

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions

Witness Protection Guidelines

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“A Crime Free Society”

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions

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FOREWORD

Witnesses play a fundamental role in the criminal justice system. It is trite law to say that in all criminal cases save for those where an Act of Parliament states otherwise, the burden of proof in criminal cases squarely lies on the prosecution. This burden is usually dispensed through witnesses who we call upon to testify in court as to how they perceived or saw a certain set of facts.

However, no suspect especially those involved in organized crime is comfortable with a witness who comes to court to testify against him or her and so they will do whatever it takes to destroy the evidence before it is adduced against them in court. As a way of trying to evade justice, the criminals usually compromise the witnesses and where this is not possible they will resort to intimidation or elimination of the witnesses. The threats that the witnesses are exposed to call for urgent intervention for their security by the state agencies.

There is need to protect the witnesses, most especially, those required to testify in trials of organized crimes so as to instill confidence in them.

The UN Convention against Corruption, UN Convention against Transnational organized Crime together with the Rome Statute, which was domesticated as the International Criminal Court Act, mandate all the State parties to put in place mechanisms to ensure the safety of witnesses. At the moment, there is no legislation to provide for the protection of witnesses in Uganda.

The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions has formulated the Guidelines to assist Prosecutors determine the witness protection parameters and the scope of protection during investigations, trial and after trial. The Guidelines will enable the prosecutors assess and determine whether a particular witness is threatened and, if so, how he or she can be protected.

The Guidelines will in the meantime help to enhance the safety of witnesses. It will enable us to strengthen the capacity and integrity of investigations. It will also instill confidence in our witnesses to testify freely and confidently. We have to protect state witnesses in order to secure convictions.

I would like to thank the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the dedicated team of consultants and the ODPP task force who have worked tirelessly to put in place these Guidelines.



Mike J. Chibita
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in Article 1 provides that “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.” The UDHR also acknowledges that while every individual has these inherent entitlements, violations of rights can occur. For this reason, Article 8 of the UDHR provides for the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted to an individual in accordance with the domestic law applicable in his or her territory.

The right to effective remedy is also enshrined in Article 2 (3) a of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and has further been defined by the United Nations Human Rights Committee in the case of *Tshitenge Muteba v Zaire* to include compensation for the violations suffered, investigation and punishment of perpetrators, and guarantees of non-repetition.

The 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda also guarantees the right to effective remedy in Article 50 which provides that “Any person who claims that a fundamental or other right or freedom guaranteed under this Constitution has been infringed or threatened, is entitled to apply to a competent court for redress which may include compensation.”

The right to remedy is however meaningless in the absence of an adequate witness protection framework. In order for victims to be able to report human rights violations and seek redress, it requires that there is an enabling environment for witnesses to such violations to come forward and testify. Witnesses are essential for effective investigation and prosecution of human rights violations; they provide information necessary to support a victim’s case. Prosecution often relies on witness testimony to prosecute an accused person, secure a conviction and claim damages for the victim.

In contexts which lack a national witness protection framework, witnesses are afraid of testifying for fear of reprisals from the accused or community members. This in turn hinders access to justice, fair trial and accountability for human rights violations and leads to impunity. It is on this premise that the United Nations Human Rights Council Resolution 12/12 on the right to truth, adopted on 1 October 2009, “encourages States to design programs and other measures to protect witnesses and individuals who cooperate with judicial bodies and mechanisms of quasi-judicial or non-judicial nature.”

The United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) appreciates the important role and task played by the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) in this area, in particular in the absence of a national witness protection legal framework. OHCHR has supported the ODPP to set up these Witness Protection Guidelines, which provide a useful reference tool for staff of the ODPP when faced with a case on the steps to be taken to ensure the safety of a witness.

OHCHR applauds the ODPP for the dedication towards prosecuting crimes and promoting justice in Uganda. We are confident that the Guidelines will contribute to the work of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions towards combating impunity and establishing respect for the rule of law in Uganda.



Robert Kotchani
Country Representative
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

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>> ACRONYMS

CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions
DVA	Domestic Violence Act
ECCC	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICCPR	The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICTR	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia
IG	Inspectorate of Government
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MoJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
NGBVP	National Gender Based Violence Policy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NGP	National Gender Policy
NOP	National Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children Policy
ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
ODPP WP&VED	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions Witness Protection and Victims Empowerment Department
PCA	The Penal Code Act
PTIPA	Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act
SCSL	Special Court for Sierra Leone
T.I.A.	The Trial on Indictments Act
UHRC	Uganda Human Rights Commission
ULRC	Uganda Law Reform Commission
UNCAT	The United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
UPDF	Uganda People's Defence Forces
WP	Witness Protection

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Anonymity	Non- disclosure of identity to the accused person whilst ensuring that the accused person’s rights are not violated.
Community	A group of people, usually living in an identifiable geographical area, who may share a common culture, and are arranged in a social structure that allows them to exhibit some awareness of a common identity as a group.
Confidentiality	Keeping any sensitive personal information, including identifying details, personal history, police reports, medical records, and privileged statements, from disclosure by a third party without authorization from the person implicated.
Closed Sessions	Closed session proceedings consist in having all members of the public, including members of the media, excluded from the courtroom during the testimony of a witness. These closed sessions encourage the testimony of victims of sexual crimes and may assist in the protection of national security.
Disability	A substantial functional limitation of daily life activities caused by physical, mental or sensory impairment and environment.
Empowerment	This is the process by which an individual acquires the knowledge, skills and capacity to improve the quality of their lives for their own benefit, their families, communities and nation.
Extra Judicial Protective measures	Refers to witness protection measures which are done without the permission of or without using the official legal system. They are given or effected outside the course of regular judicial proceedings and can be administrative protective arrangements offered as an alternative to court- ordered protective measures.
Informant/ Informer	A person who provides information to the Police or other authority.
No-Harm Principle	Refers to taking steps to prevent harm on witnesses/victims.
Non procedural measures	These are methods that are not necessarily regulated by the law for that purpose but which can equally work through the use of administrative means.
Proprio motu	Taking a decision without being prompted. Judges are empowered to look after the victims and witnesses’ interests.
Procedural Measures	This is the procedure used by court or by other bodies administering substantive law.

>> CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Operational measures	Operational measures comprise of, inter alia, preventive protection strategies and measures to reduce witnesses exposure such as: the protection of witnesses identity at police station, to protect the identity of potential witnesses (not to broadcast witness particulars on a newspaper, on TV, police website or radio during ongoing investigations; the determination of a better method of contact or a suitable way or location to contact and even interview the potential witness; the utilization of confidentiality and other protective arrangements to minimize witnesses exposure, gender approach and covert stories, the search of potential witnesses can be made discreetly; the preservation of the identities of those who make complaints to the investigative officers.
Psychosocial Support	All actions that enable victims and witnesses live meaningful and positive lives.
Safe House	Means a privately or publicly operated residential facility providing victims with temporary refuge, lodging, food and other services including counseling and medical assistance.
Special Measures	A series of provisions that help vulnerable and intimidated witnesses give their best evidence in court and help relieve some of the stress associated with testifying.
Victim	Any person who suffers injury, loss or damage as a consequence of an offence.
Vulnerable Victim	A victim who, due to age, gender, disability or other special characteristics may require the provision of special justice and support.
Whistleblower	A person who makes a disclosure of impropriety under the Act. This includes a witness with critical information or evidence.
Witness	A witness is defined as a person with information that is crucial to criminal proceedings. This includes a direct victim of crime, convicted offender facing related criminal charges who decides to cooperate with prosecutors by giving testimony, expert witness who testifies because of his/her specialist knowledge, such as forensic expert, police officers or insider witness, who may or may not have criminal charges against him/her despite close affiliation to the accused, or an eye witnesses to the criminal activities in question.
Witness Protection	Witness protection comprises of methods of protecting someone who may be in danger as a result of agreeing to cooperate with the police in their investigations or agrees to testify before the courts about what they know concerning the alleged crime.



1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

It is the duty of the ODPP to bring perpetrators of crimes to justice while ensuring that it accords witnesses the necessary protective measures. The adversarial system applicable to Uganda requires that an accused person should be able to confront the witnesses presenting evidence against him or her. Owing to this, witnesses are crucial in the proof of a case. It is, therefore, not unusual to have witnesses targeted personally or to get threats issued to people close to them or to collaborators of justice. With intimidation overbearing the victims and witnesses, a significant number of potential witnesses may be reluctant to report the crimes to the police or even come forward to testify.

1.1.1 THE CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE OF THE DPP

The Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) has a constitutional mandate spelt out under Article 120 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995 as amended. The functions of the Director of Public Prosecutions are to:

- a) Direct the police to investigate any information of a criminal nature and to report to him or her expeditiously.
- b) Institute criminal proceedings against any person or authority in any court with competent jurisdiction other than a court martial.
- c) Take over and continue any criminal proceedings instituted by any other person or authority.
- d) Discontinue at any stage before judgment is delivered, any criminal proceedings to which this article relates, instituted by himself or herself or any other person or authority; except that the Director of Public Prosecutions shall not discontinue any proceedings commenced by another person or authority except with the consent of the court.

1.2 SITUATION ANALYSIS

There are no comprehensive laws and policies on witness protection in Uganda. The existing laws are inadequate and need to be enriched (Annexure 1). Therefore, in a bid to ensure that effective witness protection mechanisms are in place and functional, the ODPP encounters diverse challenges. These include the following.

1.2.1 SECURITY ISSUES

- a) Victims and witnesses who provide testimony against accused persons especially those who are vulnerable need to be assured of their safety and security before participating in criminal proceedings.

- b) Some cases have failed due to lack of witnesses or refusal of witnesses to testify. This is because the State has not provided adequate security to protect such victims and witnesses. Their families or their property may be under threat owing to their willingness to testify.

1.2.2 LACK OF WITNESS PROTECTION LEGISLATION

Although there is no specific legislation on witness protection in Uganda, ODPP has been using administrative arrangements to protect witnesses on an ad hoc basis in collaboration with the Uganda Police Force (UPF).

1.2.3 LACK OF GUIDELINES ON WITNESS PROTECTION

The prosecutors do not know what to do when they are faced with threatened victims and witnesses who need protection. Because of the lack of guaranteed protective measures for the threatened key witnesses, victims and witnesses refuse to testify which has led to the dismissal of some cases in court for want of prosecution.

1.2.4 INADEQUATE FUNDING

- a) The victims and witnesses' funding to the ODPP, the police and the judiciary is inadequate. However, the prosecution has the burden to prove its case beyond reasonable doubt and must present relevant witnesses.
- b) Lack of a formal witness protection programme.
- c) High cost of witness protection.

1.3 RATIONALE FOR WITNESS PROTECTION GUIDELINES

These Guidelines will help the Prosecutors to:

- a) Ensure that investigation and prosecution of serious criminal offences is not prejudiced because victims and witnesses are intimidated or frightened to give evidence without protection;
- b) Interact with and empower victims and witnesses who participate in criminal proceedings so that they and their families will not be put in danger;
- c) Choose the best type of witness protection to apply for on behalf of the victims and witnesses depending on a particular case;
- d) Ensure that prosecution witnesses are granted their rights and protection from harm or the threat of harm during proceedings.

1.4 POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF LACK OF SYSTEM FOR WITNESS PROTECTION

- a) Disruption of the lifestyle of the witnesses and any close persons;
- b) Third parties may be affected;
- c) Credibility of the judicial process and justice system can be eroded;
- d) Withdrawal by witnesses from criminal proceedings as a result of fear;
- e) Death of witnesses;
- f) Impunity of the perpetrators;
- g) Dismissals and acquittals of cases in court.

2.0 PURPOSE, GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 THE PURPOSE

These Guidelines are intended to support the ODPP, as a best practice guide, in the execution of its prosecutorial mandate to ensure enhanced provision of protection and support to witnesses and victims of crime participating in the criminal justice process. These Guidelines will act as:

a) **A guide and reference material.**

Prosecutors will use the Guidelines as a tool and reference material that will enable them identify threatened victims and witnesses during pre-trial, trial and post-trial proceedings who are in need of protection in order to draw their plight to the attention of the ODPP for consideration of protection.

b) **Administrative measures, budgeting and resource lobbying for witness protection.**

The Guidelines will equip the ODPP with the necessary tools for taking administrative measures, budgeting, demand and management of resources required for witness protection.

2.2 THE GOAL

To equip the Prosecutors with knowledge, standards and best practices on witness protection.

2.3 THE OBJECTIVES

a) To build victims and witnesses' confidence regarding their safety by providing them with adequate protection measures to ensure effective participation in the criminal justice processes.

b) To set out general outline/principles which should guide protection of witnesses involved in or required in prosecution of cases.

3.0 THE CONCEPT OF WITNESS PROTECTION

3.1 IMPORTANCE OF WITNESS PROTECTION



3.2 KEY ACTORS IN WITNESS PROTECTION

The Prosecutor collaborates with several other actors in respect of witness protection. They include:

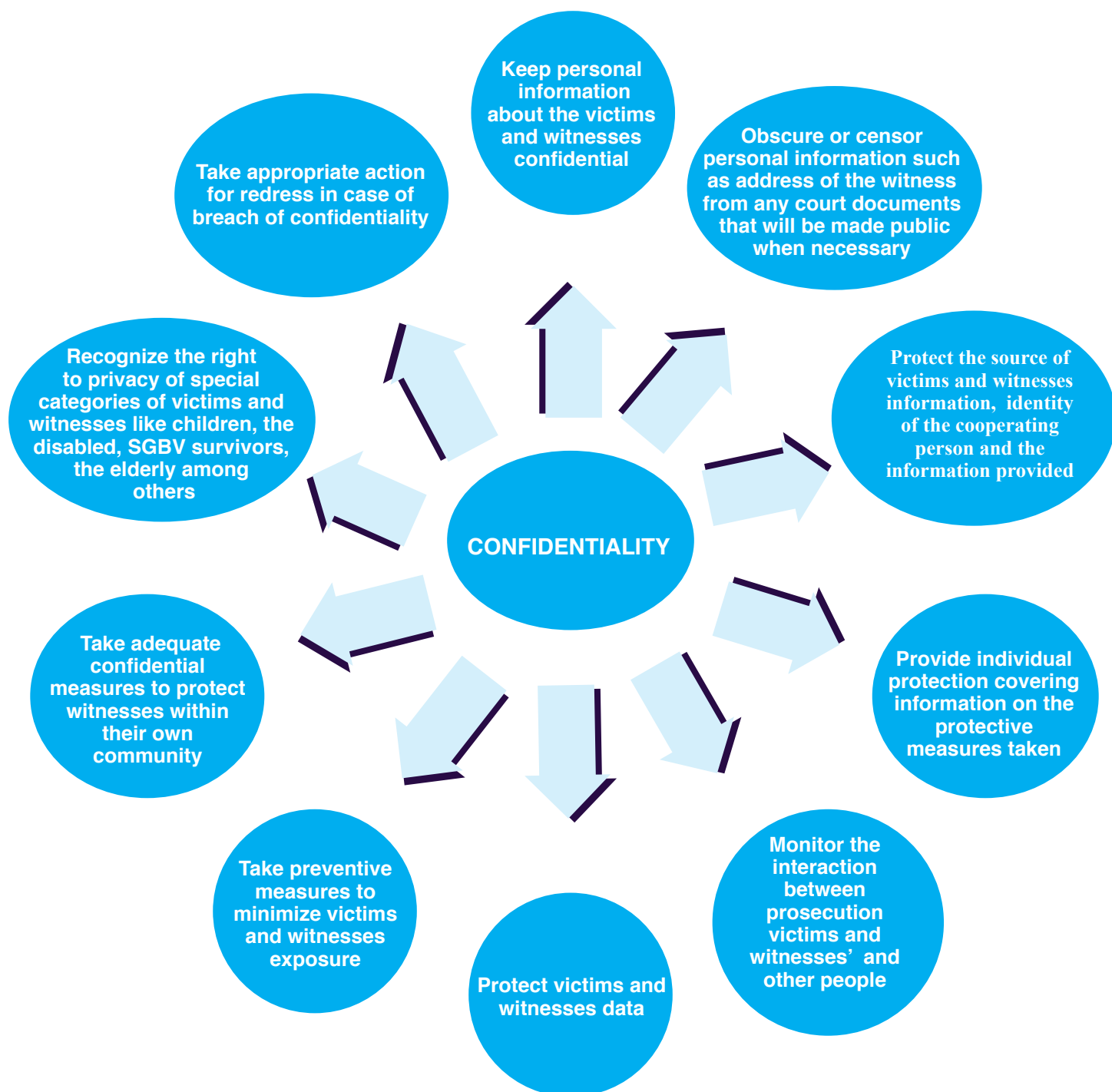
- a) Uganda Police Force;
- b) The Judiciary;
- c) Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
- d) Ministry of Internal Affairs
- e) Ministry of Security
- f) Directorate of Immigration and Citizenship Control
- g) Government Analytical Laboratory
- h) National Identification and Registration Authority
- i) Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development;
- j) Ministry of Health;
- k) Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- l) Local Governments;
- m) Uganda Law Society;
- n) Inspectorate of Government;
- o) Uganda Peoples Defence Forces;
- p) Uganda Prison Service;
- q) Uganda Human Rights Commission;
- r) Uganda Law Reform Commission;
- s) Non ODPP Prosecutors;
- t) Community members;
- u) Victims and Witnesses;
- v) Non-Governmental Organizations;
- w) Civil Society Organizations;
- x) Religious Groups;
- y) Development Partners.

3.3 GUIDING PRINCIPLES IN WITNESS PROTECTION

The Prosecutor should apply the following principles:-

3.3.1 CONFIDENTIALITY

To ensure confidentiality, the Prosecutor must perform the following duties:

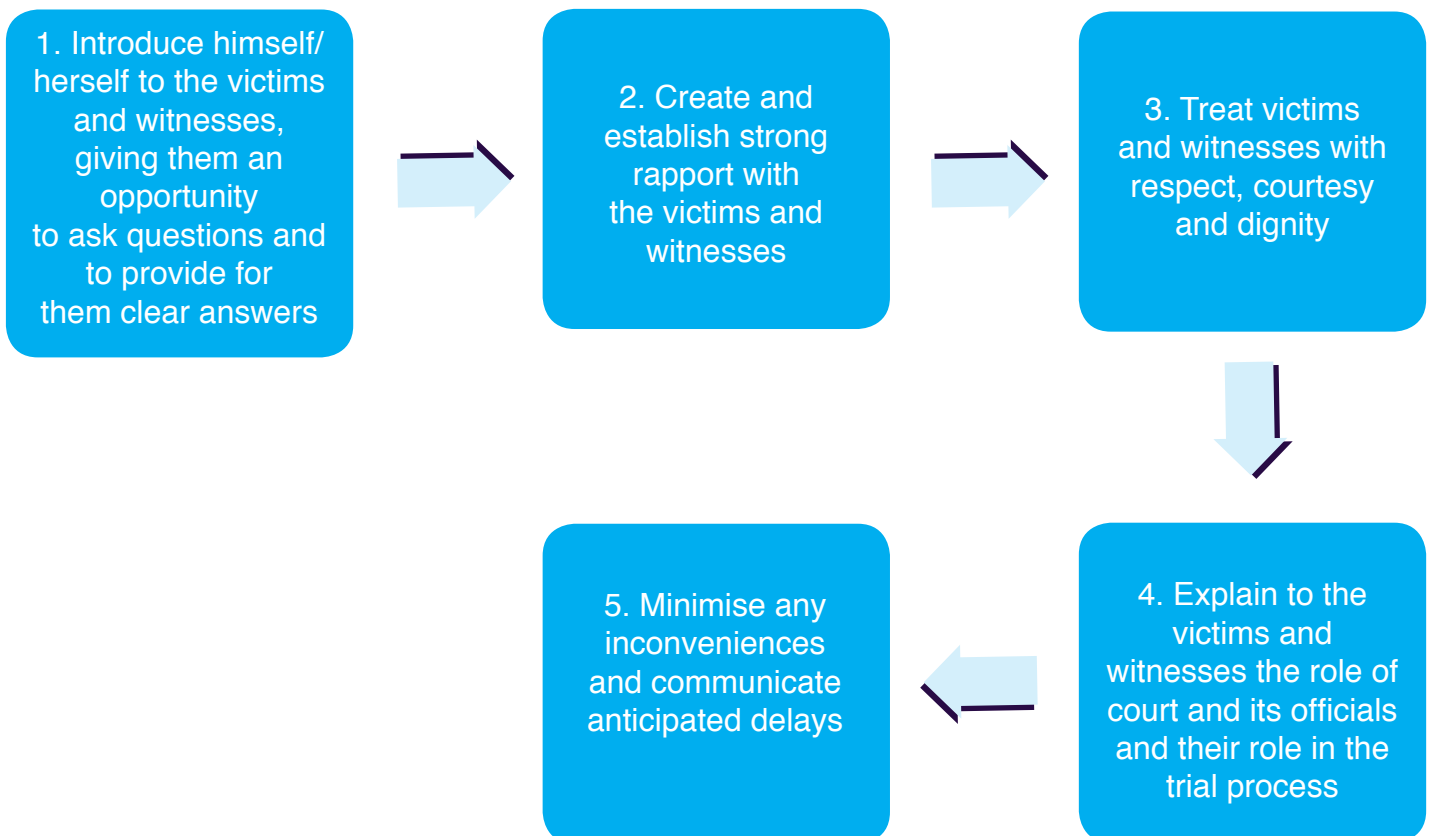


3.3.1.1 IMPORTANCE OF CONFIDENTIALITY

- a) Significantly reduces the risks relating to witnesses' physical security and the risks associated with their interaction and collaboration with the court.
- b) Ensures that measures are put in place such as a policy on confidentiality to minimize witnesses' exposure and prevent any harm.
- c) Enables some in-court pre-emptive protective measures to hide witness identity from the public.

3.3.2 FAIR TREATMENT

With regard to fair treatment, the Prosecutor must perform the following duties:



3.3.3 INFORMED CONSENT

The informed consent of a witness is required throughout the entire process and procedure in connection to his/her protection and that of his/her family members. In order to ensure this, the Prosecutor must:-

- a) Seek prior consent of victims and witnesses relating to any assessment or regarding the issuance of any protective measures.
- b) Record the victims and witnesses' consent.
- c) Implement any given protective measure only after getting the victims and witnesses' views voluntarily, concisely and unequivocally.
- d) Use other means that will not expose the victims and witnesses to further harm incase the consent was obtained to escape some difficult situation without being able to fully realize the consequences of taking such a decision.

3.3.4 BEST INTEREST OF THE WITNESS

The Prosecutor must take into account the best interest of the victims and witnesses in mind before implementing any protective measures in order to ensure that no further harm is caused to them as a result of their interaction with the criminal justice system.

3.3.5 NO- HARM PRINCIPLE

- a) The Prosecutor has a duty to apply precautionary measures in order to prevent any harm on victims and witnesses. This means the victims and witnesses' lives, physical and psychological safety and well-being should not be jeopardized.
- b) The Prosecutor should also inform the victims and witnesses about any potential risks linked with their collaboration with the justice system, particularly in criminal matters.

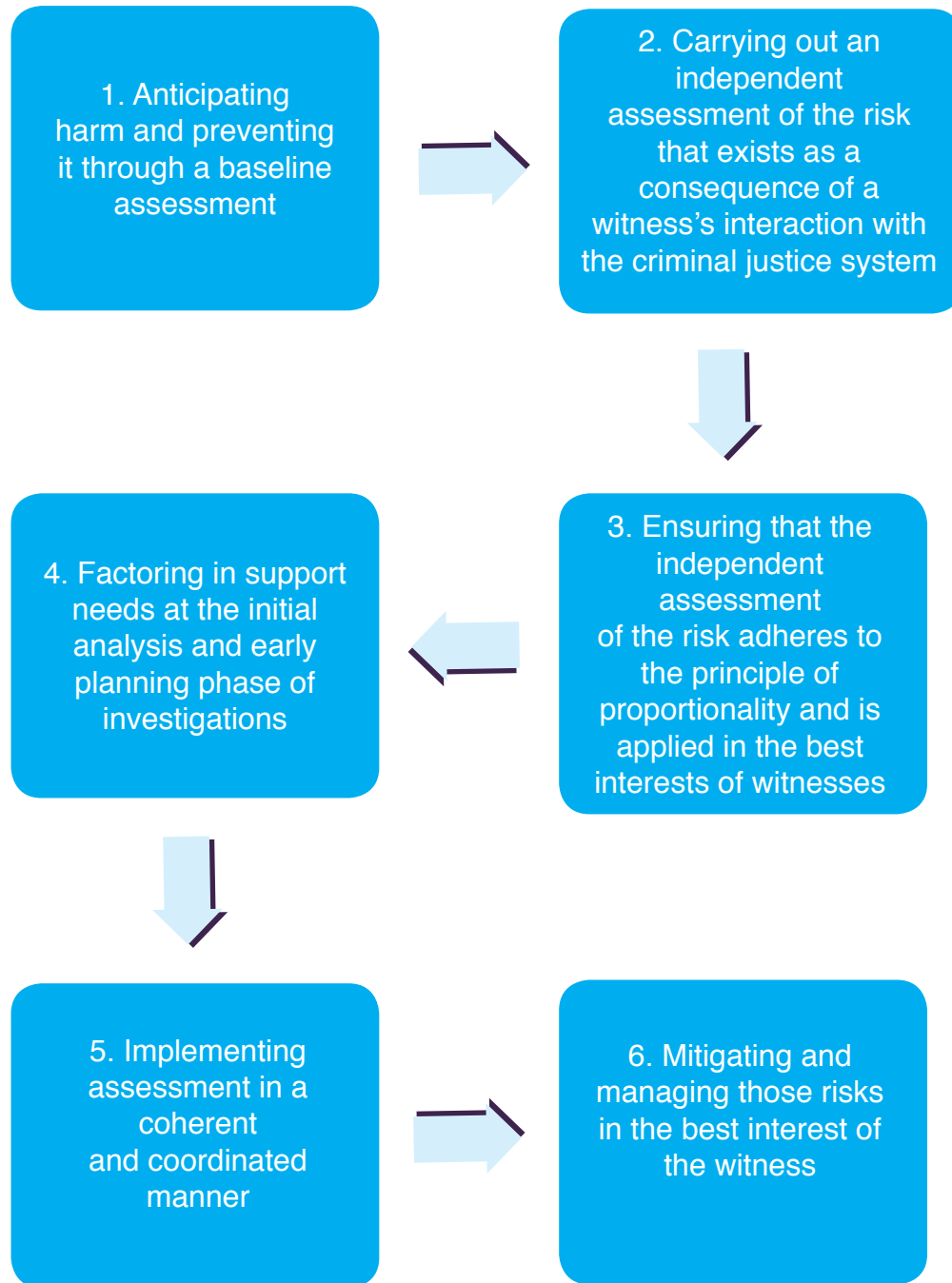
3.4 WHO CAN BE PROTECTED ?



3.5 KEY CONSIDERATIONS WHEN DETERMINING VICTIMS AND WITNESSES ELIGIBILITY

3.5.1 BASELINE ASSESSMENT

The level of risk a witness may be exposed to may vary greatly depending on the type of crime and the nature of the criminal perpetrator. It involves:



3.5.2 THREAT AND RISK ASSESSMENTS

Threats directed towards witnesses are usually aimed at interfering with the witnesses' willingness to testify. There is always a risk associated with those participating in judicial proceedings of any kind. Therefore, it is important to exercise extra caution.

3.5.2.1 HOW TO CONDUCT A WITNESS THREAT ASSESSMENT

In order to conduct a threat assessment, the Prosecutor should speak to victims and witnesses, peruse the evidence and relevant documents, speak to the investigating officer and take into account intelligence information from the community or other sources. It is also important to gather maximum information regarding the threat using the checklist below:

Potential persons that can create harm	<input type="checkbox"/>
Possible sources/leads/evidence of threats	<input type="checkbox"/>
Victims' and witnesses' perception of threats	<input type="checkbox"/>
Religious groups connected to the victims and witness	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assessment of the environment where the victims and witnesses live	<input type="checkbox"/>
Number and seriousness of the threats received	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personality of the witness (Is the witness cooperative or aggressive?)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Risk of compromising security	<input type="checkbox"/>
A witness' ability to abide by the security instructions	<input type="checkbox"/>
An analysis of the information gathered	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.5.2.2 DETERMINING THREAT LEVELS

Upon conducting threat assessment, you grade the levels of threat from:
(As illustrated in table on the next page)

0{	• Low threat, which is often perceived
Priority{	• Possible danger
Top Priority{	• Real Danger

Note that there is a possibility that a perceived threat may later materialize.

WITNESS THREAT ASSESSMENT

ASSESSMENT LEVEL	DESCRIPTION	ACTION TO BE TAKEN	INSTITUTION TO ACT
Low Threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is often perceived. • No real threats have been received or may be evident. • Witness is not known to the accused • Low profile crime. • Accused person has no history of violence. • Accused person does not have access to weapons. • Accused person is not associated with violent people. 	<p>Neighbourhood intervention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Witness to be aware of his environment and movements • Relatives to watch over him/ her • Report to Local Council-Defence Secretary and LC I Chairman 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Witness • Relatives of witnesses and elders in the community. • LC1 Chairman • Defence Secretary • MoS • GISO & DISO • ODPP
Possible Danger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Witness has been threatened. • Witness is known to the accused. • High profile crime with a lot at stake. • Accused person has no history of violence. • Accused person does not have the capability to carry out the threat. • Accused person is not associated to groups that are capable of carrying out the threats. 	<p>Prosecutor to apply to Court for protective measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of a pseudonym. • Request for order to testify from behind a screen with witness's identity kept secret from the accused and their lawyers. • Distort witness's voice; let there be a 15 second time delay in relaying this witness's evidence so that he/she could be stopped if he/she by mistake said anything to give his/her identity away. <p>Apply extra judicial protective measures including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request for assistance/local measures; • Temporary relocation; • Formal police protection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ODPP • Court • MoS • Police (DISO & RISO)
Real Danger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Witness has actually been threatened. • Witness is known to the accused. • Witness or his/her associates have been previously attacked. • There has been an attempted attack. • Witness or his /her associates property has been damaged. • Accused person is probably armed or is a member of an armed group. • Accused person has a history of violence. • High profile case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs exceptional protective measures. • Admit into Witness Protection "Arrangement". • Relocate witness internally before, or externally after, testimony. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ODPP WP&VED • Ministry of Security/ Security Agencies: • Police • Interpol • UPDF • ISO • ESO • MoF • MoJ&CA

3.5.3 ADMISSION CRITERIA OF VICTIMS AND WITNESSES TO THE ODPP WITNESS PROTECTION ARRANGEMENT

The severity of the threat to the witness and the seriousness of the crime for which witnesses will testify are among the main elements to be considered in the determination of admission to the ODPP Witness Protection Arrangement. Other criteria depend mostly on the witnesses and include:

- a) The importance of the testimony in a significant case;
- b) The witnesses' willingness to cooperate;
- c) The suitability of the witness to be included in the arrangement in terms of psychological, mental and medical conditions;
- d) The cost involved in the anticipated protection. After the above criteria is met, the prosecutor based in the upcountry station does the following:-
 - i) Identifies the witness to be protected;
 - ii) Forwards the request for protection to the Regional Officer;
 - iii) The Regional Officer will then forward the request to the Witness Protection and Victim Empowerment Department for consideration.
 - iv) In case the request for protection emanates from the ODPP headquarters, the prosecutor makes the request directly to the ODPP Witness Protection and Victim Empowerment Department for consideration. The above criteria may also be used by non - ODPP Prosecutors.

3.5.4 WHO DETERMINES WHEN A WITNESS SHOULD BE PROTECTED

- a) Any prosecutor can determine whether a witness should be protected.
- b) The ODPP Witness Protection and Victim Empowerment Department, in liaison with Regional Officers shall determine whether a witness should be protected under ODPP Witness Protection Arrangement.

3.6 TYPES OF PROTECTIVE MEASURES

The protection of witnesses, victims and other concerned persons entails a full range of physical protection, psychosocial support to witnesses and victims in an enabling environment that can be ranged as procedural and non-procedural protective measures. Non-procedural or operational measures are taken or recommended at an administrative level by investigators or Witness Protection and Victim Empowerment Department when witness's perceived risk or assessed level of real risk relating to an identified source of threat becomes evident. The best approach is to envisage operational measures early during the investigation phase, continue throughout the judicial proceedings and even after, when they are necessary.

PROCEDURAL MEASURES

They are aimed at shielding the identity of victims or witnesses who are testifying from the public or limiting disclosure to the other party in proceedings. Such measures are usually ordered by the court upon an application by the parties or the victim/witness unit. They can also be ordered *proprio motu*. It is important to safeguard the accused's rights, which requires a reasoned application, the opportunity for accused person to respond and an assessment of the application.

- a) Hearings in camera and closed hearings;
- b) Audio-video recording of statements;
- c) Video-conferencing;
- d) Relocation of trial venue;
- e) Legal representation of victim-witnesses;
- f) Allowing proper protection of witness during examination;
- g) Temporary exclusion of the accused during court proceedings;
- h) Limitations on media during court proceedings;
- i) Protection of the identity of the victim-witness;
- j) Excluding public from live testimony;
- k) Use of pseudonyms and face and voice distortion.

NON-PROCEDURAL ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

The best approach is to envision operational measures early during the investigation phase, continue throughout the judicial proceedings and even after, when they are necessary.

- a) Measures to reassure witnesses and victims;
- b) Assistance and support to victims and witnesses;
- c) Alternative venues of meeting or procedures of contacting the witness;
- d) Preventive measures to protect witnesses and victims within their community;
- e) Use of community leaders for surveillance and dissuasion of group violence against potential witnesses;
- f) Use of technology devices where applicable;
- g) Building fences in village to protect the main residence of the witness;
- h) Physical protection, surveillance, witnesses and victims relocation or change of physical identity;
- i) Security measures to protect the physical integrity;
- j) Crime prevention;
- k) Protection of the mental integrity against re-victimization;
- l) Psychological care and psychosocial support;
- m) Medical assistance;
- n) Escort and close protection of a witness. This requires qualified and competent officers who possess skills to do so;
- o) Safekeeping of witnesses' electronic and hard copies data and other physical data storage in safe places to counter physical data destruction contingencies in case of fire, attacks, risk of rain, accidents, among others;
- p) Use of techniques to ensure the anonymity of sensitive data;
- q) Traceability of information from the system throughout the process;
- r) Backup server and data archiving.

SPECIAL MEASURES

The prosecutor requests the court to facilitate the testimony of vulnerable witnesses and victims to help them testify by creating an emotionally safe environment free of intimidation.

- a) Testifying from a room outside the courtroom via a TV link;
- b) Removal of wigs and gowns by judges and lawyers to create a more friendly atmosphere for the victim;
- c) Use of electronic device for communication such as a computer to reduce witness exposure when giving evidence;
- d) Allowing support persons to be present in the courtroom during the testimony and controlling the manner in which questions are asked to make the witnesses feel at ease.

3.7 DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION CONCERNING A PROTECTED PERSON

Administrative actions shall be taken or recommended by the ODPP Witness Protection & Victims Empowerment Department (WP&VED) against any person, institution or entity which directly or indirectly discloses or reveals any information about the security, location or the identity of a protected person who has participated in the criminal justice system.

3.8 ASSESSMENT OF VICTIMS AND WITNESSES' NEEDS

Victims and witnesses have a complex set of needs considering the level of risk, fear, trauma and personal issues. Usually, witness protection goes hand in hand with meeting witnesses' needs. However, prosecution cannot afford to meet all the needs.

3.8.1 HOW TO ASSESS VICTIMS AND WITNESSES' NEEDS

The Prosecutor shall:

- a) Listen to witnesses and victims to ascertain their fears;
- b) Consider the victims and witnesses' personal interests and ensure that their needs (administrative, medical, physical, psychosocial) are met;
- c) Take into account the views and concerns of victims;
- d) Establish whether the victims and witnesses are informed of their rights;
- e) Assess witnesses' needs in order to ensure that they are put in a conducive environment;
- f) Balance the rights of witnesses and the legal system demands;
- g) Consider security issues;
- h) Consider victims and witnesses with special needs (child victims, women, persons with disability and elderly persons).



4.0 ROLE OF PROSECUTORS AT THE DIFFERENT STAGES OF TRIAL

4.1 THE PRE-TRIAL STAGE

During the pre-trial phase, the Prosecutor must carry out the following roles with due diligence:-

ORGANIZE A MEETING WITH THE VICTIMS AND WITNESSES

- a) Contact victims and witnesses ahead of time to meet to review testimony and statements;
- b) Extract information from victims and witnesses to avoid exposure of their identity;
- c) Consult individually and separately with victims and witnesses before giving their testimony in court;
- d) Where applicable, engage the services of an interpreter to facilitate effective communication between him/ her and the victims and witnesses;

CONDUCT VICTIMS AND WITNESSES PREPARATION

- a) Refresh witness' memory regarding their testimony;
- b) Ensure that witness statements are read to witnesses to confirm the veracity of the testimony;
- c) Avoid coaching victims and witnesses.

COURT ORIENTATION TO VICTIMS AND WITNESSES

- a) Carry out a familiarization exercise with victims and witnesses whose appearances will be required in court to acquaint themselves with court procedures, processes and formalities;
- b) Brief victims and witnesses on the different actors and their distinct dressing in court;
- c) Inform victims and witnesses on the need to tell the truth and explain to them the consequences of a false testimony.
- d) Make witnesses understand that it is not the volume of the testimony but the quality of evidence that is important;
- e) Empower witnesses by informing them that the Court is looking forward to hearing what they witnessed and that their contribution to justice is important and appreciated.

SELECTION OF VICTIMS AND WITNESSES

1. The prosecutor should carry out needs' assessment of victims and witnesses to enable him/her to know the type of victims and witnesses involved in a particular case in order to arrange for special services and know the type of protection measures that will be the most applicable to them in order for them to participate freely in the case. In determining the selection of witnesses, the following factors are to be considered;-
 - a) Nature of crimes involved;
 - b) Age of the witness;
 - c) Gender of the witness;
 - d) Cultural background;
 - e) Status as insider or accomplice or co-author, etc.;
 - f) Capability of the witness to withstand cross-examination by obtaining an assessment from a psychologist.
2. The prosecutor should also carry out an evaluation of the environment of operation to identify possible threats to victims and witnesses taking into account:
 - a) The area where they reside;
 - b) The security situation prevailing in the area and its vicinity;
 - c) The possible authors of threats or possible sympathisers of known authors;
 - d) How the residences are built (shared compounds, open residence or residence with fences) in order to determine if measures such as confidentiality can be sustained, to determine how and where a potential witness can be contacted or can interact with investigators without exposing them too much to additional security risks.

4.2 THE TRIAL STAGE

One of the critical periods for witnesses and victims under protection is during the court hearing. The crucial thing at this stage is to watch out for fair trial by ensuring that courts apply principles of natural justice, to ensure that justice is not delayed and that adequate compensation is awarded to victims and witnesses of wrongs.

4.2.1 DUTIES OF THE PROSECUTOR DURING TRIAL STAGE

Witnesses and victims of crime must be kept informed of the progress of the case. Therefore, as a best practice, the Prosecutor should practice the following:

- a) Brief victims and witnesses on court activities, on witness' code of conduct, their rights and entitlements, their obligations, their scheduled availability: time and date, on a travel date and possible accommodation (if applicable);
- b) Make victims and witnesses aware of some security concerns and the need to adhere to security details;
- c) As soon as a trial date is set, the prosecutor should inform a witness he/she intends to call in advance so that his movement or other evidence in lieu of testimony can be adequately planned;
- d) Establish an on-call system to keep the witnesses informed about any changes and reduce inconveniences caused by changing the court's schedule;
- e) Manage the number of witnesses present at the court premises to reduce their visibility;
- f) Be ready to make quick and timely response to threatened victims and witnesses;
- g) Put in place full time emergency contact for victims and witnesses and direct physical protection to witnesses and their families as necessary;
- h) File a motion for delayed disclosure of the documents pertaining to the witness's identity to the other party until such a witness is fully protected ;
- i) Maintain the security of the witnesses and store information about them as well as physical materials obtained in the course of investigations until they are formally tendered into evidence;
- j) Recommend protective measures for victims and witnesses;
- k) Take reasonable steps, if confidential information is provided to the prosecutor by a person or entity, to obtain the consent of the provider to disclose that material, or the fact of its existence, to the accused;
- l) Apply to court in camera to be relieved from an obligation to disclose information in the prosecutor's possession if its disclosure may prejudice ongoing investigations, or for any other reason such as being contrary to the public interest or would affect the security interests of any State. Provided that when making such application, the prosecutor shall provide the court with confidential information;
- m) Ensure that there is a provision for separate rooms for victims and witnesses who are in need of protection from the witnesses of the accused persons;
- m) Identify victims and witnesses who are in need of psychosocial services and refer them to appropriate institutions. **(See Annexure 4).**

4.3 INTERMEDIARY PROTECTION DURING THE TRIAL STAGE BUT UPON ADJOURNMENT

Witnesses require special support and assistance when a case is adjourned. This includes:

- a) Counseling;
- b) Psychological support;
- c) Medical care;
- d) Offering temporary residence in a safe house.

4.4 POST TRIAL PROTECTION

- a) Relocation of witnesses. It involves the removal of witnesses, possibly together with their families, from the place where they live to a place where they are not easily recognized. Depending on the seriousness of the risk involved, relocation may be on a long-term basis or of a temporary nature, for example during criminal proceedings;
- b) Change of identity;
- c) Financial support;
- d) Medical care services;
- e) Psychosocial support services
- f) Police escorts.

4.5 REMOVAL, VARIATION AND TERMINATION OF PROTECTION MEASURES

There is no set period during which a witness needs to remain protected. The duration depends on a number of variables including the degree of risk to the protected person and the conditions of the protection order, if any. The court order does not expire and protection is duly continued after trial until it is varied or lifted by court when the witness feels that he/she no longer needs protection. Protection will be terminated for any of

the following reasons:-

- a) Security is compromised by the actions of the witness or his or her inability to honour obligations;
- b) The witness violates the rules laid down in the memorandum of understanding if relocated or if there was material misrepresentation;
- c) The witness refuses to give evidence in court; and
- d) The seriousness of the threat against the witness's life has lessened.

Protection measures may be reduced or increased as a result of a regular re-assessment of risk and threat. The protection will cease as soon as the danger no longer exists.

5.0 REPORTING, ACCOUNTABILITY, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS

5.1 REPORTING AND ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM

- a) The prosecutors will be required to submit monthly reports to the ODPP WP&VED detailing the progress of the cases that they have handled concerning witness protection. These reports will assist the ODPP WP&VED to develop short and long term strategies to address support and improve the protection and assistance provided to protected victims and witnesses.
- b) The ODPP WP&VED is under an obligation to assess its needs, propose its budgets and decide how to use transparently allocated funds to meet its goals with celerity and in a quality manner.

5.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISM

Monitoring and evaluation functions shall be undertaken at all levels to enhance the relevance, accountability, effectiveness and the impact caused by the Guidelines. This will require the ODPP WP&VED to develop and establish monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, which include the following:

- a) Developing a number of monitoring indicators of the cases handled by the prosecutors on witness protection in every station to enforce the implementation of the Guidelines in order to achieve the intended objective ;
- b) Establishing internal evaluation structures to assess the effectiveness and impact of the Guidelines;
- c) Preparing and disseminating the reports;
- d) Reviewing the Guidelines as the case may be.



ANNEX 1: LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

POLICIES

- a) National Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children’s Policy (2004);
- b) The National Gender Policy (2007);
- c) National Gender Based Violence Policy (2016).

NATIONAL LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS

- a) The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995 (Chapter 4);
- b) The Children Act, Cap 59 as amended (Sections 16, 34 and 102);
- c) The Evidence Act, Cap 6 (Sections 117-118, 130-131);
- d) The Local Council Courts Act, 2006 (Section 42);
- e) The Magistrates Courts Act, Cap 16 (Section 96, 101);
- f) The PCA as amended, Cap 120 as amended (Section 107);
- g) The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2010 (Section 14);
- h) The Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act No. 7/2009 (Sections 11-14);
- i) The T.I.A, Cap 23 (Sections 33-36);
- j) The Judicial Service Act No. 2 of 1997 (Section 20-21);
- k) The Inspectorate of Government Act, 2002 (Section 34);
- l) The Anti-Corruption Act, 2009 (Section 44);
- m) The Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2010 (Sections 9-16);
- n) The ICC Act, 2010 (Sections 16, 20, 23);
- o) The Domestic Violence Act, 2010 (Sections 10).
- p) The Prevention of Torture Act.

RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS (LAWS ON WITNESS PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE)

- a) UNCATO (Art 24-26) and its Protocols call upon State Parties to introduce appropriate measures to prevent witness intimidation, coercion, corruption or bodily injury and to strengthen international cooperation in this regard;
- b) UNCAT (Art 13)
- c) The CEDAW (Art 6)
- d) The CED (Art 12)
- e) The CRC(1990 (Art 40);
- f) The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; which make reference to States’ obligations to adopt specific measures to protect witnesses and victims. (Art 10);
- g) The ICCPR (Arts 2, 10 13 and 17);
- h) Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;
- i) The Rome Statute (Art 68;Art 54 (3)(f);
- j) The ICC Rules of Procedure and Evidence (rules 16, 50 and 86);
- k) The ICTY Statute (Art 22)
- l) The ICTR Statute (Art 22)
- m) The SCSL Statute (Art 16) and SCSL Rules of Procedure and Evidence (Rule 34)
- n) The ECCC International Rule Statute(Rule 33)



A Crime Free Society”

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS

THE PROSECUTOR v. (Name of Accused)

Case No. -----

Before: _____ *(Insert Name of Judge or Judges)*

Registrar: _____ *(Insert Name of Registrar of The
Division)*

Date filed: _____ *(Fill Date)*

(Insert Level of Confidentiality) **PUBLIC/CONFIDENTIAL**

TITLE OF MOTION

MOTION FOR IMMEDIATE PROTECTIVE MEASURES FOR WITNESSES

AND

FOR NON-PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

Prosecutors

1. (Insert Name)
2. (Insert Name)
3. (Insert Name)

Defence Counsel

1. (Insert Name)
2. (Insert Name)
3. (Insert Name)

I. INTRODUCTION (GIVE SOME LEGAL BACKGROUND)

1. Pursuant to the Constitution Art. _____ (*Insert relevant Article on Fair Trial*) and in consonance with Section _____ (*Insert Relevant Section*) of the Trial On Indictments Act (TIA), the Prosecution requests for immediate measures to protect the identity of the witnesses, *Pseudonym 1* and *Pseudonym 2*, and to protect the confidentiality of all non-public materials related to these Witnesses to be disclosed to the Defence.
2. This motion relates to witnesses who are not currently covered by any existing measures and who have not waived their right to protection in these proceedings.
3. The prosecution will seek leave to add, *inter alia*, these witnesses to its witness list filed on _____ (*insert date*) and also permission to disclose the statements of its proposed additional witnesses to the Defence.

II. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

(State the process of seeking the protective measures briefly reflecting dates and any application made in the past, if available). You may put footnotes.

III. APPLICATION

(State what the Motion is seeking)

IV. VARIATION OF PROTECTIVE MEASURES

State the Law on this aspect

V. CONCLUSION (THE REQUEST TO BE MADE IN THE MOTION)

Filed on behalf of the prosecution this _____ day of _____ 2018 at _____, Uganda.

Provisionally assigned pseudonyms to the witnesses.

Name of prosecutor
and
designation of prosecutor
Date of signature

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
TEMPORARY PLACEMENT: WITNESS PROTECTION ARRANGEMENT**

(Witness and official to initial next to every point and bottom of every page)

- A. I confirm that I have been placed under temporary protection to enable the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions' Witness Protection and Victim Empowerment Department to execute measures of Witness Protection.
- B. I further understand that such temporary protection is subject to the following conditions and will be terminated should I fail to comply with them:
- (1) I am obliged to make a full disclosure of my knowledge of the facts surrounding the case in which it is sought to place me as a witness to both the members of the Police which is investigating the case as well as members of the prosecution team and the Witness Protection and Victim Empowerment Department, as may be required.
 - (2) I am obliged to co-operate with the investigation unit in the investigation of the case in which it is sought to place me as a witness.
 - (3) I am obliged to subject myself to a security check which may include—
 - (i) having my fingerprints/photograph taken;
 - (ii) subjecting myself to a polygraph test and/or other psychological or medical examination; and
 - (iii) making a full disclosure of any previous investigations and/or cases which are relevant to my application for protection in this case including whether I have ever previously been placed on a Witness Protection Arrangement.
 - (4) I am obliged to make a full disclosure of my financial circumstances including all sources of income, liabilities, and assets as well as those of any related person where their particulars are within my knowledge. I confirm that I have been informed that such information will be relied upon to determine whether I or any related person qualifies for an allowance. I am furthermore required to waive my right to confidentiality under the Income Tax Act, and to authorize the Department or its Delegate to obtain information held by the Uganda Revenue Authority in order to verify the stated income. I am aware that the wilful disclosure of any false or misleading information is a criminal offence and any allowances fraudulently acquired will be recovered from me.
 - (5) I am obliged to surrender any items, which in the opinion of the protection officers are not necessary to be in my possession while I have been placed in temporary protection. Should I fail to surrender the items and they are either stolen, damaged or destroyed, the Government shall not be responsible for any such loss or damage.
 - (6) I am not permitted to be in possession of any dangerous weapons, illegal substances and any items, which have been unlawfully obtained.

- (7) I am obliged to submit myself and my property to a search if requested by a witness protection officer and any member who is responsible for my safety.
- (8) I may not abuse alcohol or narcotic substances or indulge in violent or disorderly or other anti-social behavior while under temporary protection or harass any other person who may also be at the place of safety.
- (9) I may not commit any offences while under protection.
- (10) I may not at any stage reveal to any other person the location of the safe house where I may be lodged, the identities or other particulars of any protected person or my handlers or their vehicles or any other information which could endanger the security of the Witness Protection Arrangement. I confirm that it has been explained to me that I render myself liable for a criminal offence should I make such a disclosure and I will be liable for the costs incurred should it be necessary to close down the place of safety.
- (11) I may not bring any persons to the place of safety.
- (12) I may not communicate with persons specified by either the investigating officer of my case or the members of the prosecution team or the Witness Protection and Victim Empowerment Department.
- (13) I may not damage the place of safety or any property in or at such place of safety. I confirm that it has been explained to me that I will be liable for any such damage, which I have wilfully or negligently caused.
- (14) I may not indulge in any conduct which may endanger the security or other aspects of the operation of the Witness Protection Arrangement or which may endanger my life, or that of any other person.
- (15) I am obliged to comply with any orders given to me by anyone responsible for my safety, which orders are necessary for efficient security or which may contribute to the safety of the members of the prosecution team or the Witness Protection and Victim Empowerment Department, a protected person or any other person in the place of safety concerned. I confirm that it has been explained to me that I render myself liable for a criminal offence should I disobey any such orders.
- (16) I am obliged to disclose full particulars concerning any civil proceedings, which are or may be instituted by or against me or in which I am otherwise involved.

C. I confirm that over and above the above-mentioned conditions, the following has been explained to me and I understand that—

- (i) My placement in temporary protection does not absolve me from my existing debts and any further debts, which I may incur.
- (ii) My temporary protection does not absolve me from any legal obligations incurred by myself including any obligations regarding the custody and maintenance of children and taxation obligations.
- (1) Should I be placed under protection and given an allowance, such allowance will be provided at the discretion of the Witness Protection and Victim Empowerment Department and that the following will be taken into account—
 - (a) The amount of income earned at the time of the admission to the arrangement.
 - (b) No income acquired from unlawful means will be considered.
 - (c) No income not declared for tax purposes will be taken into account.
 - (d) Living expenses that I or the related persons had prior to being placed under temporary protection

which will no longer be incurred will be deducted from the determination of my income.

- (e) Benefits provided by the Witness Protection Arrangement, including payments made to other related persons would be deducted from the determination of my income.
- (2) Should I require medical counseling or treatment, this will be provided for by medical practitioners or institutions approved by the Department or its delegate.
- (3) The Witness Protection Arrangement may not place me in a better financial position than prior to my admission to the arrangement.
- (4) No promises made to me by any member of the investigation unit are binding on the ODPP
- (5) I hereby declare that I am aware of the fact that I may not at any stage, during or after I have left Witness Protection, reveal any of the following information to any person—
 - (a) the address or location of a safe house;
 - (b) the identity or particulars of any protected or formerly protected person;
 - (c) the identity or particulars of any official or person employed by the Witness Protection and Victim Empowerment Department or their vehicles; or
 - (d) any other information that may hamper the Witness Protection and Victim Empowerment Department's security.
- (6) I hereby acknowledge that it has been explained to me and that I understand that if I disobey any of the conditions as explained above, I might render myself in breach of a condition and that I may be held responsible for any expenses incurred as a result of such an action or utterance.

Dated at..... this day of20

.....
Signature of Witness

I holding the position of
..... in the Witness Protection and Victim Empowerment Department confirm that I have explained each and every condition set out in B above subject to which the witness has been placed under temporary protection as well as the information set out in C above to the witness who has indicated that he/she understands and has initial led against each provision and affixed his/her signature at the designated place on this document. I further confirm that the provisions of this document were properly translated into
.. by for the benefit of the witness.

.....
Signature

.....
Designation

Dated at on day of20

ANNEX 4: PSYCHOSOCIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS

PSYCHIATRISTS SPECIALISING IN PYSCHO-SOCIAL SUPPORT

<p>1. Dr Stephen F. Myler Ph.D (Psych) International Counselling Tel: 0778 205 948 Email: k.shangha@live.co.uk Website: http://drmyler.wix.com/international Location: Kampala near Kampala Railway</p>	<p>2. Dr Mwesiga Andrew (Clinical Psychiatrist) Makerere University School of Health Sciences. Tel: +256 772 418844 Email: sseگانemusisi@chs.mak.ac.ug / sseگانemusisi@yahoo.com ASPARE found at KatusoBuziga Next to Tendo Medical House</p>
<p>3. Elizabeth Kibuuka Musoke (Inspired Clinical Psychologist) Tel: 0759300302 Email: ekmusoke@hotmail.com</p>	<p>4. Juliana Nyombi (Clinical physiologist) Tel: +256 788 826559 / +256 758 678389 Email: kjnyombi@yahoo.co.uk</p>
<p>5. Psychological Services International Plot 19 Bukoto Street – Kamwokya Tel: 0772205494/ 0775881677 Email: info@psikampala.com</p>	<p>6. Nakanyike Caroline (Clinical physiologist) Tel: 0782 955447 / 0701 050466 Email: nakanyikecarolina@gmail.com</p>
<p>7. Dr Anna van Brakel (Counselling & Coaching) Tel: 0794703657 Email: annamlvanbraken@gmail.com</p>	<p>8. Mira Jamnadas Kotecho Kamwokya, Kampala Tel: 0753034765 Email: mira.kotecha0@gmail.com</p>

ORGANISATIONS OFFERING PYSCHO - SOCIAL SUPPORT

<p>1. World Vision Uganda Plot 15B, Nakasero Road P.O Box 5319 Kampala-Uganda Tel: 0417114200</p>	<p>2. Refugee Law Project (RLP), Gulu Area office Plot 9, Perryman Gardens, Old Kampala, Opposite Old Kampala PrimarySchool Tel:041 4343556</p>
<p>3. Gulu Women Empowerment Project - Globalisation (GWED_G) Tel: +256 772644729</p>	<p>4. FIDA (U) Plot 100 Lutaya Drive - Bukoto Tel: 0414530848</p>

**ORGANISATIONS OFFERING
PYSCHO - SOCIAL SUPPORT**

<p>5. African Center for Treatment of Torture Victims (ACTV) Address: P.O.Box 6108 Owen Rd, Kampala, Uganda Phone: +256 312 263 918/620 Email: actv@actvuganda.org</p>	<p>6. Makerere University School of Health Sciences. Tel: 0772 418844 Email: sseگانemusisi@chs.mak.ac.ug / sseگانemusisi@yahoo.com ASPARE found at KatusoBuziga Next to Tendo Medical House</p>
<p>7. CARITAS Counseling and Training Center, Archdiocese of Gulu P.O. Box 389 Gulu, Uganda Tel. +256(0)47132370/47132736 Mobile: +256(0)772309607 Email: webadmin@caritasgulu.org</p>	<p>8. Justice and Reconciliation Project (JRP) P.O. Box 1216 Gulu, Uganda Tel: +256 (0) 471 433 008</p>
<p>9. Post War Development Initiative (PWODI- U) Tel: +2567 888 831 038/704 741 150 Email: adongakulu@gmail.com</p>	<p>10. Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Domestic and Sexual Violence (RECESVID) Location: Bombo Road, opposite YMCA, Silva arcade, Basement floor, room B8 Tel: +256 31 2 108 608/+256 704 335 445</p>
<p>11. Healing Talk Counselling Services Tel: +256 772 414 639 Email: annette@c3kazo.org Contact Person: Annette Kirabira</p>	<p>12. Naguru Teenage Center Location: Kiswa, along old port bell road opposite shell Bugolobi Tel: +256 414 288 304/ +256 782 573 616</p>
<p>13. Communication for Development Uganda (CDFU) Location: Kira road Opp KCCA Flats before Demark building Tel: +256 800 200 600</p>	<p>14. Acid Survivors foundation Uganda Location: Namuwongo, Bukasa Road at Friends Medical Center Building Tel: +256 774 157 903/ +256 414 581 088</p>
<p>15. The MIFUMI Project Location: Ntinda , Martyrs drive Next to Ntinda Doctors family clinic Tel: +256 800 200 250</p>	

