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HRAPF is a voluntary, not for profit, non-partisan and non-governmental organisation. HRAPF works for the promotion, realisation, protection and enforcement of human rights through human rights awareness, research, advocacy, capacity enhancement and legal aid service provision, with a particular focus on minorities and disadvantaged groups. It was established in 2008 with an aim of improving the observance of human rights of marginalised persons in Uganda.

HRAPF is incorporated under the laws of Uganda as a company limited by guarantee, and registered as a Non-Governmental Organisation.

A society where the human rights of all persons including marginalised persons and Most at Risk Populations are valued, respected and protected.

To promote respect and protection of human rights of marginalised persons and Most at Risk Populations through enhanced access to justice, research and advocacy, legal and human rights awareness, capacity enhancement and strategic partnerships.

1. To create awareness on the national, regional and international human rights regime
2. To promote access to justice for marginalised persons and Most at Risk Populations
3. To undertake research and legal advocacy for the rights of marginalised persons and Most at Risk Population groups
4. To network and collaborate with key strategic partners, government, communities and individuals at national, regional and international level
5. To enhance the capacity of marginalised groups, Most at Risk Populations and key stakeholders to participate effectively in the promotion and respect of the rights of marginalised persons
6. To maintain a strong and vibrant human rights organisation.
Our target constituencies

1. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) persons
2. Intersex persons
3. Sex workers
4. Women, girls and service providers in conflict with abortion laws
5. People who use drugs
6. People living with HIV and TB (PLHIV/TB)
7. Poor women, children and the elderly with land justice issues
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABOUT HRAPF</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACRONYMS</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON, BOARD OF DIRECTORS</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVERVIEW OF MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS WITH AN IMPACT ON HRAPF’S WORK IN 2019</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEY PROGRAMME ACTIONS IN 2019</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROGRAMME</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESEARCH AND ADVOCACY PROGRAMME</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMUNITY CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINANCIAL POSITION OF HRAPF IN 2019</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACRONYMS</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACHPR</td>
<td>African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APCOF</td>
<td>African Policing, Civilian and Oversight Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGM</td>
<td>Annual General Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AJWS</td>
<td>American Jewish World Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ART</td>
<td>Anti-retroviral Therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWAC</td>
<td>Alliance of Women to Advocate for Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRU</td>
<td>Blessed Rwenzori Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCE</td>
<td>Community Capacity Enhancement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEHURD</td>
<td>Centre for Health, Human Rights and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFP</td>
<td>Country Focal Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAU</td>
<td>Community Health Alliance Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHLET</td>
<td>Centre for Health Law, Ethics and Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPTEC</td>
<td>Come Out Post Test Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COSF</td>
<td>Children of the Sun Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSMMUA</td>
<td>Coalition to Stop Maternal Mortality due to Unsafe Abortions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFPA</td>
<td>Danish Family Planning Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DGIS</td>
<td>Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRL</td>
<td>Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (United States Department of State)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LASPNET  Legal Aid Service Providers Network
LC     Local Council
LDC    Law Development Centre
LMB    Lady Mermaid’s Bureau
LSN    Legal Support Network
MARPS  Most At Risk Populations
MDM    Médecins du Monde
NCHRD  National Coalition of Human Rights Defenders
NDPSCA Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Control Act, 2016
NED    National Endowment for Democracy
NGO    Non-Governmental Organisation
OHCHR  Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights
OSIEA  Open Society Initiative for East Africa
PILAC  Public Interest Law Clinic
PITCH  Project to Transform, Inspire and Connect the HIV/AIDS response
PLWHIV People Living With HIV
PWUIDS People Who Use and Inject Drugs
RHRN   Right Here Right Now (Consortium)
RHU    Reproductive Health Uganda
SGBV   Sexual and gender-based violence
SIPD   Support Initiative for People with Atypical Sex Development
SMUG   Sexual Minorities Uganda
SOGIE  Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity/Expression
SRHR   Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
TEU    Transgender Equality Uganda
UCC    Uganda Communications Commission
UGANET Uganda Network on Law Ethics and HIV/AIDS
UHAI-EASHRI East African Sexual Rights and Health Initiative
UHRC   Uganda Human Rights Commission
UHRN   Uganda Harm Reduction Network
UN     United Nations
UNAIDS Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNESCO Network of Key Population Service Organisations Limited
UNNGOF Uganda National NGO Forum
UPR    Universal Periodic Review
URSB   Uganda Registration Services Bureau
UWOPA  Uganda Women Parliamentarian’s Association
VINACEF Vijana Na Children Foundation – Uganda
WONETHA Women’s Organisation Network for Human Rights Advocacy
It would have been impossible for HRAPF to do the work that we do and to have an impact on the realisation of human rights in the country, had it not been for the unwavering support of our partners and networks in Uganda and beyond. We owe our successes of 2019 to various organisations, communities and individuals.

We are grateful to the body of donors who make our work possible through their financial support. In particular we wish to thank the following agencies and funds who supported our work in 2019: AIDS Fondet; AIDS Fonds; American Jewish World Service (AJWS); Danish Family Planning Association (DFPA); Dreilinden Gesellschaft für gemeinnütziges Privatkapital; the Elton John Foundation (EJAF); Frontline Aids; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit - the German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation (GIZ); Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria through Uganda Network on Law, Ethics and HIV/AIDS (UGANET); Initiative for Strategic Litigation in Africa (ISLA); Médecins du Monde (MDM); National Endowment for Democracy (NED); Open Society Initiative for East Africa (OSIEA); The Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS) through the Right Here Right Now Consortium (RHRN); The East African Sexual Rights and Health Initiative (UHAI-EASHRI); The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); The United States Department of State Bureau of Human Rights, Democracy and Labor Affairs (DRL) and ViiV Healthcare.

We appreciate the strong relationships that we have with our partner organisations and the fruit of pooling resources and expertise together that we enjoyed during 2019. We are also grateful to our network of service providers, government agencies and fellow activists who have supported our work during 2019.

A special word of thanks goes to all the individuals and organisations from our target communities who trusted us with their cases during the course of the year.
I am pleased to present HRAPF’s Annual Report for the year 2019 – the eleventh report to be published by the organisation. HRAPF marked its 10th anniversary in 2018 and this past year was the first in the new era of ‘HRAPF after 10’. The organisation has indeed demonstrated growth in both size and maturity in the past year: taking on bigger and more challenging projects than ever before, far exceeding fundraising targets for the year and commencing a large building project. We are ever grateful to those who have walked this journey with us since 2008 as well as those who have come on board along the way in order to make it possible for the organisation to have a wider and deeper impact in Uganda.

In this report, the activities and achievements for the second year of the implementation of HRAPF’s third Strategic Plan (2018-2022) are captured. HRAPF is on track to achieve its targets for 2022. HRAPF’s Community Capacity Enhancement Programme as well as the Monitoring, Evaluations and Learning Directorate entered their second year of existence and both have grown in impact and capacity.

2019 was the second year of service for HRAPF’s Board of Directors who were elected in 2018. It has been a pleasure to serve as Chairperson of the Board alongside Ms. Tabitha Netuwa (Vice Chairperson); Mr. Alex Ssekatawa (General Secretary); Ms. Rose Kamuli
(Treasurer); Ms. Kasha Jacqueline Nabagesera and Ms. Christine Nakamatte. The team exhibited both innovation and dedication over the course of the year and has truly carried the best interests of the organisation on their hearts.

The Board of Directors held four ordinary meetings, one extra-ordinary meeting and oversaw the holding of HRAPF’s 10th Annual General Meeting. During the year 2019, the Board adopted three new policies: The Revised Monitoring and Evaluation Policy, the Anti-corruption Policy, and the Revised Non-discrimination Policy.

We have a number of successes and achievements to celebrate for 2019. The year saw the establishment of a field office in Yumbe in order to serve refugees who are victims of gender-based violence in Bidi Bidi Refugee Settlement. We are proud to expand our reach to yet another marginalised group.

During the year, funding was secured for building HRAPF’s own office building and a suitable plot of land was purchased in Ntinda. Building plans were also drawn and the construction of the building commenced in early 2020.

We are indebted to our members, trustees, staff and development partners for increasing the reach and depth of HRAPF’s work over the course of 2019.

Edward Ssemambo
Chairperson, Board of Directors
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2019: Introducing the era of HRAPF after 10

The year 2019 marks HRAPF’s 11th year of existence, which in itself is an achievement for a local organisation working on issues of marginalisation in a largely hostile environment. Eleven years of existence also means that the organisation should have matured in its operating methods and processes and implements its programmes on the solid grounding of experience. I am proud to present to you the 2019 Annual Report, which summarises the organisation’s activities, financial position and accomplishments for this momentous eleventh year.

HRAPF continued to do its work as an independent, non-partisan, non-governmental organisation.

The General Assembly, which is HRAPF’s highest organ, grew by two members during the year taking the membership number up to 56. The General Assembly held its 10th Annual General Meeting (AGM) on Saturday, 20th July 2019. HRAPF’s Trustees remain a team of five. The Trustees had one meeting during the course of the year. The Board of Directors remained a team of seven and had five meetings during the year.

At the level of HRAPF’s Secretariat, the Programme Director position was split into three separate directorships: one for Access to Justice, one for Community
Capacity Enhancement (CCE) and the other for Research and Advocacy.

HRAPF’s three regional legal aid centres hosted by Blessed Rwenzori Uganda (BRU) in Kasese for the Western Region; HOPE Mbale in Mbale for the Eastern Region; and Health and Rights Initiative (HRI) in Lira, for the Northern Region were operational during 2019 and a fourth regional centre was established at Human Rights and Economic Empowerment for Development (HUREED) Initiative in Lugazi. The organisation closed the year with a total of 39 staff members.

The year 2019 was the second year of implementation of the new Strategic Plan 2018-2022 and contributed considerably to the implementation of the Plan. Four programmes have been implemented under the Strategic Plan 2018-2022, with a total of 31 individual projects.

**The Access to Justice Programme:** Over the course of the year, 807 cases were handled through HRAPF. Of these 351 were handled by the HRAPF legal aid clinic in Kampala, 273 by the community paralegals, 149 by the regional legal aid centres and 34 by the legal aid centre serving Bidi Bidi Refugee Settlement. Of the 807 cases: 226 were sex worker cases; 205 were LGBTI cases; 187 cases involved women/girls living with HIV/AIDS; 90 involved Persons who Use and Inject Drugs (PWUIDs); 34 cases were of victims of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in the Bidi Bidi Refugee Settlement; 47 concerned elderly and indigent persons facing land justice issues; while 18 were abortion cases. Through the handling of these cases, at least 2189 beneficiaries were reached.

Over the course of the year, a total of 341 human rights violations were documented. The programme conducted a total of 23 awareness sessions and 18 legal aid camps reached out to a total of 1924 members of HRAPF’s target groups. The Programme conducted five community dialogues and held three consultative meetings with local area leaders on the rights of HRAPF’s target groups, and as a result, a total of 45 cases involving land justice and family matters were handled through mediations either officiated or convened by Local Council leaders.

**The Research and Advocacy Programme:** During 2019, four full-scale studies were conducted. A study on the impact of the legal and policy framework on the human rights of intersex persons was carried out as well as a study on the treatment of PWUIDs within the criminal justice system in Uganda. HRAPF also undertook a study on access to justice to transgender persons as well as a study on the human rights violations suffered by LGBT persons in detention. Twelve publications were developed during the course of the year including the third issue of the paralegal magazine and the sixth issue of the Human Rights Advocate magazine, which focuses on the Narcotic Drugs.
Local Council leaders were trained in 41 human rights training workshops. These covered issues of LGBTI marginalisation, the law and policies governing abortions, the legal framework governing drug use and harm reduction and the Local Council Act, 2006. A total of 64 new trainees were enrolled into the Community Paralegal Training Programme, including the first group of 21 trainees to work with victims of gender-based violence in Bidi Bidi Refugee Settlement. A total of 48 Community Paralegals successfully completed their training during the year, including the first group of 15 PWUID Community Paralegals. The total number of HRAPF-trained Community Paralegals is thus 187 from the different target groups. During 2019, HRAPF supported one Community Paralegal to commence study toward a Diploma in Law. Another Community Paralegal was supported toward reading for their law degree at Cavendish University for one full-scale studies conducted

- Impact of the legal and policy framework on the human rights of intersex persons
- Treatment of PWUIDs within the criminal justice system in Uganda
- Access to justice to transgender persons
- Human rights violations suffered by LGBT persons in detention.

12 Publications developed

Regarding strategic litigation, legal strategising meetings were held in the ongoing cases challenging subsection 168 of the Penal Code Act, the appeal against the High Court decision which validated the Uganda Registration Services Bureau’s (URSB) refusal to register the LGBTI organisation, Sexual Minorities Uganda and the appeal in the case in which the High Court held that Hon. Rev. Fr. Simon Lokodo was justified in breaking up an LGBT workshop in 2012.

HRAPF participated in advocacy and networking on the national, regional and international levels concerning the various issues that are part of HRAPF’s focus. HRAPF also participated in the work of regional and international review mechanisms. HRAPF participated in the 65th Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights in Banjul, the Gambia as well as the 41st Ordinary Session of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva. HRAPF also participated in the Universal Periodic Review Stakeholders’ Forum meeting, where a review of Uganda’s progress on implementation of recommendations from its previous UPR review in 2016 was done.

The Community Capacity Enhancement Programme: This new Programme was launched at the beginning of 2018, to focus on enhancing the capacity of the both duty bearers and rights holders. During the course of the year, 428 police officers, 669 health workers and 348 and Psychotropic Substances Control Act. The Violations Report for violations committed against sex workers in the year 2018 was published as well as the report of violations of rights based on gender identity and sexual orientation.

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The Programme assisted 6 organisations to register as companies limited by guarantee with the URSB. A mentorship programme was initiated and one organisation was enrolled to be mentored on different aspects of corporate governance. A documentation training was conducted for 13 Right Here Right Now (RHRN) platform members. Three awareness sessions were held on the law regulating abortion reaching 164 sex workers. Four radio and 2 television talk shows were held on human rights issues.

**Programme:** During 2019, a Monitoring and Evaluation Policy, Anti-corruption Policy and Non-discrimination Policy were adopted for the organisation. The Staff Task Description Manual was also reviewed and updated. The organisation hosted nine interns and three volunteers during the year. The newly established Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate continued to monitor progress and to evaluate all HRAPF projects during the course of 2019. During the year, M&E tools, including logframes, M&E plans, activity tracking tools and customised data collection tools were developed for 16 different projects. Compliance with project implementation guidelines was also monitored on a monthly basis. A total of 9 field monitoring visits were conducted during the course of the year. An assessment of the capacity and institutional strength of the 4 LGBT organisations which host HRAPF’s regional legal aid centers was also carried out.

During the course of the year, we secured funding for building the HRAPF House. We also bought land in Ntinda where the new offices will be located. The progress on securing a HRAPF House is a positive leap toward greater financial independence and stability for the organisation.

2019 was the second year of implementing the new HRAPF Strategic Plan 2018-2022. This third Strategic Plan in HRAPF’s history has been implemented with vigour and in the year to come, a mid-term assessment will be made to determine whether or not the organisation is on track toward achieving all the goals set out in the five year Plan.
One of HRAPF’s greatest achievements for 2019 is the establishment of an office in Bidi Bidi Refugee Settlement in the North of Uganda. The purpose of this office is to serve victims of gender-based violence who are also refugees with legal aid and to advocate against gender-based violence in the camp. HRAPF is proud to be expanding its target groups in order to reach a greater number of marginalised persons in Uganda.

The greatest challenge faced during the year is an upsurge in homophobic and transphobic violence from the public as well as a drastic increase of mass arrests of people suspected to be LGBT. For the first time in Uganda, more than two murders of LGBT persons were documented in a period of one year, as well as cases of mass raids on LGBT shelters and bars. This sudden upsurge in cases of violence and discrimination against LGBT persons is worrying.

2019 marked HRAPF’s eleventh year of existence. ‘HRAPF after 10’ is a mature and experienced organisation committed to constantly improving, deepening and adapting our work methods in order to best serve our target communities.

Dr. Adrian Ijuuko
Executive Director
OVERVIEW OF MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS WITH AN IMPACT ON HRAPF’S WORK IN 2019

HRAPF does not operate in a vacuum, and is thus greatly influenced by events and changes at the national, regional and global level. On the international front, 2019 saw evidence of a rise in authoritarianism, met by an increase in mass popular protests as civilians demand to free themselves from oppression. States continued to respond to global crises by increasing their focus on their national interests. The Economist Intelligence Unit recorded the lowest average global democracy score since the first edition of the Democracy Index was released in 2006.\(^1\) In India, Narendra Modi won the parliamentary elections and started pushing an aggressive Hindu nationalist agenda.\(^2\) The autonomy of Kashmir, enshrined in the Indian Constitution, was rescinded and a curfew was imposed on this majority Muslim region.\(^3\) India also introduced a law which allows for non-Muslim South Asian migrants to obtain Indian citizenship, signaling a further deterioration of rights for Muslims in the country.\(^4\) Political instability, oppression, violence and poverty in various Latin American countries have led to an exodus of asylum seekers taking desperate measures to cross the border into the United States. In response, the United States temporarily froze aid to El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras - ironically adding to levels of insecurity – and have pushed these countries to sign agreements to seek asylum in transit countries rather than in the United States.\(^5\) On 20\(^{th}\) December, the British Parliament voted to exit the European Union by 31\(^{st}\) January 2020.\(^6\)

\(^1\) The global average fell from 5.48 in 2018 to 5.44 in 2019. The Economist Intelligence Unit *A year of democratic setbacks and popular protests* (2020) 15.


\(^3\) As above.

\(^4\) As above.


\(^6\) ‘Brexit timeline: Key dates in the UK’s divorce from the EU’ *Financial Times* 30\(^{th}\) December 2019. Available at https://www.ft.com/content/64e7f218-4ad4-11e7-919a-1e14ce4af89b (Accessed 26\(^{th}\) February 2020).
Powerful popular protests were staged across the globe, including in Chile against structural inequality,7 in Russia against rigged city council elections,8 and in Nicaragua and Venezuela against the respective governments.9 In Hong Kong, mass protests against an extradition bill which threatened the ‘one country, two systems’ pledge that regulates Hong Kong’s relationship with China evolved into a push for more democratic rule and opened the way for potential confrontation with China in the coming months.10 In Africa, 2019 saw presidential transitions in 11 countries, including in Algeria where protests forced President Abdelaziz Bouteflika to resign11 and in Sudan where President Omar Hassan al-Bashir was ousted in a coup d’état.12

In terms of peace between states, the initially promising nuclear talks between the United States and North Korea came to a halt.13 Negotiations between the two countries ended on October 5th, without an agreement being reached. Iran started to breach the conditions of the Iranian nuclear deal14 and the United States withdrew from the Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty with Russia.15 The Republic of Macedonia ended a decade-old dispute with Greece and renamed itself the Republic of North Macedonia and will finally be able to integrate into the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.16

2019 saw a rise in severe natural disasters, announcing the alarming effects of global warming. Cyclone Idai caused massive destruction in Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe including the death of over 1000 people.\textsuperscript{17} In Albania, a massive earthquake killed 52 people.\textsuperscript{18} The world was literally on fire as over 5 million hectares of land and forestry were destroyed in Australia and more than 7,747 sq km of the Amazon rainforest went up in flames in Brazil.\textsuperscript{19} A locusts plague ravaged crops in Ethiopia and Somalia.\textsuperscript{20} By the end of the year, the Ebola death toll in the Democratic Republic of the Congo stood at 2,232.\textsuperscript{21}

In Uganda, a similar trend of rising authoritarianism and clampdowns on freedom of expression, association and assembly was seen as President Yoweri Museveni, currently serving as president for the 34\textsuperscript{th} year, vies for yet another term in office. The Uganda Communications Commission (UCC) directed 13 radio and television stations to suspend their staff after airing news reports on Robert Kyagulanyi, an opposition leader.\textsuperscript{22} The UCC justified this direction on the basis that the programmes were ‘unbalanced’ and gave ‘undue prominence to specific individuals’.\textsuperscript{23} Journalist and Pastor Joseph Kabuleta was arrested by police officers in plain clothes using a police vehicle without a registration plate on the basis of his Facebook posts in which he called President Museveni a ‘Gambler, Thief and Liar’.\textsuperscript{24} He faces charges of offensive communication under the 2011 Computer Misuse Act. Dr. Stella Nyanzi was convicted to 18 months’ imprisonment for the crime of ‘cyber harassment’, also under the Computer Misuse Act, after she published a poem criticising the President on Facebook in 2018.\textsuperscript{25}


\textsuperscript{23} As above.


The police continued to use the 2013 Public Order Management Act to disperse and disrupt peaceful assemblies, often using excessive force. The Police blocked rallies of the opposition party Forum for Democratic Change in Kasese, Lira and Mbale and arrested leaders of the party. The Police and military also responded violently to student protests at Makerere University, beating and arresting students, firing teargas and detaining students without charge. The Constitutional Court ruled in favour of Parliament’s 2017 removal of the 75 year age limit for presidential candidates from the Constitution, sanctioning the 74-year old sitting president to run for future terms. The events of the year explain why Uganda’s global ranking on the Democracy Index went down from 96th place to 99th place in 2019.

The year 2019 also saw a deteriorating climate for LGBT activism in the country. While both Austria and Taiwan legalised same-sex marriage over the course of 2019 and Botswana decriminalised same-sex relationships, the High Court in Kenya upheld the Penal Code provisions criminalising same-sex sexual conduct. This negative pronouncement by the court in Uganda’s close East African neighbor reinforces and supports the continued criminalisation of same-sex conduct in Uganda. The Police once again shut down celebrations of the International Day Against Homophobia, Biphobia, Intersexism and Transphobia and accused Sexual Minorities Uganda


32 EG and 7 Others v Attorney General; DKM and 9 Others (Interested Parties); Katiba Institute and Another (Amicus Curiae) Petitions No. 150 and 234 of 2016 Consolidated.
(SMUG) of planning an illegal gathering. In October, a HRAPF-trained LGBT community paralegal and peer educator was brutally murdered in his home in Jinja amidst rumours of reintroduction of an Anti-homosexuality Bill in Parliament.

Amid the turbulent context in which HRAPF operates, the organisation continued to thrive, grow and do its part toward fighting for greater levels of democracy, equality and human rights for all.

"The [negative] pronouncement by the court in Uganda’s close East African neighbor [Kenya] reinforces and supports the continued criminalisation of same-sex conduct in Uganda."


HRAPF Programmatic Areas

Under the HRAPF Strategic Plan 2018-2022, activities are implemented under four programmes. These are:

1. The Access to Justice Programme
2. The Research and Advocacy Programme
3. The Community Capacity Enhancement Programme
4. The Institutional Development Programme

HRAPF Strategic Objectives

- Increase access to sustainable justice for marginalised persons and Most at Risk Populations in Uganda
- Enhance research, networking and advocacy for a just and fair legal and socio-cultural environment that promotes equality and non-discrimination
- Enhance the capacity of rights holders and duty bearers to effectively advocate for and protect the rights of marginalised persons and Most at Risk Populations in Uganda

- Strengthen HRAPF’s institutional capacity, financial independence and operational efficiency to deliver its mandate

Target groups

HRAPF’s programmatic work targets marginalised groups and specifically focuses on: LGBTI persons, sex workers; women and girls living with HIV in rural areas of Central Uganda; the elderly and women facing land justice problems in Central Uganda; drug users; and women and health workers that find themselves in conflict with the criminal laws on abortion.

Implementation of Programmes

Implementation of activities was done under the four programmatic areas through a number of projects supported by our different donors. In terms of staffing, programmatic work was done under eight different units, which are: The Access to Justice (Sexual Minorities) Unit; The Access to Justice (Land and HIV) Unit; The Research and Advocacy Unit; The Community Capacity Enhancement Unit; the Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate; The Administration and Human Resources Unit; and The Finance Unit. The activities of the organisation for 2018 will be presented according to the various programme areas.
THE ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROGRAMME

HRAPF has been implementing the Access to Justice Programme since 2010 and has reached over 10,000 marginalised persons through this programme, either directly or indirectly. Its objective is to increase sustainable access to justice for marginalised persons and Most At Risk Populations in Uganda in order to improve their wellbeing. In order to strengthen the impact and outreach of the legal aid service provision, mobile legal aid camps and awareness sessions are conducted at regional and district level and in some cases in partnership with organisations of marginalised persons and Most at Risk Population communities, which, in turn enables a stronger level of involvement of our target groups, communities and leaders.

The efforts of the programme is supplemented by building the capacity of paralegals and other resource persons identified by the respective marginalised persons and Most at Risk Populations organisations and networks to be able to work within their communities to increase access to justice. HRAPF also partners with mainstream human rights organisations and legal aid service providers to expand legal aid for marginalised persons and Most at Risk Population groups and to provide mentorship to paralegals. It also works with the communal justice system to address injustices through mediation.

The Programme employs the following strategies:

- Legal aid service provision
- Engaging Communal Justice Systems
- Support to the Community Paralegal Programme
- Strategic partnerships and collaboration

The outputs under this programme were as follows:

i) Legal aid service provision

Over the course of the year, 807 cases were handled through HRAPF. Of these: 226 were sex worker cases; 205 were LGBTI cases; 187 cases involved women/girls living with HIV/AIDS; 90 involved Persons who Use and Inject Drugs (PWUIDs); 47 concerned elderly and indigent persons facing land justice issues; 34 cases were of victims of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in the Bidi Bidi Refugee Settlement; while 18 were abortion cases. The number of cases handled is higher than the number for 2018 in which 649 cases were handled, making it an increment of 24.3%.

Of the 807 cases, 351 were handled by the HRAPF legal aid clinic in Kampala, 34 by HRAPF’s legal clinic serving the Bidi Bidi Refugee Settlement; 273 by the community paralegals, and 149 by the regional legal aid centres. The Central regional centre handled a total of 56 cases, the Eastern centre handled 32 cases, the Northern centre handled 31 cases and the Western centre handled 30 cases.

There was a 27% decrease in the number of LGBT cases handled from 2018, in which year 281 cases were handled. HRAPF handled more cases of sex workers by 23.5%. The number of
PWUIDs cases increased by 73.1% while there were five more abortion cases than in 2018. The cases of women and girls living with HIV/AIDS increased by 87% while the land justice cases increased by 51.6%.

During 2019, 2189 beneficiaries were recorded to have benefited directly from the legal aid services provided: Of the 2189 beneficiaries, 957 were women and girls affected by HIV, 351 were indigent women and elderly persons facing land justice challenges, 301 were sex workers and their children, 291 were LGBTI persons and organisations, 150 were people injecting and using drugs, 37 were women, girls and health workers caught up by the law on abortion and 96 were victims of SGBV in Bidi Bidi Refugee Settlement.

a) Legal aid to LGBTI persons

**Number of cases:** During 2019, a total number of 204 cases were handled in which the clients were LGBTI persons. This is a 27% decrease from 2018 in which 281 cases were handled. In terms of completion rate, 125 of the cases were finalised while 79 were still pending by the end of the year, which gives a completion rate of 61.3%.

**Nature of cases:** Out of the 204 LGBT cases handled, 95 (46.6%) were civil matters and 109 (53.4%) were criminal matters. Out of the criminal matters, 24 cases were criminal arrests with prosecution, 35 were criminal arrest without prosecution and 50 cases were crimes committed against LGBTI persons reported to the police.
Table 1: Nature, number and status of LGBTI cases handled during 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATURE OF CASES</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>CLOSED</th>
<th>PENDING</th>
<th>BENEFICIARIES</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Criminal Matters</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>BENEFICIARIES</td>
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<td>Registration for National ID</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>291</td>
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</table>

**Number of beneficiaries:** 265 LGBTI persons and 26 LGBTI organisations benefitted from the 204 cases that were handled during the year, of these, 20 identify as lesbians, 169 were gay men, 33 were self-identifying bisexuals, 42 transgender persons and one intersex person. During the year, 57 LGBTI persons also benefitted indirectly from the handling of cases as well as 2 clients who did not indicate their sexual orientation or gender identity and is therefore categorised as others.

**Remedies obtained for clients:** The most common remedy obtained for clients was securing of police bond (35 cases). In 7 cases bail was secured and in 14 cases the HRAPF lawyers or paralegals ensured that the clients were released without charges. Other remedies obtained include facilitating mediation agreements (26 cases) and drafting verification reports to enable emergency assistance (12 cases).

**Interventions and remedies obtained for clients:** In responding to cases reported by and on behalf of LGBTI persons, there were 39 police interventions, 24 court interventions and 29 mediations. Legal advice was given in 74 cases and 15 verification exercises were carried out following claims that there had been organisational break-ins. Four complaints were filed at the Director of Public Prosecution’s Office, two at the Police Professional Standards Unit and two at the Inspector General of Government. In terms of police bond, this was secured in 33 cases, release on caution from police in one case, release without charge in two cases and release on bail in 17 cases. Plea bargains were negotiated in 17 cases and compensation for clients was secured in 6 cases.
b) Legal aid to sex workers

**Number of cases:** 226 cases were handled during the year, representing a 23.5% increase from the 183 cases handled in 2018. Out of these cases, 113 were finalised while 113 remain pending, which means that the completion rate is 50%.

**Nature of cases:** The majority of these cases were civil matters (62.3%), followed by criminal offences against sex workers (27.4%). There were also many child neglect cases (28.76% of all recorded cases).

**Table 2: Number, nature and status of sex workers’ cases handled during 2019**

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<tr>
<th>NATURE</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>CLOSED</th>
<th>PENDING</th>
<th>NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES</th>
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<tr>
<td>Criminal matters</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>162</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal matters</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>162</td>
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<td>Threatening violence</td>
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<td>Assault occasioning grievous bodily harm</td>
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<td>Possession of opium</td>
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<td>Disappearance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Traffic Incident</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paternity</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name rectification</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defamation</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital disputes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorce</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisation matters</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of passport</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenancy matters</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negligence</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil marriage</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil arrest (failure to pay a debt)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eviction</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>226</strong></td>
<td><strong>115</strong></td>
<td><strong>113</strong></td>
<td><strong>301</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Number of beneficiaries:** The actions taken in these cases benefitted a total of 417 persons. A total of 290 female sex workers, 4 male sex workers and 7 transgender sex workers benefitted directly from the cases handled and there were also 116 indirect beneficiaries.

**Remedies obtained for clients:** There were 82 police interventions and 9 court interventions. Legal advice was offered in 121 cases and mediations were negotiated in 43 cases. As a result, there were arrests of assailants of clients in 39 cases, 3 clients were released on bail and 9 were released on bond. Child maintenance agreements were reached in 9 cases and compensation for clients was secured in 39 cases.

c) Legal aid to drug users

**Number of cases:** During 2019, HRAPF received and handled 90 cases of PWUIDs. Of the 90 cases received, 58 have been closed and 32 remain pending. As such, the completion rate for cases involving PWUIDs for the year 2019 is 64.4%.

**Nature of cases:** There were 48 cases of criminal arrest and 34 civil matters. There were also eight cases in which crimes committed against PWUIDs were reported.

<p>| Table 3: Nature, number and status of drug user cases handled during 2019 |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|
| <strong>NATURE</strong>                                     | <strong>NUMBER</strong> | <strong>CLOSED</strong> | <strong>PENDING</strong> | <strong>NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES</strong> |
| Criminal Matters                               | 56     | 48     | 8      | 114              |
| <strong>Criminal arrest without prosecution</strong>        |        |        |        |                  |
| Possession of opium                            | 8      | 8      | 0      | 9                |
| Smoking opium                                  | 6      | 6      | 0      | 18               |
| Theft                                          | 5      | 4      | 1      | 5                |
| No charges preferred                           | 3      | 3      | 0      | 7                |
| Robbery                                        | 2      | 1      | 1      | 2                |
| Simple robbery                                 | 1      | 1      | 0      | 1                |
| Malicious damage to property                   | 1      | 1      | 0      | 1                |
| <strong>Criminal arrest with prosecution</strong>           | 23     | 19     | 4      | 64               |
| Possession of opium                            | 9      | 8      | 1      | 21               |
| Assault                                        | 4      | 4      | 0      | 9                |
| Theft                                          | 3      | 2      | 1      | 4                |
| Being rogue and vagabond                       | 2      | 2      | 0      | 11               |
| Smoking opium                                  | 2      | 2      | 0      | 8                |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATURE</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>CLOSED</th>
<th>PENDING</th>
<th>NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aggravated robbery</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequenting a place used for smoking opium</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Criminal matters reported to Police by PWUIDs</strong></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidnap</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempted murder</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destruction of National ID</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Civil Matters</strong></td>
<td>34</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land matters</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour disputes</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of ID</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Succession disputes</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child custody</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eviction</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child neglect</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraud</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denial of National ID</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paternity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil suit (for damages)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>90</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of beneficiaries:** The actions taken in these cases benefitted a total of 154 beneficiaries. This number includes 146 male and 4 female beneficiaries as well as 3 indirect beneficiaries.

**Remedies obtained for clients:** The majority of actions taken to support drug user clients were Police interventions (in 58 cases). There were also 24 court interventions, 9 mediations, 7 prison visits and legal advice was provided in 13 cases. Release on bond was secured in 19 cases while 2 clients were released on bail. In one case, the client was released on caution by the court, 6 clients were released without charge and 6 accused were given a reduced sentence.
e) Legal aid to women and girls in conflict with the abortion laws

**Number of cases:** 18 abortion cases were handled during the course of the year, which is a 38.5% increase from 2018 in which year 13 cases were handled. In all the cases, the clients had been charged with abortion-related charges. A total of 9 cases of women, 3 cases of girls, 5 cases of health workers and 1 case of a man was handled. Out of the 18 cases, 2 were closed by the end of 2019 which gives a completion rate of 11.1%.

**Nature of cases:** In all 18 cases clients were supported after being charged with abortion-related offences. In seven cases, the charge was ‘carrying out an abortion’ and in seven more it was ‘procuring an abortion’. In three cases the charge was ‘supplying drugs for procuring an abortion’ and in one case the client was charged with ‘conspiring to procure an abortion’.

**Table 4:** Table showing nature, number and status of abortion cases handled during 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABORTION-RELATED CHARGE</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>CLOSED</th>
<th>PENDING</th>
<th>NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carrying out an abortion</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procuring an abortion</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplying drugs for procuring an abortion</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conspiring to procure an abortion</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>18</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td><strong>37</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of beneficiaries:** There were a total of 37 beneficiaries in these cases. Of these 14 were women and girls, 3 health workers and 4 men who were direct beneficiaries as well as 16 children who benefitted indirectly from the resolution of the cases.

**Remedies obtained for clients:** In 17 of the cases police interventions were made which lead to the clients being released either without charge or on police bond pending investigation of the cases. Court interventions were made in 5 cases which led to the dismissal of some cases and the securing of bail for others.

f) Legal aid to women, children and the elderly facing land justice issues

**Number of cases:** 47 cases of women, children and the elderly facing land justice issues were handled during the year, which is a 51.6% increase from 2018 in which year 31 such cases were handled. Out of these cases, 12 have been closed while 35 remained pending at the end of the year, which is a completion rate of 25.5%.

**Nature of cases:** The majority of the cases handled were succession disputes (14) followed by matters of trespass (11), breach of contract (8) and unlawful evictions (6).
Table 5: Table showing nature, number and status of land cases handled during 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATURE</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>CLOSED</th>
<th>PENDING</th>
<th>NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Succession disputes</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trespass to land</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breach of contract</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlawful eviction</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer of titles</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraudulent sale of land</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caveat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal arrest for fraud</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Beneficiaries:** The actions taken in responding to the cases received benefitted a total of 351 beneficiaries of whom 173 were children, 99 were women and 79 were elderly men.

**Remedies obtained for clients:** Legal advice was provided in 47 cases, 6 court cases were filed and 10 mediations were handled.

**g) Legal aid to persons living with HIV**

**Number of cases:** During 2019, 187 cases were handled which is a 110% increase from 2018 in which year 89 HIV cases were handled. Cases were mostly received from Mpigi, Luwero, Mityana and Kiboga. By the end of the year, 90 cases were closed while 97 remained pending giving a completion rate of 48%.

**Nature of cases:** The majority of cases were succession disputes and evictions, both at 35. There were also 33 cases which involved child neglect, abuse, parentage and custody as well as 21 family disputes.

Table 6: Table showing nature, number and status of HIV cases handled in 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATURE</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>CLOSED</th>
<th>PENDING</th>
<th>NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Succession disputes</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evictions</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child neglect, abuse, parentage and custody</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### NATURE NUMBER CLOSED PENDING NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Closed</th>
<th>Pending</th>
<th>Number of Direct Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will-making and concealment of a will</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family disputes</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breach of contract</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal arrest for murder, defilement, threatening violence, theft, fraud etc.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation for personal injuries</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing gratuity</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defamation</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discrimination</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breach of trust</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malicious prosecution</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>957</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Beneficiaries:** The actions taken on the cases benefitted a total of 957 persons: 328 women, 167 men and 462 children of these clients. The number of beneficiaries is so high since many of the cases concerned land and succession matters; at the conclusion of the case large numbers of family members and dependents benefitted along with our clients.

**Remedies obtained for clients:** A total of 30 mediations were handled which resulted in bibanja being recovered to their owners, child maintenance and custody as well as access to medicine being secured.

**h) Legal aid to victims of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Bidi Bidi Refugee Settlement**

**Number of cases:** A total of 34 cases involving victims of Sexual and Gender Based Violence were handled in the Bidi Bidi Refugee Settlement. Out of the 34 cases, 15 were closed and 19 are still pending, which means that the completion rate was 44.1%.

**Nature of cases:** The 34 cases included 15 physical assaults, 4 rape cases, 3 defilement cases, 9 cases of denial of resources, 2 cases of forced marriage and 1 case of emotional abuse.
Table 7: Table showing the nature, number and status of SGBV cases handled in 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATURE</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>CLOSED</th>
<th>PENDING</th>
<th>NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denial of resources</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical assault</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defilement</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced marriage</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional violence</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Beneficiaries:** The actions taken in these cases benefitted a total of 96 persons.

**i) Documentation of human rights violations**

During the course of the year, HRAPF continued to document violations of the rights of members of our target groups.

**Rights of LGBTI persons**

A total of 217 human rights violations were recorded in LGBTI cases. This is very high compared to the 67 violations that were recorded in 2018. This stark increase is likely due to a changing political climate and the fact that there has been talk in Parliament about reintroducing the Anti-Homosexuality Bill. The effect of a looming Act which seeks to further criminalise same-sex sexual conduct is that it immediately serves to justify actions by both the Police and community members that are motivated by homophobia. The right to equality and freedom from discrimination is the most violated right (81 violations) followed by the right to liberty (72 violations). There were also a high number of violations of the right to dignity and freedom from cruel treatment (22 violations) and the right to privacy (9 violations).

**Rights of sex workers**

There were 81 reported violations of human rights in sex workers’ cases which are lower than the 94 cases of violations reported in 2018, with the most commonly violated rights being the right to dignity and freedom from cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment (27 violations), the right to liberty (32 violations) and the right to property (15 violations).

**Rights of PWIUDs**

A total of 49 violations were recorded in PWIUDs’ cases including 22 violations of the right to liberty, 7 violations of the right to property and 13 violations of the right to dignity and freedom from cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and punishment.
j) Conduct legal aid camps

Over the course of the year, 18 legal aid camps were held in order to bring HRAPF’s legal aid services closer to the target communities. A total number of 1205 people were reached through these legal aid camps.

Table 8: Legal aid camps by number and target groups reached

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target group(s) reached</th>
<th>Number of camps held</th>
<th>Number of beneficiaries from target group reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female sex workers</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PWUIDs</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSM and transgender persons</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLWHIV</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male and transgender sex workers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total number of beneficiaries</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1205</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

k) Engaging communal justice systems

This strategy envisions engaging Local Council authorities to handle cases through alternative dispute resolutions and to engage HRAPF-trained Local Council (LC) leaders in communal Justice System to address injustice through mediation.

During 2019, three consultative meetings were held with local area leaders on the rights of female sex workers within the local area justice systems. These three meetings were held in Bulenga, Bwaise and Lira and attended by a total of 100 persons. A fourth consultative meeting was held as a dialogue between LC leaders, the general population and LGBTI persons in Kasese to discuss threats that the general community had leveled against the LGBTI people who meet at a local organisation. A total of 44 persons attended this meeting.

During the year, a total of 45 cases involving land justice and family matters were handled through mediations either officiated or convened by local council leaders. Of these, 43 were for PLWHIV and women and elderly persons with land justice challenges while 2 involved sex workers. In addition, LC leaders were engaged in five instances where LGBTI persons or organisations were facing eviction from their residences and they intervened to stop the evictions.
I) Support to the Community Paralegal Programme

The Community Paralegal Programme expanded and grew during the year. Paralegals trained to handle cases of various of HRAPF’s target groups handled a total of 273 cases. Of these, 36 were handled by paralegals working with PLWHIV, 52 were handled by LGBTI paralegals, 42 by paralegals for PWUIDs and 143 by community paralegals from the sex worker community.

A total of 17 paralegal sharing sessions were held during the year, attended by a total of 308 paralegals. Four sharing sessions were held with sex worker paralegals, two with PWUID paralegals and 11 with LGBTI paralegals in the various regions where they operate. During the sessions, the paralegals spoke about their work and received some follow up training on how to document cases and human rights violations, how to intervene in cases and human rights in general.

Community Paralegals held three outreach sessions with LGBT persons in Jinja, Hoima and Soroti. The outreach sessions reached a total of 109 persons and were mainly facilitated by the Paralegals, with some support from HRAPF’s legal team.

m) Strategic partnerships and collaboration

A total of 51 meetings were held with partners. These meetings include social justice and gender cluster meetings under the Legal Aid Service Providers Network (LASPNET); meetings of the National Coalition of Human Rights Defenders, Security Working Group meetings convened by Defenders Protection Initiative; facilitating at a training on abortion with RHRN platform members and facilitating at awareness sessions held by Women’s Organisation Network for Human Rights Advocacy (WONETHA) among others.

n) Community engagement

A total of 20 awareness sessions were conducted with LGBTI persons in various districts, reaching out to a total of 610 persons. Eight awareness sessions were held with sex workers, reaching a total of 264 persons. Ten awareness sessions were held with PWUIDs and they were attended by a total of 354 persons. A further eight awareness sessions were held in the districts of Mityana, Kiboga, Luweero and Mpiji attended by 565 persons living with HIV/AIDS. Three sessions were held on SGBV, reaching out to a total of 675 persons in Bidi Bidi Refugee Settlement.

Three community dialogues were held with stakeholders on the rights of sex workers in Uganda. Two of these dialogues were held in Mbale and Masaka respectively and targeted District Health Officers, District Health Educators, District HIV/ART Focal Persons and KP Focal Persons. The third dialogue was held in Kampala with the Ministry of Health, the Uganda AIDS Commission, Most At Risk Populations Initiative, the AIDS Control Programme and members of the sex worker community. Two dialogues were also held with duty bearers in the Bidi Bidi Refugee Settlement on the rights of refugees.
RESEARCH AND ADVOCACY PROGRAMME

The Research and Advocacy Programme objective is to enhance research, advocacy and networking for a just and fair legal and policy environment that promote rights, equality and non-discrimination. The goal is to achieve systemic changes towards the realisation of the rights of marginalised persons and Most at Risk Populations informed by evidence-based advocacy.

Through the programme, HRAPF works to contribute towards enhancing an enabling legal and policy environment where the rights of marginalised persons and Most at Risk Populations are upheld and respected.

HRAPF employs the following strategies to achieve its objectives under this programme:

• Knowledge generation
• National, regional and international advocacy campaigns
• Strategic Interest Litigation
• National, regional and international networking
• Convenings

1. Knowledge generation

a) Research and baseline studies

During the year, HRAPF conducted four research studies and also commenced one baseline study.

i) Study on the impact of the legal framework on the human rights of intersex persons in Uganda

HRAPF carried out a study on the impact of the legal regime on the human rights of intersex persons in Uganda in order to deepen our work on this particular group. The study was carried out in collaboration with Support Initiative for People with congenital Disorders (SIPD). A variety of interviews were conducted to obtain information about the legal and policy framework concerning intersex persons in Uganda; their lived realities in terms of medical treatment, acceptance by the community, access to education and employment and civil status registration as regulated by this policy and legal regime; as well as steps taken to raise awareness and address issues that intersex persons face through legislation, policy and other means. The study finds that both intersex children...
and adults suffer the violation of a variety of their rights due to the silence of the legislature in respect of this group. The report was launched at the Fairway Hotel on 24th October 2019.

ii) **Study on access to justice to transgender persons in Uganda**

The study was undertaken in partnership with Tranz Network Uganda in order to determine how the current legal and policy regime impact on access to justice among transgender persons in Uganda. Primary data collection was carried out in Kampala in the Central region, Lira in the Northern region, Mbale in the Eastern region and Kasese in the Western region. The study finds that Ugandan laws and policies on access to justice are generally silent on transgender persons’ access to justice. The Penal Code’s criminalisation of personation, consensual same-sex relations, being rogue and vagabond and common nuisance furthermore gives the police tools to use against transgender persons. The study finds that transgender persons have access to justice needs that arise specifically because of their gender identity. The law puts in place a number of avenues for accessing justice for all persons and this should ideally cover transgender persons. In reality however, since the laws do not make specific mention of transgender persons and other laws positively allow discrimination and marginalisation, transgender people face real challenges when trying to access justice, and these have made many of them to resort to coping mechanisms rather than trying to seek redress. The report was launched at a joint launch attended by 77 participants and held at Fairway Hotel on 18th December 2019.

iii) **Study on treatment of PWUIDs within the criminal justice system**

HRAPF undertook a study in partnership with Uganda Harm Reduction Network to identify trends in human rights abuses and violations suffered by PWUIDs who come into contact with the criminal justice system in Uganda in order to make recommendations to address the situation through advocacy and sensitisation of law enforcement officials. The study finds that every year, there are approximately 3000 cases related to narcotics recorded by the Uganda Police Force (UPF). PWUIDs are most often arrested during police operations targeting a specific area in response to public outcry concerning crime rates. About two thirds of narcotics cases are prosecuted and heard by the courts and the conviction rate is 3 to 4 out of every 10 cases. Upon conviction under the minimum sentences of the NDPSCA, PWUIDs would usually face a prison sentence due to the inability to meet the steep fines which the Act prescribes as an alternative to imprisonment. The study finds that the rights of PWUIDS are violated when they come into contact with the criminal justice system in Uganda, particularly the right to liberty, the right to equality, the right to a fair trial, the right to dignity and freedom from torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and punishment and the right to privacy. The study was launched at the Fairway Hotel on 7th November 2019.
iv) **Study on human right abuses and violations against LGBT persons in detention: A case study of Kampala**

HRAPF conducted a study on the human rights violations and abuses suffered by LGBT persons while in either police detention or prison, focusing on Kampala as a case study. The study finds that Uganda’s laws and policies do not specifically protect LGBT persons against violations within the criminal justice system but that there is a trend towards human rights-based detention and imprisonment practices embraced by both the police and the prisons. The study furthermore finds that LGBT persons in police detention suffer violations attributable mainly to their sexual orientation and that they also face discrimination and abuse of their dignity in prison. The report was launched at a joint launch attended by 77 participants and held at Fairway Hotel on 18th December 2019.
v) Baseline survey for HIV Programme on MSM and sex workers in Uganda and Malawi: A consultant was hired by HRAPF to conduct a baseline study to identify baseline information on key indicators in the HIV Prevention among Key Populations in Uganda programme in order to measure progress during the programme period. The consultant, Dr. Laban Musinguzi, worked with Lady Mermaid’s Bureau (LMB) and Kampus Liberty Uganda (KLUG) to connect with sex workers and MSM who were willing to participate in the study. The baseline finds that the HIV programme should focus on awareness creation and investing in sensitisation campaigns to increase comprehensive HIV knowledge. There is need to empower the service providers, particularly health workers with information intended to influence adoption of positive attitudes towards KPs. There is also need to map KP friendly service providers and support them to continue to provide services to KPs. There is also need for advocacy for increased availability of condoms and lubricants to KPs. The findings of the study were shared at a sharing workshop held on 6th December 2019 at the HRAPF Secretariat.

b) Analysis, simplification and translation of new laws and policies

i) The Sexual Offences Bill, 2019 was analysed during the course of the year and this analysis was presented before Parliament.

ii) The popular 2015 Compendium on the normative legal framework impacting on LGBTI persons in Uganda was revised, updated and published as a second edition.

c) Document violations of rights of marginalised groups and Most at Risk Populations

i) The 2018 Sex Workers’ Violation Report: HRAPF released the third annual sex workers' violations report, recording the violations committed against sex workers during 2018. There were 94 violations of the rights of sex workers arising out of 41 verified cases, indicating multiple violations arising from a single case. This number of violations is considerably lower compared to the 286 violations verified in 2017. Out of the 94 verified violations, 68 (72%) were committed by state actors while 26 (28%) were committed by non-state actors. The Police emerged as the biggest single violator of human rights of sex workers (67 incidences), followed by the clients of sex workers (16 incidences). There were six documented
instances in which the human rights of sex workers were protected by the State.

ii) The 2018 LGBT violations report: In 2019, HRAPF published the Uganda Report on Violations Committed on the basis of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity. A total of 69 violations against LGBT persons arising out of 59 verified cases were recorded in 2018. This is a decrease from the 74 violations arising out of 46 cases reported in 2017, although the number of cases are more. The trend of non-state actors directly perpetrating more violations than state actors was continued from 2017 with non-state actors being responsible for 39 violations out of the 69 recorded violations, accounting for 56.5% of all violations.

d) Routine publications

During 2019, HRAPF continued to publish a number of its routine publications as discussed below.

i) The Sixth Issue of the Human Rights Advocate: During the year, the sixth issue of The Human Rights Advocate magazine was published. The focus of this issue of the magazine is the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Control Act, 2016, which was enacted in order to address the issue of drug trafficking in Uganda. The Act also contains provisions which affect individual drug users since it criminalises individual drug use and also regulates rehabilitation for drug users to some extent. Various stakeholders reflect on the impact of this Act on PWUIDs as a vulnerable and stigmatised group, including civil society members advocating for the rights of PWUIDs; academia; law enforcement agencies; the National Referral Mental Hospital as well as a paralegal who works with PWUIDs. The voices of PWUIDs themselves were strengthened in the magazine through digital storytelling: a number of photos which were taken and captioned by Ugandan activists who advocate for the rights of PWUIDs were published in the magazine. These photos are the products of a PhotoVoice project among the partner organisations in Uganda implementing the PITCH project.
ii) The Paralegal Magazine: The third issue of 'I am a Community Paralegal', HRAPF’s annual publication documenting the work and achievements of paralegals trained through the HRAPF Community Paralegal Programme, was published. This issue of the magazine focused on Community Paralegals who completed their training in the year 2013 as well as the Community Paralegals who run HRAPF’s various regional legal aid centres.


e) Knowledge Centre and dissemination of publications

HRAPF’s Knowledge Centre continued to operate during 2019 and made publications on laws and policies affecting the human rights of our target groups available to the public. During the year, 13 resource center users were registered. Out of 10,529 publications which were produced during the year, 5,818 were disseminated.
f) Media Management

During 2019, HRAPF’s website was updated on a monthly basis. A total of 201 Facebook posts and 277 tweets were made during the year on HRAPF’s events, activities and advocacy matters of concern to the organisation and its partners.

g) Awareness raising

A total of 16 awareness sessions, reaching out to 1107 members of HRAPF’s target groups were held during the year. Four awareness sessions were conducted with 40 peer educators from the LGBT community on laws affecting access to HIV services for LGBT persons in Uganda. Five awareness sessions on the legal and policy framework on abortion were held with 258 adolescent girls and young women in the districts of Kalangala, Mbale, Bugiri, Iganga and Butambala. Four awareness sessions on the mandate of the Equal Opportunities Commission were held with 134 members of the LGBT community in Lugazi, Kampala and Luweero. Three community awareness sessions were held on gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health, reaching out to 675 persons in Bidi Bidi Refugee Settlement.

2. National, regional and international advocacy campaigns

a) National advocacy

i) Three consultative meetings to discuss the draft regulations for the implementation of the NDPSCA 2016 under the Ministry of Health were held with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and civil society organisations. The first consultative meeting was held with officials from the Ministry of Health at the Paradise on the Nile Hotel in Jinja on 9th August 2019. Key officials in attendance agreed on the development of separate regulations under the Ministry of Health and the draft regulations developed in 2018 were improved. The second consultative meeting was held with officials from the Ministry of Internal Affairs on 15th November 2019 at Fairway Hotel in Kampala. Ministry officials gave input on how to improve the draft regulations and better align them with the Act as well as with the respective mandates of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The third meeting was held at the Golden Tulip Canaan Hotel in Kampala and was a joint consultative meeting with officials from the Ministry of Health as well as the Ministry of Internal Affairs on the draft regulations to the NDPSCA. Participants provided additional input in order to improve and elaborate the third draft of the regulations and to further separate the mandates of the respective Ministries in respect of implementing the Act.
ii) Launch of the campaign to decriminalise Petty offences in Uganda.

In 2019 a campaign to decriminalise petty offences in Uganda was launched, and a loose coalition was established. HRAPF held the first meeting to constitute the coalition on petty offences on 12th and 13th November 2019 at Golf Course Hotel in Kampala. The aim of the meeting was to develop a strategy for the coalition for the next three years and to bring stakeholders on board to advocate for the decriminalisation of petty offences in Uganda and to support the case challenging section 168(c) and (d) of the Penal Code Act. The campaign was run by posting messages on Facebook and Twitter, two TV shows were also held on NTV and NBS as well as one radio talk show.
iii) A joint strategy meeting was held on the revision of the Sexual Offences Bill with 51 members from four different networks and coalitions namely: Alliance of Women Advocating for Change (AWAC), PITCH, Bridging the Gap and EJAF. Various strategies were laid for effective advocacy geared towards revision of negative clauses in the Bill. Another meeting was held with 24 members of Parliament on the revision of the Sexual Offences Bill 2015. A television interview on the revision of the Bill was also conducted and HRAPF staff participated in a press conference and a meeting with Uganda Women Parliamentarian’s Association (UWOPA) and the Domestic Violence Act Coalition on the Bill. As a result from all these engagements the bill was withdrawn and a new Bill, that does not further criminalise sex workers and which provides a better definition of rape, was drafted.

v) Ten abortion dialogues were conducted with a total of 1017 university students. The dialogues were held at Cavendish University, Gulu University, International University of East Africa, Kyambogo University, Makerere University Business School, Muteesa I Royal University, Ndejje University, Nkumba University, St. Lawrence
vii) A multi-stakeholder dialogue on human rights and marginalisation in Uganda was held in commemoration of International Human Rights Day on 12th December 2019 at the Golden Tulip Canaan Hotel, Kampala. The dialogue was attended by 32 participants, who were from: The Equal Opportunities Commission, the Uganda Law Reform Commission, the Uganda Police Force, Ministry of Health, Uganda AIDS Commission, UNAIDS, OHCHR and Civil Society. The participants discussed the various interventions that have so far been undertaken to promote the rights of LGBT persons in Uganda, the challenges that they have met and the various steps that need to be taken in order to address those challenges.
Partners from CSOs and government discussing what they are doing to address marginalisation and human rights violations among the LGBTI community at the multi-stakeholder dialogue held on 12th December 2019 at the Golden Tulip Canaan Hotel in Kampala.

The representative of UNAIDS, Komiljon Akhmedov, giving a key note address at the dialogue.
viii) Four trainings were conducted with LGBT peer educators on laws affecting access to HIV services for LGBT persons in Uganda. Each of the trainings targeted 15 LGBT peer educators from all four regions in the country and were attended by 60 peer educators in total. The trainings were all held at Grand Global Hotel in Kampala on 25th-27th September, 28th-30th October; 13th-15th November and 20th-22nd November 2019 respectively. The trainings were intended to equip peer educators with knowledge and skills to undertake legislative and policy advocacy for improved access to HIV prevention and treatment services to marginalised groups.

ix) HRAPF participated in the Third National Annual Sex Workers’ Dialogue which highlighted the legal and structural barriers to access to HIV services for sex workers. The dialogue was held by the Ministry of Health and convened various stakeholders, including the Uganda Police Force and civil society, at the Hotel Africana on 22nd October 2019 in order to discuss strategies to prevent HIV and AIDS among sex workers.
b) Regional advocacy

HRAPF attended the 65th Ordinary Session of the African Commission in Banjul, the Gambia. HRAPF presented a statement condemning violence against LGBT persons in Uganda and called upon the government of Uganda to fully investigate cases of violence against LGBT persons. HRAPF also attended the NGO Forum preceding the session of the Commission and raised the matter of LGBT persons in Uganda being forced into asylum due to the violence and discrimination faced in the country. HRAPF also submitted its annual activity report to the Commission and read a statement about the violations of LGBTI persons in Uganda.

A roundtable meeting on policing, safety and marginalisation hosted by the African Policing, Civilian and Oversight Forum (APCOF) was attended in Lagos, Nigeria on 12th and 13th November 2019. HRAPF participated in a convening on Civilian Police Reform in Nairobi, Kenya. This convening brought together Open Society Foundation colleagues, grantees, experts and partners from around the world to discuss innovative strategies, successes, challenges, and lessons learned from their civilian police reform efforts.

Ms. Flavia Zalwango, Programmes Director Research and Advocacy and MEL and Ms. Mercy Patricia Alum, Legal Associate HRAPF at the NGO Forum preceding the 65th Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights.
c) International advocacy

HRAPF participated in an International Dialogue on best practices for advancing human rights using the tools of international law, domestic litigation and reparation held on 9th to 12th December and organised by ARC International, in partnership with The Centre for Health Law, Ethics and Technology (CHLET) at Jindal Global Law School, O.P. Jindal Global University, New Delhi, India.

HRAPF made a presentation on litigation strategies and its challenges for the realisation of rights of marginalised persons. HRAPF also participated in the European Development Days (EDD) conference in Brussels on 18th and 19th June 2019. The conference was organised by the European Commission and brought together the development community to share ideas and innovative solutions to the world’s most pressing challenges. HRAPF also participated

Ms. Hope Bunori, Advocacy Officer and Ms. Justine Balya, Legal Officer making a presentation at the roundtable meeting on policing, safety and marginalisation hosted by the African Policing, Civilian and Oversight Forum (APCOF) in Lagos, Nigeria, 12th November 2019.
in an interactive dialogue with the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) at the UN Human Rights Council in Brussels in June 2019.

HRAPF participated in the Universal Periodic Review Stakeholders’ Forum meeting, where a review of Uganda’s progress on implementation of recommendations from its previous UPR review in 2016 was done. HRAPF participated in an international symposium on the decriminalisation of petty offences in Miami, United States of America hosted from 19th to 21st September 2019 by the Centre for Human Rights at the University of Miami School of Law. HRAPF also participated in the third biennial Global Convening on the Decriminalization of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity in Barbados from 24th to 26th July 2019. The convening was hosted by Open Society Foundation in partnership with the Human Dignity Trust, the Eastern Caribbean Alliance for Diversity and Equality, the Southern Africa Litigation Center and Parliamentarians for Global Action, and focused on the roles that litigation, legislative reform and strategic communications play in decriminalisation of sexual orientation and gender identity.

3. Strategic Litigation

During the course of the year, no new cases were filed. However, progress was made in the existing cases:

i) *Francis Tumwesige Ateenyi v Attorney General Constitutional Petition No.36 of 2018*: This case, challenging the vagrancy laws in Uganda, was filed in November 2018. During 2019, a legal strategising meeting was held in order to consider the necessity of filing an
additional case to challenge additional provisions of the Penal Code Act.

ii) Frank Mugisha and Others v Uganda Registration Services Bureau Miscellaneous Cause No. 96 of 2016: This case challenged the refusal by the URSB to reserve the name ‘Sexual Minorities Uganda’ on the basis of section 145 of the Penal Code which criminalises consensual same-sex relations. The case was decided by the High Court on 27 June 2018 and it was held that the refusal of the URSB to reserve SMUG's name, and consequently to register the proposed company, did not contravene the Constitution of Uganda, as the rights that the applicants claimed were capable of limitation under Article 43 of the Constitution. The Court held that it is prohibited to encourage or assist the commission of an offence or to conspire with others to do so. An appeal has been filed against this decision in the case of Frank Mugisha, Dennis Wamala & Ssenfuka Warry Joanita v Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB), Appeal No. 338 of 2018. During 2019, three strategy meetings were held on the case in order to devise plans for taking the appeal forward and ensuring that it will be heard in good time. A fact sheet on the case was developed and 2000 copies were printed.

iii) Jackson Mukasa and Another v Attorney General: This case concerns the arrest of a transgender woman and a gay man in January 2014, during which they were assaulted, exposed to the media and made to sign statements against their will. HRAPF filed a complaint challenging the police actions in this case in 2016 with the Uganda Human Rights Commission. During 2019, it was ascertained that the case is still at the stage of investigation and a hearing date is yet to be determined.

iv) Shawn Mugisha and Others v DPC Kabalagala: This case deals with the human rights violations that occurred along with arrests made during the Pride celebrations of 2016. A complaint was lodged with the Uganda Human Rights Commission during 2017 regarding the actions of the Police. The investigations on the case on the part of the Commission were commenced, however there have been considerable delays in the process and it remains pending before the Commission.

v) Kasha Jacqueline and 3 Others v Attorney General and Another (Lokodo Appeal) Civil Appeal No. 195 of 2014: In 2012, the High Court held that the Minister of Ethics and Integrity was justified in interrupting and stopping a skills training workshop for LGBTI persons. This decision was appealed to the Court of Appeal and a date for hearing had not yet been assigned to the case by the end of the year. During 2019, a petition was filed with the Registrar of the Court of Appeal to set the case down for hearing. A meeting was held with members of the LGBT community to give them an update on the case and brief them on the petition that was filed with the Registrar. A fact sheet on the case was developed and 2000 copies were printed.

4. National, regional and international networking

a) National networking

HRAPF participated in a total of 15 meetings and engagements with 11 different national partners during 2019. These meetings included a
SRHR advocacy training organised by Reproductive Health Uganda (RHU); the National HIV candle-lit day organised by the Uganda AIDS Commission and the Uganda HIV/AIDS partnership; the Digital Rights Workshop with Article 19 and Unwanted Witness; the meeting by the Palliative Care Association of Uganda on budget advocacy for palliative care in Uganda and a 3-day planning meeting for 2019 for the Coalition to Stop Maternal Mortality due to Unsafe Abortion in Uganda.

During 2019, HRAPF maintained its membership with the Uganda National NGO Forum, the Legal Aid Service Providers Network (LASPNET), the Human Rights Network Uganda (HURINET), National Coalition of Human Rights Defenders (NCHRD), the Coalition to Stop Maternal Mortality and Morbidity due to Unsafe Abortion (CSMMUA), UGANET and Uganda Land Alliance. HRAPF also joined the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Association (ILGA).

b) Regional networking

HRAPF participated in the Changing Faces Changing Spaces Conference VII on the African rights movement of LGBT persons and sex workers held in Naivasha, Kenya from 18th-21st June 2020. HRAPF also provided technical support on the interplay between litigation and legislative reform in two trainings held by Human Dignity Trust on strategic litigation and legislative reform with respect to rights of LGBT persons in Malawi for Malawian NGOs and Malawian policy-makers respectively on 14th and 15th February 2019. HRAPF attended the Women’s Human Rights Strengthening Agenda hosted by the Initiative for Strategic Litigation in Africa (ISLA) in Nairobi from 6th to 8th May 2019. HRAPF made a presentation during the ‘Advanced Human Rights Course on Sexual Minority Rights in Africa’, which took place from 25th February to 1st March 2019 at the University of Pretoria, on domestic legal frameworks and litigation of sexual, gender and sex characteristic rights in Africa. HRAPF also made a presentation, along with Andrew Karamagi on the history, context and content of Uganda’s Constitution at a leadership conference organised by Warwick University and held at the Strathmore Law School in Nairobi on 10th July 2019. HRAPF attended an institute on strategic litigation at the ISLA Institute in Johannesburg, South Africa in October 2019.

c) International networking

HRAPF participated in a workshop on strategic litigation using regional mechanisms, organised by Robert Kennedy Human Rights in Ecuador from 17th to 21st June 2019. HRAPF also attended the fall 2019 Meeting of the Partners Committee of the Global Equality Fund (GEF) and participated in a dialogue with fund-supported activists which took place in Oslo, Norway on 16th and 17th October 2019. HRAPF furthermore participated in the annual Bergen Exchanges on Law and Social Transformation which allowed for scholars and practitioners from across the globe to examine strategic uses of rights and law and to deliberate on how legal institutions function as arenas for political contestation. The gathering took place in Bergen, Norway in August 2019.
COMMUNITY CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME

This is a new thematic/programmatic area that brings all the work related to capacity building of HRAPF’s target groups together. Its objective is to enhance the capacity of rights-holders and duty bearers to effectively advocate for and protect the rights of marginalised persons and Most at Risk Population groups in Uganda. The goal is to see marginalised persons, Most at Risk Populations and duty bearers participating effectively in respecting and promoting human rights of marginalised groups.

The programme evolves and adapts the organisation's concept of human rights capacity development to suit different issues and categories of people including marginalised persons and Most at Risk Population groups, police officers, the media, judicial officers (specifically magistrates), parents, local leaders and health providers. It develops curricula and tailor training material for each target group on matters including human rights, sexual and reproductive health and rights, transformative leadership, social movement building, regional and international human rights instruments, equality and justice and organisational development.

The Programme provides deeper public legal education and awareness at community level so as to enhance rights awareness that facilitates human rights observance for marginalised persons and Most at Risk Populations. It empowers and promotes dialogue between marginalised persons and Most at Risk Population communities and key stakeholders on their rights and strengthens the capacity of marginalised persons and Most at Risk Population groups, and advocates to lead advocacy efforts and initiatives. Ultimately, these efforts are intended to build a critical mass of marginalised persons and Most at Risk Population groups for transformative leadership, legislative engagement and policy influence.

The Programme's capacity building interventions focus on creating cross-movement collaborations to effectively champion human rights advocacy. It also targets building the capacity of duty bearers in promoting rights of marginalised groups. Priority duty bearers that the Programme targets include law enforcement officers, judicial officers, Local Council leaders, health workers and communities. The Programme also works with the media to engage on rights of marginalised groups.

The Programme employs the following strategies:

- Human rights workshops/trainings for duty bearers
- Institutional support for marginalised persons’ and Most at Risk Population groups’ organisations
- Community Paralegal Training Program
- Community Engagement

1. Human rights workshops / trainings for duty bearers

a) Human Rights training workshops for duty bearers and other stakeholders
i) **Training workshops for police officers on marginalisation**
One police training on the concept of marginalisation and the legal framework on LGBTI rights was conducted on 20th June 2019 in Katonga Region and a total of 31 Police Officers from the districts of Butambala, Gomba and Mpigi attended.

ii) **Training workshops for police officers on the legal regime governing abortion in Uganda**
Six police trainings were conducted on the legal framework governing abortion in Uganda and reached out to a total of 216 high ranking police officers. These trainings were conducted in Elgon region on 29th October 2019, Katonga region on 12th November 2019, Greater Masaka region on 14th November 2019, Kampala on 9th March 2019, Kitgum on 26th March 2019 and Wamala region on 12th December 2019.

iii) **Training workshops for police officers on the legal framework governing drug use in Uganda**
Six police training workshops were conducted on the legal framework governing drug use in Uganda. These training workshops were conducted in Gulu on 16th May 2019, Hoima on 6th June 2019, Kampala on 13th June and 31st October 2019, Masaka on 13th May 2019 and Soroti on 20th August 2019 reaching a total of 181 Police Officers.

iv) **Training workshops for health workers on abortion legal regime in Uganda**
Seven training workshops on the legal and policy framework governing abortion in Uganda were conducted reaching a total of 232 health workers. The training workshops were held in Butambala on 28th May 2019, Gomba on 26th September 2019, Kyotera on 6th March 2019, Lyantonde on 21st October 2019.
2019, Masaka on 11th February 2019, Mpiji on 8th August 2019 and Mukono on 20th February 2019. The health workers were taken through the legal and policy framework governing abortion and also participated in sessions on values clarification and attitude transformation in respect of abortion.

v) Training workshops for health workers on the rights of LGBTI persons
Fourteen training workshops were conducted for health workers on the rights of LGBTI persons in 14 different districts and a total of 437 health workers were reached. These training

vi) **Training Local Council leaders on the Local Council Courts Act of 2006**

Five training workshops for the Local Council leaders were conducted in four districts of Greater Masaka on 13th February and 10th June 2019, Luweero on 30th April 2019, Mpigi on 20th May 2019 and Mityana on 5th July 2019. A total of 254 Local Council leaders were trained on the exercise of their powers under the Local Council Courts Act 2006.

vii) **Training Local Council leaders on marginalisation of the LGBTI persons**

Two training workshops were conducted with Local Council leaders on LGBTI issues. The trainings were held in Kasese on 17th December 2019 and Mbale on 14th December and reached a total of 94 leaders.

The tables below summarise the types of workshops and trainings held under this objective and the numbers of duty-bearers reached.
Table 9: Human rights workshops or trainings by type, number and duty-bearers reached

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of training workshop</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Duty-bearers reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Training on rights of LGBTI persons</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Health workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training on legal and policy framework governing abortion</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Health workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training on legal and policy framework governing abortion</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Police officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training on legal framework governing drug use</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Police officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training on using Local Council Courts Act, 2006 to protect rights</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Local Council leaders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training on LGBTI issues</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Local Council leaders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training on marginalisation of LGBTI persons</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Police officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>41</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 10: Number of people reached during workshops and trainings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dutybearers</th>
<th>Number of dutybearers reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health workers</td>
<td>669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police officers</td>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Council leaders</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1145</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Institutional support for marginalised persons’ and Most at Risk Population groups’ organisations

a) Support to grassroots organisations for marginalised groups

i) Registration of organisations
HRAPF supported 6 organisations that work with MARPs to register with the Uganda Registration Services Bureau as companies limited by guarantee. These organisations are: Youth Development Initiative (FEYODI), Human Rights and Economic Empowerment for Development (HUREED), ARK Wellness Hub, RHE Foundation, Network of Key Population Service Organisations Limited (UNESO) and Initiative for Rescue.

ii) Compliance with statutory obligations
During 2018, 46 organisations which were registered with the support of HRAPF were assessed in terms of compliance with legal requirements for operating NGOs under the new NGO Act as well as statutory obligations of a company limited by guarantee. On the basis of the findings of this assessment, a workshop was held in 2019 on the legal framework governing NGOs in Uganda and the statutory obligations with which organisations are to comply. The workshop was held at the Grand Global Hotel and was attended by 61 leaders of LGBT organisations.

Annual returns were filed for 28 LGBT organisations and 31 LGBT and sex worker organisations were supported to file resolutions. The programme supported 9 organisations to conduct their annual general meetings, namely Come Out Post Test Club (COPTEC), Eastern Region Women's Empowerment Organization (ERWEO), FEM Alliance, HOPE Mbale, Trans Equality Uganda (TEU), Vijana Na Children Foundation – Uganda (VINACEF) and Youth on Rock Foundation (YRF).

During the year, a mentorship programme was also initiated and Tranz Network Uganda was enrolled...
to be mentored on different aspects of corporate governance. A documentation training was conducted for 13 Right Here Right Now (RHRN) platform members. The three host organisations of HRAPF’s regional legal aid clinics were supported to operationalise their existing human resource policies and to develop financial guidelines.

3. Community Paralegal Training Programme

HRAPF trains selected members of marginalised communities in basic law and rights in a course that qualifies them as Community Paralegals. This programme enhances access to justice to the most marginalised communities in Uganda. The current paralegal course comprises of three modules. The first module profiles the community paralegals and the legal system in Uganda, the second module deals with criminal law and procedure in Uganda and the third and final modules takes the trainees through human rights and civil law procedure in Uganda. The training enables paralegals to handle cases for members of their communities. The course is conducted over a period of one year in three one week long modules. During 2019, HRAPF trained paralegals from its different target communities as shown below.

a) Community Paralegal Training

During the year, 20 LGBTI Community Paralegals completed their third and final training module and received certificates at a ceremony held at the HRAPF Secretariat. A further 21 LGBTI Community Paralegals were enrolled in the programme and completed the first module of the training. During the course of 2019, a group of 13 sex worker Community Paralegals completed all three modules and were awarded certificates. Another group of 12 sex worker Community Paralegals completed the first and second training modules.

A group of 15 PWUID Community Paralegals attended the second and third training modules and were awarded certificates. A new group of 10 PWUIDs also completed the first module of the Community Paralegal training programme during the course of the year.

In 2019, HRAPF commenced the training of its first Community Paralegals to work with victims of gender-based violence in Bidi Bidi Refugee Settlement. The group of 21 trainees completed the first module of the training.

HRAPF has trained a total of 187 Community Paralegals. A total of 75 of the Community Paralegals were trained to provide support to the LGBTI community; 48 were trained as sex worker Community Paralegals; 15 as PWUID Community Paralegals; 22 to deal with cases of people living with HIV and AIDS and 20 to handle land justice matters. Seven of HRAPF’s staff members have also been trained as Community Paralegals.

b) Sponsoring Community Paralegals to study a Diploma in Law

In 2018, HRAPF established a scholarship to sponsor its trained Community Paralegals to undertake a diploma in law at the Law Development Centre (LDC) to further empower them to attain the qualifications of
a paralegal as recognised by the law. During 2019, HRAPF supported one Community Paralegal to commence study toward a Diploma in Law. Another Community Paralegal was supported toward reading for their LLB degree at Cavendish University for one semester. Unfortunately one of the paralegals that had enrolled for the Diploma course at LDC passed away during the year.

4. Community Engagement

a) Awareness raising

Three awareness sessions on the legal and policy framework governing abortion in Uganda were conducted in Masaka district, Mukono district and Wakiso district respectively. A total of 164 sex workers attended the awareness sessions.

b) Participation in events organised by partner organisations

During the year, a total of 16 events organised by partner organisations were attended, including events organised by COPTEC, Children of the Sun Foundation (COSF), ERWEO, FEM Alliance, Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (FHRI), HOPE Mbale, Kuchu Shiners, TEU, The AIDS Support Organisation (TASO), UGANET, UNESCO, VINACEF and YRF.

c) Radio and television talk shows

During the year, 4 radio talk shows were held during which a total of 15 listeners called in to ask questions or make comments. The shows were held on Kingdom FM and Family Radio on the general human rights situation in Uganda, including land issues; the laws creating petty offences and the withholding of examination results of 93 Senior 6 students. Two television talk shows were also held on Kingdom TV on the laws creating petty offences.
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The objective of this programme is to strengthen HRAPF’s institutional capacity, financial independence and operational efficiency to deliver on its mandate. The overall goal of this programme is to ensure an efficient, effective and sustainable human rights advocacy organisation.

In order to achieve this goal, the following five management priorities are pursued under the new Strategic Plan:

- Strengthened resource mobilisation
- Exploring the sustainability of HRAPF
- Strengthened human resources and wellness
- Strengthened governance systems
- Maintenance of robust Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Financial Systems

1. Strengthened resource mobilisation

There was a 120% increase in income to a total of UGX 6,785,166,000 compared to 2018 where the total income received was UGX 3,082,558,000.

Six new donors were brought on board during 2019.

2. Exploring the sustainability of HRAPF

HRAPF has fundraised sufficient funds to secure its own office for its operations. Land was procured for purposes of constructing the office during 2019. A process to contract a construction company to build the office was undertaken.

3. Strengthened human resources and wellness

a) Staff retention and recruitment

During 2019, a total of 54 persons were part of HRAPF’s staff structure. Three staff members moved on from the organisation, namely Mr. Eriya Nawenuwe, Legal Assistant; Mr. Charles Wabwire, Legal Clerk and Mr. William Bogere, a driver. One staff contract was terminated during the year. During the course of the year, 18 new staff members were brought on board in order to meet the growing needs of the organisation and to take the lead on new projects. The organisation was joined by four legal officers: Ms. Martha Taremwa, Ms. Juliet Kanyange, Ms. Saidah Nakilima and Ms. Evelyn Echodu; two advocacy officer: Ms. Hope Bunori and Mr. James Nguza; a research officer, Ms. Linette du Toit; a Finance Officer Ms. Barbrah Nakalembe; a data officer, Mr. Denish Odong; a logistics assistant, Mr. David Charles Luswata; three drivers: Mr. Sera
Batuma, Mr. Faroukh Serrunoji and Mr. William Bogere; an office assistant, Ms. Gorret Babirye and four community paralegals: Ms. Ritah Laker Oyugi, Ms. Salama Kabasomi, Ms. Farridah Hassan Namu and Ms. Petua Wegosasa. The organisation hosted nine interns and three volunteers during 2019. HRAPF also hosted the PITCH (Project to Inspire, Transform and Connect the HIV response) Country Focal Person for Uganda for the entire year.

b) Staff welfare

At the beginning of 2019, a five-day staff retreat was held at Brovad Sands Lodge in Ssese Islands, Kalangala District which was attended by 27 staff members. The purpose of the retreat was to reflect on HRAPF’s performance during the previous year, to familiarise staff with the new strategic plan and projects and to plan ahead for the year. Programme staff attended a trainers’ training during the year as well as an M&E training. Staff also had the opportunity to attend a first aid training, a fire fighting training and a health talk on stress management. Seven recreation and team building activities were held during the course of the year which included soccer games, a karate class, karaoke, aerobics and movies. A staff satisfaction survey was carried out in April 2019 which revealed that staff considered the working environment to be favorable for them. A supervisor/supervisee rating survey was conducted and feedback was given to the different supervisors on how their interactions with supervisees could be improved.

Group photo taken at the beginning of the year staff retreat held in Kalangala, Ssese Islands, 7th-11th January 2019.
c) Staff performance

In order to monitor the organisation’s performance under its various programmes, weekly staff meetings were held at which separate units were given the opportunity to report on their work. The respective units also reported to the rest of the organisation during four quarterly review meetings, a mid-year and end-of-year review. Monthly project progress meetings were held in order to ensure that all projects remain on course. Every six months, all staff were appraised. Meetings between supervisors and supervisees were held
on a weekly basis in order to ensure that individual staff members received consistent guidance in their work.

Ms. Justine Balya, Legal Officer in the Access to Justice, MARPs Unit, was selected as the staff member of the year, while Ms. Hellen Naggirinya, Administrative Officer, received the award for the staff member whose performance had most improved during 2019.
g) Safety and security of staff

The organisation continued to invest considerable time and resources to ensure that staff are as safe and secure as possible. A refresher fire-fighting training was held to enhance fire-fighting skills following a fire outbreak at the office’s generator house during a work day.

h) Volunteer and internship programme

During 2019, HRAPF hosted a total of nine interns namely Maria Susan Namubiru, Rafusanjan Kibiringe, Amos Kuuku, Thomas Tamale, Doreen Guttabingi, Juliet Nankanja, Yamuna Kali, Emmanuel Eredu and Edward Ssenyondo. Eight of these interns were from Makerere University and one of them was from the University of the Netherlands. One of the interns, Ms. Juliet Nankanja, stayed on as a volunteer in the Research and Advocacy unit after her internship period came to an end. The organisation was also supported by two other volunteers, Mr. Sande Rogers Bwanga and Ms. Pamela Rose Kemigisha.

4. Strengthened governance systems

a) Policies and guidelines

During 2019, a Monitoring and Evaluation Policy, Anti-corruption Policy and Non-discrimination Policy were adopted for the organisation. The Staff Task Description Manual was also reviewed and updated.

b) The General Assembly

The General Assembly is the supreme body within the governance structure of HRAPF. The organisation currently has 54 ordinary members. The 10th Annual General Meeting was held on 20th July 2019 at the HRAPF Secretariat in Namirembe and was attended by 33 members, 15 partners and 34 staff members who are not members of the General Assembly.
c) Board of Directors

There are seven members serving on HRAPF’s Board of Directors. The Chairperson of the Board is Mr. Edward Ssemambo who has been serving along with five other members since August 2017 namely: Ms. Tabitha Netuwa, Ms. Rose Kamuli Mwesigwe, Ms. Jacqueline Kasha Nabagesera, Ms. Christine Nakamatte and Mr. Alex Ssekatawa. HRAPF’s Executive Director is an ex officio member of the Board.
a) The Secretariat

The following staff members served the organisation during the year 2019:

- Adrian Jjuuko
  Executive Director

- Edward Mwebaza
  Deputy Executive Director

- Anthony Mutimba
  Director, Finance and Operations

- Patricia Kimera
  Programmes Director, Access to Justice and CCE

- Flavia Zalwango
  Programmes Director, Research and Advocacy and Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

- Sophie Keturah Namugenyi
  Director, Human Resources

- Gracias Atwiine
  PITCH Country Focal Person

- Susan Baluka
  Legal Officer – Advocacy

- Gerald Isabirye
  Finance Officer
Barbrath Nakalembe
Finance Officer

Justine Balya
Legal Officer - MARPS

Julius Ssentamu
Programme Officer – CCE

Evelyn Echodu
Legal Officer

Juliet Kanyange
Legal Officer

Saidah Nakilima
Legal Officer

Martha Taremwa
Legal Officer – MARPS

Hope Bunori
Advocacy Officer

James Nguza
Advocacy Officer

Linette du Toit
Research Officer

Mark Anthony Ntwatwa
IT and Administration Officer

Arajab Kamya
Legal Associate – Marginalised Groups
Rafusanjan Kibirige  
Intern

Amos Kuuku  
Intern

Thomas Tamale  
Intern

Doreen Guttabingi  
Intern

Yamuna Kali  
Intern

Emmanuel Eredu  
Intern

Edward Ssenyondo  
Intern
v) Maintenance of robust Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Financial Systems

A new Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate was established in the beginning of 2018 and has continued to support project implementation through progress monitoring and evaluation of all HRAPF projects during the course of 2019.

During the course of the year, a consultancy firm was hired to carry out an M&E policy and training needs assessment. Subsequently, 25 HRAPF staff members attended a general M&E training. An M&E policy was developed and approved by HRAPF’s Board of Directors.

During the year, M&E tools, including logframes, M&E plans, activity tracking tools and customised data collection tools were developed for 16 different projects. These tools were updated on a monthly basis. Projects were routinely monitored by holding monthly project progress review meetings. Three project evaluations were conducted to assess the effectiveness and the impact of these projects and results have been used for learning and programming. Compliance with project implementation guidelines was also monitored on a monthly basis. Weekly staff meetings were held at which the various units had the opportunity to report on their progress in implementing their projects and reaching their monthly targets. A total of 9 field monitoring visits were conducting during the course of the year, including a visit to an awareness session held in Fort Portal and 5 paralegal sharing sessions.

Client satisfaction surveys were carried out during the first and second quarter of the year. An assessment of the capacity and institutional strength of the 4 LGBT organisations which host HRAPF’s regional legal aid centers was also carried out.
4.0 Report of the Independent Auditor

To the Board of Directors of Human Rights Awareness and Promotion Forum (HRAPF)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Human Rights Awareness and Promotion Forum (HRAPF) which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019; the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows for the year ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes as set out on pages 14 to 36.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of HRAPF as at December 31, 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and the Uganda Companies Act 2012.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and Guidelines issued by the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Uganda. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of HRAPF in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Uganda, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Financial Statement of the current period. Key audit matters are selected from the matters communicated with those charged with governance but are not intended to represent all matters that were discussed with them. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Financial Statement as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing HRAPF’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate HRAPF or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing HRAPF’s financial reporting process.

Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors’ report that includes our opinion. ‘Reasonable assurance’ is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

• Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.

• Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of HRAPF’s internal control.

• Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

• Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on HRAPF’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, then we are required to draw attention in our auditors’ report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors’ report. However, future events or conditions may cause HRAPF to cease to continue as a going concern.

• Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

• We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor’s report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

**Report on other legal requirements**

As required by the Companies Act, 2012; we report to you based on our audit, that:

i) We have obtained all the information and explanation which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of the audit;

ii) In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by HRAPF, so far as appears from our examination of those books; and

iii) HRAPF’s financial statements are in agreement with the books of accounts.

The Engagement Partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor’s report is CPA Dativa Nabimanya-P0123.

Dativa Nabimanya  
DATIVA & ASSOCIATES  
Certified Public Accountants,  
Plot 31, Ntinda Road,  
Ntinda Complex, 3rd floor  
P. O. Box 1239,  
Kampala.  
Telephone: +256 312104 097  
Email: admin@dativaassociates.com  
Date: 20/04/2020
6.0 STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UGX</td>
<td>UGX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants &amp; Donations</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>6,810,055,546</td>
<td>3,041,915,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRAPF Fund</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>81,246,279</td>
<td>40,642,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income received during the year</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>6,891,301,825</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,082,558,305</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff Costs</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>2,075,191,237</td>
<td>1,250,666,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational Costs</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>612,586,193</td>
<td>476,111,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Aid Costs</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>265,336,530</td>
<td>91,792,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Paralegal Engagement</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>72,157,280</td>
<td>41,211,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge Generation &amp; Dissemination</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>355,643,826</td>
<td>182,264,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy Costs</td>
<td>10.10</td>
<td>459,512,848</td>
<td>113,879,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Litigation</td>
<td>10.11</td>
<td>30,879,050</td>
<td>121,325,395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networking &amp; Collaboration</td>
<td>10.12</td>
<td>1,350,000</td>
<td>450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights Trainings/Workshops for Duty Bearers</td>
<td>10.13</td>
<td>249,492,560</td>
<td>240,552,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional Support for Marginalised Groups’ Organisations</td>
<td>10.14</td>
<td>63,435,850</td>
<td>18,558,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Paralegals Trainings</td>
<td>10.15</td>
<td>176,128,700</td>
<td>133,054,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Enhancement</td>
<td>10.16</td>
<td>133,055,100</td>
<td>39,198,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance Costs</td>
<td>10.17</td>
<td>41,295,600</td>
<td>21,419,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional Development Costs</td>
<td>10.18</td>
<td>168,164,634</td>
<td>82,704,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation Costs</td>
<td>10.19</td>
<td>66,649,668</td>
<td>36,980,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forex Exchange Gains</td>
<td>10.20</td>
<td>7,800,413</td>
<td>2,379,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4,778,679,489</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,852,548,847</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surplus for the year</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2,112,622,336</strong></td>
<td><strong>230,009,458</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 7.0 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UGX</td>
<td>UGX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### ASSETS

**Non-current Assets**
- **Plant, property and equipment**: 1,135,925,267 UGX, 232,691,182 UGX
- **WIP-Server**: - 15,148,840 UGX
- **Total** 1,135,925,267 UGX, 247,840,022 UGX

**Current assets**
- **Cash and bank**: 2,630,434,620 UGX, 1,268,326,431 UGX
- **Prepayments**: 47,204,862 UGX, 42,139,016 UGX
- **Staff Advances**: 42,355,100 UGX, 61,956,500 UGX
- **Total** 2,719,994,582 UGX, 1,372,421,947 UGX

**TOTAL ASSETS** 3,855,919,849 UGX, 1,620,261,969 UGX

#### FUNDS AND LIABILITIES

**FUNDS**
- **General Fund**: (212,802,254) UGX, 29,064,612 UGX
- **Restricted Fund**: 2,799,847,310 UGX, 232,691,182 UGX
- **Capital Fund**: 1,135,925,267 UGX, 1,348,592,192 UGX
- **Total** 3,722,970,323 UGX, 1,610,347,986 UGX

**LIABILITIES**
- **Current Liabilities**
  - **Accruals and Payables**: 92,151,279 UGX, 2,514,143 UGX
  - **Flow Through Funds**: 40,798,247 UGX, 7,399,840 UGX
- **Total** 132,949,526 UGX, 9,913,983 UGX

**TOTAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES** 3,855,919,849 UGX, 1,620,261,969 UGX

The Financial Statements were discussed and approved at the 38th Board of Directors’ meeting held on 22nd Feb 2020.

Mr. Edward Ssemambo                                                Mr. Alex Ssekatawa
Board Chairperson                                                Secretary
## Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended December 31, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Capital Fund</th>
<th>General Fund</th>
<th>Restricted Fund</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UGX</td>
<td>UGX</td>
<td>UGX</td>
<td>UGX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance as at 1 January 2018</strong></td>
<td>254,618,949</td>
<td>(34,855,466)</td>
<td>1,160,575,045</td>
<td>1,380,338,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Additions during the year</strong></td>
<td>20,390,820</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20,390,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Depreciation charge for the year</strong></td>
<td>(42,318,587)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(42,318,587)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adjustment on reserves</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21,927,767</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21,927,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transfer from the restricted fund</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30,537,980</td>
<td>(30,537,980)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surplus/(Deficit) for the year</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>230,009,458</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>230,009,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transfer to the restricted fund</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(218,555,127)</td>
<td>218,555,127</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance as at 31 December</strong></td>
<td>232,691,182</td>
<td>29,064,612</td>
<td>1,348,592,192</td>
<td>1,610,347,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance as at January 01, 2019</strong></td>
<td>232,691,182</td>
<td>29,064,612</td>
<td>1,348,592,192</td>
<td>1,610,347,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Additions during the year</strong></td>
<td>1,045,540,982</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,045,540,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Depreciation charge for the year</strong></td>
<td>(142,306,897)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(142,306,897)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adjustment on reserves</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>232,691,183</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>232,691,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transfer from the restricted fund</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(316,229,824)</td>
<td>316,229,824</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surplus/(Deficit) for the year</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,112,622,335</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,112,622,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transfer to the restricted fund</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(1,135,025,294)</td>
<td>1,135,025,294</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transfer for capital fund</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(1,135,925,266)</td>
<td>(1,135,925,266)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance as at 31 December</strong></td>
<td>1,135,925,267</td>
<td>(212,802,254)</td>
<td>2,799,847,310</td>
<td>3,722,970,323</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 9.0 STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2019 [UGX]</th>
<th>2018 [UGX]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash flows from operating activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus for the Period</td>
<td>2,112,622,336</td>
<td>230,009,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Depreciation Charge</td>
<td>11,11</td>
<td>142,306,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIP - Server</td>
<td>15,148,840</td>
<td>(15,148,840)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash flow before working capital adjustments</strong></td>
<td>2,270,078,072</td>
<td>257,179,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Movement in working capital</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/Decrease in staff advances</td>
<td>19,601,400</td>
<td>(32,470,250)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/Decrease in prepayments</td>
<td>(5,065,846)</td>
<td>(10,900,559)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/Decrease in accounts payable</td>
<td>89,637,138</td>
<td>(13,692,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>104,172,692</td>
<td>(57,062,809)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Cash flows from operating activities</strong></td>
<td>2,374,250,764</td>
<td>200,116,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior year adjustments</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/Decrease in Flow Through Funds</td>
<td>33,398,407</td>
<td>(4,344,159)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33,398,407</td>
<td>(4,344,159)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of land - Investment Properties</td>
<td>(650,800,000)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of Vehicles</td>
<td>(305,098,000)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of Furniture</td>
<td>(13,620,000)</td>
<td>(3,750,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of Office Equipment</td>
<td>(2,840,000)</td>
<td>(10,236,720)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of Computers and Accessories</td>
<td>(73,182,982)</td>
<td>(6,404,100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities</strong></td>
<td>(1,045,540,982)</td>
<td>(20,390,820)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Increase/Decrease in cash and cash equivalents</strong></td>
<td>1,362,108,189</td>
<td>175,381,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents for beginning of the year</td>
<td>1,268,326,431</td>
<td>1,092,945,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash and cash equivalents for end of the year</strong></td>
<td>2,630,434,620</td>
<td>1,268,326,431</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>