG) may also, during the course of his or her duties or as a consequence of his or her findings, make such orders and give such directions as are necessary and appropriate in the circumstances.

1.5 Jurisdiction and Independence of the Inspectorate of Government

Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution provide the Inspectorate of Government with areas of authority and guarantee its independence. The jurisdiction of the Inspectorate of Government covers officers or leaders whether employed in the public service or not and the institutions, organizations or enterprises Parliament has

prescribed under S.9 of the Inspectorate of Government Act. These include the Cabinet, Parliament, courts of law, central and local governments and statutory corporations, among others.

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

1.6 The Inspectorate of Government Strategic Plan

The IG Strategy is premised on five Strategic Objectives:

- (a) **Reducing corruption:** The IG will increase its capacity to effectively investigate and prosecute cases of corruption, implementing mechanisms aimed at reducing the growing caseload; and strengthening systems that detect and prevent corruption.
- (b) **Maximising the ombudsman role:** The Inspectorate will strengthen its ability to identify and resolve underlying drivers of complaints and use systemic and innovative approaches to identify and address high-risk areas in governance.
- (c) **Enforcing the Leadership Code of Conduct:** The IG will continue in its efforts to enforce the Leadership Code of Conduct, which will in turn re-enforce the Government's priority of increased transparency and accountability. In this regard, the IG launched the Online Declaration System (IG-ODS) that will improve the leaders' compliance and ensure effective and efficient verifications of information provided.

d) Strengthening organisational capacity for service delivery: The IG will build a performance driven culture with focus on achievement of strategic and operational objectives. In addition, the culture of the organisation will be value driven with special emphasis on integrity, impartiality and professionalism.

(e) Effective collaborations with partners: The IG will invest in working in partnership and collaboration with key stakeholders including Parliament, sister Accountability entities, MDA, LGs, Civil Society and the public in execution of its mandate to improve governance and eliminate corruption.

1.7 Organization Structure of the Inspectorate of Government

The Leadership of the Inspectorate of Government is provided for under Article 223 of the Constitution. It is comprised of; the Inspector General of Government (IGG) and two Deputy Inspectors General of Government (DIGGs). The Inspector General of Government and the Deputies are appointed by the President with the approval of the Parliament of Uganda.

The Secretary to the Inspectorate of Government is the Accounting Officer and is appointed by the President on the advice of the Public Service Commission.

For strategic implementation of its functions and objectives, the Inspectorate of Government is structured into one Department, six Directorates and three Divisions. The functions of the Department, Directorates and Divisions are outlined in the figures below:

Figure 1: Functions of the Department of Finance and Administration

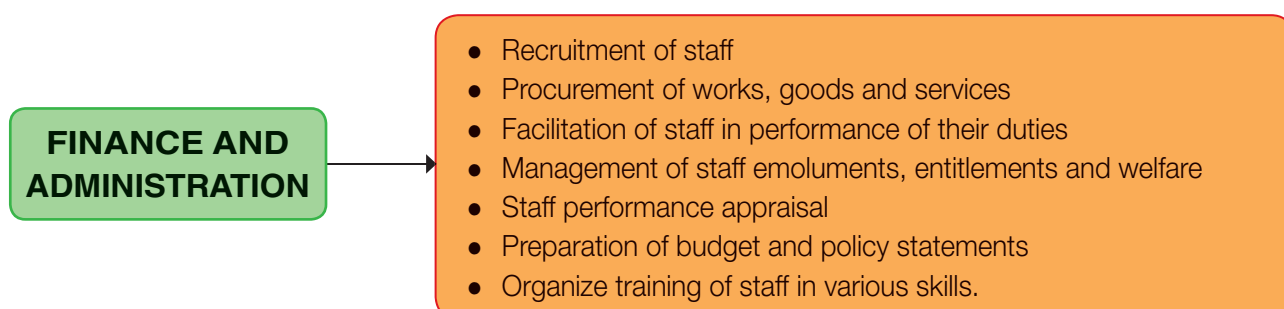


Figure 2: The Directorates and their functions

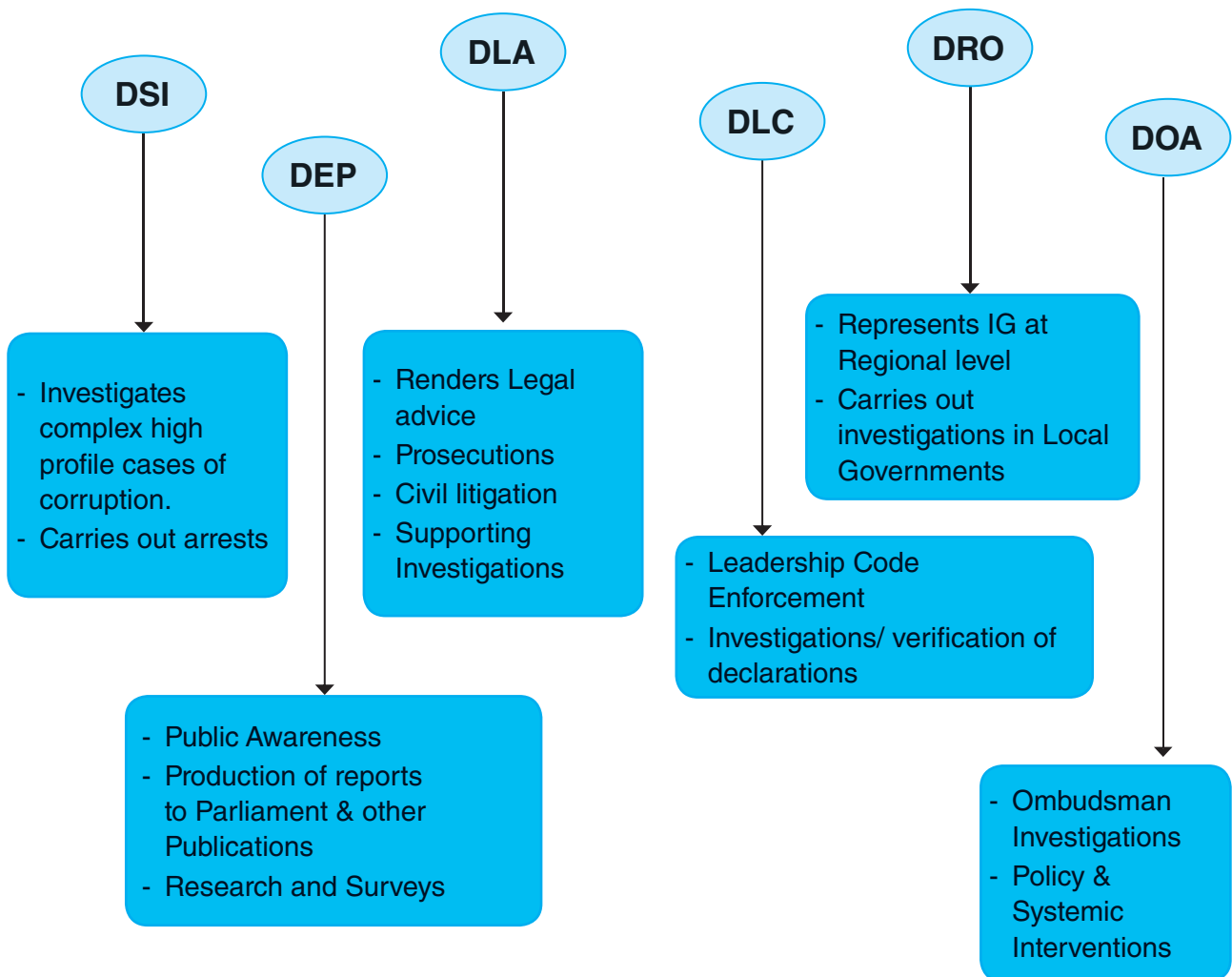
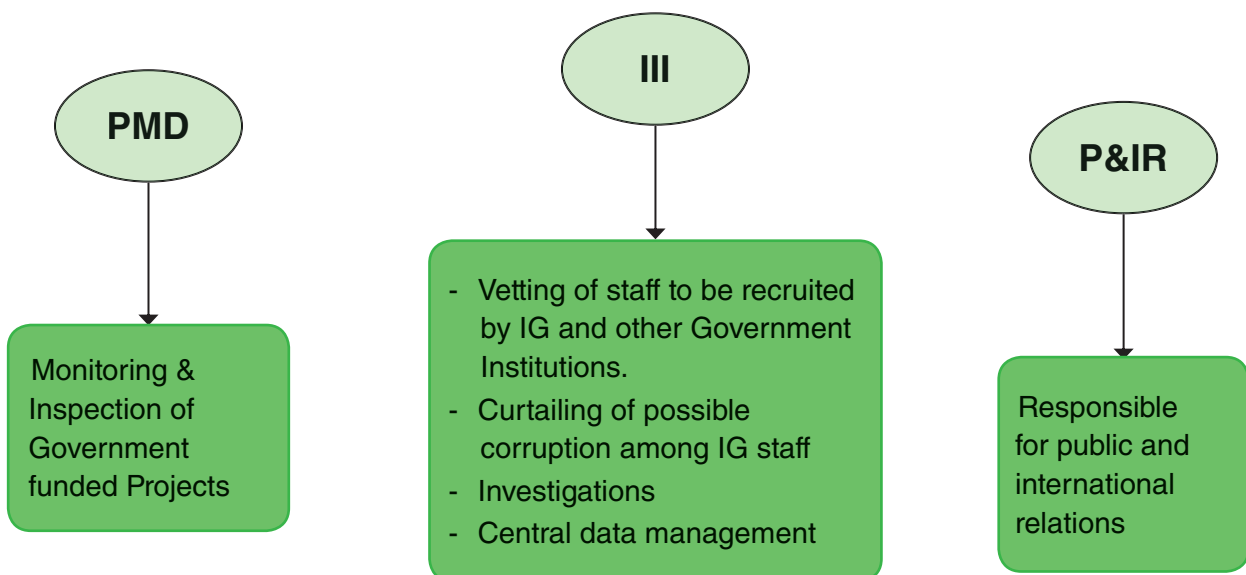


Figure 3: The Divisions and their functions



1.8 Inspectorate of Government Regional Offices

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 228 of the Constitution, the Inspectorate has so far established sixteen (16) Regional Offices. The Regional Offices are structured to perform the functions of the Inspectorate and are spread over the country as follows:

Table I: Coverage of IG Regional Offices

No.	Region	Regional Office	Districts
1.	Central	Kampala	Mpigi, Mityana, Mubende, Butambala, Wakiso, Gomba and Kampala.
		Masaka	Masaka, Kalangala, Sembabule, Rakai, Bukomansimbi, Kalungu, Lwengo and Lyantonde and Kyotera
		Mukono	Mukono, Kayunga, Nakaseke, Luwero, Buvuma, Nakasongola and Buikwe.
2.	Western	Fort Portal	Kabarole, Bundibugyo, Ntoroko, Kamwenge, Kyenjojo, Kyegegwa, Bunyangabu and Kasese.
		Hoima	Hoima, Kibaale, Kiboga, Buliisa, Masindi, Kagadi Kiryandongo and Kakumiro.
		Mbarara	Mbarara, Isingiro, Ibanda, Kiruhura, Bushenyi, Rubirizi, Mitooma, Sheema, Buhweju and Ntungamo.
		Kabale	Kabale, Kisoro, Kanungu, m Rubanda, Rukiga and Rukungiri.
3.	Eastern	Jinja	Jinja, Kaliro, Bugiri, Kamuli, Iganga, Buyende, Luuka, Namutumba, Mayuge and Namayingo.
		Soroti	Soroti, Amuria, Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Bukedea, Ngora, Serere and Kumi.
		Mbale	Mbale, Bukwo, Kapchorwa, Sironko, Budaka, Pallisa, Bulambuli, Kibuku and Kween.
		Tororo	Tororo, Busia, Butaleja, Manafwa, Namisindwa and Bududa.
4.	Northern	Arua	Arua, Koboko, Zombo, Nebbi and Maracha.
		Gulu	Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, Agago, Lamwo, Nwoya, Omoro and Amuru.
		Moroto	Moroto, Abim, Nakapiripirit, Amudat, Kotido, Napak and Kaabong.
		Lira	Lira, Apac, Oyam, Dokolo, Otuke, Alebtong, Kole and Amolatar.
		Moyo	Moyo, Adjumani and Yumbe.

2.1 Introduction

Corruption continues to be a complex phenomenon that is concealed yet at the same time also widely acknowledged. Corruption undermines good governance, socio-economic development and effective service delivery. The vice supports and nurtures a culture of waste and inefficiency, triggering high financial losses, which could easily hamper Uganda's development ambitions as stipulated by the Vision 2040 and the National Development Plan II (NDP II). The NDP II identifies the fight against corruption as fundamental if the country is to meet its development targets and attain a middle-income country status. The fourth objective of NDP II articulates the ambition to 'strengthen mechanisms for quality, effective and efficient service delivery'. The plan acknowledges that it is imperative to stamp out corruption and clamp down on impunity of the corrupt in order to improve service delivery and free up resources to achieve development outcomes.

As a response to poor international and regional anti-corruption indicators, over the last two decades, the Government has put in place anti-corruption laws, ratified international treaties and established formally robust accountability institutions. Uganda's legal framework on corruption is composed of the following legislation: The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995, the Inspectorate of Government Act 2002, the Leadership Code Act 2002, the Public Finance and Accountability Act 2003 (revised), the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Act 2003 (revised), National Audit Act 2008, the Anti-Corruption Act 2009 and the Whistleblowers Protection Act 2010. Also, Article 17 (i) of the Constitution makes it the duty of every citizen of Uganda to combat corruption and report any misuse of public funds. Most of these laws have been amended to cater for the changing environment.

Consequently, in the implementation of the Anti-Corruption function the Inspectorate of Government has continued to use both preventive and enforcement measures. Enforcement measures include;

- Conducting investigations where commission of any offence under the Anti-Corruption Act, is alleged. Where the subject of an investigation is found to have committed an offence he/she may be arrested and prosecuted.
- Administrative sanctions may also be recommended to the supervisors of public officers and resources lost or embezzled recovered from the culprits. Assets may also be confiscated from a public officer when investigations establish that they cause loss and the assets were acquired through corrupt means. This is normally effected with a court order following conclusion of the case in the courts.

The Inspectorate of Government receives numerous complaints of corruption from the public and also initiates investigations on the basis of Auditor General's reports, inspection/monitoring reports, surveillance and informers. During the reporting period, corruption complaints accounted for 69.1% of the total complaints registered.

In the implementation of enforcement measures, the Inspectorate will continue to prosecute corrupt officials and to recover misappropriated funds. The IG will also continue to use other administrative sanctions and preventive approaches to ensure that the war on corruption is not lost.

2.2 General Investigations

The Inspectorate of Government registered 1,560 complaints during the period of which 752 were registered at the Head Office and 808 at the Regional Offices across the country. A

total of 1,127 complaints were investigated and concluded out of which 714 were corruption complaints. Of these, 285 were investigated in Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and 429 in Local Governments. A total of 4,620 investigations are ongoing of which 924 are ongoing investigations in MDAs and 3,696 in Local Governments. Arising from the investigations, a sum of more than Shs.15 billion has been saved (especially from court fines, awards and orders). Also funds were recovered from officials in the

MDAs and Local Governments (on administrative sanctions) and deposited on the IG Asset Recovery Account in the Bank of Uganda. In April 2017 a total of Shs.643,000,179/= was transferred to the consolidated account of the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development. By 30th June 2017, the IG Asset Recovery Account had a closing balance of Shs.288,036,559/=. The total recoveries during the period were Shs.931,036,738/=.

Table II: Some of the Investigation Outcomes registered during the Period January – June 2017

Outcome	Quantity
Money saved as a result of IG intervention(Approx)	Shs. 15bn
Money recovered as a result of investigations and deposited on IG Recovery Account (Non – conviction based)	Shs. 931,036,738
Money saved for individuals as a result of ombudsman interventions	Shs. 2,999,838,516
Public officers under prosecution by IG	101
Public Officers convicted	4
Cases on appeal as at 30th June 2017(including civil appeals)	35
Public officers arrested by the IG	12
Public officers warned	41
Civil cases concluded	9
Officers who were advised	168
Canceled appointment letters of public servants	25
Officers submitted to Commissions (e.g. DSC) for disciplinary action	67
Public officers interdicted (All charged suspects are interdicted)	6

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

Table III: General Investigations carried out by the Inspectorate in the last two reporting periods

Description	July - Dec 2016	January - June 2017
Complaints brought forward	4,472	4,573
Investigations from audit reports	48	123
New complaints received	1,471	1,437
New verifications of leaders' declarations	62	12
Total workload	6,053	6,145
Investigated & Completed	1,191	1,127
Verifications concluded	24	38
Referred to other institutions	214	293
Rejected complaints (not within jurisdiction of IG)	16	39
Backlog Disposed of	35	28
Total complaints concluded	1,480	1,525
Carried forward	4,573	4,620

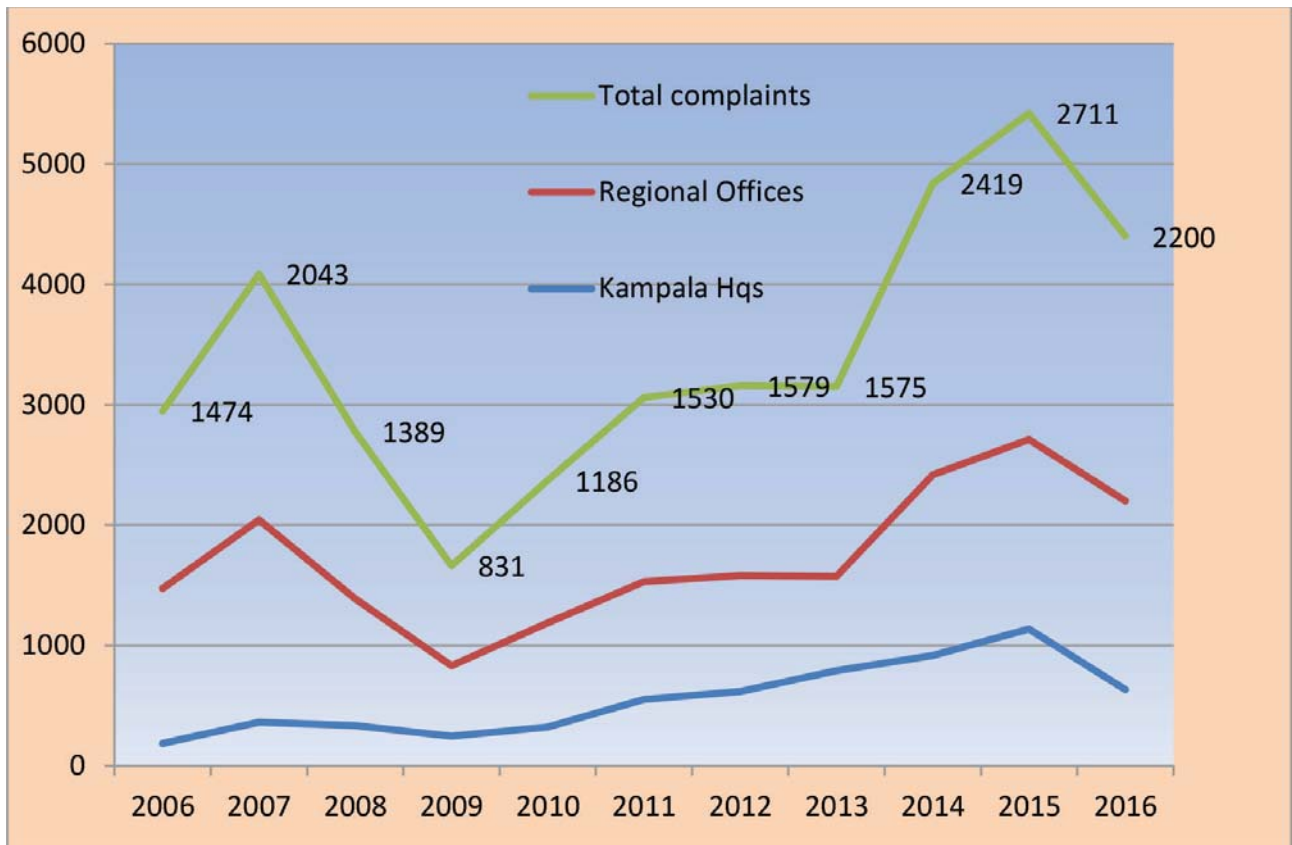
Table IV: Corruption complaints investigated and completed during the period January – June 2017

Nature of Complaints	Number of complaints	%age
Corruption Complaints		
Abuse of office	223	19.8%
Corruption	151	13.4%
Investigations arising out of Audit Reports from OAG	88	7.8%
Embezzlement	65	5.8%
Forgery & uttering false documents	51	4.5%
Misappropriation	50	4.4%
False Claims	22	2.0%
Conflict of interest	21	1.9%
Bribery	18	1.6%
Nepotism	13	1.2%
Extortion	7	0.6%
Sub Total	714	63.4%

** The percentages are expressed in relation to the total number of investigations handled by the IG.

As seen from the above table, corruption complaints investigated accounted for 63.4% of all the complaints investigated. Abuse of office formed the bulk of corruption complaints investigated by the IG accounting for 19.8% of the all complaints investigated.

Figure 4: Trend of the complaints investigated and completed for the years 2006– 2016



2.3 Special Investigations of Corruption Cases

As previously reported, Uganda is experiencing a new wave of grand and syndicated corruption. Grand corruption consists of acts committed at high levels of Government that distort policies or the central function of the state and enable leaders to benefit at the expense of the public good.

The Inspectorate of Government has handled numerous cases of grand and syndicated corruption some of which are yet to be sanctioned for prosecution. During the reporting period the following high profile cases were completed.

Table V:**Summary of high profile corruption cases handled during the period January – June 2017**

S/N	Ref. Number	Subject Matter	Remarks/ Recommendations
1	FP/04/03/09	Alleged causing of financial loss to Fort Portal Municipal Council	Mr. Francis Barabanawe, was directed to refund Ugx 11,626,000= being money he negligently signed for as an accounting officer
2	HQT/66/11/2016	Alleged fraudulent claims by the Suppliers of seeds and seedlings under OWC to Gulu DLG.	The PS, MoLG should; i) Ensure that the CAO – Gulu DLG endorses all the documents in respect of seeds and seedlings received by the district so that NAADS Secretariat processes payments for the suppliers; and ii) Initiate disciplinary action against Mrs. Dorothy Magoola Ajwang (CAO – Gulu) for failing to ensure that the OWC designated organs at the district and sub-county levels were constituted and enabled to properly perform their duties.
3	HQT/62/03/2013	Alleged fraudulent collection of tuition fees and admission of students by some members of staff of Kyambogo University during the academic year 2011/2012.	16 staff members to be dismissed. 11 staff to face disciplinary action. 3 staff advised.
3	HQT/46/11/16	Alleged loss of government motorcycle No. LG 0115-21 by the Mayor Kisoro Municipal Council	Mr. Richard Ndyana, Mayor Kisoro Municipal Council should refund Shs. 4,000,000/= being the equivalent value of the Government motorcycle he lost.
4	HQT/82/05/2014	Alleged abuse of Office by the Management of Uganda Broadcasting Corporation (UBC).	UGX 80,848,000 the balance of funds from payment of FIFA arrears to AUB, was diverted by UBC. It was recommended that Mr. Paul Kihika should be cautioned and advised against spending funds not appropriated by UBC Board.

S/N	Ref. Number	Subject Matter	Remarks/ Recommendations
8	HQT/95/10/2016	Alleged irregular procurement of a junk C-130 Cargo Plane, Keeping of the Ghost Pilots on the Payroll and Non-Payment of Salaries to Staff by Officials of Uganda Air Cargo Corporation.	Parliament to appropriate some funds for repair/service of the C-130. NACC consider downsizing on the Non-core staff to reduce on the escalating wage bill.
9	HQT/03/12/2016	Alleged fraud in the procurement of street lights by Kampala Capital City Authority.	KCCA Contracted M/s Philips East Africa Limited to supply and install solar street lights. The contractor failed to perform and the contract was cancelled. KCCA recovered the advance of Ugx.2,098,891,182/= and damages of Ugx.700,000,000/=.
10	HQT/45/02/2015	Alleged illegal trade of Ivory by the DPC Kiryandongo District SSP Byaruhanga Patrick.	No evidence implicating the respondent in illegal trade in Ivory. The officer was cleared.
11	HQT/39/10/2016	Alleged irregular travels (Foreign trips) by the Executive Director Uganda Wild Life Authority (UWA).	No wrong doing established by the Executive Director when he participated in activities that required him to travel abroad as those activities were budgeted for, authorized and within the duties/job description of the ED.
12	HQT/11/04/2016	Alleged abuse of office and causing financial loss in the management of Global fund grants by officials of MOH.	Refund of the advanced funds to Project account totaling Ugx.3,910,475/=.
13	HQT/15/10/2015	Alleged abuse of office, diversion and causing financial loss by some officials of Ministry of Local Government (Millennium village's projects).	There was no financial loss occasioned to government as under remittance of Ugx.14,270,400/= as it was alleged. The above funding was authorized scholarship for Charles Mwijukye in Netherlands.
14	HQT/80/12/2016	Alleged gross mismanagement of Government funds to the tune of Ugx.2bn in Ministry of Defense.	Same matter was being investigated by a probe committee in the Ministry of Defense.

S/N	Ref. Number	Subject Matter	Remarks/ Recommendations
15	HQT/33/08/2016	Alleged misuse of fuel funds by Ministry of Internal Affairs officials.	Case referred to OAG.
17	HQT/81/03/2015	Alleged corruption in the procurement of land at Kashenyi- Entebbe by UPDF.	Recommended that Ministry of Defense (MOD) and Uganda Land Commission (ULC) expedite transfer of the land.
18	HQT/24/8/2014	Alleged abuse of office and causing financial loss in the management of Makerere Guest House.	MUK administration formed a committee that resolved the issues.
20	HQT/43/11/2016	Alleged mismanagement and abuse of office by the Board of Directors of Uganda Broadcasting corporation.	Expenditures were within budget lines and PPP negotiations were ongoing. It was recommended that negotiations should be carried on.
21	LIR/01/12/15	Alleged utterance of false certificate of work by Mr. Tom Richard Opio, District Engineer, Alebtong District	The District Police Commander, Lira Central Police Station should take up the matter of Mr. Innocent Ongom a bussiness man in Lira Town and a brother to Mr. Charles Ojok, the Managing Director of M/s Oyam Construction and Trading Co. Ltd with a view of prosecuting him for uttering a false completion certificate for construction of a twin staff house and a VIP latrine at Abako Primary School.
22	HQT/69/04/10	Alleged abuse of office by Asaba Ruyonga, the Mayor of Fort Portal Municipal Council	The PS MoLG was required to submit Mr. Joseph B. Monday D/Town Clerk Arua Municipal Council to the PSC for appropriate disciplinary action for having signed a land sale agreement before the contracts committee had awarded the contract
23	FP/14/09/13	Alleged irregular procurement of works and services by the South Division Council of FPMC.	The Town Clerk, FPMC, was required to submit Mr. Clovis Kalanzi, Senior Asst. Town Clerk, South Division and Mr. Herbert Muhangi, Asst. Engineering Officer to the DSC for appropriate disciplinary action for flouting procurement procedures.

2.4 ARRESTS

The IG has powers to arrest or cause arrest of people who investigations reveal to have engaged in corrupt practices and abuse of office or authority or who for no good reason refuse or ignore to respond to summons issued by the IG as stipulated under Section 14(5) of the Inspectorate of Government Act, 2002.

During the reporting period, a total of twelve public officials were arrested for different corruption offences and most of them are being prosecuted in the courts of law. Details are in **Appendix C**.

2.5 PROSECUTIONS

The powers of the IG to prosecute or cause prosecution of suspects alleged to have been engaged in corruption and abuse of office are derived from Article 230 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda which provides that: **“The Inspectorate of Government shall have power to investigate, cause investigation, arrest, cause arrest, prosecute or cause prosecution in respect of cases involving corruption, abuse of authority or of public office”**.

During the period under review, the IG prosecuted one hundred and five (105) cases, out of which ninety five (95) cases were carried forward from the previous period (i.e. on-going cases and pending appeals as at 31st December 2016). Six (6) were new cases registered in courts of law between January and June 2017. Fourteen (14) cases were concluded during the reporting period, the concluded cases are categorized as follows: Four (4) convictions, two (2) cases resulted in acquittals and six (6) cases were withdrawn and two (2) abated. Fifty seven (57) cases were on-going at first trial and thirty five (35) cases were on appeal, as at 30th June 2017.

For details of cases that were prosecuted by IG during the period under review, please see **Appendix D** of this report.

2.5.1 Constraints encountered in prosecution of cases

- Delay to hear cases on appeal especially by the Court of Appeal remains a big challenge to the IG.
- Cases in up-country courts take long to be concluded due to absenteeism of judicial officers.
- Accused persons sometimes jump bail thus delaying and sometimes completely bringing their prosecution to an end.
- There is occasional lack of cooperation from witnesses, some either refuse to report to court or appear in court and turn hostile to the state.

Recommendations

- (a) Whistle blowers and witnesses should be given adequate protection and reward.
- (b) Government should appoint and deploy more Magistrates to up-country stations and the Judiciary should intensify monitoring of their performance. Now that the Government has appointed more judges to the Court of Appeal, IG hopes for expeditious handling of cases.
- (c) Funds should be earmarked and availed to the IG for continuous Legal education.

2.5.2 Future plans

Have all prosecutors trained in plea bargaining, trial advocacy, cyber crime, illicit enrichment and any other relevant legal training when funds allow.

2.6 CIVIL CASES

Through execution and enforcement of its actions and or recommendations as per the investigations, the IG in effect attracts challenging applications and constitutional petitions that seek for orders of certiorari, mandamus, prohibition, damages and interpretation of the law.

The IG defends such applications and petitions and also gives and responds to instructions as requested by the Attorney General. The IG

also drafts such responses and answers to the filed Court pleadings and defends, submits and appears in Courts of Law.

For the period under review, twenty nine (29) court cases were handled. Of these, nine (9) were concluded, fourteen (14) cases are on-going and six (6) are on appeal. Four (4) rulings were made in favour of the IG, one (1) ruling was against IG, three (3) cases were withdrawn and one (1) consent was entered. The details are in **appendix E** of this report.

2.6.1 Challenges faced by the IG in Civil Litigation

As mentioned in the previous IG reports to Parliament:

Lack of corporate status continues to be a challenge in as far as litigation of cases is concerned.

Continuous adjournments by the presiding judicial officers for various reasons and delay in fixing dates of cases on appeal lengthen the court process.

There is reluctance to implement court orders by enforcing agencies.

2.6.2 Recommendations

(i) Amend the law in order for the IG to attain corporate status.

(ii) Consider recruiting a bailiff for the IG.

2.7 THE CHANGING FACE OF CORRUPTION

In Uganda, the public perception is that corruption is deeply entrenched in society. According to the 4th Data Tracking Mechanism Report, at least eight out of every ten Ugandans believe that corruption is a serious problem in the country. The Inspectorate of Government and indeed all the anti-corruption agencies in Uganda are faced with challenges as corruption has taken new twist and the corrupt are using different approaches. The new issues in the fight against graft include

the following;

Syndicate corruption

Syndicate corruption manifests where a chain of errant officials in same or different institutions connive and embezzle or misuse public resources, usually without detection due to concealment. This is indeed a great deterrent to effective service delivery. The Katosi-Mukono road project and Office of the Prime Minister scandals are classic examples of syndicate corruption where officials from different Ministries, Departments and Agencies in Government engaged in fraud. Therefore, there is need for concerted effort from all government departments including the Internal Auditors to fight all forms of graft.

During the commemoration of the International Anti-Corruption Day 2015, the Inspectorate of Government together with the Office of Auditor General, Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority, Directorate for Ethics and Integrity and Justice Law Order Sector, held joint activities under the theme: 'Stop Syndicate Corruption for Better Service Delivery'. The main purpose was to commit the public and government institutions to '**stop syndicate corruption for better service delivery**'. These institutions have continued to work together as a syndicate to identify risk areas where syndicate corruption could take place.

In every corrupt transaction, there are distinct roles played by different players in the cycle or chain -

- The **Instigator**: This is the one who has identified a loophole that can be exploited;
- The **Planner**: He or She comes up with a plan of how the loophole will be exploited;
- The **Executor**: This is the one who carries out the actual processes of fraud;
- The **Facilitator**: This is a person or organization which aides in the commission of crime. Facilitation may be active or passive, and it includes factors such as weak or inadequate laws, institutional structures etc

- The **Bystander**; This is the one who knows corruption is happening and does nothing about it;
- The **Victim**: This is you and me. We are affected by corruption, regardless of whether we have played any role or not in the process.

Management by crisis

Corruption may be manifested through management by crisis where some unscrupulous public officials deliberately refuse to plan early enough in order to create a crisis that would justify rushed decision making. They prefer management by crisis because the activity is time barred, and the processes will be ignored. The aim is to ensure that hefty expenditures are hurriedly approved without time for detecting any flaws in the transactions. This form of corruption is practiced at high political levels and mainly involving public works and is sometimes more difficult to address as for instance compared to micro level corruption that takes place in local governments.

Shift of the middle age crisis

According to the National Integrity Survey Report 2008, there has been a shift in the middle age crisis from previous 40-45 years to 25-30years. This has been due to peer pressure among the young generation who have succumbed to flamboyant lifestyles provided by the private sector. This has encouraged them to live beyond their means hence engaging in acts of corruption to sustain themselves.

Glorification of corruption by the public

Corruption has been glorified as an acceptable way of life. Wealthy members of society are regarded as heroes even when they are known to have acquired their wealth through corrupt means. On the other hand, those with integrity but less wealthy are regarded as failures in society. This is the highest level of societal betrayal regarding building morals, character, national values and creation of a just society.

Almost all services are provided on the basis of “something for something”. The key learning

point here is that fighting such type of corruption requires not only rules and regulations but building an ethical infrastructure. Such infrastructure would comprise inculcating national values: revitalizing moral character building to counter the current moral decay; creating national pride and the love for public goods.

Greed

The reasons why people involve themselves in corrupt tendencies has changed from need for survival to greed and mass accumulation of wealth. This has a bearing on the character of the players and calls for new approaches. The IG has investigated many such cases of corruption that points to greed. The case of Geoffrey Kazinda, the former Principal Accountant in the Office of the Prime Minister is a typical example.

Compelling social economic demands

With the liberalization of the economy that is characterized by competitiveness, fuelled by private sector growth, there has been an increase in materialism and consequently high levels of corruption. These vices are being infused into the young generation through flamboyant lifestyles in terms of flashy cars and luxurious houses that they cannot afford and hence they tend to maintain themselves using corrupt means.

Technological Change

Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) instituted the Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) system and the Integrated Financial Management Systems (IFMS) that are supposed to be efficient. However, these systems are prone to abuse and are not well protected. Recently, an attempt by fraudsters to hack into Bank of Uganda’s system to steal billions of shillings was made. A 2010 report by Global Cyber Security Agenda showed that there were at least 280 million web attacks on individuals and organizations worldwide. It is estimated that annual cybercrime accounts for more than US\$105bn (about 268 trillion) in online property losses worldwide every year. To prevent such occurrence the Government of Uganda in 2013

set up a computer emergency response unit under the Uganda Communications Commission to detect internet crime. The unit prowls the internet to monitor and report high-tech crime, including cyber-based terrorism, computer intrusions, online sexual exploitation and major cyber frauds.

Globalization

With the openness of the Ugandan economy, the multinational agencies working with local contractors enabled their companies to gain contracts (particularly for public works) or concessions which they would not otherwise have won, or to do so on more favorable terms. Such bribery is pervasive and it difficult to detect. Many Western companies did not soil their own hands, but instead paid local agents, who got a percentage or so-called “success fee” if a contract went through and who had access to the necessary “slush funds”. Bribery also increasingly became subtle and it often took the form of semi-legal fees or “commissions”, and inflated or marked-up prices.

Emergence of briefcase companies

The emergence of briefcase companies that exist for a week or month where the corrupt open fictitious bank accounts and use them to steal government funds is an example of a new face of the changing face of corruption. These companies often bid for big contracts but do not have the experience to handle the assignment and often sub-contract all the work to another experienced firm. An example is EUTAW, the company that won the bid to construct Mukono –Kyetume –Katosi- Nyenga road (This case is in court).

Commercialization of politics:

Incidences of vote buying by politicians have been reported in the press and other related election reports. Many politicians get involved in corruption to get money for buying voters. With that kind of scenario, some politicians justify their actions of stealing public funds by not accounting to the voters since they paid to be voted into the

public office. The Uganda National Governance Baseline Survey 2014 Report indicates that overall about eight percent of the voters were offered some goods in kind or otherwise to vote during the Presidential elections of 2011.

Corruption is not inevitable. It flows from greed and the triumph of the undemocratic few over the expectations of the many. It breaches fundamental human rights, exacerbates poverty and increases inequality by diverting funds from healthcare, education and other essential services. The malignant effects of corruption are felt by billions of people everywhere. It is driven by and results in criminal activity, malfunctioning State institutions and weak governance.

Government is committed to the fight against corruption. It has put in place the legal framework and institutions to fight corruption. The dilemma remains the weak enforcement of the existing laws and weak operations of the existing institutions. On the other hand, there have been cases of imbalance between political interests and enforcement of the fight against corruption meted out by high ranking government officials. Government has been further constrained by inadequate cooperation from the general public in reporting corrupt practices and standing as witnesses in court against corruption suspects. The effectiveness of the mechanisms or institutions depends on the strength of the legal framework and resources allocated to them. It all begins with the law for fighting corruption which creates the systems, mechanisms and institutions. In other words the legislation defines the character of the institution. If the legislation is weak everything will be built on a weak foundation, hence systems, structures, and mechanisms will be weak and ineffective.

Reforms

Under the decentralized system, local governments and ministries became responsible for the management of the payroll, a responsibility previously held by the Ministry of Public Service. To ensure transparency, the Accounting Officers are required to display the payroll on public notice boards. This process according to the Office of

Auditor General led to the detection and deletion of 8,000 ghost workers from the Government payroll that saved the Government at least UGX 3.7 billion in February and April 2014. The new system has continued to save Government billions of shillings.

The importance of involving people in the fight against corruption cannot be overemphasized. The responsibility of preventing and fighting corruption is not exclusively that of government. It goes beyond enacting anti-corruption laws and establishing anti-corruption bodies. It requires the full support of all stakeholders. Any credible efforts of preventing and fighting corruption must be anchored on the involvement of the people, ordinary citizens in particular. They have a lot of first-hand experience with corruption and information about who does what, where and when. They are a good source of information. Their cooperation, therefore, is crucial for a successful anti-corruption drive. On top of that, people are the chief beneficiaries of a corrupt free society.

In the last ten years, the business world has increasingly recognized their role in fighting corruption. It is important for all of us to embrace principles of ethics and integrity, to act against corruption and to do business based on fair competition and good governance. Let us together take a collective stand against this poisonous social, political and economic disease that affects all of us. To achieve an equitable, inclusive and prosperous future for all, free of corruption, we must foster a culture of transparency, accountability and rule of law. Development Partners, Civil Society Organizations, Government and independent institutions will have most impact if we work collectively to tackle corruption in Uganda. As the Government starts to implement National Development Plan II we need to re-energize those fora that bring us together and use them to work in partnership to help remove the constraint that corruption creates in achieving developmental goals.

Chapter Three

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OMBUDSMAN FUNCTION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

In the discharge of its functions, the Inspectorate of Government espouses the role of an ombudsman office. As an ombudsman office the Inspectorate conducts interventions at an administrative level in public offices on behalf of citizens. In that regard the Inspectorate receives complaints from citizens about diverse issues related to public administration. In so doing the Inspectorate forms a bridge between the government on the one hand and the citizens who expect services from the government. In that respect the Inspectorate carries out an oversight function with regard to public administration and ensures that there is smooth, efficient and harmonious interaction between citizens and government and ensures that government remains accountable and responsible to the citizens.

The Inspectorate's functions as an ombudsman office are spelt out primarily under Article 225(1) of the Constitution of Uganda and more specifically paragraphs (a), (c) and (e) where the functions are specified as follows:

- (a) To promote and foster strict adherence to the rule of law and principles of natural justice in administration.
- (b) To promote fair, efficient and good governance in public offices.
- (c) To investigate any act, omission, advice, decision or recommendation by a public officer or any other authority to which this article applies, taken, made, given nor done in exercise of administrative functions.

By discharging the above functions, the Inspectorate not only ensures sound public administration for the benefit of the citizens but also helps to pre-empt issues of corruption and abuse of authority in public offices which the Inspectorate is also mandated to tackle under Article 225(1)(b) of the Constitution.

The Inspectorate also utilizes the ombudsman function to address systemic problems in public administration. Such problems may manifest as repetitive complaints of a similar nature in specific institutions or administrative lapses involving high profile public officials or institutions as well as lapses that are characterized by complex issues which cannot be resolved as easily as most other complaints. Such responses are treated as systemic interventions and are largely guided by the provisions of Section 8(1)(i) parts (i) and (ii) of the IG Act, 2002, which spell out additional functions as:

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

- (i) To examine the practices and procedures of those offices in order to facilitate the discovery of corrupt practices and to secure the revision of methods of work or procedure which in the opinion of the inspectorate may be conducive to corrupt practices;
- (ii) To advise those offices on ways and means of preventing corrupt practices and methods of work or procedure conducive to the effective performance of their duties and which, in the opinion of the Inspector General of Government would reduce the incidence of corruption

In the performance of the ombudsman function the Inspectorate presently has two categories of interventions. These interventions are under the General Investigations category and the Systemic Interventions category.

The General Investigations category is typified by complaints from individuals which are handled with a view to realizing a solution for individual complainant(s) in the shortest time possible.

The Systemic Interventions category involves broader investigations that are aimed at addressing

administrative lapses or weaknesses that are of a more systemic nature. These interventions are aimed at recommending improvements or changes in systems or processes which in turn are expected to result in lessening or hopefully eliminating altogether opportunity for corruption. This approach to the ombudsman function of the Inspectorate is in recognition of the fact that virtually most if not all acts of corruption in public offices have their roots in administrative lapses and failures.

During the reporting period the Inspectorate Ombudsman activities are accounted for as follows:

3.2 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS:

In terms of general investigations specific to individual complaints, the Inspectorate registered as follows during the reporting period:

3.2.1 MDAs most complained against

During the period under review, the Ministry of Public Service was the institution against which the most complaints were registered. The complaints were largely about payment of employment related benefits. This trend tends to highlight the weaknesses within the public sector to effectively handle internally generated complaints. There is a very high tendency for civil servants with

grievances about their workplaces to report to the Inspectorate of Government due to lack of confidence in their own institutional mechanisms. This trend affects the ability of the Inspectorate to prioritize the needs of citizens outside of the civil service with regard to service delivery. Fortunately there are efforts within the Ministry of Public Service to revamp Grievance Handling Processes within Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Local Governments to address and conclude most grievances of civil servants internally without necessarily resorting to the Inspectorate. This effort if effective will free up scarce resources in the Inspectorate to concentrate on ensuring timely and efficient service delivery to citizens outside of the civil service.

The Uganda Police Force (UPF) and the Uganda Peoples Defence Forces (UPDF) were also found to be problematic but mostly because of the accumulation of open complaints against the institutions in question. Both UPF and UPDF have proved to be extremely time-consuming in terms of engagement mostly due to the slow pace at which they respond to administrative issues raised by the Inspectorate of Government. The UPF has recently made more effort to be responsive to administrative queries raised by the Inspectorate although there is still room for improvement.

Table VI: Ombudsman complaints investigated and completed during the period January - June 2017

Nature of Complaints	Number of complaints	%age
Ombudsman Complaints		
Mismanagement	101	9.0%
Non-payment of salaries and other benefits	100	8.9%
Employment disputes	48	4.3%
Property Disputes	42	3.7%
Victimization	26	2.3%
Tenders & Contracts	22	2.0%
Delay of service delivery	19	1.7%
Others	50	4.4%
Total	408	36.2%

In the case of the UPDF as an institution, it is completely unresponsive when it comes to administrative queries raised by the Inspectorate. This trend of affairs has led the Inspectorate to resort to putting the queries to the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Defense but there is also limited or almost no response from the Ministry of Defense as a sector when it comes to administrative issues such as salaries and pensions. In both cases it must be recognized that the Inspectorate of Government has, under Section 9 of the Inspectorate of Government Act, the jurisdiction to inquire into various issues as specified under the Act in the UPF, UPDF and other national security agencies. The continued lethargic behavior of both the UPDF and UPF in this regard is therefore a point of concern.

As a result of interventions by the Inspectorate in terms of General Investigations under the ombudsman function, the Inspectorate was able to secure commitments and reassurances from government to complainants to the tune of UGX 2,999,838,596 during the reporting period.

3.3 SYSTEMIC INTERVENTIONS

In the period under review, the IG undertook and completed the following systematic interventions;

3.3.1 Systemic review of the recruitment process for the position of Internal Auditor General

The Inspectorate of Government received allegations that there were irregularities in the recruitment process for the position of Internal Auditor General (IAG). It was specifically alleged that one of the candidates who was shortlisted by the Public Service Commission (PSC) did not qualify for the post. It was further alleged that the Deputy Secretary to the Treasury (DST), exerted undue influence on the Public Service Commission in the recruitment process by irregularly fronting one of the candidates for the position.

The matter was reviewed and a report issued in June 2017 where in it was noted that:

- (a) The Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) initiated the recruitment process for an IAG contrary to Section 47 of the Public Finance Management Act which required that the position first be designated by the Ministry of Public Service.
- (b) The advertisement put out by the PSC for the post was not based on criteria formally approved by the Ministry of Public Service. The specifications used were based on provisions of Section 4(2) of the National Audit Act, which specifically provides for qualifications for the position of Auditor General and not Internal Auditor General.
- (c) Based on the advice of the Secretary to the Treasury, the PSC abandoned the specifications in the advertisement in favour of specifications outlined in the Schemes of Service and Competence Manual for the Internal Audit Cadre. This was considered irregular because the Manual had never been formally approved for use by the Ministry of Public Service. Furthermore, the PSC did not openly communicate the change in the advertised specifications.
- (d) The DST acted in conflict of interest when he involved himself in the short-listing and interviewing of the candidates despite having personally recommended one of the candidates to the PSC for the position. This action irretrievably tainted the process especially given that conflict of interest is treated as a criminal offence by virtue of Section 9 of the Anti-Corruption Act.

In light of the above, it was recommended as follows:

- (a) The recruitment process should be redone to ensure it is free of irregularity and above question especially given the nature of the position which is to be filled.
- (b) The Secretary to the Treasury should take steps to sensitize all staff, and in particular, senior staff, about the ramifications of conflict of interest in decision making.

(c) The Ministry of Public Service should either immediately formally adopt the Schemes of Service and Competence Manual for the Internal Audit Cadre or communicate to accounting officers not to rely upon the same until it is formally approved. This will help to avoid the confusion of the sort that was occasioned in the recruitment for the Internal Auditor General.

This case was considered systemic in as much as it concerned appointment to a very critical office that is tasked with ensuring accountability in government. Irregularities in the appointment would have served to undermine credibility in such an institution hence the recommendation that the process be done afresh.

3.3.2 Alleged irregular appointment of Caretaker Town Clerk for Kakira Town Council and Victimization of former Caretaker Town Clerk

The Inspectorate of Government (IG) conducted investigations into this matter as a result of a complaint wherein it was alleged that:

- (a) Officials of Jinja District Local Government (JDLG) and Kakira Sugar Works Ltd (KSW) frustrated a Senior Community Development Officer (SCDO) who was the caretaker Town Clerk Kakira Town Council (KTC), in the performance of her duties and influenced her removal from the later position.
- (b) When the matter was raised with the IG, the Chief Administrative Officer of Jinja District Local Government threatened to remove her substantive position of Senior Community Development Officer;
- (c) The position of Town Clerk KTC had irregularly been without a substantive office bearer for over two years and the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) Jinja continuously deployed and shuffled Assistant Chief Administrative Officers (ACAOs) in caretaker roles in total violation of the law; and,
- (d) The person who was deployed to replace the SCDO as caretaker Town Clerk had unresolved

matters owing to his alleged mismanagement of Bugembe Town Council in the Financial Year 2012/13 and was therefore not fit for the role.

The matter was investigated and the following was established:

- (a) The SCDO was first appointed Community Development Officer on 10th December 2009, promoted to Senior Community Development Officer in December 2012 and assigned a caretaker role of Town Clerk, KTC in July 2013.
- (b) The CAO's letter of 29th June 2014 that renewed the SCDO's assignment as caretaker Town Clerk to the effect that she would hold the office until a substantive holder was appointed was illegal in as far as it contravened the Uganda Public Service Standing Orders, 2010 under E-c (18) concerning the requirement that payment of duty allowance is limited to six months.
- (c) The CAO withdrew the assignment of the SCDO with effect from 31st July 2015 but she refused to hand over office. This was tantamount to insubordination per Section F-s (2-u) and Paragraph F-a (10) of the Uganda Public Service Standing Orders, 2010.
- (d) There was no evidence linking the SCDO's removal from the position of caretaker Town Clerk to her efforts to compel KSW to comply with the law with regard to revaluation of KSW property, illegal construction of the distillery and illegal construction of a wall fence.
- (e) The position of Town Clerk had since August 2013 been held through caretaker assignments by the CAO which contravened Section 65 (4) of the Local Government Act, Cap 243. It was apparent though that effort to fill the position had been hampered by complaints about the recruitment process. This in turn led to investigations which necessitated temporary halting of the recruitment efforts between April 2013 and March 2014. This process got further delayed on account of this most recent complaint.

- (f) The decision by the CAO to initiate a special audit into the affairs of KTC and threats to take disciplinary action against the SCDO was a result of actions of insubordination through her refusal to hand over office and not victimization of a whistle blower as alleged.
- (g) It was true that the officer appointed to replace SCDO in the caretaker role of Town Clerk KTC had pending criminal issues that were yet to be determined by Court and the DPP.

In light of the foregoing findings, it was subsequently recommended that:

- (a) The decision of the CAO to remove the SCDO from the position of caretaker Town Clerk, KTC was lawful and should be upheld;
- (b) The DSC should expedite the process of recruiting a substantive Town Clerk for Kakira Town Council in accordance with section 64 (4) of the Local Government Act, Cap 243;
- (c) The CAO should cause disciplinary action to be taken against the SCDO for insubordination in accordance with disciplinary procedures under Section (F-r) of the Uganda Public Service Standing Orders, 2010;
- (e) The CAO should be cautioned regarding the wording of the letter of assignment of duties to the SCDO contrary to guidance provided under Sections A-g (11) and E-c(18) of the Uganda Public Service Standing Orders, 2010; and,
- (f) The CAO should be exonerated from the allegations of victimization of the SCDO and deliberately keeping the position of Town Clerk, KTC unfilled contrary to the Local Government Act Cap 243.

This case was considered to be systemic in as much as it concerned an issue that was not just a concern for the respective local government in question but the entire public service. It was important to realize that the failure of the CAO to communicate in unambiguous terms led the caretaker Town Clerk to assume broader authority

than she actually had in real terms. Furthermore, the officer in question served way beyond the legally recognized period of service for a public officer who is assigned caretaker responsibilities. This naturally also posed questions about the legality of actions taken by the caretaker officer during the period served outside the time specified by law.

3.3.3 Alleged irregularities in the recruitment of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Uganda Retirement and Benefits Regulatory Authority (URBRA)

The Inspectorate of Government commenced a review of the recruitment processes at URBRA following a complaint wherein it was alleged that the CEO of URBRA was erroneously appointed to that position. It was specifically claimed that the CEO was a Kenyan national and therefore not eligible to hold a position at URBRA which is an institution under the Uganda Public Service.

The Inspectorate of Government investigated the matter and it was established that:

- (a) The recruitment of the CEO for URBRA was initiated under the auspices of a grant from the World Bank. However, this grant only facilitated the salary of the CEO for eight months out of a three year contract after which the government of Uganda took over the responsibility to pay the salary. The World Bank therefore provided less than one third of the funding required for the CEO's emoluments while the rest of the funds came from the Consolidated Fund with approval from Parliament.
- (b) The recruitment of CEO was irregular as much as no official clearance had been secured from the Ministry of Public Service at the time of recruitment. This was contrary to the Uganda Public Service Standing Orders.
- (c) However, notwithstanding the irregularity above, no evidence was found to suggest that the appointment was done to the detriment of other qualified Ugandans who had applied for the job.

(d) The absence of clearance from the Ministry of Public Service not only violated the requirements of Uganda Government Public Service Standing Orders, but it also made it difficult to determine, on the face of it, whether the recruitment, being one that is largely facilitated by the Government of Uganda, respected the obligation of the State to ensure that Ugandans enjoy access to work, among others, in keeping with item XIV (b) of the National Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution.

In light of the above, it was recommended as follows:

- (a) Since there was already a running contract and there was also no evidence that any Ugandans were actively excluded from the recruitment process, the contract of the URBRA CEO was allowed to run its course.
- (b) The Board of URBRA should ensure that any future employment contracts at URBRA for non-Ugandans must be subjected to clearance of the Ministry of Public Service especially where it is clear that the contracts are going to be either fully or over 50% funded out of monies appropriated by Parliament from the Consolidated Fund. This would ensure clear and transparent means of ascertaining that Ugandan nationals are not unduly denied employment contrary to the National Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of Uganda.

This matter was treated as systemic on account of the fact that it not only concerned recruitment of a CEO of a key statutory institution in Uganda but also raised issues about the processes of appointment of non-Ugandans to key public offices. The investigations revealed that indeed processes concerning appointment of non-Ugandans to public offices had been flouted but given the fact that a contract had already been signed it would not have been possible to terminate the same without attracting liability. However, the case was an eye-opener which

suggested that there is laxity in the appointment of non-Ugandans to key public offices contrary to the requirements of the Constitution which obligate the state to ensure that Ugandans have access to work.

3.3.4 Systemic review of contract renewal processes at the National Animal Genetics Resource Centre and Data Bank (NAGRC&DB)

The Inspectorate of Government conducted a review of the process of contract renewal at the centre, specific to the position of the Executive Director. This was after a complaint had arisen to the effect that the Executive Director's contract had been unfairly terminated. Upon review of the process it was discovered that whereas the Executive Director's contract had reached the end of the term specified therein, the decision by the responsible Minister not to renew the contract was unconstitutional. This was because the Minister communicated the reason for non-renewal to be poor performance and yet the Executive Director had never been informed by the Board of Directors about the poor performance let alone appraised in the entire seventeen years that the Executive Director had held the position. It was therefore recommended among others that the Minister of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries withdraws the decision not to renew the contract and allows the Executive Director an opportunity to respond to the allegations.

Due to the failure of both the Board and the Ministry officials to act in time on the recommendations of the Inspectorate, the complainant was constrained to go to court and seek judicial enforcement of his rights. Upon judicial review the High Court confirmed that the decision not to renew the complainant's contract was unlawful and ordered the responsible parties to implement the recommendations of the Inspectorate. The court also further awarded the former Executive Director damages of up to UGX 600,000,000 plus interest of 30% per annum until full payment.

This case was important in as much as it illustrated how recalcitrant and defiant conduct on the part of responsible public officials ends up resulting into costly liability to the government of Uganda. There is presently little or no administrative sanction against public officials whose actions and omissions result into vicarious liability against the government of Uganda. It is important that Parliament as part of its responsibilities in approval of appropriation from the Consolidated Fund takes note of such conduct which results in loss of public funds through entirely avoidable litigation.

3.4 LIMITATIONS IN CONDUCTING SYSTEMIC INTERVENTIONS

The conduct of systemic interventions is usually more complex and technically engaging. It therefore frequently requires continuous skilling and exposure to new ideas and concepts in the field of good governance. Presently the Inspectorate is severely hampered in this regard.

There still continue to be challenges with regard to the slow pace at which some government institutions respond to ombudsman matters. However, this is also the case when it comes to

the way in which many government institutions directly respond to citizen concerns. There are very few government institutions that have taken customer satisfaction as a priority and it is reflected in how much priority is placed in responding to citizen concerns as raised by the Inspectorate of Government.

3.5 FUTURE PLANS

There are more systemic interventions in the pipeline that are intended to improve systems and ensure continued elimination of corruption and opportunities for corruption in public administration. One such intervention has already commenced and is aimed at addressing systemic weaknesses in the management and administration of Para-medical schools around the country.

The Inspectorate is currently making more focused engagement with Ministries, Departments and Agencies with a view to raising awareness about the importance of citizen engagement. There are already preliminary efforts underway in selected District Local Governments with view to ensuring adequate citizen engagement on matters of service delivery and general administration.

Chapter Four

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LEADERSHIP CODE OF CONDUCT

4.0 INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

The Leadership Code was amended by the Leadership Code (Amendment) Act, 2017 which came into force on 2nd June 2017. The amendment of the Leadership Code Act was effected to provide for the establishment of the Leadership Code Tribunal provided for by Article 235A of the Constitution.

The Leadership Code Tribunal is now provided for by the law but its establishment is awaiting appointments of its members and funding. The Tribunal will improve compliance with the Code because there will now be a body before which leaders who do not comply can be arranged for punishment under the provisions of the Code by removal, forfeiture/confiscation of un-declared assets and other remedies provided for in the law.

4.1 ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY – JUNE 2017

4.1.1 Management of leaders' declarations of income, assets and liabilities forms

Section 3 of the Leadership Code Act empowers the Inspectorate of Government to receive and examine declarations submitted by leaders.

During the period under review the Inspectorate of Government developed and rolled out the IG-ODS to be used by leaders in submitting declarations. The leaders are now required to submit their declarations electronically and the manual declarations are no longer in use.

(I) March 2017 Declarations

The Inspectorate expected to receive declarations from 25,000 leaders who were eligible to declare by 31st March 2017. By June 2017, a total of 22,844 leaders had so far logged onto the system and 22,122 had successfully submitted their declarations online. This indicates that 88.4% of the targeted leaders responded positively and submitted their declaration of income, assets and liabilities using the Inspectorate of Government Online Declaration System (IG-ODS).



Vice President H.E. Edward Ssekandi with leaders at the launch of the declaration period 2017, in Masaka

(II) Publicity, Training and Support Strategy

During this reporting period, trainings on the use of the IG-ODS were conducted in which a total of **3,207** leaders in **51** districts across the country, including **14** UPDF barracks, were supported and trained to use the IG-ODS.

In addition, a detailed user manual and training guide were developed and availed to leaders and Focal Persons for more information on the IG-ODS. Publicity of the IG-ODS was further done through radio programs which enhanced the leaders' awareness of the new system.



Training leaders to file their declarations on the IG-ODS in Masaka

4.1.2 Verifications of leaders' declarations of Income, Assets and Liabilities

During the reporting period, a total of thirty eight (38) verification cases were concluded. In thirty two (32) cases, the leaders' assets were found to be commensurate with their known sources of income and no undeclared assets were found. In four cases, the leaders were advised to keep proper records and cautioned to declare all their assets, incomes and liabilities. Two other cases were referred to URA for further action.

4.1.3 Investigations into breaches of the Leadership Code;

During the reporting period, a total of five investigation cases were concluded. In four of the cases, the allegations were not proved and in one case the leader was advised to keep proper records.

4.2 GIFTS DECLARED BY LEADERS

Section 10(1) of the Leadership Code Act, 2002 requires a leader to declare to the Inspector General of Government a gift or donation of a value of ten currency points or above received on any public or ceremonial occasion, or a commission on any transaction.

During the period under review, the following gifts were declared;

- (i) A gift of a diary and sticker note book was declared by a leader. The leader was advised to put them to personal use.
- (ii) A gift of a Philips Viva Collection juicer was received by another leader. She was advised to have the gift registered in the office inventory and since it falls in the category of household items, put it to personal use.

4.3 CONSTRAINTS IN ENFORCING THE LEADERSHIP CODE

- (i) The lack of a Leadership Code Tribunal is a significant challenge to the enforcement of the Leadership Code and contributes to the decline in adhering to the code of conduct by leaders.
- (ii) The informal and undocumented transactions continue to make leaders' incomes, liabilities and assets difficult to trace and accurately prove.
- (iii) Delays by some institutions to provide leaders' email addresses and telephone contacts. Some institutions also provided incorrect information in terms of leaders' email addresses and mobile phone numbers.
- (iv) Most leaders, especially in the local governments and the UPDF, have no active email addresses which makes it difficult for them to receive links to declare online. The poor internet connections in some areas and low levels of ICT usage by leaders also affect the timely submission of lists and declarations by leaders.

4.4 FUTURE PLANS FOR THE PERIOD JULY – DECEMBER 2017

- (i) Completion of a total of forty four (44) cases of both investigations of breaches of the Code and verification cases of leaders' incomes, assets and liabilities.
- (ii) Identification of defaulters and giving them support on how to use the online system to submit their declarations.
- (iii) Training and sensitizing of IG staff and other stakeholders on the use of the Inspectorate of Government online declaration system (IG-ODS).
- (iv) Data cleaning and validation which includes conducting of a systems study to establish accuracy and relevance of data submitted by leaders using the IG-ODS.
- (v) Commence phase II of the IG-ODS to allow verification of declarations online, among other things.
- (vi) Prepare to receive online declarations of income, assets and liabilities from an estimated 200 leaders who are due to declare by the end of March 2018.
- (vi) Complete the entry of the 2015 declarations of income, assets and liabilities into the LCC data base.
- (vii) Create partnership with different Government Institutions such as registries so as to allow the IG staff access the required records and information in time.
- (ix) Liaise with the Ministry of Ethics and Integrity to finalise the Leadership Code Regulations, 2017 so as to operationalise the Leadership Code (Amendment) Act, 2017.
- (x) Increasing compliance with Leadership Code of Conduct Act; improving capacity to verify declarations; increasing capacity to investigate and prosecute breaches of the Leadership Code of Conduct and rolling out E-system for declarations. Under this the IG will roll out new IG Online Declaration Portal to ensure that compliance rate of leaders to fill declaration is 100%; verify thirty (30) declarations submitted

by leaders; investigate twelve (12) cases of breaches of the Leadership Code Act and identify and trace over Shs.1 billion worth of illicitly acquired assets.



DIGG with participants after training on IG-ODS at Masindi Barracks



Arua District leaders filing their online declarations

4.5 RECOMMENDATIONS TO GOVERNMENT

- (i) Expedite the establishment of the Leadership Code Tribunal to enable the full enforcement of the Code which will also encourage leaders to comply with the Code.
- (ii) Computerization of the records in the various Government Registries to enable accurate data/information to be obtained.

Chapter Five

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The Inspectorate of Government is mandated to implement corruption preventive measures through public education, policy and systemic interventions and monitoring and inspections of Government and donor funded projects.

This chapter therefore highlights the prevention of corruption activities that were carried out during the reporting period; which include public awareness programmes, sensitization, monitoring and inspection of Government and donor funded projects.

The policy and systemic Interventions that were carried out are highlighted in chapter three of the report.

The following public awareness programmes and activities were carried out during the period under review:

5.2 PUBLIC AWARENESS PROGRAMMES AND SENSITIZATION

5.2.1 Workshops

A total of 7 sensitization workshops were conducted in which 1,050 people were sensitized as detailed below:

- (i) The IG held three workshops with District leaders of Arua, Koboko and Yumbe Districts from 3rd - 6th April 2017. The focus was on the implementation of IG recommendations and the challenges in the improvement of service delivery. The proceedings were chaired by the D/IGG and 250 participants attended.
- (ii) The IG in collaboration with Human Rights Now, a Community Based Organization (CBO) in Jinja held a workshop for Local Council Leaders, Councilors and CSO representatives from Jinja district on 2nd June 2017 at Crested Crane hotel Jinja. The workshop aimed at educating leaders about the role of the IG in the fight against corruption, the salient features of the Anti-Corruption Act 2009 and promotion of ethics and integrity in public service. The workshop was attended by 120 participants from Jinja district Local Government.
- (iii) The IG in collaboration with Platform for Social Justice held a workshop on fighting corruption in order to meet community expectations on 17th May 2017 in Bukoto, Kampala.
- (iv) The IG in conjunction with Peoples Anti-Corruption Organization (PACO) - Manafwa conducted a training workshop for 67 participants; districts leaders and community



The District Chairperson of Jinja addressing participants during the workshop in Jinja



Participants during the Local Council leaders' workshop in Jinja



The D/RDC Manafwa District addressing participants during the workshop in Manafwa

monitors from Manafwa and Namisindwa districts. The workshop was aimed at enhancing the fight against corruption through empowering participants to monitor and track public expenditure, detect corruption incidences and deal with them.

- (v) On 13th June, 2017 the IG conducted a training workshop for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the Local Councillors in Tororo district. These were trained in monitoring skills/ interventions in the fight against corruption to improve service delivery in Tororo. The objective was to build their capacity to identify key strategies of monitoring government services at the local level.

5.2.2 Public Awareness through electronic media

A total of twenty seven (27) Radio talk shows were conducted and 816 spot messages were run on different radio stations. Some talk shows were focused on the role of IG in the implementation of projects; how and where to report corruption; and understanding anti-corruption laws. These were aired on the following radio stations:

Bunyoro Broadcasting Services, Nenah FM- Moroto, Spirit FM – Koboko, Radio North – Lira, Continental FM – Kumi, Open Gate – Mbale, Trinity FM – Kapchorwa, Luo FM – Pader and Choice FM –Pader. Other radio talk shows were conducted and mainly focused on the role of IG in general and how the public can report corruption incidences to the Inspectorate of Government. These were aired on the following stations:

Arua One- Arua, Eastern Voice – Bugiri, Impact FM – Kampala, Mega FM – Gulu, Rock Mambo – Tororo, Radio West – Mbarara, Radio Buddu – Masaka and Mama FM – Kampala.

5.2.3 Integrity Ambassadors Clubs' activities

The Inspectorate of Government through its public awareness strategy enlists the support of the youth in the fight against corruption. This is done through formation of Integrity Ambassadors Clubs (IACs) in Tertiary Institutions. IG strengthens and supports the Integrity Ambassadors Clubs by offering both financial and technical assistance.

During the period under review the IG supported fourteen (14) anti-corruption seminars for Integrity Ambassadors Clubs and carried out awareness campaigns in ten (10) Primary Schools as detailed below:

- (i) On 10th February 2017, an Integrity Ambassadors Club was launched at Bishop Stuart University, Mbarara.
- (ii) IG held a meeting with Executive leaders of MUST and KIU- Bushenyi Integrity Ambassadors' Club On 24th February 2017 to discuss their work plans for FY 2017/18.
- (iii) Katigondo National Major Seminary IAC conducted an anti-corruption seminar on the theme "**corruption an impediment to sustainable development; highlighting and fighting it is everybody's engagement**". The seminar which was held on 8th April 2017 was attended by students from Katigondo Major Seminary, Muteesa 1 Royal University and Masaka School of Comprehensive Nursing and Midwifery at the Seminary campus.
- (iv) Busitema University IAC held an anti-corruption seminar on 12th April, 2017 under the theme "**achieving a corruption free Uganda starts with you**" the seminar was attended by 200 students from the five campuses of Nagongera, Mbale, Arapai, Namasagali and Busia.

- (v) On 27th April 2017 a seminar was conducted at Makerere University Business School-Mbarara campus and the Integrity Ambassadors Club was launched at the University.
- (vi) On 28th April 2017, Mbarara University of Science and Technology (MUST) IAC held a debate on the Topic; **connection between hunger and corruption in Uganda.**



The Club Patron addressing the participants during the seminar

- (vii) The IG in collaboration with Rural Focus Initiatives - Kasese, held a seminar for patrons and Head teachers of newly formed Integrity Ambassadors Clubs in Kasese district on 11th May 2017 at Kasese Senior Secondary School. The theme for the workshop was **“standing together against corruption”** The focus of discussion was the role of IG and IACs in the fight against corruption.
- (viii) These were sensitized about the role of IG and IACs in the fight against corruption.
- (ix) Uganda Technical College - Elgon IAC held a seminar and handover ceremony on 10th May 2017 at their college campus. The seminar was attended by 180 students and these were sensitized about the IG jurisdiction and how to report a case to the IG; cases/complaints handled by the IG, who should be complained against, why and when, how and where to lodge a complaint.
- (x) On 12th May 2017 Liberty College of Management and Journalism and Mbarara Institute for Social Development IACs in Kasese conducted anti-corruption seminars at the respective campuses.



A cross section of the participants after the seminar at Katigondo Major Seminary

(xi) Uganda Technical College Kichwamba Integrity Ambassadors Club held a seminar on 26th May 2017. The Seminar was attended by 150 participants.

(xii) Uganda College of Commerce, Aduku IAC held an anti-corruption seminar and handover ceremony on 25th May 2017 at the college campus. The activity was attended by 140 participants; 112 of whom were IAC members.

(xiii) On 4th May 2017, Kampala International University (KIU) - Kansanga IAC conducted an Inter-University debate on the topic; **“The effectiveness of the anti-corruption policy; what has worked and what has not worked”**. Eight (8) Universities namely; Makerere, Nkumba, Muteesa 1 Royal, Kampala, Ndejje, KIU and St. Lawrence Universities participated in the debate.



Participants during the inter-university debate at KIU-Kansanga

(xiv) The IG also conducted anti-corruption seminars in ten (10) Primary Schools in Mukono, Mpigi and Wakiso districts. These were: Kyabakadde R.C.C P/S, Bishop P/S, Katoosi C.O.U, Bbira C.O.U, Kamengo P/S, Mpigi Central P/S, Wampewo P/S, Jjungo P/S, Kavumba P/S and St. Kizito Namusera Community School. Pupils were taught about the meaning, causes and evils of corruption. They were also taught about what the young generation can do to restore morals and integrity in society.



Pupils of Mpigi Central P/S during the Anti-Corruption seminar



Pupils of Bishop East Primary School, Mukono during an Anti-Corruption seminar



Pupils of Bbira C.O.U. Primary School during an Anti-Corruption seminar

5.2.4 Training/Sensitization of Public Servants

The IG conducted 14 sensitization and training programs for other civil servant as detailed below:

- (i) On 20th January 2017, a senior officer of IG presented a paper on “**Manifestation and Impact of Institutionalized Corruption in Uganda**” at a conference organized by Moral Restoration and Anti-Corruption Organization (MRACO) at Calvary Chapel in Kajjansi, Wakiso District.
- (ii) From 23rd – 30th March 2017 the IG participated in Northern Uganda Anti-Corruption Caravan campaign and sensitization of citizens on corruption. The theme was “**Reject and Report Corruption your Responsibility for improved service delivery**”.
- (iii) The Director of Education and Prevention of Corruption (DEP) made a presentation on “**The Anti-corruption Mechanism to address challenges in the Construction industry**” in a training of CSOs, Procuring Entities (PEs) and Private Sector. The training was organized by Africa Freedom for Information Centre (AFFIC).
- (iv) The DEP chaired a meeting on the validation of **Zero Tolerance to Corruption Policy** at UBOS on 28th February 2017.
- (v) On 7th March 2017, DEP participated in a **Mid Term Review of the National Indicative Plan EU - Uganda 2014 – 2020, addressing the Agenda for Sustainable Development and the new European Consensus**. This was hosted by Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.
- (vi) On 10th March 2017, a Senior IG officer made a presentation on “**The Role of the IG in the**



A cross-section of participants during the Anti-Corruption caravan in Katakwi town



Participants during the review of the anti-corruption caravan at Action AID offices Kansanga

promotion of Public Accountability” at the Police Senior Command and staff College Bwebajja. This was during the Intermediate command and Staff Course of offices at the ranks of Assistant Superintendents and above from the Police Force, Uganda Prisons Service, Somali Police Force and South Sudan National Police Service.

- (vii) On 23rd February 2017, the IG in partnership with Transparency International conducted training for District and Civil Society Organizations’ leaders of Rakai, Masaka, Lwengo and Lyantonde on Anti- corruption laws.
- (viii) The IG established partnership with LASPNET (Legal Aid Service Providers Network) to fight corruption in the justice system by supporting implementation of JLOS Anti-Corruption Strategy.
- (ix) On 2nd May 2017, the IG participated in a Training of 1,000 Police Officers at the Police Training School, Kabalye in Masindi. A senior IG officer made a presentation on **“The role of IG in promotion of good governance”**.
- (x) On 19th May 2017, the IG in conjunction with Gospel Tower Church Ndejje, a Faith Based Organization, organized an anti-corruption seminar for students on holiday.
- (xi) On 29th - 30th June, the IG participated in a Training of fifty (50) Anti-Corruption Court non-judicial staff in combating corruption. The training topics were; **“The meaning of corruption, its manifestations and impact in society and the Role of courts in the prevention and the fight against corruption”**. The training was held at Judicial Studies Institute, Nakawa.
- (xii) On 1st June 2017, the IG participated in training of 600 senior six leavers at Shimon PTC, Wakiso. The students were selected from all over the districts of Uganda and the training was organized by the office of the President.
- (xiii) The IG in collaboration with ACCU and DEI and with the support of UNDP conducted field consultations in the districts of Moroto, Amudat and Kaabong. The aim was to improve cross border accountability through

creating awareness for the local communities and local authorities in tackling corruption.

- (xiv) On 7th June 2017, the IG had an engagement with Transparency International on **“Creating platforms for the implementation of research findings of TI”**.

5.2.5 Publications

The IG Report to Parliament for July to December 2016 was published. It details the performance of the office in its functions and highlights recommendations which are necessary for the efficient performance of the public institutions. It also provides other useful information to parliament.

Also during the period under review, the IG produced and distributed the following Information; Education and Communication (IEC) materials with Anti-Corruption messages; 500 pieces of Integrity Ambassadors’ badges, 300 copies of IAC Bulletin, 500 pieces of branded pens with the message “Reject and Report Corruption”, 300 copies of posters on offences under the Anti-Corruption Act and 1000 pieces of stickers with the message “Reject and Report Corruption”.

5.3 MONITORING AND SUPERVISION OF DONOR AND GOVERNMENT FUNDED PROJECTS

5.3.1 Projects Scope

The Inspectorate of Government plays an oversight role of ensuring Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption (TAAC) in Donor and Government funded projects. TAAC is intended to promote good governance at all levels of Project implementation.

IG’s oversight role during the period under review was limited to the following projects:

- a) Third Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF 3)
- b) Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP)
- c) Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development (USMID)
- d) District Discretionary Equalization Grant (DDEG)
- e) Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project (RPLRP)

- f) Universal Post Primary Education and Training Program (UPPET)

The IG uses the following strategies in ensuring TAAC:

- a) Sensitization and awareness of targeted communities;
- b) Enhancing the engagement of citizens and stakeholders;
- c) Monitoring and Inspection of Projects and;
- d) Enforcement through investigations and prosecutions.

5.3.2 Third Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF 3)

The Project Development Objective of NUSAF 3 is “**to provide effective income support and build the resilience of poor and vulnerable households in Northern Uganda.**” The support is intended to increase the value of household assets of beneficiaries. Resilience is defined as the capacity of households and communities to adapt to a new strategy in the face of shocks and crises.

The project has four components:

- a) Labor-Intensive Public Works and Disaster Risk Financing;
- b) Livelihood Investment Support;
- c) Strengthening Transparency, Accountability, and Anti-Corruption (STAAC);
- d) Safety Net Mechanisms and Project Management.

Following the successful implementation of NUSAF 2, the Inspectorate of Government is implementing “Strengthening Transparency, Accountability and Anti-Corruption (STAAC) component of NUSAF 3.

STAAC is tailored to contribute to the Government priority for improved transparency and accountability in public service delivery as enshrined in the Vision 2040, the NDP and the Accountability Sector Strategic Investment Plan.

The project is financed by a USD 130 million loan from the World Bank (IDA). Additional funding of USD 2.867 million from the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) and USD

50 million under Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) of the World Bank.

The Inspectorate of Government was allocated USD 5 million to use for STAAC activities during the five years project span.



Sensitization of the role of IG in NUSAF 3 on Mega FM, Gulu

Activities undertaken under NUSAF3 by IG during the period under review;

Investigations:

One investigation arising from NUSAF3 was handled and concluded; it was established that a total UGX 15,874,200 was irregularly received by four Community Facilitators as contributions from the sub-project beneficiaries.

It was recommended that the four facilitators refund the money to the IG Asset Recovery Account in Bank of Uganda.

Training:

The IG participated in NUSAF3 training in the nine NUSAF sub regions. Participants were sensitized on salient features of STAAC and the role of the IG in NUSAF3. A total of 3,399 participants were trained.

The participants of the trainings were:

- a) Community Project Management Committees,
- b) Community Procurement Committees,
- c) Community Watershed Committees,
- d) EPRA Facilitators and
- e) Community Development Officers.



IG Regional Heads of Moyo and Moroto training CPMCs, CPCs, Watershed Committees in the respective Districts

In addition, sixty (60) IG staff participated in a training workshop that was organized and held in Gulu District in June 2017. The objective of the training was to orientate staff on IG interventions in Government Projects.

Enhancement of citizens’ engagement:

In a bid to promote Citizen’s Responsibility to Enhance Transparency and Accountability (CRETA), the IG identified potential CSOs to collaborate with during the implementation of STAAC.

By the close of the reporting period, thirty two (32) CSOs were identified to enhance the IG’s role in engaging citizens and stakeholders. Furthermore, a total of 3,330 community members within the watersheds were identified (1,703 males and 1,627 females) and elected by the respective communities to form Community Monitoring Groups (CMGs). These are to be trained to monitor the implementation of government projects in their communities.

- c) Streamline timeliness of implementation against planned targets
- d) Share information and draw lessons
- e) Identify gaps and strategically agree on follow up actions to fill the gaps, remedy challenges and perfect implementation processes for better achievement of project objectives.



IG staff with Mission members talking to the Watershed road construction community members at Moruita and Napopum in Nakapiripirit

World Bank – GoU Support Supervision Mission:

The World Bank together with IG and Office of the Prime Minister participated in the NUSAF3 joint Support Supervision Mission in May 2016. The objective of the mission was to:

- a) Review progress and achievements in the implementation of the NUSAF3
- b) Determine and promote compliance with projects guidelines and requirements





DIGG joins the World Bank County Manager and E.D NUSAF during a visit to watersheds in Nwoya District

The activities of the mission, among others, included field visits to sub projects in watersheds, discussions with sub-project beneficiaries, meetings with district leaders of Pader, Nwoya, Lira, Kotido, Abim and Nakapiripirit and project partners.

5.3.3 Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP)

YLP is one of the GoU interventions in response to the high unemployment rate and poverty among the unemployed and poor youth (persons aged 18-30 years).

It is a programme implemented by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

(MGLSD) which was launched in January 2014. YLP covers 116 Districts and forty one (41) Municipal Councils.

The objective of YLP is to empower the target youth to harness their socio-economic potential and increase self-employment opportunities and income levels.

The project supports youth with marketable vocational skills, tool kits for self-employment and job creation, financial support to enable the youth establish Income Generating Activities (IGAs), and with entrepreneurship and life skills as an integral part of their livelihoods.



Deputy IGG (in glasses) and World Bank team pay a courtesy call on the Chairperson and staff of Nwoya District.

Government of Uganda is financing the Programme with a budget of UGX 265 Billion that was approved by the Cabinet and Parliament for the first five years from FY 2013/14 to 2017/18.

During the reporting period, two complaints were received and are under investigation.

5.3.4 Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development (USMID)

The Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development (USMID) Program is being implemented by GoU with a World Bank/IDA Credit of US\$ 150m and a GoU contribution of US\$ 10m.

Implementation of the program is the responsibility of the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) on behalf of the Government of Uganda. Other key government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) play a key role in program coordination.

The five year Program aims at enhancing the institutional performance of fourteen (14) Municipalities to improve urban service delivery. These are the Municipalities of Arua, Entebbe, Fort Portal, Gulu, Hoima, Jinja, Kabale, Lira, Masaka, Mbale, Mbarara, Moroto, Soroti, Tororo.

During the period, IG participated in activities such as attending two planning and dissemination workshops and one joint Supervision mission.

Furthermore, the IG monitored progress of project implementation in all the fourteen Municipalities. Inspections were carried out in ten projects in Arua, Gulu, Soroti and Masaka Municipalities. Three investigations arising from complaints during project implementation are being conducted.

Some of the findings during the inspection visits were:

- (i) Good infrastructure (roads, provision of office equipment and furniture, and municipal office renovations) had been availed under USMID.

- (ii) Solid waste management strategies and development of Municipal drainage master plans had been put in place.

- (iii) Roll-out of IFMS in all the fourteen Municipalities financed under USMID was effectively taking place.

- (iv) Enhancement of Municipality own source revenue carried out by Local Government Finance Commission (LGFC).

5.3.5 District Discretionary Equalization Grant DDEG/PRDP

DDEG was designed to complete the post conflict recovery process in the Northern Uganda. DDEG is a transition from PRDP 2 that ended in FY 2014/15.

The overall goal of DDEG is to consolidate peace and strengthen the foundations for development in Northern Uganda and sustain achievements of PRDP 2.

Government of Uganda (GOU) released funds for implementation of DDEG activities in fifty six (56) participating Local Governments.

During the financial year, the IG received a total of UGX 1 billion from GoU to implement its oversight role in DDEG.

Activities undertaken under DDEG during the period

In the period under review, IG monitored activities carried out under DDEG in forty nine (49) Local Governments.

Findings revealed that a number of projects were successfully implemented across the districts. However, there were delays in completion of some projects which were attributed to:

- (i) Budget cuts
- (ii) Late disbursement of funds
- (iii) Influence peddling which delayed procurement processes.
- (iv) Lack of financial and technical capacity of local contractors
- (v) IFMS system was not reliable.

During the period, one investigation under PRDP2 was concluded. Two complaints are still under investigation.

5.3.6 Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project (RPLRP)

RPLRP is a government project under the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF). The Project cost is US\$ 40m.

The primary objective is to enhance livelihood resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in cross-border drought prone areas of the districts and improve the capacity of the local governments to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency.

The project which covers twelve districts commenced in July 2014 and is scheduled to end in December 2019.

In the year 2017, the IG entered a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with MAAIF under this project to undertake the following;

- (i) To conduct transparency, accountability and anti-corruption activities which promote the prevention of instances of corruption in the implementation of the RPLRP;
- (ii) To initiate and operationalize the Complaints Handling and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for the RPLRP and
- (iii) To conduct inspections and investigations into the implementation of the RPLRP.

5.3.7 Universal Post Primary Education and Training (UPPET)

This program was launched in 2007 to provide continuous and sustainable education development in Uganda following Universal Post Primary Education.

Government put in place specific reforms to maximize access, improve quality and enhance efficiency in 759 secondary schools.

World Bank Support to the project was in form of a \$150 Million loan financed by International Development Association (IDA), 90% of which went to schools.

The IG has been investigating cases arising under this project using its own resources. One complaint was received during the period and it is under investigation.

The project closed in 2014 but IG has continued to follow up some of the outstanding cases for recovery of funds. During the period under review, UGX 30million was recovered from one school leaving an outstanding balance of UGX 20million.

5.3.8 Uganda Health Systems Strengthening Project (UHSSP)

The Project Development Objective of UHSSP is to deliver the Uganda minimum health care package to Ugandans, with a focus on maternal health and family planning.

The IG conducted inspection and verification of medical equipment supplied to several Hospitals and Health Center IVs across the country under the UHSSP project.

Medical equipment supplied to fifty two (52) hospitals and one hundred thirty one (131) health center IVs were inspected and verified by IG. Verification and inspection of medical equipment in the remaining fifty nine (59) Health Units will be concluded and a report of the entire activity will be issued in the next reporting period.

Chapter Six

CAPACITY BUILDING THROUGH TRAINING AND NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The IG has continued to enhance its human resource capacity through recruitment and training. The IG also recognizes the fact that the war against corruption and promotion of good governance requires cooperation, support and exchange of ideas with other relevant

stakeholders. IG, therefore, interacts with as many stakeholders as possible at national, regional and international levels. This is done by not only organizing meetings, workshops and conferences for selected stakeholders but by also attending and participating in those organized by other stakeholders.

6.2 STAFF MATTERS

No.	Item	Personnel Numbers
1.	Staffing levels	441
2.	Recruitment	73
3.	Terminations	4
4.	Resignations	3

6.3 TRAINING AND MEETINGS

TABLE VII: TRAINING AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

S/N	No. of Staff	Course/Workshop/Meeting	Duration	Venue
1.	One (1)	International Ombudsman Institute (IOI) Africa Regional Meeting.	26th - 30th March 2017	Lusaka, Zambia
2.	One (1)	The Common Wealth Centre for Anti-Corruption (CAACC) Desk Officers' Workshop.	13th - 15th February, 2017	Gaborone, Botswana
3.	Three (3)	Regional Workshop to Fast-Track the Implementation of the Convention Against Corruption.	13th – 17th February, 2017	Nairobi, Kenya
4.	Two (2)	EAAACA Executive Meeting.	28th March, 2017	Arusha, Tanzania
5.	One (1)	Joint Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the East and Southern Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) Assessors' Training Workshop.	27th February 2017 - 3rd March 2017	Johannesburg, South Africa.
6.	One (1)	10th Practitioners' Workshop on the return of Illicit Assets of Politically Exposed Persons.	26th February – 1st March, 2017	Lausanne, Switzerland

S/N	No. of Staff	Course/Workshop/Meeting	Duration	Venue
7.	One (1)	The East and Southern African Association of Accountant Generals (ESAAG) Annual International Conference.	26th February – 3rd March 2017	Boksburg, South Africa
8.	One (1)	The 33rd East and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) Task Force Meeting of senior officials.	1st - 8th April, 2017	Arusha, Tanzania
9.	One (1)	2nd Annual General Meeting and Conference of AAACA.	24th – 30th April 2017	Brazzaville, Republic of Congo
10.	Four (4)	Ombudsman Study Tour.	13th – 18th May 2017	Denmark
11.	Two (2)	7th Common Wealth Review Meeting of Heads of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Africa.	28th May – 3rd June, 2017	Mangochi, Malawi
12.	Two (2)	Training Course on Circular Economy and Sustainable Development Technology for Developing Countries.	5th June – 4th July 2017	Beijing, China
13.	One (1)	Training in Complaint Handling - Public Administration International.	19th - 30th June 2017	London, United Kingdom
14.	One (1)	The International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA).	29th June – 8th July, 2017	Luxemburg, Austria

Local Training

S/N	No. of Staff	Course/Workshop/Meeting	Duration	Venue
1.	Sixty three (63)	Report Writing.	12th – 16th June 2017	Hotel Africana, Uganda
2.	Fourty one (41)	Advancing Ombudsman Impact (Roles and Services).	27th June – 1st July 2017	Hotel Africana, Uganda
3.	Seventy nine (79)	Leadership and Skills Development.	26th March – 8th April 2017	NALI- Kyankwanzi, Uganda
4.	Seventy (70)	IG Interventions in Government Projects.	26th – 30th June 2017	Booma Hotel, Gulu, Uganda.

6.4 NATIONAL COOPERATION

6.4.1 Media Relations

Direct media intervention

The Inspector General of Government paid a courtesy call on Editors and senior journalists of Nation Media Group specifically the Daily Monitor Newspaper and discussed how to collaborate further in the fight against corruption. Additionally, the DIGG, Mr. Bamugemereire made a courtesy call to the M.D. of UBC.



IGG pays a courtesy call to the Monitor MD. Tony Glencross



DIGG pays a courtesy call to the M.D. of UBC

Media Programmes

The IGG was interviewed by a journalist from the BBC World Service on the IG's success stories in the fight against corruption.



The IGG Ms Irene Mulyagonja being interviewed by a BBC journalist

A number of talk shows were conducted to sensitize the Leaders and the public about the Inspectorate of Government Online Declaration System (IG-ODS). These were conducted as follows;

- On 20th April 2017, the Director Leadership Code (DLC) and Head Public and International Relations (H/P&IR) were hosted on the Agenda programme on Impact FM.
- The IGG and DLC were hosted on Radio One's Spectrum talk show on 19th April 2017, to talk about the role of the IG in prosecution of cases and the IG-ODS.

- DLC and H/P&IR were hosted on Kyogereko on Akaboozi ku Bbiri Radio on 19th April 2017.
- The Deputy Inspector General of Government (DIGG) was hosted with a panel on KFM Radio's Hot Seat talk show on 8th April 2017 to talk about the fight against corruption.
- The Deputy Inspector General of Government (DIGG) and DLC were hosted on Step TV on 24th May 2017 in Mbale to talk about the IG-ODS and the IG strategy in the fight against corruption.



The IGG (Right), DLC and H/P&IR appearing on Radio One's Spectrum

DLC and H/P&IR were hosted on the following regional radios to discuss the IG-ODS and the functions of the IG: Voice of Toro in Fort Portal; Radio West in Mbarara; Parcis Radio in Arua; Parcis Radio in Arua; Spice FM – Hoima; Mega FM – Gulu and Voice of Kigezi – Kabale.

6.4.2 Other radio programmes

- The Deputy Inspector General of Government (DIGG) was hosted on Impact FM and Dream TV on 4th May 2017. He discussed the IG strategic plan 2015/16-2019/2020.
- The DIGG was hosted on Impact FM and Dream TV on 18th and 25th May 2017. The discussions were on the IG strategy in the fight against corruption.
- The DIGG and the Director of Project Monitoring (DPM) were hosted on Mega FM in Gulu on 18th May 2017 to talk about the role of the IG in NUSAF 3.

6.4.3 Television programmes

- DLC was hosted on UBC TV to talk about the IG-ODS.
- DLC and H/P&IR were hosted on Dream TV to talk about the IG-ODS.



The Deputy IGG and Director Leadership Code on Step TV, Mbale

6.4.4 Media coverage

Media coverage of IG matters during the period include: the irregular award of a cleaning contract by CAA; wealth declaration to the IGG online; amendment of the Leadership Code Act; arrest of the CAO of Mbale district; the IGG's interview during the 6 billion shilling Presidential handshake probe by the Parliamentary Committee on Commissions; Statutory Authorities and State Enterprises (COSASE); the Katosi road scam trial at the Anti-Corruption Court; the launch of the declaration period 2017 in Masaka; the arrest of the Town Clerk of Mparo Division in Hoima Municipality for reportedly soliciting a bribe, among others.



DIGG interacting with the media in Kibuku District

6.5 NATIONAL RELATIONS

6.5.1 IGG, AG and ED – PPDA sign new MOU

The IGG, Auditor General and PPDA Executive Director signed a new Memorandum of Understanding to strengthen their collaboration in the fight against corruption in Uganda. The partnership is supported by the German government through GIZ.



From left to right: The ED PPDA, IGG and AG sign a new MOU to strengthen their collaboration in the fight against corruption.

6.5.2 Accountability Sector

The Public Relations Officer (PRO) was part of the task team of communication officers that drafted the Communication Strategy of the Accountability Sector Strategic Investment Plan (ASSIP) 2017/18 – 2019/20. This was during a retreat that took place from 15th – 17th March 2017 at Serena Hotel Kigo.

6.5.3 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The IG answered the Parliament of Uganda's call to construct a one-stop community centre for the albino community in Uganda. The exercise started with a Fundraising Walk flagged off by the Speaker of Parliament Rt. Hon. Rebecca Kadaga on Sunday, 5th February at Parliament. The IG made a cash donation towards the cause.



IG officers taking part in Parliament's fundraising walk for the albino community in Uganda

6.6 INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

6.6.1 World Bank Open Day

The IG participated in the World Bank open day activities at Kololo Independence Grounds on 30th May 2017. The purpose of the exhibition was to showcase the activities of the World Bank supported projects. In its stall, the IG presented the achievements of NUSAF2 and the interventions under NUSAF3.



The IG stall at the World Bank Open Day

6.6.2 Sandy Richter bade farewell

Representatives from the IG joined the OAG and PPDA to bid farewell to Ms. Sandy Richter, whose contract as the Head of the Promotion of Accountability and Transparency (POAT) project implemented by GIZ had expired. The three institutions pledged to ensure that what was started under the collaboration will continue to thrive and even grow.

6.6.3 Meeting with Danish Ombudsman

The IGG and four Senior IG officials met the Danish Ombudsman in Denmark to follow up on cooperation between the IG and the Danish Ombudsman. High level discussions were held and the two institutions expressed their commitment to the cooperation.

6.6.4 Meeting with the Deputy National Ombudsperson of Netherlands

The Director of Ombudsman Affairs (DOA) held a meeting with the Deputy National Ombudsperson and discussed the functioning of their respective institutions with the intention of exploring possible avenues of cooperation.

6.6.5 DIGG attends AAACA Meeting

The Deputy Inspector General of Government (DIGG) Mr. George Bamugemereire attended the 2nd Annual General Meeting for the African Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities in Brazzaville, Republic of Congo from 26th to 29th April 2017 under the theme, "**Exploring new trends in the fight against corruption**". The objectives of the AGM were to consider the progress report of the Executive Committee, build networks and alliances with strategic partners and share experiences on how to combat corruption among others.



DIGG Mr. George Bamugemereire at the 2nd Conference of Anti-Corruption Authorities in Africa in Brazzaville

6.6.6 Kenya Ombudsman pays courtesy call

The Ag Chairperson of the Commission on Administrative Justice of Kenya paid a courtesy call on the IGG. She had come as a facilitator on the invitation of GMSI Consultants for the IG Ombudsman Workshop held at Hotel Africana.



DIGG Mr. George Bamugemereire handing over a copy of the IG Report to Parliament to the visiting Kenyan Ombudsman, Dr. Regina Mwatha

6.6.7 IGG hosts Egyptian Ambassador

The IGG hosted the new Egyptian Ambassador to Uganda and discussed matters of mutual interest.



IGG Ms Irene Mulyagonja handing over a gift to the visiting Egyptian Ambassador to Uganda, Ms. Mai Taha Khalil

6.6.8 IGG hosts Danish Secretary of State

The Secretary of State of Denmark paid a courtesy call on the IGG and discussed matters of mutual interest.

6.6.9 EAAACA-ARINEA meeting

The Director of Legal Affairs /IG was elected as the President of the Asset Recovery Network of East Africa following the meeting of ARINEA focal persons that was held in Naivasha, Kenya. ARINEA is the informal network which aims at informal exchange of information on individuals, assets and companies, at regional and international level so as to facilitate the effective tracing and recovery of proceeds of crime and deprive criminals of their illicit gains.



Participants of the ARINEA meeting

Chapter Seven

CHALLENGES, RECOMMENDATIONS AND FUTURE PLANS

7.1 CHALLENGES

The challenges remain the same as reported in IG previous reports to Parliament and they are as follows;

- a) Prevalence and complexity of corruption and maladministration in the public and private sectors;** of particular concern to the IG is the evolving nature of corruption. While previously limited to favours and bribes to a few officials, it now encompasses grand syndicated corruption where controls are deliberately circumvented in a systematic way, involving networks of corrupt officials from different MDA, LGs and the private sector.
- b) Lack of IG Corporate status;** this means the IG cannot sue and be sued in its capacity and this has resulted in a situation where IG has to have recourse to the Attorney General's office to represent it, where its reports are challenged in judicial review.
- c) Delays in the judicial process;** the establishment of the Anti-Corruption Division of the High Court significantly shortened the period taken to complete prosecution of corruption cases. However, even with a functional Anti-Corruption Court, cases face delays in courts of justice for various reasons including, but not limited to transfer of judicial officers, continuous adjournments and lack of quorum.
- e) Non-implementation of IG recommendations;** upon completion of investigations, there have been instances where the IG's recommendations are not implemented. When implementation of the recommendations, such as sanctions of various officials is not effected promptly, the matters investigated remain unresolved.
- f) Poor methods of records storage, retrieval and sharing in public offices;** Poor record keeping mainly results in great difficulty for the IG to collect credible and actionable information from the public officers or offices. The lack of records has continuously created a bottleneck for investigations.
- g) Increasing cost of rent;** Currently, the IG is operating in rented office premises for both its Headquarters and the sixteen (16) Regional Offices. The rent for the head office is paid in US dollars, thus the continuous rise in the dollar has adversely affected the funds available for other activities given that rent is a primary cost to the institution's existence and operations. In addition, landlords for Regional Offices have a tendency of adjusting rents upwards at the end of the tenancy agreements. During the previous reporting period, the IG hired a firm to produce architectural design for its head office building.

The consultant concluded the exercise and submitted the plan with cash flow projections indicating a sum of UGX 90.821 billion as the cost of the project. The projections further indicate that a sum of UGX 33.095 billion is required in FY 2017/18. In the current FY 2016/17, the institution was allocated UGX 1.0 billion to finalize all the initial processes and a commitment was made by MoFPED to provide funding for the project in the FY 2017/18. However, the funds were not provided in the MTEF thus creating a funding gap of UGX 33.095 billion.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS:

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

7.2.1 Amendment of the IG Act

Parliament should amend the IG Act in order for the IG to attain corporate status.

7.2.2 Establishment of the Leadership Code Tribunal

The process of establishment of the Leadership Code Tribunal should be expedited. This will among other things not only make the enforcement of the Code more effective but it will also encourage the leaders to comply with the Code.

7.2.3 Inadequate funding

Since IG is a national cross-cutting institution responsible for three major functions of promoting good governance, preventing and combating corruption and enforcement of the Leadership Code of Conduct, each of these functions should be funded as a separate vote function, to be adequately provided for, unlike the current practice under which only the anti-corruption function is provided for as a vote function. Government should also provide funds for construction of the IG Head office premises. Money used for rent would be used for operations and other requirements for the Institution.

7.2.4 Improvement on Record Keeping

All government institutions must have a proper record keeping and retrieval system and Government should provide its MDAs with necessary tools to ensure that this is done.

7.3 FUTURE PLANS

The IG is set out to achieve the following outputs within the next reporting period:

- a) Investigating and prosecuting cases of corruption; establishing and implementing an improved complaints management system; enhancing capacity to efficiently and effectively investigate and prosecute corruption cases and strengthening mechanisms to detect and prevent corruption. This will be realized by the IG through:
 - (i) Investigating and concluding 724 high profile and other corruption complaints registered from LGs and MDAs per year;
 - (ii) Prosecuting 60 corruption cases;
 - (iii) Recovering at least 50% of funds recommended for recovery during investigations;
 - (iv) Conducting specialized training
 - (v) Follow-up all (100%) recommendations made.
- b) Investigating maladministration and injustice in public office, enhancing the capacity of MDA and LGs to identify and resolve underlying drivers of complaints at source and using the systems approach to pro actively identify and address high risk areas in governance. This will be achieved through carrying out ten (5) systemic interventions; supporting/ reactivating twenty (10) MDALGs to setup or reactivate internal inspectorates to resolve ombudsman complaints at source; resolving 5% of ombudsman complaints using Alternative Dispute Resolutions (ADR); conducting 150 ombudsman investigations and following up on all recommendations made to improve on implementation rate.
- c) Increasing compliance with Leadership Code of Conduct Act; improving capacity to verify declarations; increasing capacity to investigate and prosecute breaches of the Leadership Code of Conduct and rolling out E-system for declarations. Under this the IG will roll out new

IG Online Declaration Portal to ensure that compliance rate of leaders to fill declaration is 100%; verify thirty (30) declarations submitted by leaders; investigate twenty five (25) cases of breaches of the Leadership Code Act and identify and trace over shs.2 billion worth of illicitly acquired assets.

- d) Strengthen IG's brand and its public education, training and awareness interventions to enlist public support for preventing and combating corruption through conducting twenty four (24) sensitization programmes, increased cooperation with four (4) other Institutions and four (4) Non State Actors; enhancing participation of the citizens in combating corruption through implementation of citizen engagement forum.
- e) Increase Monitoring and Inspection of development programmes by undertaking continuous Monitoring/Inspection of major Government Development Programmes such as NUSAF 3, DDEG, and Youth Livelihood programme through training at least 1,120 community monitoring groups, support citizens to monitor 1,344 community projects, resolve 80% of grievances arising from project implementation and follow-up on all the recommendations made during project inspections.
- f) Strengthen Internal Capacity to build an Ethical and Performance Driven Culture by conducting team building events, mentorship sessions, and leadership, supervision and management trainings.
- g) Strengthen organizational effectiveness and efficiency by aligning strategy, resources, processes and infrastructure through implementing the outcome of Organizational Development Assessment, participatory planning, budgeting and prioritize resources towards the achievement of the IG mandate.

7.4 FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

7.4.1 Construction of IG head office building (UGX 33.095 Billion)

During the FY 2015/16, IG hired a firm to produce architectural designs for its head office building. The consultant concluded the exercise and submitted the plan with cash flow projections indicating a sum of UGX 90.821 billion will be required as the cost of the project. The projections further indicate that a sum of UGX 33.095 billion is required in FY 2017/18. In the FY 2016/17, the institution was allocated UGX 1.0 billion to finalize all the initial processes and a commitment was made by MoFPED to provide funding for the project in the FY 2017/18. However, the funds were not provided in the MTEF thus creating a funding gap of UGX 33.095 billion.

7.4.2 Operational funds (UGX 2.11 Billion)

In the FY 2017/18, the IG was allocated UGX 19.72 billion to cater for obligatory expenses such as gratuity, NSSF contributions, payment of rent and operational expenditures. However, the greater proportion of the non-wage was taken up by the statutory expenses (Gratuity UGX 6.087 billion, NSSF UGX 2.099 billion, rent UGX 2.486 billion and allocation to Regional Offices UGX 1.536 billion) leaving limited resources for head office operations. IG projections indicate that the institution requires UGX 4.251 billion to effectively facilitate investigations, prosecutions, verification of leaders' declarations and conduct public awareness programmes. Within the MTEF for non-wage an allocation of UGX 2.141 billion was provided under travel inland leaving a funding gap of UGX 2.11 billion.

7.4.3 Staff Training (UGX 0.646 Billion)

Corruption in Uganda is becoming more sophisticated with more cases of organized and syndicated corruption recorded. As a result, the IG needs to continuously build capacity of its staff to promptly respond to the changing trends. In addition, since FY 2013/14 the IG has concentrated on strengthening its capacity particularly the Regional Offices through staff

recruitment with less emphasis on their training. In the FY 2017/18 the IG has prioritized training, first to equip the new staff with requisite skills for investigation, handling ombudsman complaints, prosecution and specialized skills to tackle the emerging trends of corruption. The IG requires UGX 1.0 billion for training but only UGX 0.354 billion has been allocated in the MTEF for FY 2017/18. IG requires additional UGX 0.646 billion for this item.

7.4.4 National Integrity Survey (NIS) (UGX 0.521 Billion)

In 1998 the IG introduced the National Integrity Survey to generate empirical information to help

Government, Civil Society, Private Sector and other stakeholders to improve implementation of strategies aimed to promote good governance and reduce corruption. In the initial programming, NIS was supposed to be conducted every five years; NIS II and III were to be carried out in 2003 and 2008, respectively. However, due to lack of resources, the Survey for 2013 was not conducted. The IG has prioritized this activity in FY 2017/18 and proposed an allocation of UGX 0.521 billion which is not provided for in the MTEF.

PICTORIAL



The Deputy IGG, Ms. Mariam Wangadya with staff undertaking a leadership and skills training at the National Leadership Institute Kyankwanzi



The IGG arriving to pass out staff who had successfully completed the training at NALI, Kyankwanzi



The IGG's visit to Masaka Regional Inspectorate Office



The Secretary to the IG's visit to Gulu Regional Inspectorate Office



The Director Leadership Code and other IG staff training leaders on the IG-ODS



IG staff training leaders on the IG-ODS



Law students from UK on a visit to the IG



The Secretary to the IG with trainers and staff during a training on Project Monitoring at Boma Hotel in Gulu



The Secretary to the IG (extreme left) with other staff during a training on Project Monitoring at Boma Hotel in Gulu



The Ombudsman of Kenya addresses staff from the Directorate of Ombudsman Affairs (left). Prof. Victor Ayeni trains staff from the Directorate of Ombudsman Affairs (right)



The DIGG, Director Project Monitoring and Undersecretary (seated) with the newly recruited project officers

APPENDIX A

LAXITY IN IMPLEMENTATION OF IG RECOMMENDATIONS

TABLE VIII: INSTITUTIONS AND ACTION OFFICERS THAT HAVE NOT IMPLEMENTED IG RECOMMENDATIONS

S/No.	Ref. No.	Subject Matter	Recommendations	Action taken
1.	LIR/02/01/2012	Alleged cause of financial loss by Principal Assistant Secretary, Lira District.	The Permanent Secretary Ministry of Local Government should take disciplinary action against the Acting Town Clerk, Lira Municipal Council for the mismanagement of the procurement of contractors for works at relocation sites of Lira Main Market Vendors.	No action taken
2.	LIR/02/09/2011	Alleged mismanagement of Shs. 15,000,000/= meant for road maintenance by officials of Ojwina Division Council, Lira	The Town Clerk was asked to submit the Head of Procurement and Disposal Unit, Lira Municipal Council/Secretary Contracts Committee to Lira DSC for appropriate disciplinary action for the gross incompetence he exhibited when he failed to offer technical guidance to the Contracts Committee that it was not among its functions to approve resolutions of the Council.	No action taken
3.	LIR/05/08/09	Allegation of non-payment of wages to former support staff by Lira Municipal Council.	The Senior Assistant Town Clerk, Adyel Division, LMC should ensure that the balance of Shs.10,450,000/= is paid to the claimants within three months.	No action taken
4.	TS/170 / 2005	Report on investigations into alleged payments of salaries to ghost teachers and illegal appointments of Head teachers in Lira District Local Government.	A teacher at Amuca S.S should refund Shs.1,407,500/= which he received illegally. Geoffrey Ameny should be traced with the assistance of Police and made to refund Shs.586,660/= which was paid to him irregularly after he absconded from duty, or else be prosecuted. The District Service Commission should immediately appoint substantive head teacher for the school under the leadership of care taker Head teacher.	No action taken
5.	LIR/01/01/2013	Alleged irregular remittance of Shs. 10M to Mr. Ario Benson's account and subsequent deletion from the payroll by PPO, Lira.	The CAO Lira District Local Government was instructed to have the officer's name reinstated on the payroll and to closely monitor him to refund Shs.9,926,044/= which was erroneously credited onto his account. This money must be deposited to IG Assets Recovery Accounts within 90 days.	The officer refunded Shs. 4,000,000/= on 9th February 2015 leaving a balance of Shs. 5,926,044/=.

S/No.	Ref. No.	Subject Matter	Recommendations	Action taken
6.	LIR/CF/01/10	Alleged creation and existence of ghost primary school in Alooi Sub-county, Lira District.	The CAO, Lira District was required to submit the Examiner of Accounts to the District Service Commission for appropriate disciplinary action for negligence of duty.	No action taken
7.	LIR/04/06/09	Alleged non-payment of salary to a teacher in Dokolo District.	The CAO to ensure that Lira District raises funds to pay the teacher his salary arrears of UGX 665,672/=.	No action taken
8.	LIR/03/06/2014	Alleged misappropriation of UGX. 9,000,000/= meant for the construction of roads in Adekokwok Sub-County Lira District.	The Sub-county Chief Barr was directed to refund to Inspectorate of Government Assets Recovery account Shs.1,000,000/= in respect to false accountability he made and presented vide voucher No. 02/01/14.	The Sub-county Chief paid Shs.200,000/= on 13/02/2017. The balance is Shs.800,000/=.
9.	LIR/03/05/2011	Alleged impersonation and uttering of false academic documents by a Teacher at Aleka Primary School, Oyam District.	<p>The Chief Administrative Officer, Oyam District, should submit the teacher to the District Service Commission (DSC) to take appropriate disciplinary action, which may include terminating his services for absconding from duty as a teacher at Aleka Primary School.</p> <p>The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education and Sports was requested to demand from the teacher to show cause why he should not recall and cancel the Teachers' Registration Certificate No.111/97/1491 issued in the names of another person on the basis of an uttered false 'O' Level Certificate.</p> <p>The Academic Registrar Kyambogo University should demand from the teacher to show cause why his Grade III Certificate and Diploma in Education (Primary) awarded to him in May 1997 and October 2005 respectively on the basis of the 'O' Level/UNEB Certificate No. U358871 which belonged to his brother, a teacher at Human Technical Development Training Centre in Lira Municipality shouldn't be cancelled.</p>	<p>No action taken</p> <p>No action taken</p> <p>No action taken</p>

S/No.	Ref. No.	Subject Matter	Recommendations	Action taken
10.	HQT/112/09/2012	Alleged irregular earning of salary by a former teacher at Amaji Primary School, Oyam District.	The CAO, Oyam should submit the teacher to Oyam District Service Commission for formal termination of his services for abscondment from duty. The teacher was directed to refund Shs.5,200,310/= which he irregularly earned to Government of Uganda.	No action taken
11.	HQT/80/04/13	Alleged embezzlement of Shs.900,000 by the Sub-county Chief of Abner Sub-county, Oyam District.	The Sub-county Chief of Aber and the former Sub-Accountant Aber, in Oyam District Jointly refund to the Inspectorate of Government Assets Recovery Account a total sum of UGX. 990,000/=.	No action taken
12.	LIR/CF/13/10	Alleged diversion of conditional grant funds in Oyam District.	CAO Oyam District was directed to submit the officer to the DSC for dismissal for misconduct.	No action taken
13.	LIR/02/05/2013	Alleged lack of requisite academic qualifications for the post of a Parish Chief, Alebtong District.	Submit the applicant to the DSC for dismissal from service for presenting a false certificate in Public Administration and Management.	No action taken
14.	SMS/13/04/2014	Alleged holding of two public offices, Teacher/GISO in Kole District.	The Chief Administrative Officer, Kole should submit the person to the DSC for disciplinary action for being irregular at work at Okole Primary School in contravention of Public Service Standing Orders.	No action taken
15.	LIR/02/08/2014	Alleged utterance of false academic documents by a Secretary at UTC – Lira.	The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Sports, should submit the Senior Copy Typist/ Secretary at Uganda Technical College (UTC) Lira to the Education Service Commission for disciplinary action with a view to dismissal from service for uttering a forged Academic Transcript from UCC Aduku.	No action taken

S/No.	Ref. No.	Subject Matter	Recommendations	Action taken
16.	LIR/02/08/10	Alleged irregular earning of higher salary by a person at Lira school of Nursing.	Necessary measures should be taken to ensure that the person does not draw any more salary from the Government of Uganda. They should put in place measures to ensure that the employment status on temporary terms of employment is regularized early enough to avoid situations of this nature.	No action taken
17.	LIR/05/08/11	Complaint about road construction in Oyam district under NUDIEL, funded by USAID and Government of Uganda.	The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Local Government should submit the then CAO, Oyam District but currently CAO Pader District to Public Service Commission for serious reprimand for defying the Inspectorate of Government directive vide IG report LIR/CF/03/2010 and for not guiding the procurement process when he enlisted the incompetent Contracts Committee members to conduct the NUDEIL Road Project.	No action taken
18.	LIR/04/12/13	Alleged cause of financial loss by the Principal Assistant Secretary, Lira District.	The PS, Ministry of Local Government should caution the former Ag. CAO Lira District, now Serere District for authorizing payment of duty allowance without getting approval from the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Local Government.	No action taken.
19.	FP/02/07/13	Alleged lack of requisite qualifications by Accounts Assistant FPMC	The Town Clerk Fort Portal Municipal Council was directed to submit the Assistant Treasurer Fort Portal Municipal Council to the DSC for dismissal due to lack of relevant academic qualifications.	No action taken.
20.	FP/07/12/15	Alleged abuse of office by the CAO, Bundibugyo.	A report was issued to the PS MoLG that the allegation was not true and he was requested to clear the CAO of the stated allegations.	No action taken.
21.	FP/02/10/12	Alleged forgery and uttering of false documents by the Parish Chief, Kamwenge District.	The CAO Kamwenge DLG should submit the Parish Chief of Kabuye Parish, Bwizi Sub-county to the DSC for dismissal for uttering false certificate. The District CID Officer, Kamwenge should carry out further investigations into the alleged uttering of forged academic documents with a view of prosecuting him.	No action taken.

S/No.	Ref. No.	Subject Matter	Recommendations	Action taken
22.	FP/02/01/12	Alleged irregularities in the award of contracts by the Contracts Committee of Kasese District.	CAO Kasese DLG to ensure that members of the Technical Evaluation Committee strictly adhere to the approved evaluation criteria set in the solicitation documents in all future procurement transactions in the District.	No action taken.
23.	FP/07/04/16	Alleged utterance of false documents by an Enrolled Nurse at Kichenche Health Centre III, Kamwenge District.	The CAO, Kamwenge DLG to submit the Nurse to Kamwenge DSC for dismissal for uttering false documents. The OC CIID Kamwenge to conduct further investigations into the case of uttering false documents with a view of prosecuting the Nurse.	
24.	FP/07/08/14	Alleged diversion and non-accountability of funds by some officials of Sub-county, Bundibugyo District.	The CAO, Bundibugyo District should ensure that within FY 2016/17, Ndugutu S/C Council remits all arrears of the share of local revenue due to other local councils that did not remit during FY 2008/09. CAO to take administrative measures to ensure that Ndugutu S/C desists from unauthorized retention of conditional grants at the close of the financial year.	
25.	HQT/38/10/12	Alleged forgery and impersonation by an Accounts Assistant at Buhinga Referral Hospital, Kabarole District.	PS MoFP&ED to submit the Accounts Assistant, Fort Portal Regional Referral Hospital to the PSC for dismissal from service for impersonation and he should be deleted from the government payroll with immediate effect. The District CID Officer, Kabarole to carry out further investigations into the matter with a view to prosecuting the Accounts Assistant.	No action taken.
26.	FP/02/10/14	Alleged forgery of receipts by a Cashier of East Division, Fort Portal Municipal Council.	The Town Clerk, Fort Portal Municipal Council was directed to submit the Cashier to DSC for appropriate disciplinary action for issuing license No. 16923 worth Shs.65,000/= when the money was not received by East Division.	No action taken.
27.	HQT/45/09/14	Alleged double employment of a Headmaster at St. Thomas Aquinas and Public Service in Kamwenge District.	The Headmaster was directed to refund to the Inspectorate of Government Assets Recovery Account in Bank of Uganda Shs.26,982,454/= being money he irregularly earned in salary from government when he had abandoned his duty.	No action taken

S/No.	Ref. No.	Subject Matter	Recommendations	Action taken
28.	FP/05/09/12	Alleged forgery and utterance of forged documents to gain employment by some officials of Bundibugyo District.	The CAO Bundibugyo DLG was directed to submit the Senior Assistant Secretary to Bundibugyo DSC for dismissal for uttering forged academic documents. The District Criminal Investigations Officer, Bundibugyo District to take over the matter of forged academic documents by the officials with a view of having them prosecuted.	No action taken
29.	FP/03/10/2015	Alleged non-payment of terminal benefits of an officer by Fort Portal Municipal Council.	The Town Clerk Fort Portal Municipal Council was required to: Compute and pay at an approved salary structure for each financial year, all salary arrears accumulated for the officer for 43 months to the administrator of her estate. Prepare and submit to the Ministry of Public Service the pension file to process the retirement benefits for an officer with effect from July.	No action taken.
30.	FP/06/08/2012	Alleged misappropriation of funds meant for projects in Butebe Parish by officials of Karambi Sub-county, Kabarole District.	The CAO Kabarole was required to reprimand the Sub-County Chief Karambi Sub-county, now ACAO, Kabarole for irregular diversion of CDD funds meant for Mbuzi Women SACCO.	No action taken.
31.	FP/03/08/2014	Alleged diversion of lower local council funds and false accounting by officials of Bubandi S/C, Bundibugyo District.	The Sub-county Chief Bubandi S/C was required to: Commence the process of acquiring a land title for the land of Bundigoma HC II. Ensure that UGX 23,728,204 that was not remitted as local revenue sharing in FY 2008/09 is remitted to the respective local councils.	No action taken.
32.	FP/17/08/14	Alleged illegal allocation of lock-ups at Mpanga market by some officials of Fort Portal Municipality.	The Town Clerk Fort Portal Municipal Council was required to gazette a market place to cater for the vendors with the temporary structures who were not allocated space in Mpanga market.	No action taken.

S/No.	Ref. No.	Subject Matter	Recommendations	Action taken
33.	FP/14/11/15	Alleged embezzlement of funds meant for repair of foot bridges by Fort Portal Municipal Council authorities.	<p>The Town Clerk Fort Portal Municipal Council was required to submit the Municipal Engineer to the DSC for appropriate disciplinary action for having lied to the IG that they worked on Katokoma foot-bridge instead of Mugunu foot-bridge.</p> <p>The Assistant Engineer Fort Portal Municipal Council was directed to refund Shs.844,000/= to the IG Assets Recovery Account within 30 days.</p>	<p>No action taken.</p> <p>The Assistant Engineer has so far refunded Shs. 200,000/=</p>
34.	FP/06/07/16	Alleged abandonment of duty and irregular drawing of salary by a teacher.	<p>The PS MoE&S was required to submit the teacher to the ESC for formal removal from service.</p> <p>CAO Kamwenge was directed to delete the name of the teacher from the payroll for abandonment of duty.</p> <p>The teacher was directed to refund Shs. 3,895,160 being the money he irregularly received for 8 months to the IG Assets Recovery account within 60 days.</p>	No action taken
35.	FP/04/08/16	Alleged presence of a ghost employee on the payroll of Kyenjojo District.	<p>The CAO was required to: Submit PHRO to the DSC for appropriate disciplinary action for having failed to delete the employee's name from the payroll.</p> <p>Submit the DHO to the DSC for appropriate disciplinary action for not following up matters of the officer's abscondment from duty and failure to cause deletion of his name from the payroll after resigning from service.</p> <p>The Askari was directed to refund Shs. 9,131,922 to the IG Assets Recovery Account within 60 days being money he irregularly received as salary after he absconded and resigned from his job.</p>	No action taken.
36.	HQT/69/04/10	Alleged abuse of office by the Mayor Fort Portal Municipal Council.	The PS MoLG was required to submit the Deputy Town Clerk, Arua Municipal Council to the PSC for appropriate disciplinary action for having signed a land sale agreement before the contracts committee had awarded the contract.	No action taken

S/No.	Ref. No.	Subject Matter	Recommendations	Action taken
37.	FP/14/09/13	Alleged irregular procurement of works and services by the South Division Council of Fort Portal Municipal Council.	The Town Clerk, Fort Portal Municipal Council was required to submit the Senior Assistant Town Clerk, South Division and the Assistant Engineering Officer to the DSC for appropriate disciplinary action for flouting procurement procedures.	No action taken
38.	HQT/72/12/14	Monitoring and inspection of PRDP projects in Kween District.	<p>The CAO, Kween DLG should;</p> <p>i) In liaison with the District Engineer ensure that M/s Chekusa Enterprises Ltd corrects the defects identified on the slaughter slab in Kiriki Sub-county before payment of retention.</p> <p>ii) Desist from paying unsecured advances to contractors and ensure that only enter contracts which require advance payment in exceptional circumstances but in any case, best practices and market forces must dictate. The contract agreement should clearly stipulate commencement and completion dates.</p> <p>iii) In liaison with the District Engineer ensure that the works done by M/s Tabagon Contractors Association at Kaproron HC IV meet the required standards and that, defects are corrected before the payment retention.</p> <p>iv) In liaison with the District Water Officer should ensure that the water source for Kwasir GSF is fenced off to protect it from unwanted objects and be properly maintained to ensure safe and constant supply of water for the beneficiary community.</p> <p>v) In liaison with the District Education Officer (DEO) and the District Engineer make plans for and prioritize the completion of the two classroom block at Kwasir Primary School.</p> <p>vi) Ensure that all items procured under PRDP are engraved and properly marked.</p> <p>vii) Ensure that the missing window worth UGX. 480,000/= which M/s sChekusa Enterprises Ltd did not deliver at Chepsukunya HC II is fixed and other remedial works are done using retention money since the contractor failed to do the said works.</p>	No action taken

S/No.	Ref. No.	Subject Matter	Recommendations	Action taken
39.	MBL/01/11/15	Irregular salary earning by a retired Head teacher, Bumbobi Primary School, Mbale.	The retired Head teacher was directed to refund UGX. 2,081,076/= being salary he irregularly received after retirement to the Inspectorate of Government Assets Recovery Account No. 003030088000007 in Bank of Uganda within (60) days from the date of receipt of the letter.	No action taken
40.	MBL/04/06/12	Abuse of office by the Town Clerk Binyiny Town Council, Kween District.	The CAO, Kween DLG should submit the Ag. Town Clerk of Binyiny Town Council to the DSC for reprimand for approving cash payments to M/s MCCM Technical Services Ltd in respect of periodic road maintenance of Kapworos-Mulyaboi road contrary to Regulation 48(1) of the Local Government Financial and Accounting Regulations, 2007.	No action taken
41	HQT/82/10/15	Monitoring of PRDP projects in Budaka District.	The CAO, Budaka ensure that: i) The construction of the 2 classroom block at Katira Primary School, currently at wall plate level is completed during this financial year. ii) The cracks on the floor and verandah of the 3 classroom block constructed at St. Peters Primary School, Nalubembe are rectified. iii) The skirting of the floor tiling in the maternity ward at Kaderuna Health Centre III is completed and that the tap for the water tank at Butove Health Centre III is properly fixed. iv) The cattle crushes that were constructed at Kamonkoli, Lyama, Naboia and Kaderuna Sub-Counties are functional and properly utilized. v) All PRDP projects are properly commissioned when complete and they are all fully utilized to ensure value for money.	No action taken
42.	MBL/10/07/15	Non-payment of salary and science allowance arrears to a teacher.	The CAO, Sironko DLG is asked to follow-up the matter of claim for salary arrears and science allowance and give a report on the progress within 45 days of receipt of the letter.	No action taken

S/No.	Ref. No.	Subject Matter	Recommendations	Action taken
43.	MBL/04/07/14	Misappropriation of public funds by the Head of Finance, Pallisa Town Council.	The Town Clerk, Pallisa Town Council is required to refund UGX. 1,540,000/= within 60 days to IGARA being funds irregularly paid to the previous Head of Finance for purchase of furniture which was neither bought nor delivered.	No action taken
44.	MBL/05/01/16	Abuse of office in the recruitment of members of staff by the CAO Kibuku DLG.	The CAO, Kibuku DLG, should ensure that in future the District Service Commission is fully constituted before conducting business.	No action taken
45.	MBL/01/02/13	Uttering of false documents by a public official of Bulambuli DLG.	<p>The CAO, Bulambuli DLG should submit the name of the official to the DSC for disciplinary action for uttering false academic documents to gain employment. Delete the name of the official from the payroll of the district.</p> <p>The Principal, Institute of Management Science and Technology, Mbale should cancel the Diploma Certificate in Public Administration awarded to the person in the year 2002 because he was irregularly admitted for the course on the basis of a forged Grade III Teachers' Certificate.</p> <p>The District Police Commander, Bulambuli should submit the person's file to the Resident State Attorney for review of evidence and possible prosecution for uttering false documents.</p>	No action taken.
46.	MBR/5/10/13	Alleged delay of service delivery and release of a defilement suspect by the G I Magistrate Isingiro.	The suspect be re-arrested by police and taken to Remand home in Naguru where he can be committed to High court for trial.	No action taken
47.	MBR/16/03/14	Audited accounts for Katunguru Sub-county for FY ended 30/06/2008 in Rubirizi District.	The CAO was directed to continue with the process of acquiring title deeds for all Government land within the District.	No action taken

S/No.	Ref. No.	Subject Matter	Recommendations	Action taken
48.	MBR/07/08/13	Alleged solicitation of a bribe by the Chief Magistrate, Ibanda.	The Chief Registrar Courts of Judicature should submit Chief Magistrate, Ibanda to the disciplinary committee of the Judiciary for disciplinary proceedings and he should refund Shs.13,154,000/= to the Judiciary.	No action taken
49.	MBR/11/11/13	Alleged abuse of office and mismanagement of funds by the Town Clerk and Physical Planner Kazo Town Council, Kiruhura District.	The Senior Physical Planner in the Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development appealed to an IG directive to refund UGX. 2,250,000/= received as facilitation on grounds that he had filed accountability to the Under Secretary. He was later advised to furnish the same accountability to the Town Clerk Kazo Town Council.	No action taken
50.	MBR/03/07/14	Alleged maintenance of a Ghost teacher at Kabibi Primary School by the Head teacher in Isingiro.	Ms. Kiiza Betty of Kabibi Primary School was directed to refund UGX 4,225,408/=, money she earned without attending to duty.	No action taken

APPENDIX B

**GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION AND
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE IG
ACTIVITIES FOR THE
PERIOD JANUARY – JUNE 2017**

Investigations workload January – June 2017

The Inspectorate of Government had a workload of 6,145 investigations during the period. A total of 4,573 complaints were brought forward from the previous period and 1,437 were new complaints. A total of 123 cases were initiated as a result of reviewing audit reports from the Auditor General's office implying that the total new registered complaints for investigations were 1,560. The figure below illustrates how the workload was handled during the reporting period.

Figure 5: Work load for the period January – June 2017

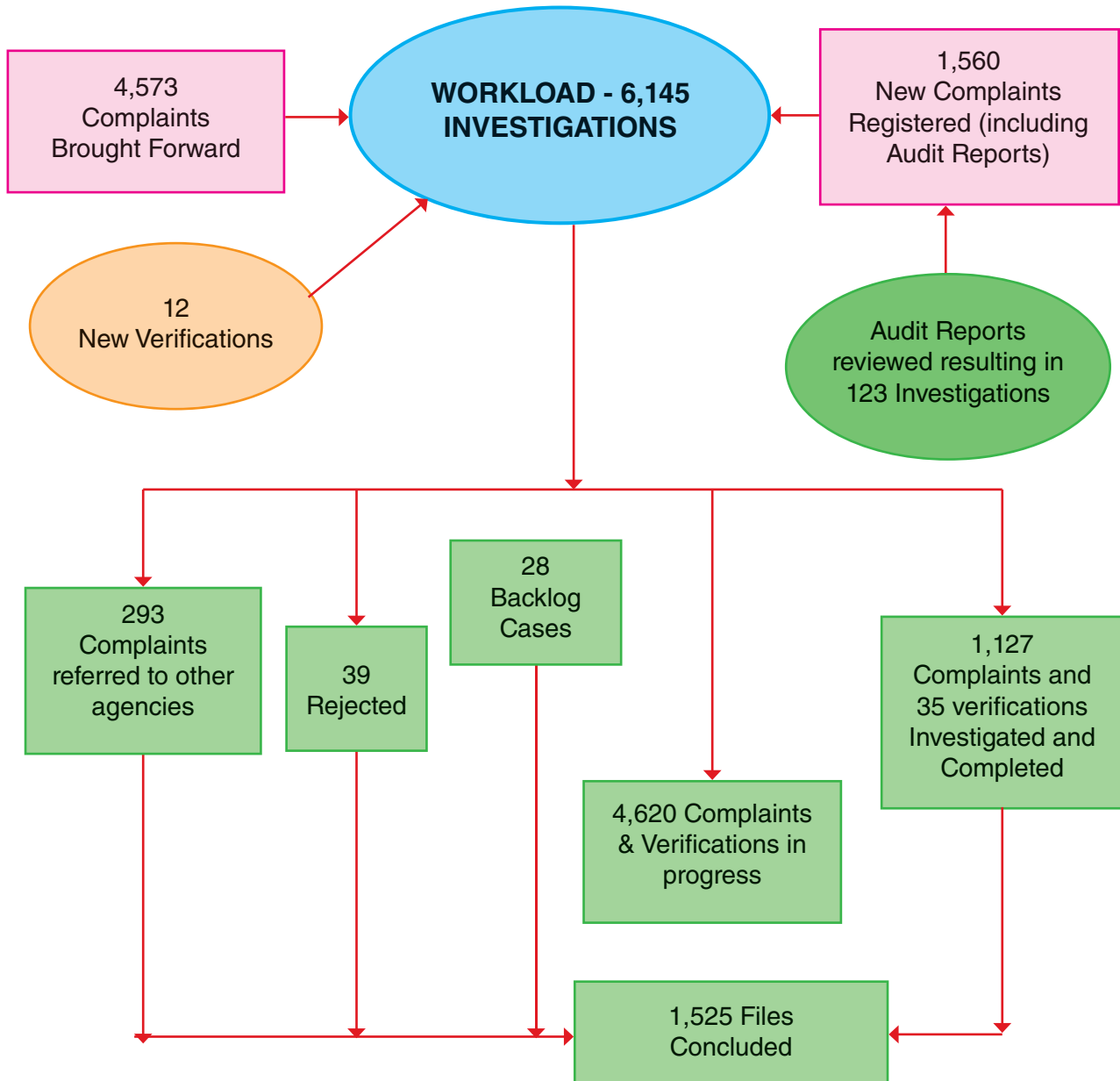
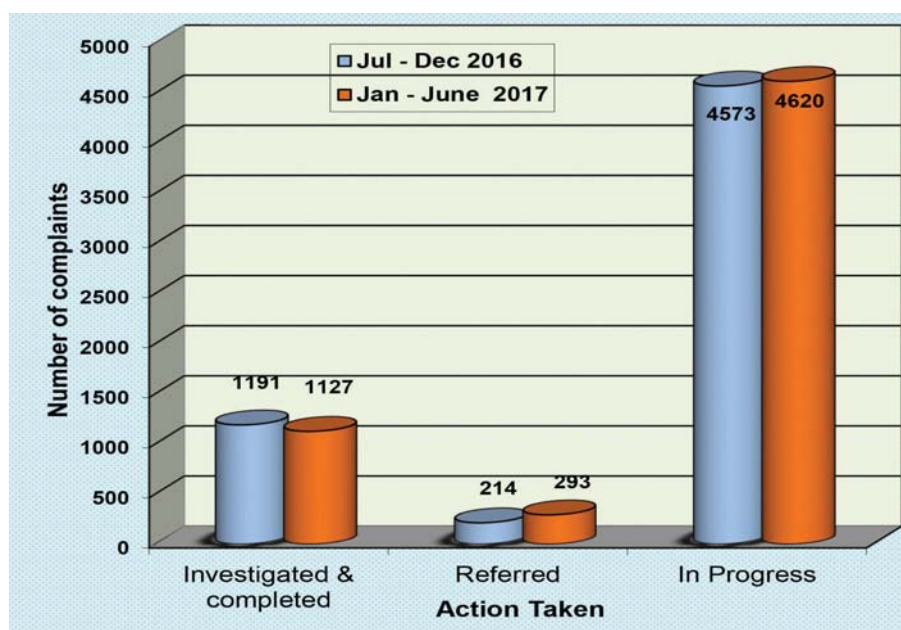


Figure 6: Comparison of Investigations for the Periods July – December 2016 and January – June 2017



The diagram above shows that the total number of complaints which were investigated and completed reduced from 1,191 complaints during the period July – December 2016 to 1,127 during the period January – June 2017 which is a decrease of 5% of the complaints investigated and completed. This led to an increase of cases in progress from 4,573 to 4,620.

Table IX Number of Complaints Registered by the Inspectorate of Government Offices January – June 2017

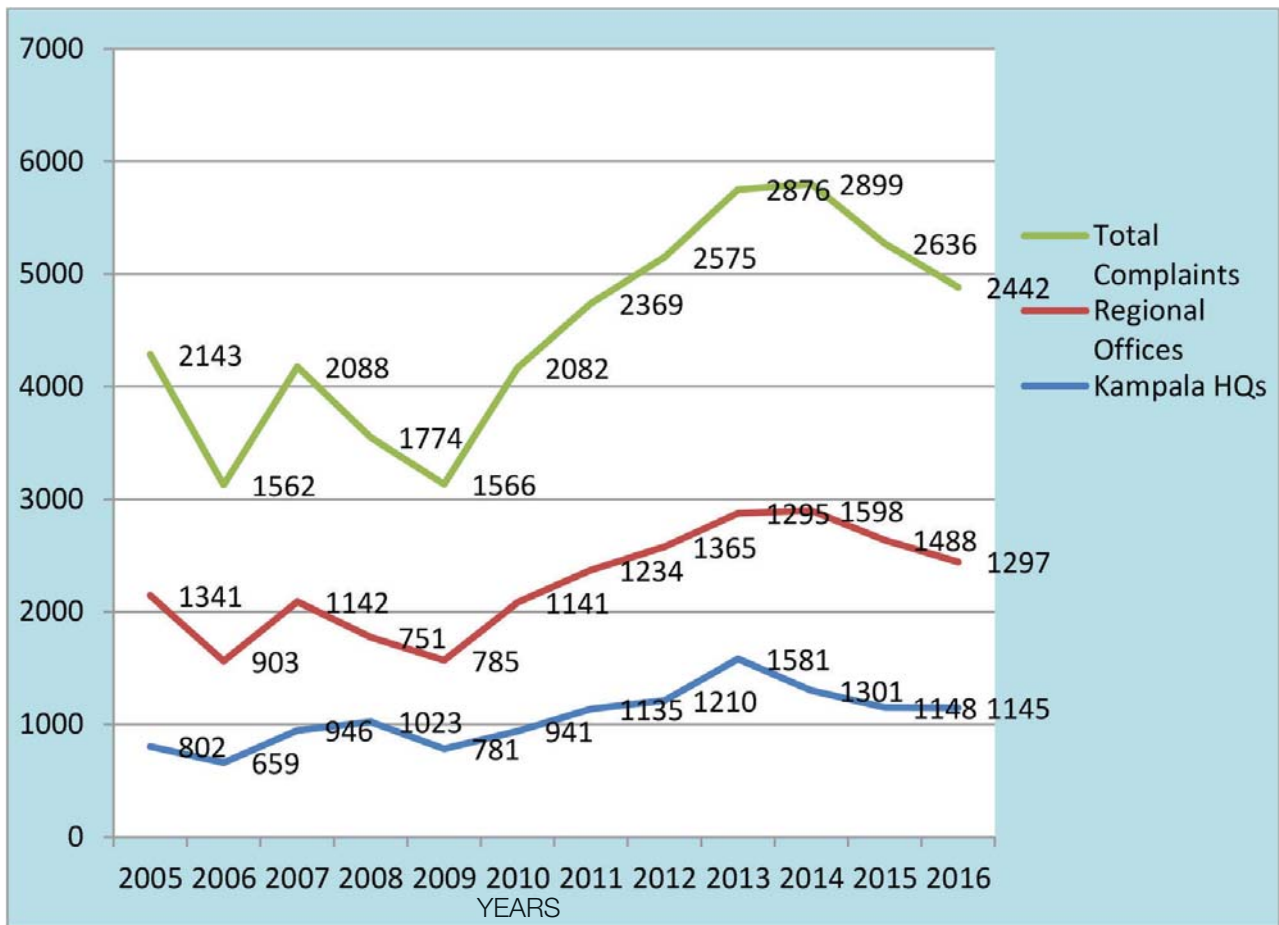
S/N	Office	Number of complaints	Percentages
1	Kampala Headquarters	664	42.6%
2	Jinja	121	7.8%
3	Arua	111	7.1%
4	Soroti	79	5.1%
5	Mukono	69	4.4%
6	Moroto	68	4.4%
7	Masaka	58	3.7%
8	Mbarara	57	3.7%
9	Hoima	55	3.5%
10	Fort Portal	54	3.5%
11	Kabale	50	3.2%
12	Tororo	40	2.6%
13	Moyo	39	2.5%
14	Mbale	31	2.0%
15	Lira	29	1.9%
16	Gulu	22	1.4%
17	Kampala Regional Office	13	0.8%
	Total	1,560	100.0%

As indicated in the above table, most of the complaints were registered at Kampala Headquarters and the least complaints were registered at Lira, Gulu and Kampala Regional Offices.

Table X: The Nature of complaints registered during the period January – June 2017

	Nature of complaint	Number of complaints	Percentage
Corruption Complaints			
1	Abuse of office	332	21.3%
2	Corruption	293	18.8%
3	Embezzlement	160	10.3%
4	Audit Queries	123	7.9%
5	Forgery	74	4.7%
6	Misappropriation	69	4.4%
7	Bribery	35	2.2%
8	False Claims	33	2.1%
9	Conflict of interest	17	1.1%
10	Nepotism/irregular recruitment	15	1.0%
11	Extortion	9	0.6%
12	False Accounting	3	0.2%
13	Inspections	2	0.1%
14	Influence peddling	1	0.1%
15	Causing Financial Loss	0	0.0%
16	Sub Total	1166	74.7%
Ombudsman Complaints			
1	Nonpayment of salaries and other benefits	139	8.9%
2	Mismanagement	115	7.4%
3	Property Disputes	34	2.2%
4	Delay of service delivery	25	1.6%
5	Victimization/ Oppression	21	1.3%
6	Tenders & Contracts	19	1.2%
7	Tax Evasion	13	0.8%
8	Irregular recruitments	7	0.4%
9	others	21	1.3%
10	Sub Total	394	25.3%
	Total	1,560	100.0%

Figure 7: Trend of the complaints Registered at Kampala Headquarters and Regional Offices for the years 2005 – 2016



As seen from the above graph, the lowest number of complaints were registered in 2006 (1562) but since then there has been an upward trend of complaints registered especially those that are registered at Regional Offices.

Table XI: Ranking of districts according to complaints received for the Period January – June 2017

S/N	District	Number of Complaints	Percentage	Rank
1	Kampala	334	21.4%	1
2	Arua	112	7.2%	2
3	Jinja	61	3.9%	3
4	Mbarara	42	2.7%	4
5	Mukono	38	2.4%	5
6	Mbale	29	1.9%	6
7	Moyo	29	1.9%	6
8	Hoima	27	1.7%	7
9	Soroti	27	1.7%	7
10	Tororo	27	1.7%	7
11	Moroto	25	1.6%	8
12	Buikwe	22	1.4%	9
13	Iganga	22	1.4%	9
14	Kayunga	21	1.3%	10
15	Wakiso	21	1.3%	10
16	Bukomansimbi	20	1.3%	10
17	Kisoro	20	1.3%	10
18	Katakwi	18	1.2%	11
19	Lira	18	1.2%	11
20	Kaabong	17	1.1%	12
21	Kotido	17	1.1%	12
22	Kabale	16	1.0%	13
23	Kamuli	15	1.0%	13
24	Kanungu	15	1.0%	13
25	Masindi	15	1.0%	13
26	Bundibugyo	14	0.9%	14
27	Manafwa	14	0.9%	14
28	Bududa	13	0.8%	15
29	Kamwenge	13	0.8%	15
30	Kasese	13	0.8%	15

31	Luwero	13	0.8%	15
32	Gulu	12	0.8%	15
33	Kabarole	12	0.8%	15
34	Bugiri	11	0.7%	16
35	Kapchorwa	11	0.7%	16
36	Kumi	11	0.7%	16
37	Masaka	11	0.7%	16
38	Mayuge	11	0.7%	16
39	Namutumba	11	0.7%	16
40	Buliisa	10	0.6%	17
41	Kaberamaido	10	0.6%	17
42	Nakapiripirit	10	0.6%	17
43	Rakai	10	0.6%	17
44	Bushenyi	9	0.6%	17
45	Sembabule	9	0.6%	17
46	Bukedea	8	0.5%	18
47	Busia	8	0.5%	18
48	Kole	8	0.5%	18
49	Kyenjojo	8	0.5%	18
50	Luuka	8	0.5%	18
51	Lwengo	8	0.5%	18
52	Ntungamo	8	0.5%	18
53	Amolatar	7	0.4%	19
54	Kiboga	7	0.4%	19
55	Lyantonde	7	0.4%	19
56	Namayingo	7	0.4%	19
57	Pader	7	0.4%	19
58	Rukungiri	7	0.4%	19
59	Adjumani	6	0.4%	19
60	Alebtong	6	0.4%	19
61	Apac	6	0.4%	19
62	Butaleja	6	0.4%	19
63	Kalungu	6	0.4%	19

64	Kyegegwa	6	0.4%	19
67	Ngora	6	0.4%	19
66	Oyam	6	0.4%	19
67	Sironko	6	0.4%	19
68	Amuria	5	0.3%	20
69	Bulambuli	5	0.3%	20
70	Bukwo	5	0.3%	20
71	Kitgum	5	0.3%	20
72	Mubende	5	0.3%	20
73	Ntoroko	5	0.3%	20
74	Sheema	5	0.3%	20
75	Agago	4	0.3%	20
76	Budaka	4	0.3%	20
77	Buvuma	4	0.3%	20
78	Kaliro	4	0.3%	20
79	Kibuku	4	0.3%	20
80	Napak	4	0.3%	20
81	Pallisa	4	0.3%	20
82	Rubirizi	4	0.3%	20
83	Serere	4	0.3%	20
84	Buhweju	3	0.2%	21
85	Ibanda	3	0.2%	21
86	Isingiro	3	0.2%	21
87	Kibaale	3	0.2%	21
88	Kiryandongo	3	0.2%	21
89	Kiruhura	3	0.2%	21
90	Mitoma	3	0.2%	21
91	Mpigi	3	0.2%	21
92	Nakaseke	3	0.2%	21
93	Nwoya	3	0.2%	21
94	Yumbe	3	0.2%	21
94	Abim	2	0.1%	22
96	Amudat	2	0.1%	22

97	Amuru	2	0.1%	22
98	Butambala	2	0.1%	22
99	Dokolo	2	0.1%	22
100	Kyankwanzi	2	0.1%	22
101	Kween	2	0.1%	22
102	Nakasongola	2	0.1%	22
103	Nebbi	2	0.1%	22
104	Zombo	2	0.1%	22
105	Koboko	1	0.1%	23
106	Lamwo	1	0.1%	23
107	Mityana	1	0.1%	23
108	Otuke	1	0.1%	23
109	Busembatya	0	0.0%	24
110	Buyende	0	0.0%	24
111	Gomba	0	0.0%	24
112	Kalangala	0	0.0%	24
113	Kibingo	0	0.0%	24
114	Maracha	0	0.0%	24
115	Pakwach	0	0.0%	24
116	Rwampara	0	0.0%	24
117	Outside Uganda	4	0.3%	NA
118	Anonymous	21	1.3%	NA
	Total	1,560	100.0%	

The table above shows that most of the complaints are against institutions/public officials in Kampala (21.4%). This may be attributed to its central location and the fact that most of the MDAs which the public complain about are located in Kampala.

Table XII: The Nature of complaints Investigated and completed during the period January – June 2017

	Nature of Complaints	Number of complaints	%age
	Corruption Complaints		
1	Abuse of office	223	19.8%
2	Corruption	151	13.4%
3	Audit Queries investigated	88	7.8%
4	Embezzlement	65	5.8%
5	Forgery & uttering false documents	51	4.5%
6	Misappropriation	50	4.4%
7	False Claims	22	2.0%
8	Conflict of interest	21	1.9%
9	Bribery	18	1.6%
10	Nepotism	13	1.2%
11	Extortion	7	0.6%
	Sub Total	714	63.4%
12	Ombudsman Complaints		
13	Mismanagement	101	9.0%
14	Nonpayment of salaries and other benefits	100	8.9%
15	Employment disputes	48	4.3%
16	Property Disputes	42	3.7%
17	Victimization	26	2.3%
18	Tenders & Contracts	22	2.0%
19	Delay of service delivery	19	1.7%
20	Others	50	4.4%
	Sub Total	408	36.2%
21	Leadership Code complaints		
22	Amassing wealth	2	0.2%
23	Failure to declare	3	0.3%
	Sub Total	5	0.4%
	Total	1,127	100.0%

As indicated in the table above, abuse of office and corruption were the highest number of the complaints investigated and completed by the Inspectorate of Government. During the period January – June 2017 abuse of office accounted for 19.8% of the total number of complaints investigated and completed while corruption accounted for 13.4% of the total number of complaints investigated and completed.

Of the ombudsman's complaints, mismanagement of public resources and nonpayment of salaries and other benefits comprised majority of the complaints that were investigated and completed accounting for 9.0% and 8.9% respectively.

Table XIII: MDAs/Institutions complained against during the period January – June 2017

S/N	Department/ Institutions	Number of Complaints			
		Kampala Headquarters	Regional Offices	Total Complaints	% age
1	Individuals (Public officials)	114	216	330	21.2%
2	District Administration/Local Government	92	236	328	21.0%
3	Municipal & Town Councils	52	92	144	9.2%
4	Head Teachers (Primary & Secondary Schools)	23	64	87	5.6%
5	District Service Commissions	36	49	85	5.4%
6	Sub county Administration	34	34	68	4.4%
7	Police	31	28	59	3.8%
8	Private companies/ Organizations	15	30	45	2.9%
9	Judiciary	19	15	34	2.2%
10	Ministry of Lands	17	11	28	1.7%
11	Hospitals & health centers	14	13	27	1.7%
12	Ministry of Public Service	12	10	22	1.4%
13	Tertiary Institutions	12	10	22	1.4%
14	Ministry of Trade	6	12	18	1.2%
15	Colleges/Institutes	11	3	14	0.9%
16	UNRA	11	1	12	0.8%
17	Ministry of Works	7	1	8	0.5%
18	District Engineers	1	7	8	0.5%
19	Inspector of Schools	3	5	8	0.5%
20	Construction Companies	7	0	7	0.4%
21	Land Board	4	3	7	0.4%
22	Ministry of Education	6	0	6	0.4%
23	Ministry of Health	6	0	6	0.4%
24	Contract committees	1	4	5	0.3%
25	KCCA	4	1	5	0.3%
26	Ministry of Agriculture	4	1	5	0.3%
27	Public Service Commission	3	2	5	0.3%
28	LCs	3	1	4	0.3%
29	URA	4	0	4	0.3%
30	Administrator General	0	4	4	0.3%

S/N	Department/ Institutions	Number of Complaints			
		Kampala Headquarters	Regional Offices	Total Complaints	% age
31	Ministry of Water and Environment	3	1	4	0.3%
32	NFA	2	2	4	0.3%
33	Ministry of Local Government	1	3	4	0.3%
34	Ministry of Energy	4	0	4	0.3%
35	NGOs	3	1	4	0.3%
36	Ministry of finance	4	0	4	0.3%
37	Embassy	4	0	4	0.3%
38	Prisons	3	0	3	0.2%
39	Education Service Commission	1	2	3	0.2%
40	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	3	0	3	0.2%
41	NSSF	3	0	3	0.2%
42	MPs	2	1	3	0.2%
43	UMEME	3	0	3	0.2%
44	RDCs	1	2	3	0.2%
45	DEOs	0	2	2	0.1%
46	DPP	2	0	2	0.1%
47	OPM	2	0	2	0.1%
48	Banks	2	0	2	0.1%
49	NAADS	2	0	2	0.1%
50	CAA	2	0	2	0.1%
51	Immigration Department	2	0	2	0.1%
52	National Council of Sports	2	0	2	0.1%
53	NARO	0	2	2	0.1%
54	NWSC	2	0	2	0.1%
55	Resident State Attorneys	1	1	2	0.1%
56	UBC	2	0	2	0.1%
57	Health Service Commission	2	0	2	0.1%
58	National Curriculum Development Center	2	0	2	0.1%
59	Uganda Land Commission	2	0	2	0.1%
60	Equal Opportunities Commission	2	0	2	0.1%
61	Church	1	1	2	0.1%

S/N	Department/ Institutions	Number of Complaints			
		Kampala Headquarters	Regional Offices	Total Complaints	% age
62	NIRA	2	0	2	0.1%
63	Ministry of Trade	2	0	2	0.1%
64	ISO & UPDF	0	1	1	0.1%
67	IG	1	0	1	0.1%
66	Land Tribunals	0	1	1	0.1%
67	DPACB	1	0	1	0.1%
68	Electoral Commission	0	1	1	0.1%
69	NPA	1	0	1	0.1%
70	Ministry of Gender	1	0	1	0.1%
71	National Medical Stores	1	0	1	0.1%
72	Attorney General	1	0	1	0.1%
73	Ministry of Tourism	0	1	1	0.1%
74	National Council for Higher Education	1	0	1	0.1%
75	UWA	1	0	1	0.1%
76	Cooperatives	1	0	1	0.1%
77	Uganda Road Refund	1	0	1	0.1%
78	Auditor General	1	0	1	0.1%
79	UNEB	1	0	1	0.1%
80	Parliamentary Commission	1	0	1	0.1%
81	National Youth Council	1	0	1	0.1%
82	The New Vision Printing & Publishing Corporation	1	0	1	0.1%
	Total	664	896	1,560	100.0%

APPENDIX C

ARRESTS

TABLE XIV: ARRESTS EFFECTED BETWEEN JANUARY – JUNE 2017

S/No	Particulars of Suspect	Case Ref:	Offence(s)
JANUARY 2017			
1	MR. PHILIP KYAHURWA, the Assistant Town Clerk of Mparo Division in Hoima Municipality.	HMA/05/01/2017	Alleged solicitation and receipt of bribe
2	AWACHNEDI FREDDIE, Magistrate G Yumbe.	MYO/04/01/17	Alleged solicitation and receipt of bribe (250,000)
FEBRUARY 2017			
3	KANSIIME FRANK, Senior Assistant Engineering Officer Kyenjojo Town Council.	FPT/05/11/15	Embezzlement False Accounting
4	BUSINGYE ANDREW, Assistant Engineering Officer Kyenjojo Town Council.	FPT/05/11/15	
5	WEJULI HAROLD, Town Clerk Kumi Town Council.	HQT/39/08/2016	W/A on Embezzlement
MARCH 2017			
6	RAWLINGS KATUSABE, Former Secretary Bulisa District Land Board.	HMA/05/03/15	Abuse of Office
APRIL 2017			
7	D/CPL AMOS OKIRIA PETER, Police Officer, attached to Kayonza Police Post, Kayunga.	MKN/02/04/15	Corruption
8	ODWONG RICHARD, former Credit Manager Sheraton Hotel Kampala.	HCT-ACD-OO-CSC No. 56 of 2016	Warrant of Arrest. On Ug. Vs Geoffrey Kazinda
9	OGWOK GEOFFREY LEO, Police Officer attached to Yumbe Police Station.	MOY/	Corruption
MAY 2017			
10	MR. KATAMBA MOHAMMED, Senior Licensing Officer.	MBR/08/04/2017	Abuse of Office
11	ANNET ADERO, Teacher at Akwanilum Primary School, Lira District.	ARU/04/11/2012	Conspiracy to Defraud
12	SAM OMING Alias AKUMA KELILI, B/ Man resident of Agali Sub-County in Lira District.	ARU/04/11/2012	Conspiracy to Defraud Personation

APPENDIX D

PROSECUTION CASES

TABLE XV: SUMMARY OF CONCLUDED PROSECUTION CASES DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY TO JUNE 2017

S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED	OUTCOME
1	Kabanda Edrisa and Namugwere Asanans Nancy State Prosecutor and office attendant respectively, Directorate of Public Prosecutions office in Kapchorwa District.	ACD CSC No. 007/2015	Corruption: soliciting for and receiving gratification of UGX 200,000/=.	Convicted . Pleaded guilty and sentenced to a fine of UGX 4,000,000/= each, in lieu of a custodial sentence.
2	A1Adeka Judith Margaret, Former Human Resource Officer, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development. A2 Annet Adero, Teacher in Iira District A3Sam Oming, business man in Lira District.	HCT/00/AC/SC/0066/2017	Abuse of Office, Corruption, Conspiracy to Defraud, Aiding and Abetting Fraud, Theft and Personation.	A3 Pleaded guilty to charges of Personation and Aiding and Abetting Fraud and theft of pension for Akuma Kelili, he was sentenced to imprisonment of 4 and 8 months on the two counts respectively.
3	B. D. Wandera, former Director Soroti Flying School, Soroti.	HCT/00/AC/CN/0014/2016	Embezzlement, Abuse of office and Diversion of public funds.	Appealed against conviction and sentence of the lower court. Appeal dismissed and Conviction upheld.
4	Kakonge Umar, Senior Assistant Secretary (Sub-County Chief of Wakisi Sub-County).	ACD CSC No 0017/2016	Corruptly offering gratification and Abuse of office.	Appealed against conviction and sentence. Appeal dismissed and Conviction upheld.
5	Gamisha Richard and Kabala Paul, Chairman and Treasurer, Sironko Primary School Teachers Association (SIPSHA).	HCT-00-AC-CO-137/2015	Embezzlement, Causing Financial Loss.	Acquitted.
6	Ocuga Francis, State Attorney, Adjumani Office.	HCT/00/AC/CO/0146/2014	Abuse of office.	Acquitted.
7	Mukose Tughayenga George William, former Head teacher, Kyebanda S.S.S, Kamwenge District.	HCT/00/AC/CO/0128/2015	Causing Financial Loss.	Withdrawn. The accused person refunded the money he had misappropriated.

S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED	OUTCOME
8	Sserwadda Muhammad Ramadhan, Executive Secretary Uganda National Students Association (UNSA).	HCT-00-AC-CO-105/2015	Causing Financial Loss, Embezzlement, Abuse of Office, False Accounting, Forgery, Presenting a false document.	Withdrawn. The accused person refunded the UG 25 million which he misappropriated and resigned from service.
9	Ekungu Simon Peter, Sub-County Chief, Ngora Sub-County in Kumi District.	ACD CR Case 27/2012	Corruption: Soliciting for and receiving a gratification of UGX 50,000/=.	Withdrawn because the complainant died before his testimony could be concluded.
10	Akankwasa Andrew Kasaija, State Attorney Kiruhura District.	HCT/00/AC/CO/0100/2016	Corruption: Soliciting for and receiving gratification.	Withdrawn.
11	D/IP James Anyonga Police Officer attached to Soroti Police Station.	ACD CSC No. 0005/2016	Corruption, receiving gratification	Withdrawn after the complainant became evasive and could not be traced to testify.
12	A1 Prof. John Okedi Chairman, Kyambogo University Council A2 Prof Dr. John Opuda Asibo, Deputy Vice Chancellor, Kyambogo University A3 Sam Akorimo Under Secretary, Kyambogo University A4 Ham Mungyereza Bursar, Kyambogo University A5 Dr. Wilfred Nahamya, Lecturer, Kyambogo University A6 Daniel Ndawula, Lecturer Kyambogo University A7 Christine Obonyo Kyayonka, Deputy Registrar, Kyambogo University A8 Jackson Betihamah, Senior Administrative Staff Association, Kyambogo University.	HCT/00/AC/CO/0059/2013	Conflict of interest, Disobedience of orders of the IG.	Withdrawn.

S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED	OUTCOME
13	Benjamin Avutia, State Prosecutor, Lira.	ACD No.-0098-2016	Corruption: Soliciting for and receiving gratification.	Abated Accused person died.
14	Karinkiza Patrick, Deputy CAO, Sembabule.	HCT-00-AC-CO-146/2016	Corruption: Soliciting for and receiving gratification.	Abated Accused person died.

TABLE XVI: ON-GOING PROSECUTION/PENDING CASES AS AT 30TH JUNE 2017

S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
1	A1.Hon Eng Abraham James Byandala A2 Eng Berunado Ssebbugga Kimeze A3 Joe Ssemugooma A4 Marvin Baryaruha A5 Apolo Senkeeto A6 Mugote Isaac Minister Without Portfolio, Former Ag. Executive Director, Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA), former Ag. Director Finance and Administration(UNRA), Former Legal Counsel(UNRA), Businessman and Former Banker, Housing Finance Bank respectively.	ACD No. 012/2015	Abuse of office, Causing Financial loss, Theft, Influence peddling, Disobedience of lawful orders, Corruption, uttering false documents and obtaining execution of a security by false pretence.
2	Jane Mpeirwe, Principal Inspectorate Officer, Inspectorate of Government, Arthur Mpeirwe Advocate and Kaguta, former RDC.	ACD-CSC 61/2014	Soliciting and receiving gratification, Abuse of office and aiding and abating corruption.
3	A1 Waako Livingstone Samuel, Manager Internal Audit, Financial Intelligence Authority. A2 Kisiita James Moses, Chief Finance Officer, Mayuge District Local Government. A3 Mbatya Martin, Ag Principal Human Resource Officer, Mayuge District Local Government. A4 Idiiro John, Head teacher, Makuta Primary School, Mayuge District.	ACD-CSC-97/2016 HCT/00/AC/SC/0003/2017	1.Abuse of Office 2.Causing Financial Loss 3.Corruption 4.Uttering false documents 5. Making a false statement

S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
4	Maliisa Zipporah, Principal Personnel Officer, Abim District.	ACD 06/2011	Uttering forged documents
5	Apaga Charles, Police Officer attached to Kibaale district.	ACD-CSC 072/2014	Soliciting and receiving gratification.
6	Awili Agnes, District Environment Officer, Abim District.	CR 0185/12	Uttering false documents.
7	Nalubega Sansa, Town Clerk Bweyale Town Council and Tegras Mugisa, Treasurer Bweyale Town Council.	ACD-0034-2013	Causing financial loss and Abuse of office.
8	Katamba Fred, Senior Assistant Secretary, Mukono District Local Government.	ACD-CSC-25/2014	Soliciting and receiving gratification.
9	Mawanda Dunstan, Senior Commercial Officer, Njeru Town Council.	ACD 143/2014	Causing Financial loss, Embezzlement and Abuse of Office.
10	Anthony Vincent Opio, Senior Assistant Town Clerk, Gulu Municipal Council.	ACD CSC No. 005/2015	Abuse of office and forgery.
11	Butamanya Moses, Tushabomwe Clare, Ruth Abonga and Natukwatsa Fausta, Court Clerk, Office Attendant, Copy Typist and Process Server respectively.	Cr Case No. 0050/2015	Soliciting and receiving a bribe, Obstruction of investigations by the Inspectorate of Government.
12	Malimbo Mugagga, Principal Biostatistician, Ministry of Health.	Cr Case No. 0052/2015	Abuse of office, Diversion of funds and Misuse of public property.
13	Kinene Mohamed & Kibahwire Annet, Head Teacher and School Bursar, Kitebi S.S.S, Wakiso District.	ACD 054/2015	Corruption, Bribing an IG officer.
14	ASP Katwire Francis, Police Officer attached to Rwizi Regional police headquarters Mbarara.	ACD Cr Case No. 0055/2015	Solicitation for gratification.
15	Kansiime Resty, Police Officer in charge of Mukono Police Station.	ACD 059/2015	Uttering forged documents. Presenting false documents.
16	Kabwimukya Jackson George, Head Teacher, Mbarara District.	ACD 071/2015	Abuse of office, Embezzlement and False Accounting.
17	Silas Okello, State Prosecutor, Masindi.	ACD 083/2015	Receiving gratification and Abuse of office.
18	John Mwase, D/AIP, Etiu Robert, Isabirye Henry, Court Clerk, Police Officer, Businessman.	ACD 0114/2015	Abuse of office, Soliciting and receiving gratification.

S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
19	Nabirye Rebecca, Court Clerk, Kiira Magistrate Court, Wakiso District.	ACD 0121/2015	Abuse of office and Corruptly receiving gratification.
20	Asiku Ben, Accounts Assistant, Yumbe district.	ACD 0125/2015	Embezzlement, Abuse of office, Causing Financial Loss and Forgery.
21	Anecho Stephen, Ag. Town Clerk, Nebbi Town Council.	ACD 125/2012	Abuse of office.
22	Patrick Obbo Oneku, Resident State Attorney of Mubende.	HCT-00-ACD-CO 0031/2015	Corruptly soliciting and receiving gratification.
23	Kirungi Kadir & Muganzi Samuel, A1 is the Chairperson LC III, Busisi Division, Hoima Municipal Council; A2 is the Senior Assistant Town Clerk, Busisi Division, Hoima Municipal Council.	ACD CSC No. 26/2015	Abuse of office.
24	Norman Birungi and Amanyata Latif Ibrahim, A1 is Chairperson of Kyegegwa district and A2 Vice Chairperson.	HCT-AC-0020/2015	A1 Abuse of office and A2 Nepotism and Conflict of interest.
25	Rose Ochom, former CAO Kumi, Johnson Opolot, former Assistant CAO, Charles Okalebo, former Principal Accounts Assistant, Amos Stanley Omongo, former Internal Auditor.	ACD case No. 0137/2014	Abuse of office and Causing Financial loss.
26	Namiiro Stella, Principal Land Officer, Ministry of Lands.	ACD case No. 0117/2015	Abuse of office and Conflict of interest.
27	Obina Hallan, NUSAF Facilitator, Nwoya and Amuru District.	CO-OO-GUL-171-2013	Uttering False documents and Forgery.
28	Dr. Tiberius Muhebwa and 3 others.	ACD CSC 010/2014	Causing Financial loss.
29	Afaro Gilbert, a resident of Seme A, Buhasaba Parish, Buhehe Sub-County, Busia	BUG. RD. CR. CA 1041/2011	Obtaining goods by false and uttering false documents.
30	A1 Sikuku Moses (Ranger of Uganda Wildlife Authority(UWA) A2 John Lapeyo (Armory Clerk of UWA) A3 Olinga Moses (Armory Clerk of UWA) A4 Prosper Wasike (Assistant Warden-UWA).	ACD CSC 0004/2016	Abuse of Office, Corruption.
31	Jimmy Patty Odera, District Engineer, Amuru district and Robert Ojok, District Works Supervisor, Nwoya District.	HCT-00-AC-SC 0006/2016	Abuse of office, Causing financial loss and Issuing False certificate of completion of works.

S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
32	Geoffrey Kazinda Principal Accountant, Office of Prime Minister.	HCT-00-AC-SC 0059/2016	Illicit enrichment.
33	Reagan Ssali, Clerk Kayunga Court.	HCT-00-AC-SC 0016/2016	Corruptly soliciting and receiving gratification.
34	Elly Piwang & 3 others A1 CAO,A2 CFO and A3 Senior Accounts Assistant.	HCT-00-AC-SC 0022/2016	Causing financial loss, False accounting, and Uttering False documents.
35	Alex Katikiro, District Lands Officer, Kasese.	HCT-00-AC-SC 0033/2016	Abuse of office.
36	Senyonjo Noah, Senior Lands Management Officer, Buikwe.	HCT-00-AC-SC 0046/2016	Corruptly soliciting for and receiving gratification.
37	Harold Michael Wejuli and Chimulwa Wycliffe Town Clerk, Kumi and Principal Accountant.	HCT-00-AC-SC 0015/2016	Embezzlement, Diversion of Public Resources, Uttering False documents.
38	A.1 Murisho Shafi, Chairperson Area Land Committee, Jinja Central. A2. Kironde Godfrey Member-Area Land Committee, Jinja Central. A3.Sowale Abedi, Member-Area Land Committee, Jinja Central. A4. Sam S. Male M/A aged 70 years, Ag. Executive Secretary, Departed Asians Property Custodian Board Committee, Kampala. A5. Nnume Edward M/A aged 35 years, Secretary, Jinja District Land Board. A6. Kalisa Kalangwa Moses alias, Nantambala Joyce, Businessman, Kayunga. A7. Nabuuma Janat, Senior Registrar of Titles, Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development, Kampala.	ACD-CSC-00096 /2016	Corruption Abuse of office Uttering false documents Influence peddling Obtaining registration by false pretenses Conspiracy to defraud

S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
39	A1 Kakonge Umar, Senior Assistant Secretary, Buikwe DLG. A2 Nsubuga Collins, Senior Accounts Assistant, Buikwe DLG. A3 Nabwire Amina, Manager, Time Service Station, Lugazi.	ACD-CSC-104/2016	1. Embezzlement 2. Causing Financial Loss 3. False accounting by a public official 4. Uttering false documents 5. Conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor.
40	Nanjobe Florence, Cashier, National Curriculum Development Center, Kyambogo.	ACD-CSC-0106/2016	1. Embezzlement 2. Abuse of office 3. False accounting by a public official.
41	A1 Lokong Daniel, Senior Engineer, Kaabong District Local Government. A2 Akena Layoo, Road Inspector, Kaabong District Local Government.	ACD-CSC-0111/2016	1. Abuse of Office 2. Causing Financial Loss
42	A1 Ojok James, Ag. Town Engineer, Kaabong District Local Government. A2 Lokong Daniel, Senior Engineer, Kaabong District Local Government. A3 Gertrude Naibok, Company Director, Natumurai Enterprises in Kaboong District.	ACD-CSC-089/2016	1. Abuse of Office 2. Causing Financial Loss 3. Neglect of duty 4. Theft
43	Samuel Acwica, State Prosecutor Koboko.	ACD No. 086/2016	Soliciting and receiving gratification.
44	Cpl Wilfred Odama Police officer attached to Arua Central Police Station	ACD No. 0099/2016	Soliciting and receiving gratification.
45	Tumushabe Julius, Senior Accounts Assistant, Kyambogo University.	ACD No. 128/2016	Abuse of office, Forgery, Uttering false documents and making a False statement.
46	A1 Moses Papa, Project Finance Officer, OPM, Arua DLG A2 John Alinaitwe, Senior Settlement Commandant, Refugee Desk Office, OPM, Arua DLG A3 Safina Nannono, Program Officer, Accounts Department of Refugees, UNHCR Project, OPM, Kampala A4 Aziku Patrick, Assistant Settlement Commandant, OPM, Kampala	ACD No 121/2016 HCT/00/AC/SC/0003/2017	False accounting by a public official Causing financial loss Abuse of office Embezzlement and Corruption

S/N	NAME OF ACCUSED	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
47	Peter Wathum and Wilson Negohe, Geological Assistant and Watchman Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development.	ACD 148/2016	Causing Financial Loss Abuse of Office
48	Walakira Paul and Ssemwogerere, Abdul, Former Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Finance Officer, Buvuma District Local Government.	ACD 158/2016	1.Causing Financial Loss 2.Abuse of Office
49	Sendagi Fabian and W/CPL No. 20817 Mutesi Beatrice, Process server in the Judiciary attached to Nakawa Court and Police officer respectively.	HCT/00 AC/ SC/0053/2017	Soliciting and receipt of Gratification and Abuse of office.
50	No. 21199 D/DPC Amos Okiria Peter, Police detective of Kayonza Central Police Station, Kayunga District.	HCT/00/AC/ SC/0044/2017	Soliciting and receiving gratification and Abuse of office.
51	HW Napiyo Agnes, Grade II Magistrate in Mukono formerly with Nakawa.	HCT/00/AC/ CO/0037/2016	Soliciting and receiving gratification and Abuse of office.
52	No. 0/2340Geoffrey Leo Ogwok, Police officer.	HCT/00/AC/ CO/0042/2017	Soliciting and receiving gratification and Abuse of office.
53	Kansiime Frank and Busingye Andrew, Engineering Officer and Engineering Assistant, Kyenjojo.	HCT/00/AC. CO/0017/2017	Abuse of office, Embezzlement and False accounting.
54	Rawlings Katusabe, former Ag. Secretary, Buliisa District Land Board.	HCT/00/AC/ CO/0030/2017	Abuse of office and forgery.
55	A1Adeka Judith Margaret, former Human Resource Officer, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development. A2 Annet Adero, Teacher, in Lira District. A3 Sam Oming, businessman in Lira District.	HCT/00/AC/ SC/0066/2017	Abuse of Office, Corruption, Conspiracy to Defraud, Aiding and Abetting Fraud, Theft, Personation NB: A3 pleaded guilty but the case against the others continues.
56	No. 38522 A/CIID Tusubira Samuel and Monday Mwalimu, Police Officer and Crime Preventer attached to Kakoola Police Post, Kibaale District.	HCT/00/AC/ 25/2016	Soliciting and receiving gratification
57	B. D. Wandera, former Director Soroti Flying School, Soroti.	HCT/00/AC/ 34/2014	Embezzlement, Causing Financial Loss, Abuse of Office and Diversion of public funds.

TABLE XVII: CRIMINAL APPEALS AS AT 30TH JUNE 2017

S/N	NAME OF APPELLANT	NAME OF RESPONDENT	OUTCOME OF THE PREVIOUS TRIAL	COURT REFERENCE NUMBER	OFFENCE COMMITTED
1	Wanyaka Samuel Huxley, former Director Budget Office, Parliament of Uganda.	Uganda	Conviction	COA-00-CR-CN-281/2015	Embezzlement, Abuse of Office and False Accounting by Public Officer.
2	Dr. Eumu Silver, former DHO, Amuria District.	Uganda	Conviction	COA-00-CR-CN307/2015	Embezzlement, Causing Financial loss and False Accounting.
3	Atai Hellen Doreen, former CFO, Amuria District.	Uganda	Conviction on Abuse of office and acquittal on Embezzlement and Causing Financial loss.	COA-00-CR-CN-180/2016	Embezzlement, Causing Financial loss, Abuse of office and False Accounting.
4	Atai Hellen Doreen, former CFO, Amuria District.	Uganda	Conviction on Abuse of office and acquittal on Embezzlement and Causing Financial loss.	COA-00-CR-CN-182/2016	Embezzlement, Causing Financial loss, Abuse of office and False Accounting.
5	Inziku Paul, Aderubo Vincent, Toko Aleni, former Town Clerk, Arua, former CFO and former Accounts Assistant respectively.	Uganda	High Court upheld the conviction by lower court, they appealed to Court of Appeal.	COA-00-CR-CN-79/2012	Embezzlement, Causing financial loss and Abuse of office.
6	Inziku Paul, Aderubo Vincent, Toko Aleni, former Town Clerk, Arua, former CFO and former Accounts Assistant respectively.	Uganda	High Court upheld the conviction by lower court, they appealed to Court of Appeal.	COA-00-CR-CN-80/2012	Embezzlement, Causing financial loss and Abuse of office.
7	Waidha Okuku Stephen.	Uganda (IG)	Conviction of lower court upheld, Waidha filed a second Appeal.	COA-00-CR-CN-250/2011	Corruptly Soliciting for and receiving gratification.
8	Chemisto A.M, Sammy Nelson, Swami Martin, Town Clerk and Town Treasurers.	Uganda(IG)	Appeal against conviction and sentence.	COA-CSC-205-2010	Embezzlement.

9	Uganda	Lulu Francis Selle, former Head teacher of Allere Secondary School, Moyo District.	Appeal against acquittal.	ACD-Cr– Appeal No. 0032/2015	Abuse of Office.
10	Uganda	Balyebulya Kaija Richard, Community Development Officer, Bundibugyo	Appeal against acquittal.	Bundibugyo Cr Case No. 267/2014	Uttering False Documents.
11	Uganda	Muwonge Andrew, Secretary, Eflance Kiwanuka, Ag. Secretary, David Ssalongo Kanakulya, Head of Finance, Sebbunya Herbert, Internal Auditor, Suzan Wanume, Senior Assistant Electoral Officer and Aida Nankumba, Assistant Electoral Officer all former employees of the Uganda Electoral Commission.	Appeal against acquittal	ACD-Cr- Ap No. 0034/2015	Causing financial loss and Abuse of office.
12	Ayesiga Suluman	Uganda	Appeal against conviction and sentence. Pending hearing of 2nd appeal.	COA-00- CR-CN-245- 2015	Causing Financial Loss, Embezzlement and Abuse of office.
13	Uganda	Phillip Etukoit	Appeal against acquittal.	Cr App 002/2013	Causing financial loss and abuse of office.

14	Margret Kobusingye and Wanyama, Senior Economist/ Desk Officer in charge of the Water and Sanitation Sector with Ministry of Finance, A2 was a Senior Assistant Engineering Officer with Ministry of Works.	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by the Trial Court, appealed to High Court.	High Court Crim Appeal No. 30-2008	Abuse of office.
15	Uganda	Eng. Wanjusi Fabian, District Engineer, Iganga District.	Acquitted by Trial Court.	CR.481-2006	Causing financial loss and convicted for Abuse of office.
16	Uganda	Eng. P.K. Waiswa, District Engineer, Iganga District.	Acquitted by Trial Court	CR-482-2006	Causing financial loss and abuse of office.
17	Turyamwesiga Vanance, District Engineer, Kabale Local Government.	Uganda(IG)	Convicted by Trial Court vide CSC 494/2006 and he appealed.	Convicted appealed vide Cr App No. 13/2008 and state cross appealed vide Cr App 0041/2008.	Causing financial loss and convicted for abuse of office.
18	Nestor Machumbi Gasasira, Principal Accountant, Public Service.	Uganda	Constitutional Court reference was dismissed. Matter now before Supreme Court.	ACD-CSC-183-2006	Illicit enrichment.
19	Karakire Stephen	Uganda	High Court upheld conviction by lower court. He appealed to Court of Appeal.	COA-Cr – Appeal No. 231/2015	Corruptly Soliciting for and receiving gratification.
20	Bwanika Godfrey and others, former CAO, CFO of Kayunga.	Uganda	High Court upheld conviction by lower court. They appealed to Court of Appeal.	COA-Cr – Appeal No 210/2010	Causing Financial loss, Abuse of office.
21	David Chandi Jamwa	Uganda	High Court convicted him and he appealed to Court of Appeal.	COA-00-CR-CN-79-/010	Causing Financial loss.

22	Gashenyi John Wycliffe, former Town Clerk, Kiboga.	Uganda	High Court upheld conviction by lower court. He appealed to Court of Appeal. Pending judgement.	COA-Cr – Appeal No. 240/2010	Abuse of office.
23	Ndifuna Moses, Magistrate Grade II, Mbarara.	Uganda	High Court convicted him and he appealed to Court of Appeal.	COA-Cr – Appeal No. 205/2009	Soliciting and receiving a bribe.
24	Mwanja Charles, District Prisons Commander.	Uganda	High Court convicted him and he appealed to Court of Appeal.	COA-Cr – Appeal No. 005/2010	Abuse of office, Causing Financial loss.
25	Eng. Sentubwe and Eng. Mugisha Shilling.	Uganda	High Court convicted them and they appealed to Court of Appeal.	COA-Cr – Appeal No. 32/2005, case now in Supreme Court.	Corruption, Abuse of office, Conspiracy to defeat Justice.
26	Sabila Herbert, former MP Tingey, Sammy Nelson, Treasurer, Kapchorwa and Chelimo Nathan.	Uganda	High Court convicted them and they appealed to Court of Appeal and lost and they made a further appeal to Supreme Court.	Supreme Court Appeal No. 22/2010	Soliciting and receiving gratification.
27	Ndiragasira Joseph Alias Bakanga Muganyizi Richard former Head teacher in Kyenjojo District.	Uganda	Chief Magistrate's Court Fort Portal Convicted him for Personation of person named in certificate.	Criminal Appeal No. 14/2014 Fort Portal High Court.	Personation of a person named in a Certificate.
28	Bagarukayo Charles, Computer Supervisor, Ministry of Finance.	Uganda	Appeal against acquittal before Magistrate Court, IG Appealed, he was convicted by High Court and he appealed against the conviction. Pending Judgement since April 2014.	COA-00-CR-CN-80-2013	Embezzlement and Corruption.

29	Uganda	Sarah Kulata Basangwa, Commissioner Land Registration	Pending Judgement since 2013. High Court, ACD Vide ruling of 20/12/2011, discontinued Criminal proceedings against the respondent and the IG appealed.	COA-00-CR-CN-002-2012	Abuse of office
30	Uganda	Akankwasa Damien	Appeal against acquittal.	ACD -CR-CN-114-2016	Illicit enrichment
31	Christopher Odongo Vs Uganda	Uganda	Appeal against Conviction.	COA-00-CR-CN-173-2015	Causing Financial loss, False accounting
32	Christopher Odongo Vs Uganda	Uganda	Appeal against Conviction	COA-00-CR-CN-20-2015	Causing Financial loss, False accounting
33	Uganda	Ocuga Attorney, Adjumani Office State	Appeal against acquittal	ACD Appeal No. 1/2017	Abuse of Office
34	Birende Hamza Vs UG, OC CID Koome Police Station Mukono	Uganda	Appeal against conviction.	ACD Appeal No. 15/2016	Soliciting and receiving gratification
35	Akuta Olupot and Kayongo Male	Uganda	Appeal against Conviction and sentence	COA-CR-CN-62 and 66/2010	Embezzlement, Causing Financial loss, Abuse of office.

APPENDIX E

CIVIL LITIGATION CASES

TABLE XVIII: LITIGATION CASES CONCLUDED JANUARY – JUNE 2017

NO	CASE REFERENCE NUMBER	NAME OF THE PARTIES	STATUS
1.	Misc. App No. 864 of 2016	Wandera Bernard Vs AG, IGG and Nabirye Sylvia.	Application dismissed in favour of IG.
2.	Misc. Cause No. 249 of 2016	Murisho Shafi and ors Vs Bugiri DLG, IGG and AG.	Judgment delivered in favour of the IG. Application dismissed.
3.	Misc. Cause No. 249 of 2016	Muwawu Zimaze Charles and 2 others Vs IG.	Dismissed with costs to IG.
4.	Misc. App No. 427 of 2016	Kalisa Kalangwa Vs AG.	Interim order granted against IG stopping arrest and prosecution.
5.	Misc. Cause No. 921 of 2016	Berwanaho Charles Vs AG and IGG.	Consent entered.
6.	Civil Suit No. 686 of 2016	Berwanaho Charles Vs AG and IGG.	Withdrawn.
7.	Misc. App No. 913 of 2016	Berwanaho Charles Vs AG and IGG.	Withdrawn.
8.	Misc. Cause No. 59 of 2016	Ignatius Malungu Vs IG	Judgement delivered in favour of IG.
9.	Constitutional App. No. 2 of 2017	Murisho Shafi and others Vs AG and IG.	Withdrawn.

TABLE XIX: SUMMARY OF ON-GOING CIVIL CASES DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY – JUNE 2017

NO.	CASE REFERENCE NUMBER	NAME OF THE PARTIES	CAUSE OF ACTION
1.	Misc. App No. 392 of 2016	Nantambala Joyce Vs AG and IG.	Ongoing. Adjourned to 19th October 2017.
2.	Misc. Cause No. 30 of 2016	Nantambala Joyce Vs AG and IG.	Ongoing. Adjourned to 19th October 2017.
3.	Misc. App No. 426 of 2016	Kalisa Kalangwa Vs AG.	Ongoing. Adjourned to 18th October 2017.
4.	Misc. Cause No. 29 of 2016	Katamba Fred Vs Mukono DLG and IGG.	Ongoing. Adjourned to July 2017.
5.	Misc. Cause No. 20 of 2016	Wandera Vs Attorney General.	Ongoing.
6.	Misc. Application No. 193 of 2016	Berwanaho Charles Vs Attorney General and IG.	Ongoing
7.	Misc. Application No. 148 of 2016	FAW Africa Group Vs IGG.	Awaiting judgement on notice.
8.	Civil Suit 148 of 2016	KalangwaVs AG.	Instructions given to AG.
9.	Constitutional Petition No. 2 of 2017.	Murisho Shafi and others Vs. AG and IG.	Awaiting ruling on notice.
10.	Misc. Cause No. 25 of 2016.	Muwawu Zimaze Charles and 2 others Vs IG.	Ongoing.
11.	Misc. App No. 248 of 2016.	Muwawu Zimaze Charles and 2 others Vs IG.	Ongoing.
12.	Misc. App No. 16 of 2017.	IG Vs Musinguzi Bahemuka and others.	Application fixed for September 2017.
13.	Misc. App No. 224 of 2017 arising from MC 24 of 2017	IG Vs Mbabazi Roselyn and others.	Application fixed for 14th July 2017.
14.	Misc. Cause No. 24 of 2017.	Mbabazi Roselyn Vs Attorney General and others.	Fixed for 14th July 2017.

TABLE XX: SUMMARY OF CASES ON APPEAL DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY – JUNE 2017

NO.	CASE NUMBER	PARTIES	STATUS
1.	Civil Appeal No. 24 of 2015	Inspectorate of Government Vs UVETISO Ltd and others.	Yet to be fixed for hearing.
2.	Civil Appeal No. 94 of 2014	Ouma Adea Vs IG	Conferenced interparties.
3.	Civil Appeal No. 66 of 2012	Mutaasa Edirisa and 4 others Vs IG	Yet to be fixed for hearing.
4.	Civil Appeal No. 244 of 2013	Prime Contractors Vs IG and UNRA	Yet to be fixed for hearing.
5.	Civil Appeal No. 98 of 2010	Nestor Gachumba Gasasira Vs IG.	Taxation reference yet to be fixed.
6.	Civil Appeal No. 206 of 2014	Godfrey LwasaVs IG.	Awaiting hearing date.



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