



# ANNUAL REPORT 2014

**JULY 2015**



## HRAPF ANNUAL REPORT 2014

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## ABOUT HRAPF

### Legal status

Human Rights Awareness and Promotion Forum - Uganda (HRAPF) is an independent, non-partisan and non-governmental organisation. It is registered as a company limited by guarantee.

### Vision

A society where the human rights of all persons including marginalised groups are valued and respected

### Mission

To promote respect and observance of human rights of marginalised groups through legal and legislative advocacy, research and documentation, legal and human rights awareness, capacity building and partnerships.

### Slogan

Taking Human Rights to all

### Organisational Objectives

1. To sensitise Ugandans on the international and national human rights regime in order to promote a culture of respect for human rights of marginalised groups.
2. To undertake research and document human rights abuses suffered by marginalised groups for appropriate remedial action.
3. To influence legal and policy developments in Uganda to ensure compliance with human rights principles.
4. To offer legal assistance to marginalised groups in order to enhance access to justice.
5. To share information and best practices on the rights of marginalised groups in order to strengthen the human rights movement in Uganda.
6. To network and collaborate with key strategic partners, government, communities and individuals at a national, regional and international level.
7. To build a strong and vibrant human rights organisation.

### Values

1. Non-discrimination
2. Equal opportunities
3. Justice
4. Practical Approach
5. Team work

## ACRONYMS

ACHPR:	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
AGM:	Annual General Meeting
AHA:	Anti Homosexuality Act
APA:	Anti-Pornography Act
BOD:	Board of Directors
CCEDU:	Citizens Coalition on Electoral Democracy
CPI:	Corruption Perception Index
CSCHRCL:	Civil Society Coalition on Human Rights and Constitutional Law
EOC:	Equal Opportunities Commission
FHRI:	Foundation for Human Rights Initiative
HESI:	Help the Sick
HIV/AIDS:	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HRAPF:	Human Rights Awareness and Promotion Forum
HURINET:	Human Rights Network Uganda
LASPNET:	Legal Aid Service Providers Network
NYMUPHAS:	Nyimbwa Multi-purpose Organisation of People Living with HIV/AIDS
PILAC:	Public Interest Law Clinic of the School of Law Makerere University
RLP:	Refugee Law project
RMNCH:	Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health Plan
SIPD:	Support Initiative for People with Congenital Disorder
SMUG:	Sexual Minorities Uganda
TEU:	Transgender Equality Uganda
UGANET:	Uganda Network on Law, Ethics and HIV/AIDS
UHRC:	Uganda Human Rights Commission
ULRC:	Uganda Law Reform Commission
ULS:	Uganda Law Society
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNNGOF:	Uganda National NGO Forum
URSB:	Uganda Registration Services Bureau
FGHR:	Fund for Global Human Rights
AJWS:	American Jewish World Service
PACF:	Positive Action for Children Fund
UHAI-EASHRI:	The East African Sexual Rights Initiative
BUSTIHA:	Bulo Sexually Transmitted Infections - HIV/AIDS Association
UHRN:	Uganda Harm Reduction Network
ULRC:	Uganda Law Reform Commission
CEHURD:	Center for Health Human Rights and Development
LGBTI:	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex.
WONETHA:	Women's Organisations Network for Human Rights Advocacy

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

All that HRAPF was able to achieve in 2014, was because of the excellent partnerships that we have with our different partners. We acknowledge their contributions to our work in the following categories:

We accord gratitude to all our donor partners who supported our work in 2014. These are: Fund for Global Human Rights, American Jewish World Service (AJWS), Humanistic Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries (Hivos), Positive Action for Children Fund (PACF), Refugee Law Project of the School of Law Makerere University (RLP), Benetech, Fund for Global Human Rights (FGHR) and UHAI-EASHRI.

We recognise and acknowledge the Networks, coalitions and partners we worked with in 2014. These are listed below:

*Networks and coalitions:* The Civil Society Coalition on Human Rights and Constitutional Law (CSCRCL), The National NGO Forum (UNNGOF), Human Rights Network (HURINET), Legal aid Service Providers Network (LASPNET), Women's Organisation Network for Human Rights Advocacy (WONETHA), Luwero District Forum for People Living with HIV/AIDS, Uganda Network on Law Ethics and HIV/AIDS (UGANET), The National Human Rights Defenders Network, and the Coalition on Access to Medicine and Citizens Coalitions on Electoral Democracy (CCEDU).

*Partner organisations:* Refugee Law Project (RLP), Center for Health Human Rights and Development (CEHURD), Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (FHRI), Support Initiative for People with Atypical Sex Development (SIPD), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (EHARDP), Sexual Minorities Uganda (SMUG), Public Interest Law Clinic of the School of Law Makerere University (PILAC), Freedom and Roam Uganda (FARUG) and Uganda Harm Reduction Network (UHRN), Transgender Equality Uganda (TEU), Help the Sick (HESI), Bulu Sexually Transmitted Infections- HIV/AIDS (BUSTIHA), Nyimbwa Multi-purpose Organisation of People Living with HIV/AIDS (NYIMUPHAS)

Under our HIV Project, we also worked with health centers and hospitals in the districts of Kiboga, Luwero, Mityana and Mpigi. These were: Mpigi Hospital, Muduuma Health Centre, Butooro Health Centre, Nindye Health Centre, Buwama Health Centre, Bulu Health Centre in Mpigi district; Mityana Hospital, Bulera Health Centre and Kyentungo Health Center in Mityana district; Kalagala Health Centre, Nyimbwa Health Centre, Kasana Health Centre in Luwero district; Kiboga Hospital, Bukomero Health Centre, Lwamata Health Centre, and Nabwendo Health Centre in Kiboga District. We applaud this partnership.

*State institutions:* HRAPF also extends its gratitude to the different state institutions that it worked with during the course of 2014. Foremost among these was the Uganda Police Force (UPF) with

which HRAPF interfaces in its everyday work; the Judiciary where many of HRAPF's clients have to face the law; the Ministry of Lands and the Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB) where HRAPF's clients seek services for its clients.

*Independent Commissions:* HRAPF also sought the services of the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC), the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC), and the Uganda Law Reform Commission (ULRC) in the different aspects of our work. We extend our gratitude.

Above all the others, HRAPF extends its gratitude to its clients who use its services. These are: LGBTI persons and organisations, sex workers and organisations, persons living with HIV/AIDS, and poor women, children and the elderly facing land justice problems. Their support greatly enabled us to continue with our work in 2014. They provided feedback, support, and advice, which helped to guide and develop the organisation as it pursued its day-to-day work.

We salute all these different groups for the support that was given to HRAPF during the course of the year 2014.

## MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON BOARD OF DIRECTORS

I am proud to present to you the sixth Annual Report of Human Rights Awareness and Promotion Forum (HRAPF). This report marks the second year of the implementation of the HRAPF Strategic Plan 2013- 2017.

Throughout this report, indicators of continuous organisational growth are visible. This is commendable for it shows HRAPF for what it is, a rapidly growing organisation. This year adds yet to the further growth of the organisation.

Implementation of activities continued under the three programatic areas of: Access to Justice; Legislative Advocacy and Networking; and Organisational Development and Capacity Building.

In 2014 HRAPF made tremendous achievements. The most remarkable one was taking the lead on the process that led to the nullification of the Anti-Homosexuality Act 2014. HRAPF organised the legal process that led to the nullification of the Act as the chair of the legal committee of the Civil Society Coalition on Human Rights and Constitutional Law (CSCRCL). This is a struggle that had begun in 2009 and HRAPF is proud of its role in this struggle. This was not simply an achievement for HRAPF and the people involved, it was a global achievement sending a universal message that repressive laws have no place in free and democratic societies.

We had a new Board of Directors (BOD) elected in 2014. The current BOD is the second HRAPF Board of Directors. One member of the first Board of Directors, Mr. Biryomumaisho B. Kafuruka retired and was replaced by Mr. Edward Ssemambo. I salute Mr. Kafuruka for the work done in serving HRAPF for the last three years, and I welcome Mr. Ssemambo to the Board of Directors. I am proud to have been part of the first BOD. A lot was achieved during its term of office and its work will forever be etched in the memory and development of HRAPF. The BOD developed and approved governing policies and they were always there whenever the pressing demands of a rapidly growing organisation called.

The sixth Annual General Meeting was held in July 2014. The BOD reported to the members on their work and the work of the organisation thus far. It was at that AGM that the new BOD was elected.

HRAPF's Articles and Memorandum of Association were amended by the members on the recommendation of the BOD at the last AGM. The amendments were long overdue having been proposed during the External Evaluation of the 1<sup>st</sup> HRAPF Strategic Plan 2009-2012. The amendments concerned governance of the organisation and membership, and they are now effectively in force having been duly registered with the Companies Registry.

Despite the ever-challenging operating environment for NGOs in Uganda, HRAPF continued to



pursue its mandate in 2014. The Secretariat continued to implement planned activities with more precision and staff welfare continued to improve over the years.

On behalf of the BOD and on behalf of HRAPF, I extend my sincere appreciation to all our partners particularly the organisations we work with, the marginalised groups we serve and the partners who provided financial and technical support to HRAPF during the year 2014. Without you we would not have achieved what we did.

We pledge to continue amplifying the voices of the voiceless as long as your continued support is ensured, as we take human rights to all.

**Sheila Muwanga,  
Chairperson, Board of Directors**

## INTRODUCTION

This is yet another Annual Report for Human Rights Awareness and Promotion Forum (HRAPF). This is the sixth Annual Report, which also marks the completion of the second year of the implementation of the HRAPF Strategic Plan 2013-2017.

The report is a summary of the work of the organisation in the year 2014. It gives an overview of the political, social and economic environment within which the organisation operated in 2014, an overview of the work that HRAPF did during the year 2014 and its results, an overview of the organisational structures and their operation, and an overview of HRAPF's financial performance.

The year 2014 was a year of both challenges and opportunities for HRAPF. At one time, it was not even certain that the organisation would complete the year, due to the volatile situation that followed the passing of the Anti-Homosexuality Act, 2014 (AHA), and the unfair situation that followed its nullification. HRAPF was at the centre of the work that led to the nullification and we are very proud of having done our best at the time, and above all for having successfully led the challenge against the Act as the chair of the Legal Committee and as the Acting Chair of the Steering Committee of the broader Civil Society Coalition on Human Rights and Constitutional Law (CSCHRCL). Through relentless pursuit of our vision and mission, we managed to successfully complete the year and use the challenges as opportunities to build a stronger and more robust organisation.

2014 was the second year of the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2013-2017. Despite the many unplanned activities that happened, HRAPF still remained true to its strategic plan and all that was done remained within this overarching framework. If any year tested the flexibility of HRAPF's Strategic Plan, it was the year 2014 and the plan survived the test.

Work continued to be done under the three programmatic areas: Access to Justice, Legislative Advocacy and Networking; and Capacity Building and Organisational development. Our work benefited 3472 people during the year.

The *Access to Justice Program* is our flagship program. It targets LGBTI persons and organisations, sex workers and their organisations, as well as women and girls living with HIV in rural Central Uganda, and women, children and the elderly facing land justice problems in rural Central Uganda. It addresses the issues through provision of legal aid services, documentation of cases, identification and pursuance of strategic litigation cases, and training paralegals. During the course of the year, **365 new cases** from the target groups were handled **benefitting 1913 persons directly**. Of the 365 cases, 107 concerned LGBTI clients, 32 sex workers, 109 women and girls living with HIV, and 116 were poor men, women and elderly who faced land justice challenges. The various violations of human rights that were recorded were well documented. Eight paralegals working with LGBTI persons and sex workers were trained, and the legal team developed and worked on a

total of five strategic cases including the case that led to the nullification of the Anti-Homosexuality Act, 2014. HRAPF also continued to promote awareness of the law and human rights among our target groups. We held **39 outreach sessions** in total where **1559 people** from our target groups were directly reached out. 110 LGBTI persons were reached out to in 9 outreach sessions, 339 sex workers were reached out to in 14 outreach sessions, 908 people living with HIV/AIDS reached out to in 13 outreach sessions, and 202 poor women and the elderly seeking land justice were reached out to in 3 awareness sessions. We held 8 radio talk shows and 1 TV show to promote awareness of human rights and issues of stigma and discrimination.

Under the *Legislative Advocacy and Networking* programmatic area, HRAPF focuses on: legal and policy advocacy which involves legal analysis, advocacy campaigns, strategic litigation based advocacy, and research. During the course of the year, HRAPF published four **analyses of laws and bills**. These were: the Anti-Homosexuality Act 2014; the Births and Deaths Registration Act Cap 309; the Anti-Pornography Act, 2014 (APA); and the HIV Prevention and Control Act, 2014. The analysis of the Births and Deaths Registration Act was submitted to the Uganda Law Society (ULS) to be included in their review for the consideration of the Uganda Law Reform Commission (ULRC) during the reforming of the law. The other analyses were used during awareness sessions and for our advocacy campaigns. HRAPF's strategic litigation efforts were directed towards the AHA, the Anti-Pornography Act (APA); and particular provisions of the HIV Prevention and Control Act (HIV Act). The first campaign led to the nullification of the AHA, the second one supported the petition against the APA and the third one pushed forward plans to challenge the HIV Act, which have not yet materialised. For the first time, the East African Court of Justice (EACJ) was used for litigation on matters concerning LGBTI persons as HRAPF petitioned the court challenging the nullified AHA. We continued to undertake both national and regional advocacy. Nationally we worked with other groups to advocate against laws that are discriminatory. At regional level, we participated in the Pan African Advocacy program, which advocated for protection of LGBTI at the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. As a result, we contributed to the advocacy that saw the African Commission adopting a Resolution on Violence and Human Rights Violations against Persons on the Basis of their Imputed or Real Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity in Africa. Internationally, we gave lectures and presentations in different fora in the USA, South Africa, Denmark, Canada and Italy.

Under *Organisational Development and Capacity Building*, HRAPF focuses on building the internal capacity of the organisation to execute its work. It focuses on: Policy Development; Human Resource Management and Development; Strengthening Governance Structures & Building membership; Strengthening HRAPF's Monitoring and Evaluation Systems and; Increasing Resources for Increased Needs. Under policy development, the Human Resources Policy was revised and approved by the Board of Directors. Under human resource management, staff welfare was well catered for and 100% of our staff were retained during the year despite the uncertainty caused by the AHA, six staff trainings were conducted in security, fundraising, monitoring and evaluation, psychosocial training, fire security, and documentation. As regards strengthening

HRAPF's organisational structures, the fifth Annual General Meeting was held. The HRAPF Articles and Memorandum of Association were amended to enhance modern corporate governance. A new Board of Directors was elected as the old one completed its first term in office. Three Board of Directors meeting were held and the Board developed one policy, and reviewed the Articles and Memorandum of Association in addition to approving annual and quarterly work plans. As a way of strengthening HRAPF's Monitoring and Evaluation systems, a new Monitoring and Evaluation framework was developed which was implemented to help strengthen HRAPF's M&E systems. Concerning increased resources for increased needs, HRAPF developed a Resource Mobilisation Plan. As a result, the organisation maintained all its donors in 2014 and got new ones on board. The organisation fundraised enough money to cover its annual budget and also do fiscal hosting for three CSCHRCL three entities. For the first time, HRAPF got funds from individual donors, which was a promising development.

The year was therefore an important year for the organisation and great strides were made. I wish to thank the HRAPF membership, its Trustees, its Board of Directors, and its staff for the dedication and determination, which enabled us to make the great strides that we made in 2014 as an organisation. There were many challenges too but the organisation managed to overcome them and to soldier on.

We were not on a solitary journey when doing all these; we had firm allies, and partners, both at the national and international levels. We are so proud of these alliances and we are indeed indebted to them.

*Taking human rights to all.*

**Adrian Jjuuko**  
**Executive Director**

## OVERVIEW OF MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS WITH AN IMPACT ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN UGANDA IN 2014

HRAPF does not operate in a vacuum and so we took note of the important political, social and economic developments in the country that impacted on our work and the protection of human rights generally in the country during the course of the year 2014.

Politically, the country started preparing for the 2016 general elections. As such there was realignment of the political forces and important changes took place within the ruling party and politicians started taking positions, that would appeal to the masses ahead of the elections. Perhaps in a bid to please the masses, the Parliament of Uganda passed the AHA on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2013. On 21<sup>st</sup> February 2014, the President perhaps also in another political move to please the masses signed the AHA into law. The President signed the Act before local and international press and on live TV, which has only happened rarely in his 29 years as President. He spoke out strongly against the 'west' and asserted Uganda's 'sovereignty'. The AHA had the effect of creating fear and uncertainty for LGBTI persons and groups working on LGBTI rights. As a result, some individuals who identified as LGBTI including leading activists had to flee the country to seek asylum elsewhere, which created a refugee crisis in neighboring Kenya and other places. Organisations toned down on their work and others indeed closed. Leading activists left the country to seek asylum elsewhere. Other LGBTI people were evicted from their homes, lost their jobs, and faced challenges accessing healthcare. Organisations providing services to LGBTI persons in Uganda were threatened to be closed. For instance, the Makerere University Walter Reed Project offices were raided by the Uganda Police Force and one of its employees detained for 'recruiting people into homosexuality'. The Refugee Law Project of the School of Law Makerere University was suspended from serving clients in refugee camps and later at its Kampala offices. All these developments led to a weakened LGBTI movement in the country, which the subsequent nullification of the law on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2014 did little to assuage.

The signing of the Act into law also had the effect of galvanising civil society and concerned individuals to challenge the law before the Constitutional Court and the East African Court of Justice. At the Constitutional Court, the arguments were that the law was passed without quorum and its provisions violated various human rights provisions in the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. Another petition was filed in the EACJ to the effect that by passing the AHA, Uganda violated the treaty to the establishment of the East African Community that binds states to govern their populations on the principles of good governance, democracy, the rule of law, social justice, and the maintenance of acceptable standards of human rights. Judgment in the case at the Constitutional Court was delivered on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2014, in which the court held that the AHA was passed illegally by parliament in violation of the rules of procedure of Parliament and the constitutional requirements of quorum. The case at the East African Court of Justice is still pending. Even though the Anti-Homosexuality Act was nullified its effects are still felt. People who would normally speak out in defense of others have been cowed into silence yet others have gone for asylum.

Perhaps for the same reasons as the AHA, Parliament passed the APA and the HIV Act, 2014 into law. The President for perhaps the same reasons as the AHA also later signed these laws into law. Both laws were populist but they respectively had provisions that increased state control over people's bodies and which further promoted stigma against persons living with HIV/AIDS. The APA also encouraged impunity, which was evidenced by the stripping of women soon after the law was passed.

In 2014, the state was at fore front in restraining freedom of expression and media freedom using different security agencies. Stories about denial of opposition leaders access to radio stations in Kabale and Kasese as they continued to sensitise Ugandans about the need for electoral reform were seen in the media. For instance, in Kabale, Forum for Democratic Change President, Mugisha Muntu and opposition activist Bishop Zac Niringiye were pulled off a talk show on *Voice of Kigezi* by the Police, hardly 30 minutes into the show and two other local FM stations were ordered not to host the opposition politicians, whom the police claimed would incite the people. In Kasese, Police also raided *Guide Radio* and stopped a talk show on which Mugisha Muntu was being hosted.

Economically, Uganda's economy has sustained a steady economic growth from 2% in 2000 to 6% in 2014. This growth however does not necessarily translate into human development as shown by the Human Development Report 2014 released by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The report ranked Uganda country 164 out of the 187 countries in human development. 24% of the population is still living below the poverty line and 82% of Ugandans are still employed in subsistence Agriculture. High population growth presents further challenges. Almost more than half of the country's population is youthful yet 62% are unemployed.

The State of the Population Report 2014 released by Uganda Bureau of Statistics in 2014 revealed that; both maternal and child mortality are still high deriding Uganda's achievement of the Millennium Development goals. According to the report, 16 women die daily due to childbirth. There is lack of enough health workers and public health centers are in a sorry state. The HIV prevalence is still high with an estimated number of 1.5 Million people living with HIV and 140,000 people get infected every year.

On top of that, Uganda is still ranked among the most corrupt countries. According to Global Corruption Perception Index (CPI) published by Transparency International, Uganda is ranked 142 in 2014 from 140 in 2013. This implies corrupted service delivery, poor infrastructure, slowed economic transformation and increased poverty since the country's meager resources are not put to proper use.

The above political, social and economic developments that took place in Uganda paint a worrying trend for the country. In countries where development has accelerated, equality, good governance and non-discrimination have shaped strategies to achieve human development.

## HRAPF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES 2014

### HRAPF Programmatic Areas

Under HRAPF Strategic Plan 2013-2017, activities are implemented under three broad programs to promote equality and non-discrimination. These are:

1. The Access to Justice Program.
2. The Legislative Advocacy and Networking Program.
3. Organisational Development and Capacity Building Program.

### HRAPF Strategic Objectives

1. To promote sustainable access to justice for marginalised groups in Uganda.
2. To influence the adoption of policies and legislation that promote equality and non-discrimination in order to prevent discrimination of marginalised groups in Uganda.
3. To create the appropriate organisational framework and institutional structures for the efficient and effective implementation and realisation of the program goal of HRAPF.

### Outcomes for the Strategic Objectives

1. Access to justice of marginalised persons enhanced.
2. A strengthened policy and legislative framework that promotes equality and non-discrimination.
3. A strong and vibrant human rights advocacy organisation.

The programme activities were implemented under each of these programs as follows:

## ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROGRAM

### Program Objective

To promote sustainable access to justice for marginalised groups in Uganda specifically: LGBTI persons, sex workers, poor women and children living with HIV/AIDS and poor men and women, the elderly and people with disability seeking land justice.

### Program Activities

The main activities under this program are: provision of pro-bono legal assistance; documentation of human rights violations; paralegal trainings; strategic litigation; and capacity strengthening and technical support for organisations working on marginalised groups' issues; these were implemented as follows:

#### 1. Provision of pro-bono legal assistance

In 2014 HRAPF continued to provide legal aid services to LGBTI persons, sex workers, women living with HIV/AIDS in selected districts of Central Uganda and poor, women, children and the elderly facing land problems. The criterion for qualification for legal aid services was belonging to one of the specified categories of persons eligible for the legal aid services.

The pro bono legal assistance provided at HRAPF is for both criminal and civil cases. For criminal cases, the services provided are: legal advice, assistance in writing police statements, securing release of the arrested person on police bond, assistance when making police statements, securing bail at court, and engaging with the prosecutors on the nature of the offence charged, and legal defence in case of a trial. For civil matters, HRAPF's services include: legal advice, mediations, and representation in courts of laws or before administrative bodies depending on the nature of the case. Most of the cases concerning LGBTI people and sex workers were criminal cases while most of those concerning women living with HIV and land justice were civil cases.

During the course of 2014, HRAPF provided quality legal services to **365** new cases. These were 36 cases more than those handled in 2013 or an 11% increase. **365 new cases** from the target groups were handled during the course of the year **benefitting 1913 persons directly**. Of the 365 cases, 107 concerned LGBTI clients, 32 sex workers, 109 women and girls living with HIV, and 116 were poor men, women and elderly who faced land justice challenges, and one concerned persons with disabilities. The various violations of human rights that were recorded were well documented. The details of each category of cases are explained below:

#### i. Provision of pro bono legal assistance to LGBTI persons:

##### *Overview*

In 2014, the HRAPF legal aid clinic handled a total of **107** new cases concerning LGBTI persons and 13 cases pending from last year. There were **112 direct beneficiaries** of these services. These were 32 cases more than those of 2013 or 43% increase in the number of cases. 31 police bonds were



secured for clients who had been arrested, bail was secured for 8 clients, a client in an employment matter was paid his dues after HRAPF intervened and clients seeking relocation were referred to entities that could provide support and HRAPF followed up to ensure that they accessed the remedies. Of the 107 cases, **91 were handled to completion** and **16 remained pending** within the justice system. The 17 cases that remained pending from last year were also handled and were all completed. The legal aid was therefore not only quantitative but also qualitative, based on feedback from the beneficiaries both locally and internationally.

The table 1 below shows the nature and status of cases received and handled in 2014.

**Table 1: Number of LGBTI cases received and handled in 2014**

Nature of Cases	Number of Cases Handled	Completed	Pending
Arrests	46	43	3
Mob justice	10	10	0
Family rejection / domestic matters	9	8	1
Threatening Violence	7	5	2
Public outing	4	4	0
Evictions from rented premises	4	4	0
Office Raids	4	1	3
Organisational matters	4	2	2
Security and relocation	3	3	0
Kidnapping / abduction	2	2	0
Change of names	2	1	1
Blackmail	2	1	1
Refugee matters	2	1	1
Banishment from villages	1	1	0
Criminal summons	1	1	0
Child neglect	1	0	1
Rape	1	1	0
Immigration issues	1	1	0
Discrimination	1	1	0
Employment matters	1	1	0
Assault	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>16</b>

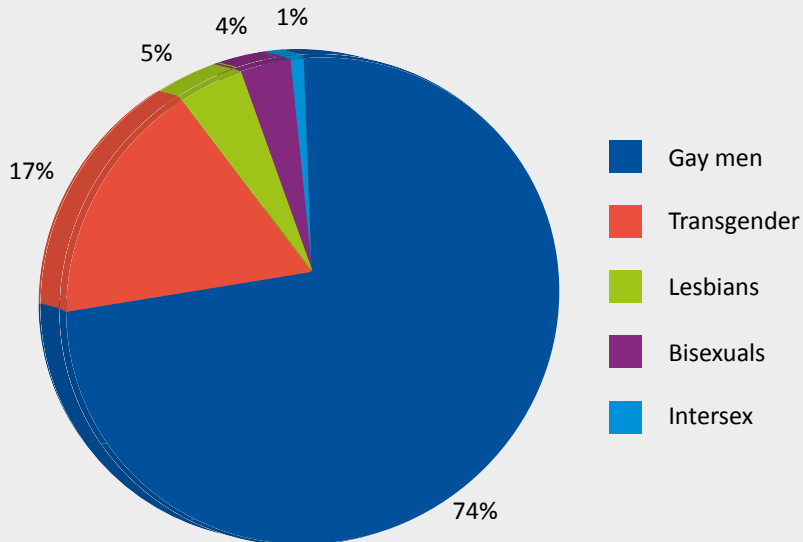
The table above ranks the cases in order of frequency. Arrests by far outstripped the other cases. 43% of the cases were arrests. These were 46 cases out of the total 107 cases. Of the 46 arrests, 32 cases were for charges related to carnal knowledge against the order of nature. This was the highest ever. Mob justice accounted for 9%; and family rejection and domestic matters accounting for 8%. Comparison with 2013 puts this into perspective. Arrests increased by 59% from 29 in 2013 to 46 in 2014. Cases of mob justice appeared for the first time in 2014 and they were 10 cases. Cases of family rejection increased from two to nine, an increment of 7 cases (350%).

The environment created by the passing of the AHA can explain this. Although there may be no direct link between the AHA and these cases since no one was charged under it, what is clear is that it encouraged the Police to arrest LGBTI persons and also created impunity among the public to beat up and throw out LGBTI persons. This explains the high number of cases of arrests, mob justice and family rejection.

#### ***Categorisation by nature of clients;***

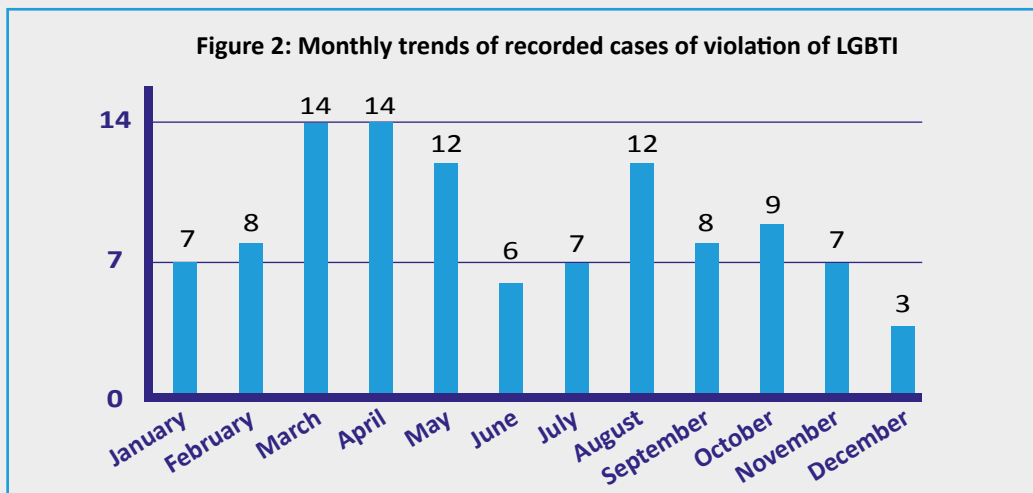
The **107** LGBTI cases directly benefited 106 LGBTI persons and 6 LGBTI organisations, a total of 112 beneficiaries. Out of the 106 LGBTI persons, 78 were gay men, 18 were Transgender persons, 5 were Lesbians, 4 were bisexuals, and 1 was an intersex person as shown in the figure below:

**Figure 1: Percentage distribution of cases per group of beneficiaries**



### **The monthly trends**

The number of cases recorded per month can tell the story of the AHA. Its being passed into law by Parliament, its signing into law by the president and its eventual annulment by the Constitutional Court affected the number of cases that were received. After the passing of the Act by Parliament, there was a steep rise in the number of cases especially arrests; after it was signed into law there was another steep rise, followed by relative calm, but the cases again increased after the Act was annulled. Figure 2 below shows the fluctuations of LGBTI cases received in 2014 for every month, which can explain the effects of the AHA.



Soon after the passing of the AHA by parliament on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2013, the number of cases increased from five cases in December and November 2013, to seven in January 2014, eight in February, and then almost doubled in March (14) when the Act was signed into law, this high number was maintained through April (14) and then went slightly down in May (12), and then further down in June (six), it went slightly up again in July (seven), and then almost doubled in August (12) after the law was nullified. The numbers dropped again in September (eight), and almost leveled off in October (nine) and November (seven) and then dropped in December (three). There is thus a direct correlation between the number of cases recorded and the life cycle of the AHA.

#### **ii. Provision of pro-bono legal assistance to sex workers:**

In 2014, the legal aid clinic received and handled 32 new cases involving sex workers. 125 sex workers and 3 sex worker organisations benefited directly from the legal aid services that HRAPF provided. There were 128 beneficiaries in total. Two cases that remained pending last year were also handled and completed. The number of cases received and handled in 2014 increased by two from those in 2013, an increase of 6%. However the number of sex workers who directly received services increased from 92 to 128, which is an increment of 36%.

The table below shows the number of cases of sex workers received and handled in 2014.

**Table 3: Number of Cases of Sex workers handled in 2014:**

Nature of case	Number of Cases Handled	Completed	Pending	Affected
Rogue and Vagabond	15	11	4	84
Arrests without charges	7	7	0	34
Registration of organisations	3	3	0	3
Assault	2	1	1	2
Operating a brothel	1	1	0	1
Abduction	1	1	0	1
Insulting the modesty of a woman	1	0	1	1
Threatening violence	1	1	0	1
Employment	1	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>128</b>

From the table above, cases of rogue and vagabond ranked highest with 15 cases followed by arrests without charges at seven cases, registration of organisations followed with 3, assault 2, abduction 1, threatening violence 1, operating a brothel 1, unlawful termination 1 and insulting the modesty of a woman 1.

Rogue and vagabond still remains the most preferred charge against sex workers with victims in 15 out of 22 arrests charged with the offence of being rogue and vagabond. There was a hike in the number of cases where sex workers were charged with rogue and vagabond in 2014 compared to 2013 from 10 to 15 cases, an increase of 33.3%. In Uganda, although 'prostitution' is criminalised, it is very hard to find evidence sufficient enough to warrant a conviction. As such, sex workers are usually charged with the offence of being rogue and vagabond. Although it is a lesser offence compared to 'prostitution', its use encourages arrests of sex workers since it is a broad provision that can include almost any conduct. Many times there is no evidence brought against the accused persons unless they plead guilty in pursuit of quicker justice.

There were also arrests made without charges where sex workers were arrested but no charges were preferred against them. This was so in 7 cases. With the intervention of the lawyers, the sex workers are usually released out on police bond and after sometime they are discharged of the offences or sometimes they are cautioned and released. Since sex work is criminalised in Uganda, police officers usually carry out operations with the aim of extorting money from them. Some sex workers for fear of lengthy court proceedings prefer giving bribes at the police station.

**iii. Provision of pro bono services to women and girls infected/affected by HIV/AIDS:**

In 2014, 109 new cases involving women and girls living with HIV/AIDS were handled by HRAPF. Out of these, **91** were successfully concluded and **18** remained pending. HRAPF helped women and girls living with HIV to regain their land and houses that had been taken away from them by relatives and powerful business people in the area. 130 cases which were pending by the close of 2013 were also handled and 125 cases of these were concluded while 5 still remained pending within the justice system. In total, 239 cases were worked on during the course of the year, and 216 of these finalised largely in the favour of our clients.

Of the 109 cases, 33 were received from Kiboga district, 33 from Mityana district, 24 from Luwero district and 23 from Mpigi district. These are the four districts where the project is implemented.

One woman in Mpigi district after being helped to regain her land from a Real Estate dealer who had evicted her and her children remarked: *“Now I can die peacefully knowing that I will be buried here and my children will have a roof on their heads and land to farm and put food on their table.”*

Table 4 below summarises cases received and handled in 2014 for women and girls living with HIV/AIDS in the districts of Kiboga, Luwero, Mityana and Mpigi.

**Table 4: Number of the cases of women and girls living with HIV handled in 2014**

Nature of cases	Number of Cases Handled	Completed	Pending
Inheritance	33	22	11
Land rights	28	23	5
Will making	14	12	2
Child neglect	7	7	0
Domestic Issues	7	7	0
Contractual breach	4	4	0
Letters of administration	3	3	0
Labour Rights	2	2	0
Arrest	2	2	0
Custody	1	1	0
Others	8	8	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>18</b>

Most violations occur in the area of inheritance and land rights because when husbands die, the relatives may want to take away property and land from the widows and children. Therefore 33

cases were on inheritance, 28 on land rights and 14 on will making. There were seven cases of child neglect, seven cases of domestic issues, four cases on contractual breach, three cases on letters of administration, two cases on labour rights, two cases of arrest and one case of custody of children. Eight other cases concerned other issues one of which was about a religious leader who had stopped HIV positive people from taking their medicines.



*The Chairperson LCI Bukabi Village (Right) holding a mediation in a client's land matter in Mpigi District facilitated by the HRAPF HIV Project Team (Centre)*

#### **iv. Legal aid for poor people with land problems:**

HRAPF continued to provide legal aid services to indigent persons with land disputes. In total, 116 new cases were handled in 2014, an increase of 7 cases from last year (2013). The increase in the number of cases handled can be attributed to community involvement through local council leaders such as Chairpersons. These leaders have in turn referred the clients to the legal aid clinic. Of these cases 71 were completed and 45 are still pending. Also 65 cases that remained pending from 2013 were handled. Of the 65 cases, 33 were handled to completion.

53 cases were received from Wakiso District, 25 from Mubende District, 20 from Nakasongola District. Although the project was restricted to three districts, other districts also brought in cases to the clinic. These cases accounted for 17 cases on the total. These other Districts included Kampala, Kayunga, Mityana, Mpigi and Mukono on different considerations. 1290 persons directly benefited from HRAPF's land legal aid services.

The table below is a summary of the nature of cases received and handled in 2014.

**Table 5: Number of cases of poor people with land problems handled in 2014:**

No	Nature of cases	Number of Cases Handled	Completed	Pending
1	Unlawful evictions	50	32	18
2	Illegal transfers	20	11	9
3	Succession disputes	17	10	7
4	Letters of administration	7	4	3
5	Others	22	14	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>45</b>

From the table above, of 116 cases received 50 cases (43%) were for unlawful evictions, 20 cases (17%) were for illegal transfer, 7 cases for procuring letters of administration (6%) and 22 cases (19%) fell in other categories. The number of clients with matters related to letters of administration greatly increased from 6 cases in 2013 to 17 cases in 2014. 18 cases were court going. 70 cases were handled to completion (60%) and 45 cases remained pending (40%). In terms of gender, 59 cases received were for women and 58 for men.

Out of 116 cases documented cases, 64 involved human rights violations. In some cases there were multiple violations recorded. In one case in Mubende district, over 500 persons were evicted, food crops and houses destroyed. HRAPF intervened on behalf of the evicted people and filed applications for interim and temporary orders and the matter is still ongoing. The right to property was the most violated right in the period. This was as a result of land grabbing by uncouth Ugandans and fraudulent companies that sought to evict indigent women, children and elderly persons. 25 cases were recorded with land evictions in the year 2014. In 5 cases, our clients were beaten, arrested and charged with criminal trespass on the land that hitherto belonged to them. In 34 cases HRAPF recorded destruction of food crops and incidents where our clients were barred from harvesting their produce.

## 2. Research and Documentation:

HRAPF also engages in research and documentations of violations of human rights. This was as follows:

### Research

#### i) The study on the enforcement of Section 145 of the Penal Code

Under the umbrella of the CSCHRCL, HRAPF finalised research on the implementation of section 145 of the penal code on unnatural offences, which criminalises same sex conduct. The report was titled: "Protecting Morals by Dehumanising Suspected LGBTI Persons? A Critique of the

Enforcement of the Laws Criminalising Same Sex Conduct in Uganda.” It was launched on 15th January 2014 at Imperial Royale Kampala.

The study found out that over the period 2007 – 2011, there was neither a single conviction nor an acquittal for consensual same sex conduct on file in any magistrate’s court in Kampala. Therefore these laws were being used to persecute rather than prosecute suspected LGBTI persons.

## **Documentation**

### **ii) Documentation of LGBTI violations:**

All cases handled during the year 2014 were documented and both physical files and records in digital files exist. Martus documentation software was used for the soft copies. Some of this information was shared with partners and in different fora. Of the 107 cases documented in 2014, 72 concerned violations of the rights of LGBTI persons.

Periodic reports of violations of the rights of LGBTI persons could be produced depending on demand. 36 documented cases concerned violations of the right to liberty including detention beyond the constitutional 48 hours rule. There were police abuses, media outing and black mail. 2014 also had cases of mob justice and abduction where members of the public beat up LGBTI persons. There were 15 cases where LGBTI persons were evicted from rented houses. Landlords often connived with Village Local Council Chairpersons to evict them. HRAPF’s reports on violations against the LGBTI persons were shared specifically with Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, and various embassies. They acted as a tool for advocacy and lobbying for a better environment for sexual minorities and other marginalised groups. Some of the cases were used as evidence to back the petition against the AHA in the Constitutional Court of Uganda.

### **iii) Documentation of violations of sex workers rights**

All cases handled concerning sex workers in 2014 were well documented. Both physical and digital files of the cases exist. Out of the 32 cases handled, 12 concerned violations of rights of sex workers. These were mainly violations of the right to liberty, as they were arrested with no evidence that they were engaged in crime, detained beyond 48 hours, arrested without being informed of the reason for arrest and sometimes denied access to lawyers. This happened in 4 documented cases. There were also violation of the right to freedom from inhuman and degrading treatment as they were beaten and insulted as they were being arrested and in police cells. They were also paraded before the media especially televised on the local television Bukedde Television hence a violation of their right to privacy.

The police also detained sex workers beyond the stipulated 48 hours and this is usually done for extortion purposes because police is well aware that proving prostitution is quite a hard task and such cases rarely make it to conviction. They thus try to ensure that the sex workers pay bribes at the police stations in exchange for release. Failure to pay often times leads the police to charge the sex workers with a lesser offence of rogue and vagabond and their files forwarded to court.



### 3. Strategic litigation

During the year, the HRAPF Legal team worked on five strategic cases. All these concerned LGBTI rights. These were:

i) **The Anti-Homosexuality Act case (*Prof. Joe Oloka Onyango & 9 Others v Attorney General*)**

HRAPF as chair of the Legal Committee of the CSCHRCL led the efforts to challenge the constitutionality of the AHA. HRAPF had two of its lawyers on the legal team that handled the petition - Mr. Adrian Jjuuko and Ms. Fridah Mutesi. HRAPF was also the ninth petitioner, and one of the only two organisational petitioners out of the ten petitioners. HRAPF played a leading role in coordinating the legal team, overseeing its work, research, preparation of documents, filing documents and ensuring overall preparedness for the court case. The court case was a success and the AHA was nullified on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2014, when the Constitutional Court unanimously decided that the AHA had been passed illegally by parliament without quorum and it was therefore a nullity.

ii) **The East African Court of Justice Case (*Human Rights Awareness and Promotion Forum Vs. Attorney General of Uganda*)**

HRAPF as chair of the Legal Committee of the CSCHRCL took the lead in challenging the AHA before the EACJ. On 23rd April 2014, HRAPF filed a reference before the EACJ challenging the AHA. The reference further contends that Uganda was in violation of the Treaty for the establishment of the East African Community by enacting the AHA 2014. The reference, argues that certain provisions of the AHA violate the East African Treaty in Articles 6(d), 7(2) and 8(1)(c) which provisions enjoin partner states to govern their populace through principles of good governance, democracy, the rule of law, social justice and the maintenance of universally accepted standards of human rights. After the constitutional court annulled the Act, there were concerns that the case had become moot. As such, the Legal Committee of the CSCHRCL led by HRAPF prepared arguments for amendment, which were adopted by the coalition members, lawyers and activists from across the East African region, and the case was amended to reflect the changes in the law. The Court upheld the amendments and the case is set for hearing in 2015. This case is of strategic importance because it seeks the court's determination of whether a state can pass such a law in light of the rule of law, good governance and human rights principles that govern states as enshrined in the East African Treaty. HRAPF is the applicant in the case and also one of its lawyers, Ms. Fridah Mutesi is co counsel in the case.

iii) **The Lokodo case (*Kasha Jacqueline & 3 Others v Attorney General & Rev. Fr. Simon Lokodo*)**

The case challenged the action of the Minister of Ethics and Integrity, Rev. Fr. Simon Lokodo in closing a skills training workshop organised by an LGBTI organisation. HRAPF and the CSCHRCL Legal team prepared a challenge of the minister's actions based on the rights protected in the Constitution. The case was filed in the High court in 2012 and HRAPF provided legal representation alongside Counsel Francis Onyango. The court gave judgment on 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2014 and unfortunately the applicants lost on all grounds. It was held that there was justification for the closure of the

workshop since the minister acted in public interest to close a workshop that was aiding and abetting a criminal act since carnal knowledge against the order of nature was prohibited under the Penal Code. That the limitation of rights in public interest applied to the case. This ruling was appealed to the Court of Appeal and it is currently pending. The case is of strategic importance because if the decision made by the High Court remains, it will be regarded as criminal for LGBTI persons to assemble and discuss different issues and even activism on LGBTI issues could be interpreted as falling within the ambit of aiding and abetting a conduct criminalised in the Penal Code Act.

**iv) The Equal Opportunities Commission case (*Jjuuko Adrian v Attorney General*)**

This is a case that was filed in the Constitutional Court in 2009 challenging the constitutionality of Section 15(6)(d) of the Equal Opportunities Commission Act. The Section is to the effect that the Equal Opportunities Commission cannot hear cases of marginalisation where the majority of the cultural groupings in Uganda regard the matter involved as immoral or socially unacceptable. This implied that the tribunal would not address issues concerning some of the most marginalized groups in the country including sexual minorities. It is therefore the case of the petitioners that argued that the provision is discriminatory and against the spirit of the Commission to ensure equal opportunities and take affirmative action in favour of marginalised groups. The case was heard but judgement has not yet been delivered.

**v) Registration of Sexual Minorities Uganda**

The case about Sexual Minorities Uganda is still being prepared as a strategic case on registration of LGBTI organisations in Uganda. It is about refusal by the Company Registry to reserve the name Sexual Minorities Uganda for a company that seeks to be registered. The Registrar at first claimed that the name is unclear but various efforts were made by HRAPF, to explain the meaning of the name to the registry but they still remained unresponsive by the end of the year. The legal team at HRAPF decided that a final letter be written to the registry asking for the final position of the Registrar, and if registration was finally denied, a strategic case is planned to be filed challenging the refusal. This is a strategic case because it would clarify on issues of registration of LGBTI organisations in Uganda.

**4. Capacity strengthening and technical support for marginalised groups**

HRAPF offers capacity building to partners through training and offering legal support for stronger grassroots human rights advocacy. In 2014, HRAPF did the following under capacity strengthening:

**i. Paralegal trainings**

HRAPF trains community paralegals from its target groups in basic law and human rights. In 2014, paralegals were trained from the sex worker and LGBTI communities and those from groups infected or affected by HIV/AIDS were formally passed out as paralegals.

***Training paralegals from the sex worker and LGBTI communities***

8 paralegals were trained from the sexual minorities' communities. 6 out of these were from the LGBTI groups and 2 from sex workers' groups. The trainees successfully finalised the three modules of the paralegal training course and were placed at HRAPF for one week after the training to experience the practice of what they had learned. The paralegals trained were selected from upcountry areas of Fort Portal, Kasese and Hoima districts. The rationale for this was to ensure that HRAPF services spread out to upcountry areas since LGBTI persons in these areas face violations that needed to be handled yet HRAPF does not always have a presence there. Training is conducted over a period of nine months in three training modules. Each of the modules is covered in a three-day residential training. In the first module, paralegals are introduced to the concept of paralegal, communication skills, and the court system in Uganda. In the second module they are introduced to criminal law and the justice system in Uganda. And in the third module to civil law and human rights.



*A group photograph taken at the end of the 2nd module of the training after closing remarks from the Executive Director HRAPF Mr. Jjuuko Adrian (Right)*

***Certificate awards for community Paralegals for the persons living with HIV/AIDS***

In 2014, HRAPF awarded certificates of completion to 21 women and girls affected/infected with HIV/AIDS who had completed their paralegal training. The awarding of certificates took place on the 20<sup>th</sup> of February 2014 at HRAPF premises. The paralegals appreciated the role of HRAPF and its provision of legal aid services to women and girls infected and affected by HIV/AIDS in the four districts of Mpigi, Luwero, Mityana and Kiboga. They requested HRAPF to continuously offer the legal services.

After receiving certificates, one of the paralegals from Mityana district said: *“I can now know when my rights are violated and can help my helpless friends. I know more about the law and human rights and can face the police without fear because I will know what I am talking about. Thanks to HRAPF and Positive Action for helping us- people living with HIV.”*

Another one from Kiboga district said: *“This training has given me hope that I can still achieve a lot despite being HIV positive. I have studied and completed the course and started helping people in my community. I now feel encouraged to face the challenges ahead.”*



*A group photo for the paralegals holding their certificates after the pass out ceremony at HRAPF*

***Quarterly sharing sessions held with the paralegals***

In 2014 we conducted 8 paralegal sharing meetings at the HRAPF secretariat. Four of these were for paralegals working with sexual minorities and four were for paralegals working with people living with HIV. The meetings provided an opportunity for paralegals to meet in one group and learn from each other. During the meetings, they shared the work that they had been doing for the period of three months. The reports provided by the paralegals were very inspiring. One paralegal from Mpigi district who had conducted a mediation for a family of people living with HIV/AIDS had this to say: *“I felt so happy when I brought this family together and helped them to resolve their issues and now they are living in harmony. I thank HRAPF and Positive Action (for Children Fund) for the support and training.”*

In 2014 all paralegals reached out to a total of 509 persons during community outreaches. These included: 336 People Living with HIV, 109 LGBTI persons and 63 sex workers. During these sessions, there was a general observation that the community paralegals had increased relevance and loved their work. They also handled a total of 139 cases in their communities and referred 94 cases to the HRAPF legal aid clinic during the year.



*Mr. Tom Makumbi a paralegal from SIPD making a presentation on the concept of a paralegal during the outreach session at SIPD.*



*Ms. Namiro Lillian, a paralegal from the sex workers' group facilitating at an outreach session in Bwaise*



*A paralegal presenting her quarterly report during a paralegal sharing sessions at HRAPF secretariat*

## 5. Legal and human rights awareness in Uganda

### i) **Awareness Sessions for LGBTI Persons:**

Working with LGBTI community organisations, HRAPF conducted 9 outreach sessions reaching out to 110 LGBTI persons in 2014. The organisations were; Come Out Positive Test Club (COPTC) at MARPI Mulago, Hope Mbale, SIPD, Perfect Initiative-Jinja, FARUG, Sexual Minorities Uganda (SMUG), Queer Youth Uganda, Transgender Equality, Youth on Rock Foundation Uganda and Gala Initiative.

### ii) **Awareness sessions for sex workers:**

HRAPF conducted 14 community awareness sessions for sex workers in collaboration with partner organisations during the year. The goal of the awareness sessions was to educate the sex workers on the new legislations i.e. The Anti-Pornography Act 2014, The HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Bill 2014 and also refresh the sex workers on the existing laws and Human Rights. In total, 339 sex workers were reached out to.

### iii) **Awareness sessions carried out indigent people with land problems:**

Due to the prevalent land wrangles and evictions in Mubende and Nakasongora, 3 awareness sessions were carried out in the two districts. They involved the Local Council leaders and village residents. In total 202 participants were taught about property rights and 20 copies of the Local Council Courts Act were given out. As a result of these community interventions, 28 cases were registered and handled by the legal aid clinic.

### iv) **Awareness sessions for people living with HIV:**

HRAPF conducted 13 awareness sessions for people living with HIV in 2014. 908 People Living with HIV/AIDS were reached out to with information on human rights, patients' rights and will making during the sessions. Of the 908 people reached, 313 were from Kiboga district, 175 from Luwero district, 282 from Mityana district and 138 from Mpigi district.

These awareness sessions have increased the knowledge of people living with HIV/AIDS on their rights and how to handle the legal problems affecting them. As a result, Kalagala Drama Group of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Luwero, a group that promotes awareness of HIV/AIDS through music dance and drama, composed two songs based on the information gained during the awareness sessions. One song was about will making and another song about patients' rights.



*Participants at an awareness session at Mityana Hospital*

**v) Human Rights Awareness Through Radio Talk and TV shows:**

HRAPF conducted 8 radio talk shows and 1 TV show in the four districts and received 46 call-ins during the shows. The talk shows addressed patients' rights with a focus on people living with HIV/AIDS, human rights in general and the law of succession with emphasis on will making and intestate succession. Special emphasis was laid on the rights of children and women. The radio talk shows were interactive with people calling in, which enabled the presenters from HRAPF to directly interact with the listeners/audience.

HRAPF was able to offer instant legal advice to callers from different parts of the country and further interacted with those who called at the secretariat for assistance after the talk shows. 15 clients reported their issues to the legal aid clinic from HRAPF as a result of the radio talk shows.





*HRAPF staff together with a partner organisation in Mpigi discussing patients' rights on Buwama FM*

**vi) Technical support to marginalised groups:**

HRAPF continued to offer legal and organisational technical support to partner organisations from minority and other organisations from marginalised groups. Members and leaders of different minority groups always received technical advice from the HRAPF legal team on a way forward in running their organisations and different positions of the law. This support was in the form of registering organisations and specially drafting constitutions, resolutions and sharing analyses of laws and how those laws affect their organisations.

**vii) Operating a minority rights Resource Centre:**

HRAPF maintains a resource center that provides resources for information sharing on legal and human rights for marginalised groups. The center was kept open throughout the year and a number of users, including our partners, researchers, students and the general public used the resource centre.

The resource centre was also re-stocked with different materials concerning the rights of LGBTI persons. These included: translated versions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights Defenders and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The translated materials also included a guide to understanding the parliamentary

standing committee on human rights and the procedures to be followed when human rights defenders' rights are violated. All these materials were obtained from a partner organisation, the Human Rights Centre Uganda. HRAPF received 76 users of the resource Centre in 2014.

In conclusion, through provision of legal aid, HRAPF helped more marginalised persons to access legal services in 2014. The increase in the number of cases handled in 2014 compared to those handled in 2013 shows that HRAPF's intervention of provision of legal aid and awareness of human rights to marginalised persons is still relevant. Although 2014 was a year of tension due to the passing of the AHA, HRAPF maintained its core mandate of salvaging marginalised persons whose rights were abused.

## LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY AND NETWORKING PROGRAM

This is the second program established by the new HRAPF Strategic Plan 2013 -2017.

### **Program objective**

To work with likeminded organisations and institutions to advocate and influence the adoption of policies and legislation that promote equality and non-discrimination in order to prevent discrimination of marginalised groups.

### **Program activities**

The program focuses on four major activities to achieve the above stated objective and these are: policy and legislative analysis; strategic interest litigation; building strategic alliances for policy and legislative advocacy; and supporting publicity and dissemination of information.

#### **1. Policy and Legislative Analysis:**

This activity concerns laws/bills and policies that are regarded as affecting the rights of marginalised groups. Four laws were analysed and disseminated to different audiences. The laws that were analysed in 2014 were: The Births and Death Registration Act, the Anti-Homosexuality Act 2014, the Anti-Pornography Act 2014 and the HIV Prevention and Control Act 2014. The work was as follows:

##### **i. Analysis of the Births and Deaths Registration Act**

HRAPF prepared an analysis of the Act and submitted it to Uganda Law Society (ULS), for submissions to the Uganda Law Reform Commission (ULRC). The paper analysed the implications of the Act on transgender and intersex people among others and made recommendations.

##### **ii. Analysis of the Anti-Homosexuality Act 2014 (AHA)**

Through the second issue of the Human Rights Advocate Magazine, HRAPF made an analysis of the implications of AHA. The magazine is entitled "Beyond Quorum: Why The Anti-Homosexuality Act Was Unconstitutional". It is dedicated to advocacy against the AHA, which was annulled by Uganda's Constitutional Court and challenged before the East African Court of Justice. The magazine explores the unconstitutionality of the AHA and delves into the social and health effects of the AHA. Though the magazine was finalised in 2014, publication was postponed to 2015 due to the uncertainty that followed the nullification of the AHA.

##### **iii. Analysis of the Anti-Pornography Act (APA)**

HRAPF prepared an analysis on the implications of the Anti-Pornography Act (APA) on the rights of sex workers that was disseminated to sex workers in various awareness sessions. During the awareness session organised by Women's Organisation Network for Human Rights Advocacy (WONETHA) on the commemoration of the women's day, the analysis was presented by HRAPF and discussed. This analysis was partly based on for the eventual challenging of the Act by WONETHA

and 9 other persons before the Constitutional Court challenging the constitutionality of the APA. The case was filed in court and it is pending hearing.

#### **iv. Analysis of the HIV Prevention and Control Act**

HRAPF analysed the human rights implications of the HIV Prevention and Control Act 2014 on people living with HIV/AIDS. The analysis interrogated the effects of provisions on mandatory testing and criminalisation of people living with HIV. This analysis was compiled into a booklet that was printed and copies disseminated to different stakeholders to shape debate on advocacy against the law and create awareness on those contentious clauses.

## **2. Supporting Strategic litigation**

During the year, the HRAPF legal team worked on five strategic cases, but advocacy support was only provided in two cases. The advocacy campaigns around the cases are discussed below:

### **i. The Anti-Homosexuality Act case**

HRAPF took part in advocacy efforts around the case as part of the CSCHRCL. The convening of activists and lawyers to discuss the strategy to take after the Act was passed was coordinated by HRAPF, and the relevant work required to implement it also coordinated by HRAPF. After filing the petition, a press conference was held to inform the world of this development and what it meant for HRAPF. HRAPF's Executive Director, Adrian Jjuuko was on the panel together with other petitioners- Prof. Ogenga Latigo, former Leader of the Opposition in the 8th Parliament; and Mr. Fox Odoi-Owyelowo, Member of Parliament and member of the Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Committee. Mr. Nicholas Opiyo one of the lawyers on the team that challenged the Act moderated the press conference. HRAPF also participated in the drafting of a press statement that was issued on that day. HRAPF kept the world updated on the developments in the case through occasional updates on the CSCHRCL listserv, HRAPF website and during the two days of the hearing, it kept the world informed of the developments in the case on its facebook account, and on the Executive Director's official facebook account and twitter handle and on the HRAPF website. At the conclusion of the case, HRAPF participated in the drafting of the press statement that was released.



*Hon. Fox Odoi (Left), Prof. Ogenga Latigo (Centre) and Mr. Adrian Jjuuko (Right) addressing the media after filing the petition against the AHA*



*HRAPF Executive Director, Mr. Adrian Jjuuko at the Constitutional Court after filing the petition against the AHA.*

## ii. The East African Court of Justice case

The advocacy work around the challenge of AHA before the EACJ challenging the AHA was also spearheaded by HRAPF. After the constitutional court annulled the Act, there were concerns that the case became moot. The East African Convening with activists from East African Countries was held from 30<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> of October to enable activists and lawyers to consult with one another on the way forward and whether it was still necessary to continue pursuing the case at the EACJ after the nullification of the law. The meeting determined that the case was still relevant and valid despite the nullification of the AHA since the reference was based on the East African Treaty not the Ugandan Constitution and the act of passing the Act itself was what was being challenged, and also because the effects of the AHA were visible because violations occurred when the law was in force.

## 3. Building Strategic Alliances for policy and Legislative Advocacy

HRAPF continued to build and maintain alliances nationally, regionally and internationally to influence and advocate for fair and just policies for marginalised groups. This was done through joining networks that work on different levels as follows:

### i. Coalitions and joint engagements at the national level

HRAPF worked with the following coalitions and also had engagements with the following bodies:

#### The CSCHRCL

HRAPF continued to be the chair of the Legal Committee of the CSCHRCL in 2014. HRAPF was also Acting Chair of the Steering Committee for most of the year 2014. HRAPF organised and participated in all the strategic steering committee meetings and legal committee meetings during the year. The efforts to challenge the AHA before the Constitutional Court, and before the EACJ were coordinated by HRAPF during the year.

#### The Uganda National NGO Forum (UNNGOF)

HRAPF continued to actively engage with the UNNGOF. It participated in the National CSO Fair 2014 which took place on the 26<sup>th</sup> – 27<sup>th</sup> June 2014 at Hotel Africana. During the CSO Fair, HRAPF organised a parallel session for HRAPF focusing on creating awareness on the current engagements on the Anti-Homosexuality Act 2014. Experienced facilitators made the presentations and those directly affected by the Act. 142 people attended HRAPF's session though the initial target was 80 participants. Therefore, the message went to a very wide group that included participants from all parts of the country especially those that had very little information and understanding of LGBTI rights. One of the participants thanked HRAPF for the initiative and suggested that the organisation should take the same message to upcountry areas especially Northern Uganda where most of the people are ignorant about LGBTI rights.



*HRAPF's Head of Legislative Advocacy and Networking, Ms. Flavia Zalwango, making a presentation during the HRAPF parallel session at the National CSO fair held at Hotel Africana on 27<sup>th</sup> June 2014.*

### **The Coalition to Stop Maternal Mortality due to Unsafe Abortions (CSMMUA)**

HRAPF participated in efforts that led to the drafting of standards and guidelines on reducing maternal morbidity and mortality from unsafe abortions in Uganda by the Ministry of Health. This was done under the broader Coalition to Stop Maternal Mortality due to Unsafe Abortions (CSMMUA). HRAPF participated in 4 meetings of the process where guidelines were developed and validated. Two HRAPF lawyers are part of the Legal Support Network for Lawyers representing healthcare providers who are found in conflict with the law as a result of varying abortion related care services. Two meetings of the network were attended by the 2 lawyers during the year.

HRAPF was part of the campaigns to popularise Uganda's sharpened Reproductive Maternal Neonatal and Child Health Plan (RMNCH) at the District level. This was coordinated by World Vision Uganda. The RMNCH was launched by His Excellency the Vice President, Hon. Edward Kiwanuka Ssekandi in November 2013. It sought to end preventable maternal, newborn and child deaths in Uganda by redirecting and refocusing efforts towards accelerating the attainment of MDG 4 & 5 in Uganda. Mr. Edward Mwebaza - Project Officer Advocacy briefed Hoima District leaders about the plan as part of the process. He used this opportunity to popularise HRAPF's work in the district.



*Mr. Edward Mwebaza briefing Hoima District leaders about the RMNCH plan.*

### **The Uganda Network on Ethics, Law and HIV/AIDS (UGANET)**

HRAPF also participated in discussions on challenging the HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Act 2014, which were coordinated by UGANET. HRAPF attended five different meetings on the Bill, and was part of the legal and advocacy teams that discussed the way forward on the Act.

### **The Human Rights Network (HURINET)**

HRAPF is a member of HURINET. It attended the Annual General Meeting of HURINET for the year 2014. It also participated in an informative meeting organised by HURINET during the Women's Week. The meeting participants discussed the challenges facing the women's movement in Uganda and how they could be solved. The practical solutions from this meeting shaped HRAPF's interventions on issues concerning women and girls. A HURINET training on human rights education that laid ground for setting up the Human Rights Education Coalition was also attended.

### **Network for Public Interest Lawyers (NETPIL)**

HRAPF lawyers are members of NETPIL under PILAC. Two meetings of the network were attended by two HRAPF lawyers. In one meeting, the HRAPF Executive Director was consulted to guide the network on how to build a successful network using the CSCHRCL model.

#### **i) Engagements at regional level**

HRAPF variously engaged with different entities and organisations at the Africa regional level. These include:



### The Pan Africa Advocacy Program

HRAPF participated in the Pan- African Advocacy program supported by UHAI-EASHRI. The program supports activists from East Africa to take part in the African Regional Advocacy. Ms. Flavia Zalwango participates on behalf of HRAPF as one of the two Ugandan representatives. HRAPF attended the 55<sup>th</sup> session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) in Luanda Angola. Some of the outstanding work done with this program is to contribute to a statement about the human rights situation in Uganda, participation in the side event on human rights in Uganda, and engaging with the commissioners. HRAPF was able to have a meeting with Mr. Meddie Kagwa, one of the Commissioners and the Chairperson Uganda Human Rights Commission. He agreed to meet the activists in Uganda to discuss the situation of NGOs in Uganda in line with the passing of the AHA.



*Ms. Flavia Zalwango during the opening ceremony of 55<sup>th</sup> session on the African commission on human and people's rights in Angola*

### Programs at the Centre for Human Rights, University of Pretoria

HRAPF also participated in a number of initiatives organised by the Centre for Human Rights University of Pretoria. The HRAPF Executive Director was one of the resource persons during the short course on Sexual Minorities in February 2014. He was also co-convenor and presented during the Colloquium on the Rights of Sexual Minorities in Africa. At these meetings, he discussed HRAPF and the CSCHRCL's work on the AHA.

**Other Key regional events participated in:**

Other events in which HRAPF actively participated and made presentations were: the Regional Meeting on promoting enabling HIV Related Legal and Policy environments organised by AIDS Rights Alliance of Southern Africa (ARASA) in Johannesburg May 2014; the conference on litigation to decriminalise homosexuality in Common Wealth Africa organised by the Open Society Institute for Southern Africa (OSISA) in Durban, November 2014; and the Africa Regional Judges Forum on HIV, Human Rights and the Law organised by UNDP in Johannesburg, October 2014; where the Executive Director was a participant and presenter.

**ii) Engagements at the International level**

HRAPF staff participated in various international events and platforms intended to advance their work on equality and non-discrimination and to highlight the work that HRAPF is engaged in. The key among these were: The Lawyering on the Margins Meeting in Vancouver, Canada in March 2014 where the Executive Director and the Head of Access to Justice were participants and they made presentations on HRAPF's work; The World Pride Human Rights Conference 2014 in June in Toronto, Canada, held a talk show on CBC radio, Vancouver and presented at a public symposium at the Emily Carr Centre where the Executive Director participated as part of the Envisioning Global LGBT Rights Project and made presentations; meeting of Civil Society leaders from Africa and Eastern Europe organised by the RFK Centre of Human Rights in Florence Italy, July – August 2015 on two panels; the International Visitors Leadership Program in the US September-October 2014 in which the Head of Access to Justice, Ms Fridah Mutesi was a participant; the Global Dialogue on Choice, Consent, and Decriminalisation organised by CREA in Bellagio, Italy in October 2014; The Global School on Social Economic Rights organised by the FXB Centre for Health and Human Rights at Harvard University in November 2014 where the Executive Director was part of the lecturers; the International Sexual and Reproductive Rights Lawfare Conference at Harvard Law School in November 2014, where the Executive Director was a paper discussant. The Danish Institute of International Studies meeting on Anti-Gay laws in Africa, December 2014 where the Head of Access to Justice, Ms. Fridah Mutesi presented on the AHA.



*Ms. Fridah Mutesi making a presentation at the Danish Institute of International Studies*

#### 4. Supporting publicity and dissemination:

Under the program, publicity of the organisation's work and dissemination was done. This was as follows:

HRAPF Annual Report 2013 was developed and three issues of the HRAPF newsletters were published. The second issue of the Human Rights Advocate magazine was drafted, among others. 4000 copies of HRAPF publications were directly distributed by the project and more others by other projects. Some of HRAPF publications have been quoted by scholars and other organisations. This has contributed to increased HRAPF visibility. Below are the details on what was done to achieve the above objective.

##### i) **Launch of the Research report on the enforcement of Section 145 of the Penal Code**

The Research Report on the enforcement of laws criminalising same sex conduct in Uganda was launched. The report was titled: "Protecting Morals by Dehumanising Suspected LGBTI Persons? A Critique of the Enforcement of the Laws Criminalising Same Sex Conduct in Uganda." It was launched on the 15<sup>th</sup> of January 2014 at Imperial Royale hotel in Kampala. The report revealed that the existing laws criminalising same sex conduct in Uganda are not being used to prosecute but rather to persecute LGBTI and suspected LGBTI persons in Uganda.



*A cross section of participants during the launch of the report at Imperial Royale Hotel Kampala. 15<sup>th</sup> January 2014.*

**ii) Publication of press releases:**

HRAPF published a press release on Women's Day 2014. It analysed the implications of the AHA, the APA, the Public Order Management Act 2013 (POMA) and the Equal opportunities Commission Act 2007. The press release was published in both The Observer and the Daily Monitor Newspapers, which are read widely.

**iii) Annual report:**

As part of Monitoring and Evaluation to ensure accountability, HRAPF developed and published the Annual Report for the year 2013, which was shared with HRAPF partners and stakeholders.

**iv) Development of the Human Rights Advocate magazine:**

The second issue of the Human Rights Advocate magazine was developed. A total of nine scholarly articles from eight writers were solicited and the articles were compiled into a draft. Its publication is due in 2015.

**v) HRAPF's Website:**

HRAPF's website was redesigned to ensure effective use of social media for advocacy. The organisation contracted Wave Technologies to redesign the website. 10 articles were drafted and uploaded on the website and two videos were uploaded on it through the YouTube Channel.

**vi) Development of the HRAPF Newsletter:**

Three issues of the HRAPF Newsletter were designed and published. The Newsletters were shared with the HRAPF partners on various list serves and on the HRAPF website.

**vii) Paralegal reference Handbooks:**

2 volumes of the paralegal Reference Handbooks for women and girls infected and affected with HIV/AIDS were published. 200 copies of Volume 1, Basic Human Rights and Civil Law and 200 copies of Volume 2, Criminal law and procedure in Uganda were printed. These books are being used in community by paralegals as reference points.

**viii) Ekiraamo Booklet:**

This is the translated version of a simplified booklet on how to make a will. 1008 Copies of the Ekiraamo Booklets were produced in Luganda to guide our clients who did not understand English to make proper Will.

**ix) Exhibition of HRAPF publications:**

This was done during the National CSO fair at Hotel Africana. 250 people were registered to have visited the stall and took copies of the displayed publications and these included posters, the research reports, the Human rights Advocate Magazine and the booklet on criminal law. 1200 copies of HRAPF publications were distributed during the CSO Fair 2014.



*HRAPF staff attending to visitors at a HRAPF exhibition stalls during the National CSO Fair at Hotel Africana.*

HRAPF also participated in the exhibition during the celebration of the 20th Anniversary of HURINET at Hotel Africana. HRAPF materials including the Annual report 2013, the EOC posters, the Human rights advocate, the EOC brochure and the report on laws criminalising same sex conduct in Uganda and a booklet on criminal law. Every person that visited HRAPF stall took a pack containing one copy of all the materials exhibited. A total of 97 people were recorded to have visited the HRAPF table.

**Dissemination of information on access to justice to sexual minorities in Mbale:** Due to the fragile environment that existed in Uganda for sexual minorities after signing the AHA in 2014, Legislative Advocacy and Networking Department working with Access to Justice Department conducted an awareness session on basic legal, human rights and access to justice to sexual minorities living in Mbale. The awareness session was co organised with the HRAPF trained paralegal in that area working with HOPE Mbale. The session took place on May 22, 2014 where 20 LGBT persons attended. It was aimed at reaching out to upcountry sexual minorities with information on basic legal, human rights, and means available for access to justice to empower the HRAPF trained paralegals to continue being relevant to their communities and to empower sexual minorities with knowledge to advocate and assert their fundamental human rights amidst harsh conditions.



*Mr. Edward Mwebaza facilitating on access to justice in an awareness session held in Mbale*

### **Conclusion**

The advocacy and networking component of HRAPF's work played a great role of creating visibility and stimulating debate about issues of marginalization in Uganda in 2014. It worked hand in hand with the Access to Justice component to amplify the voice for the voiceless. In 2014, HRAPF advocated for the rights of marginalised groups through local, regional and international mechanisms. For the first time the EACJ received a case on the rights of LGBTI persons, various engagements with the African Commission and local bodies that protect human rights were made. HRAPF continued to use international spaces to advocate for the rights of LGBTI persons as well. With a combination of all the above approaches, HRAPF was able to ignite debate and contributed to bettering the environment for marginalized persons to enjoy their rights in Uganda and beyond.

## ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING:

This is the third and last program under the HRAPF Strategic Plan.

### **Program objective**

To create the appropriate institutional development and capacity framework for the efficient and effective implementation of the program activities and realisation of the program goal

### **Program activities**

The program focuses on five management priorities to achieve its objective. Below is the progress on implemented activities on the five management priorities:

#### **1. Policy development**

The Board of Directors approved the revised Human Resources Manual. The manual is now being implemented to manage the organisation's human resources. They also worked on amendments of the HRAPF Memorandum and Articles of Association, which were approved during the Annual General Assembly that took place in July 2014.

#### **2. Human resources management and development**

During 2014, HRAPF focused on the following under this management priority.

##### **i) Staff retention and recruitment**

At the beginning of the year, HRAPF had a total number of 17 staff. Towards the end of the year the organisation recruited two new members making a total of 19 employees. Therefore all 17 out of 17 staff members were retained in the year 2014 and the organisation ended the year with 19 staff members after recruitment.

##### **ii) Staff welfare**

In order to ensure good staff welfare in the year 2014, the following were implemented by the organisation:

#### **Recreation activities**

The organisation organised seven recreation activities in which staff participated. These included; end of month recreation activities, midyear staff party and celebration of the annulment of the AHA and the end of year staff party.

#### **Provision of Staff Lunch**

HRAPF provided lunch to its staff throughout 2014. Staff lunch was served 221 times. Staff lunch in the field was introduced to ease the work of staff during field activities for the whole day.

**Staff psychosocial support**

Psychological support was offered to staff during the year: This was done in order to ensure that staff are physically, mentally and socially healthy to execute the organisation's work. This has helped staff to execute their tasks.

**Staff Medical insurance**

Staff medical insurance was renewed and monitored during the year to enable staff to access medical treatment as and when they are sick.

**Staff leave**

During 2014, a total of 18 staff members took annual leave. Maternity and Paternity leave was also granted to those who had babies during the year.

**iii) Staff performance:**

During the year, staff performance was monitored in the following ways:

**Staff reporting meetings:**

These meetings were conducted to assess performance of staff weekly, monthly, quarterly, midyear and annual. During the year, 51 weekly meetings, 11 monthly meetings, 4 quarterly meetings, 1 midyear review meeting, and 1 annual review meeting were conducted.

**Staff appraisals:**

During the year, two staff appraisals were conducted. Staff midyear appraisals were conducted in the month of July 2014 to review staff performance for the first six months of the year. This appraisal focused on directing staff and guiding them to improve on their performance for the rest of the year. The end of year appraisals were also conducted in December 2014 to evaluate staff performance for the whole year.

**Staff awards**

The Best staff of the year and most-improving staff of the year awards were given out to the deserving staff. These awards are given to recognise and appreciate staff members who put in extra effort to achieve highest. However, they in a way boost performance by motivating staff to work harder. This year, the system of selecting the best staff was made as transparent as possible by allowing supervisors to participate in the process. As a result, Ms. Catherine Mukankusi, Administrative Associate was selected the Best Staff of the year and Ms. Rashidah Nakasagga Legal Associate was selected as the most improving staff of the year 2014. Ms. Joanne Nanyange, Legal Assistant and Mr. Hussein Kato Muyinda Legal Assistant came first runner up on both positions respectively.





*Ms. Catherine Mukankusi (in red), Administrative Associate receives her award after being selected as the Best Staff of the year.*

### **Capacity building for staff:**

During the year, 6 trainings for staff were organised to improve the capacity of staff to implement organisational activities. The trainings were: the financial sustainability training, security training, staff psychosocial training, Monitoring and Evaluation training, the fire security training and training in Martus. The training in Martus included all staff members. The organisation also facilitated HRAPF's enrolled advocates to attend Continuing Legal Education sessions organised by the Uganda Law Society.



*HRAPF staff attending a training in Financial Sustainability conducted by Smart Consult at Namirembe Guest House.*

**Internship program:**

During the year, HRAPF hosted three interns: Mr. Brain Klosterboer from Harvard University USA, Ms. Pauline Sabakaki and Ms. Joanita Pauline Nanteza from Makerere University School of Law Uganda.

**3. Strengthening Governance Structures & Building Membership**

HRAPF has four major governing structures. These are:

**i) The General Assembly**

The general assembly is the supreme governance body of the organisation. In 2014, HRAPF had 50 members and implemented the following activities in relation to the membership:

**The Fifth Annual General Meeting (AGM)**

Every year HRAPF conducts an AGM of all members of the organisation. In 2014, HRAPF held its fifth AGM at the secretariat. 63 participants attended the meeting. 40 participants were HRAPF members while the 23 participants were partners and friends of HRAPF. The members received and noted the Annual Report 2013, the Audited Accounts 2013 and appointed auditors for the year 2014. They also elected new members of the Board of Directors. Mr. Kafuruka B. Biryomumaisho retired from the Board of Directors and was replaced by Mr. Edward Ssemambo. The meeting also approved and adopted the proposed amendments to the HRAPF Articles and Memorandum of Association that had been proposed by the Board of Directors.



*HRAPF members, staff and partners in a group photo after the 5th AGM held at HRAPF secretariat*

### ii) **The Trustees:**

The HRAPF Trustees continued being active in their work. The current trustees who do not hold any other position in the organisation are:



**Ms. Fridah  
Kewodi**



**Mr. Kafuruka B.  
Biryomumaisho**



**Mr. Bukenya  
Jacob**

### iii) **Board of Directors**

In 2014, three Board of Directors' meetings were organised. During the Board meetings, the Board discussed policies, and came up with proposed amendments to the Articles and Memorandum of Association. The Board members also reviewed and approved quarterly and annual work plans.

A new Board of Directors was elected during the fifth Annual General Meeting held in July 2014. All Board members were eligible for re-election. The term of the Board members was renewed except for that of Mr. Biryomumaisho B. Kafuruka who chose to retire. Mr. Edward Ssemambo, a lawyer with Kiiza, Tumwesige & Ssemambo Advocates, replaced him. Mr. Stuart Kamya replaced Mr. Kafuruka as the Vice Chairperson of the Board of Directors and Mr. Edward Ssemambo became the new General Secretary of HRAPF replacing Mr. Stuart Kamya.



*New Board Member, Mr. Edward Ssemambo (2<sup>nd</sup> Right)*



*Outgoing Board Member, Mr. Biryomumaisho Kafuruka receiving an award for his service to the HRAPF BOD.*

The current Board thus stands as follows:



**Ms. Sheila Muwanga**  
Chairperson



**Mr. Stuart Kanya**  
Vice Chairperson



**Mr. Walter Richard Alier**  
Treasurer



**Mr. Edward Ssemambo**  
General Secretary



**Ms. Patricia Atim**  
Member



**Ms. Nuruh Nakiwala**  
Member



**Mr. Adrian Jjuuko**  
Ex-Officio

**iv. The secretariat**

The secretariat continued to operate with 19 members of staff and 3 interns. These were as follows:



**Mr. Adrian Jjuuko**  
Executive Director



**Ms. Flavia Zalwango**  
Ag. Head Legislative Advocacy  
and Networking Department



**Mr. Anthony Mutimba**  
Finance Manager



**Mr. Edward Mwebaza**  
Human Resources and  
Administration Manager



**Ms. Fridah Mutesi**  
Manager, Access to Justice  
Department



**Mr. Julius Ssentamu**  
Project Officer



**Ms. Fariida Ikyimaana**  
Legal Officer



**Ms. Patricia Kimera**  
Legal Officer



**Ms. Zabbinah Nakirya**  
Administrative Officer



**Mr. Gerald Isabirye**  
Ag. Finance Officer



**Ms. Rashidah Nakasagga**  
Legal Associate



**Ms. Catherine Mukankusi**  
Administrative Associate



**Ms. Joannine Nanyange**  
Legal Assistant



**Mr. Kharim Ainomugisha**  
Legal Assistant



**Mr. Kato Muyinda Hussein**  
Ag. Legal Assistant



**Mr. Oscar Walukhu Wakooli**  
Legal Assistant



**Mr. Clovice Nyakatura**  
Paralegal



**Mr. Patrick Kyagaba**  
Office Assistant / Driver



**Mr. Charles Wabwire**  
Law Clerk



**Mr. Shawn Mugisha**  
Paralegal



**Mr. Brian Klosterboer**  
Intern



**Ms. Joanita Pauline Nanteza**  
Intern



**Ms. Pauline Sabakaki**  
Intern



#### **4. Strengthening HRAPF's Monitoring and Evaluation**

In 2014, the M&E framework was developed during the year for effective monitoring of the organisation's programs and projects. Under monitoring and evaluation the following activities were implemented:

- i. 36 Weekly staff reporting and planning meetings
- ii. 11 Monthly project review meetings for both staff and management
- iii. Four Quarterly project progress review meetings
- iv. Three Board of Directors Quarterly meetings
- v. 1 Midyear progress review meeting
- vi. 1 Annual progress review meeting
- vii. 2 staff appraisals
- viii. 11 Monthly Management Project review meetings

All these activities were conducted to review progress of activities for project progress and review staff performance for monitoring and evaluation.

#### **5. Increased Resources for Increased Needs:**

Under this management priority, HRAPF continued to fundraise for funds to implement the organisation's activities. The following were implemented:

##### **i. Fundraising**

During the year 2014, the organisations mobilised funds from different sources, which included local and international donors, private donations, and membership subscription and consultancies to enable it to implement activities to achieve its goals. HRAPF was able to obtain funds from individual donors for the first time. HRAPF also carried out fiscal hosting for three entities for the first time. All existing donors were maintained. All donor reports were submitted on time and new donors were sought. Two new donors came on board in 2014.

##### **ii. Monitoring Budget Performance:**

During the year, the organisation operated a total of 11 grant budgets. The budgets were monitored on a monthly basis and monthly budget monitoring reports prepared. A total of 67 monthly budget-monitoring reports were prepared and reviewed.


## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW:

*Human Rights Awareness and Promotion Forum (HRAPF)  
Audit Report and Financial Statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2014*

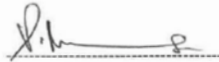
**STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES**

Management accepts responsibility for the financial statements, set out on pages 11 to 13, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates. Management is of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of Human Rights Awareness and Promotion Forum (the Organisation) and of its excess of receipts over payments and that they are in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. Management further accepts responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of the financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

The financial statements were approved by management of the Organisation on 20<sup>th</sup> April 2015 and were signed on its behalf by:



MR ADRIAN JJUUKO  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



MS. SHIELA MUWANGA  
CHAIRPERSON, BOARD OF DIRECTORS

BIZ & CO  
Certified Public Accountants  
Shoal House, Plot 76A Kampala, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor Suite 2  
P O Box 10939 Kampala Tel: +256 414 236 583 Fax+ 256 414 250 400  
Email: [biz@bizandcompany.co.ug](mailto:biz@bizandcompany.co.ug)

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF HUMAN RIGHTS AWARENESS AND PROMOTION FORUM FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2014.**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Human Rights Awareness and Promotion Forum ("the organisation"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014, and the statement of Income and Expenditure, for the period ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014, and the accompanying significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes

**MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

**AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY**

Our responsibility is to express an Opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management as well as evaluating the overall presentation of financial statements

We obtained all the information and explanations that to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit and believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

**OPINION**

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of HRAPF as at 31 December 2014 and of its financial performance and its funds flow for the year ended in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

*BIZ & CO*

**BIZ & CO CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS**

*30, 04/2015*



Shoal House, Plot 76A Kampala Road, 1st Floor Suite 2

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**MWANJA JOSEPH**  
MBA(US), Bsc (Stat-Econ), FCCA,  
CPA(U)  
Partner

**JAMES K. B. KAMANYIRE**  
MBA(Oxford Brookes, UK), B.Com  
(Acc) FCCA, CPA(U)  
Partner

**ALFRED KABUCHU**  
MSc(Finance) Manchester Business School, UK  
(B.Stat, FCCA, CPA(U), CFA)  
Partner

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014**

INCOME	NOTES	2014	2013
		UGX	UGX
Grants	3	1,291,970,645	721,499,630
Funds for Fiscal Hosting	4	640,747,425	0
Less: Funds Returned to Donors	5		(1,272,392)
<b>TOTAL GRANTS</b>		<b>1,932,718,070</b>	<b>720,227,238</b>
HRAPF Fund	6	18,393,593	9,446,300
Realized Exchange Gains	33	311,877	0
<b>TOTAL INCOME RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR</b>		<b>1,951,423,540</b>	<b>729,673,538</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Non Project Expenditures (HRAPF FUND)	7	4,248,741	8,268,420
East African convening and Appeal in Kasha J Case projects (UHAI)	8	97,483,232	0
Support to Legal Aid and Awareness of the Rights of Marginalized Groups (HIVOS)	9	162,218,655	163,854,689
Strengthening Legal Support to Sexual Minorities in Uganda (NED)	10	18,978,041	0
Co-Funding for a Vehicle (AJWS)	11	68,670,435	0
Transport for HRAPF (MIVA/One Men)	12	85,150,000	0
Consortium on Monitoring Violations Based on Sex Determination, Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation (Benetech)	13	21,027,750	0
Legal Aid Infrastructure Project (AJWS II)	14	228,713,702	358,593,583
Legal Aid Infrastructure Project (FGHR II)	15	208,292,135	0
Security Enhancement Project (FGHR)	16	76,020,020	0
Access to Justice for Marginalized Groups (AJWS)	17	73,075,113	68,207,143
Research on S.145 of Penal Code Act (CSCHRCL)	18	0	2,033,072
Legal Strategizing meeting (CSCHRCL)	19	14,159,000	0
Resource Mobilization Project (AJWS)	20	14,888,987	25,200
HIV/AIDS Human Rights Advocacy Project (PACF)	21	112,039,040	107,229,071
Registration of Organizations Project (US Mission-Kampala)	22	0	160,000
Beyond Strategic Litigation Project (FOSI)	23	2,963,842	125,781,728
Documentation Project (RLP)	24	12,724,780	4,190,500
Fiscal Hosting Projects (UHAI and HGAP )	25	637,378,540	0
Emergency Relocation project (UHAI)	26	0	15,000
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>1,838,032,013</b>	<b>838,358,406</b>
<b>SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>113,391,527</b>	<b>(108,684,868)</b>

Human Rights Awareness and Promotion Forum (HRAPF)  
Financial Statements  
For the year ended 31 December 2014

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2014**

	NOTES	2014	2013
		UGX	UGX
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash at hand	27	566,500	3,503,300
Cash at bank	28	478,570,031	370,790,261
Prepayments	29	9,525,380	7,672,179
Staff advances	30	4,180,640	6,641,651
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>492,842,551</b>	<b>388,607,391</b>
<b>REPRESENTED BY:</b>			
Current liabilities	31	12,887,130	22,043,497
Accumulated reserves	32	479,955,421	366,563,894
<b>TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUND</b>		<b>492,842,551</b>	<b>388,607,391</b>

The financial statements on pages 11 to 13 were approved by the Board of Directors of HRAPF

*Adrian Jjuuko* and signed on its behalf by:

  
MR ADRIAN JJUUKO  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR


  
MS. SHIELA MUWANGA  
CHAIRPERSON, BOARD OF DIRECTORS

BIZ & CO  
Certified Public Accountants  
Shool House, Plot 76A Kampala, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor Suite 2  
P O Box 10939 Kampala Tel: +256 414 236 583 Fax: +256 414 250 400  
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## Human Rights Awareness and Promotion Forum (HRAPF)

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