



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA



MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

# NATIONAL COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMME ANNUAL REPORT



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**FINANCIAL YEAR 2008/2009**

*NCSP Annual Report, 2008/09*

# NATIONAL COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM CONTACTS

## **Vision**

Humane Treatment and Community-based rehabilitation of petty offenders

## **Mission**

To ensure the promotion of Community Service as an alternative non-custodial sentence in Uganda.

<b>National Community Service Program</b> <b>Headquarters</b> Plot Jinja Road P. O. Box 7191, Kampala, Uganda Tel: 0414 258402/0414 236467 Fax: 0414 341643/0414 342 378	
<b>Eastern Regional Office</b> Mbale High Court Republic Road P. O. Box 7191, Kampala Tel. +256 454 431 355	<b>Central Regional Office</b> Plot Jinja Road P.O. Box 7191, Kampala Tel. +256 414 232 253
<b>Western Region</b> Mbarara High Court Building P. O. Box 7191, Kampala Tel. +256 485 420 151	<b>Northern Regional Office</b> Gulu High Court P. O. Box 7191, Kampala Tel +256 471 432 264

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## **List of Acronyms**

AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
CDOs	Community Development Officers
CS	Community Service
CSO	Community Service Order/Officer
CSP	Community Service Program
Danida	Danish Development Agency
DCSC	District Community Service Committee
EU	European Union
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
PLWHAs	People Living with HIV&AIDS
PSWO	Probation and Social Welfare Officer
PWDs	People with Disabilities
PSR	Pre-sentence Report
LCs	Local Councils
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MoUs	Memoranda of Understanding
NEEMA	National Environment Authority
NCSC	National Community Service Committee
NCSP	National Community Service Program
RCSO	Regional Community Service Officers
UNAFRI	United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

## FOREWORD



**The Rt. Hon. 3<sup>rd</sup> Deputy  
Prime Minister,  
Minister of Internal Affairs**

*Community Service is a component of the wide range of law reforms ushered in by the NRM government to address case backlog, inhumane treatment of offenders and prison congestion which characterized previous political regimes.*

*The legislative reforms incorporated Article 127 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995, stipulates that people should participate in Administration of justice, hence the enactment of the Community Service Act, 2000. It is therefore in line with the Constitution*

*that the goal of Community Service is to increasingly involve the public in the treatment and Rehabilitation of offenders within their communities.*

*It should be noted that most pre-colonial African states had a mechanism where the community played a big role in convicting and deciding the suitable type of punishment for offenders (Community Service). The Government of Uganda is therefore incorporating the traditional justice system aimed at restoring harmony with in the community through a conflict resolution mechanism valued by the offenders, the victim and community at large.*

*It is now nine years since Community Service implementation started in Uganda and has made important and sustained contributions at institutional and National level. At the Institutional level, the free labour of offenders translates into savings, family cohesion and humane treatment of offenders. At the National level, the Government has improved the Human Rights and Good Governance record, and made monetary savings on the diverted Community Service convicts. These contributions at the National and Institutional levels translate into poverty alleviation meeting a fundamental objective in the draft National Development Plan.*

*The tremendous achievements registered under Community Service need to be consolidated by closing the gaps in Community Service awareness, institutional and*

*legislative frameworks coupled with bolstering the monitoring and evaluation component; and this calls for strong political will and community support.*

*We are grateful to the various stakeholders in the JLOS and development partners among which are; EU, Danida, GTZ, UNAFRI and the Irish Government who have supported and funded the Community Service Programme since inception. Today I share in the pride, we as Ministry Of Internal Affairs and the NRM Government at large take in these achievements.*

***FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY***

## PREFACE



*The Chairperson NCSC,  
Hon Lady Justice Mary M. Maitum*

*Community Service Programme as an alternative to imprisonment was introduced to mitigate deplorable prison conditions. The Community Service Act that established Community Service in Uganda was enacted in February 2000 and the Community Service Regulations contained in the statutory instrument No. 55 of 2001 was issued in October 2001 to operationalise the Act. Being a new concept, the programme was first piloted in*

*four (4) magisterial areas that included; Masaka, Masindi, Mukono and Mpigi to see how best it would work before being rolled out nationwide. The success of the pilot phase engendered the roll out in 2004; characterized by intensive capacity building, advocacy and publicity activities for stakeholders.*

*The main tenets of Community Service Programme are decongestion of prisons, reparation, payback, rehabilitation and reduction of recidivism. Community Service has proved to be a viable penal sanction despite the challenges facing the programme implementation and there is ample evidence that communities have appreciated the values of Community Service. It has proved to be a coherent penal instrument, immediate, visible, flexible and relevant.*

*We earnestly express our gratitude to all stakeholders for the support accorded to Community Service Programme during this Financial Year 2008/09. Last but not least, we thank the government of Uganda, Ministry of Internal Affairs and the staff that have facilitated and worked relentlessly towards these achievements.*

*We now have a plan for the Financial Year 2009/10. I call upon all staff, partners and all stakeholders to embrace this new plan.*

## ***EXECUTIVE SUMMARY***

This report highlights the key National Community Service Program activities for the Financial Year 2008/09, in the fulfillment of its constitutional mandate to ensure the humane treatment and rehabilitation of petty offenders. The Key Result Areas have been; Issuance and management of Community Service Orders, Improving Capacity for all stakeholders, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation of the program, and enhancement of cross-cutting issues HIV/AIDs, Gender, Poverty and the Environment-within the program.

During the Financial Year there was a 41% increase above the target on issuance and management of Community Service Orders as well as improved capacity building for stakeholders and monitoring of the program.

The improved performance in the financial year 2008/09 is attributed to team spirit among staff, good will from the key stakeholders and development partners namely JLOS and EU, intensified supervision and monitoring, and new innovations among which are identification and follow up of eligible offenders, “mini-sessions” and establishment of viable CS projects.

However, there were challenges in the limited flow of funds, understaffing, and failure by districts to incorporate Community Service in their work plans and police reluctance to provide pre-sentence information in Police Form 103.

Efforts are being made in the financial year 2009/10 to further increase issuance and management of Community Service Orders, improve the monitoring and evaluation component, and rehabilitation of offenders which will translate into reduced recidivism.

It is envisaged that these actions will lead to stronger systems strengthening and mobilising all actors to play their roles to achieve the program objectives.



## CHAPTER ONE BACKGROUND

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report reflects on the background of Community Service Programme, Target areas, activities conducted, achievements, challenges of the Financial Year 2008/2009, and recommendations being made for the Financial Year 2009/10.

The Community Service Act, 2000 mandates the National Community Service Committee (NCSC) to oversee the implementation of the Community Service Programme in the country. The NCSC members in the Financial Year 2008/09 were:

<b>S/N</b>	<b>NAMES</b>	<b>TITLE</b>
1.	Rtd Lady Justice I.D.E. Mary Maitum	Chairperson
2.	Prof. Joseph Kakooza	Chairperson Law Reform Commission
3.	Mr. J.W Kururagire	Commissioner of Prisons Inspectorate
4.	Mr. Vincent Okwanga	Directorate of Public Prosecutions
5.	Ms. Irene Kisule	Rep. Public
6.	Ms. Rose Wamimbi	Rep. of NGOs
7.	Mr. Asan Kasingye	Uganda Police Force
8.	Mr. Willie Otim	MOGLSD
9.	Mr. Patrick Mutabwire	MOLG
10.	Mr. Kintu Paul	Secretary/Commissioner NCSP

## **1.2 Performance Targets for F/Y 2008/09**

In the financial year under review the program targeted to scale up the issuance of Community Service Orders, build Capacity of Local Council courts, and track the performance and progress of courts on CS. Specifically the program set out to;

- Consolidate Community Service in 14 Districts of Northern Uganda
- Train Local Council courts on Community Service
- Increase public awareness on the program
- Supervise and Monitor 4,500 Community Service Orders

## **1.3 Key Notables**

The key notables observed in the F/Y 2008/09 were;

- Community Service Orders had increased from 4,500 in the F/Y 2007/2008 to 6,350 in the F/Y 2008/09.
- Due to limited funding, no training for Local Council Courts on Community Service was conducted.
- There was increased awareness about the Community Service program as a response from key stakeholders showed that increased distribution of posters and brochures in most languages –Luo, Luganda, English and Runyankore- coupled with Radio programs countrywide had had a positive impact.
- The program supervised and monitored 6,350 Community Service Orders

#### **1.4 Plans for the Financial Year 2009/10**

Based on the challenges to the implementation of Community Service and the review of the program's strategic interventions, several priorities with the respective result areas and activities have been identified as follows;

- Targeting the issuance and management of 7000 Community Service Orders
- Improved program management
- Increased supervision and monitoring
- Rehabilitation of Offenders
- Reduced rates of recidivism
- Filling vacant positions within the National Community Service Program

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **IMPLEMENTING COMMUNITY SERVICE IN 2008/09**

#### **2.0 PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE**

The Community Service Program developed the 2008/09 integrated work plan (EU, JLOS, and MTEF) which was implemented over the Financial Year. The synopses of progress on implementation are presented under the following key result areas;

- Issuance and management of Community Service Orders
- Improving Capacity for all stakeholders
- Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation of the program
- Enhancement of cross-cutting issues
- Finance and Administration

#### **2.1 Issuance and management of Community Service Orders**

The Community Service Program rotates around issuance and management of Community Service Orders. CSOs are punishments given to petty offenders by a competent court providing for the offender to perform free work in the community where he/she resides. The CS database shows an increment of the CSOs issued from 4,500 in F/Y 2007/08 to 6,350 in the F/Y 2008/09. This increment is attributed to a number of activities that were carried out, namely;

- i. Identification and follow up of eligible offenders to clear case backlog
- ii. Conducting “mini- Community Service court sessions”
- iii. Identification and establishment of viable Community Service Projects at the local level
- iv. Initiating the Community Service legislative reform process-definition of minor offence, Community Service for juvenile offenders among others

## 2.2 Improving Capacity for all stakeholders

The Community Service Program is responsible for supporting all stakeholders at local and national levels with timely and strategic information to inform performance of their roles. This is achieved through a multi-sectoral approach to deliver synthesized information from research, program monitoring, evaluation and documentation.

Multi-lingual brochures and posters (in English, Luganda, Runyankore and Ateso) were distributed in all districts to increase awareness about the Community Service Programme. Radio talk shows were held and jingos run in which feedback on CS was received. It was realized that many listeners called in not to ask about CS but sought clarification on the process and assurance that CS is not a lenient sentence encouraging recidivism and these fears were allayed. Training workshops were conducted for well over 3586 key stakeholders-the police, Local Government prisons officers, crime preventors and Local Authorities

**Table 1:** *Stakeholders trained in the FY 2008/09*

<b>Cadre of Stakeholders Trained/Sensitized</b>	<b>Output</b>
(i) Police	484
(ii) Crime preventors	68
(iii) Prisons-Local Government Prisons Officers integrated into UPS	87
(iv) Private Security firms	40
(v) Supervisors	366
(vi) T.O.Ts	700
(vii) CDOs	71
(viii) Court Clerks	38
(ix) Probation Officers.	11
(x) Local leaders	1,661
(xi) City Law enforcement Officers	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,586</b>

*\*Source: NCSP database © 2009*

Line support was also offered to Probation Officers, paralegals, supervisors and heads of placement institutions especially during monitoring exercises. The line support as opposed to conventional workshops comprised cost-effective multi-tiered meetings between the CS technical staff and individual and/or small groups of stakeholders to address their operational skills/competence needs; hence bolstering their performance in CS.

### **2.3 Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation of the program**

The National Community Service Program facilitates District Community Service Committees to mobilize members, discuss and reach consensus on priority areas for action, set realistic objectives and agree on the activities to achieve these objectives. The plans are shared with JLOS partners and approved for implementation. It is these set workplans that are monitored to ensure that set goals are achieved.

Monitoring was carried out by the members of NCSC, Secretariat staff, regional officers and members of DCSCs on a continuous basis. At the end of the financial Year, a review workshop was conducted under the theme: *Enhancement of Community Service in a Changing Environment*. The main objectives of the workshop were to;

- Review performance of the Financial Year(FY) 2008/2009, so as to identify achievements, performance gaps and challenges
- Share and document good practices and lessons learnt from the programme
- Identify strategies to enhance programme implementation, and, define a way forward.

Broadly, some of the strategies identified for 2009/10 were to:

- i. Engage the stakeholders to expedite the proposed CS legislative reforms
- ii. Make default sentences deterrent
- iii. Develop, and implement a comprehensive capacity building programme

- iv. Strengthen the institutional/secretariat capacity to effectively implement the CS Program
- v. Develop a comprehensive advocacy and publicity strategy for CS
- vi. Raise the profile M&E in Planning, Budgeting and Reporting
- vii. Develop , review and evaluate the monitoring system
- viii. Increase support to intensive supervision and monitoring
- ix. Increasingly explore diverse avenues for Resource Mobilization
- x. Organize progress review workshops more regularly

Also, the JLOS audit team carried out a Value-for-Money audit in May/April 2009.

## **2.4 Enhancement of cross-cutting issues**

Over the years, the NCSP has sensitized key stakeholders in the CS due process to take into account the issues of HIV/AIDs, Gender, the environment and poverty during and after sentencing. The cross-cutting issues are thus gaining a higher profile every Financial Year.

### **2.4.1 HIV/AIDs**

All offenders eligible for CS are increasingly encouraged to disclose their HIV sero-status and/or any other health concerns to an official of the court during the sentencing process; to determine the place, hours and type of work that are not detrimental to the offenders. To streamline the component, guidelines for Health and safety of offenders on CS are being drafted.

### **2.4.2 Gender**

Gender concerns were considered in the screening of offenders for CS and the sentencing process taking into account the increasing role of women, including young girls who head households, widowers, breast feeding, elderly women and teenage mothers as caregivers. These issues coupled with other eligibility criteria for CS were considered to make informed court decisions on the nature of work to be done, the period in which to accomplish it and other relevant

accommodations. Section 10 (3) of Community Service Act stipulates that a female offender should be supervised by a female supervisor. The data on training, issuance and management of CSOs was collected and disaggregated according to gender and the CSOs figures for the F/Y 2008/09 show a marked difference as female offenders (479) were fewer than males (5,871).

### **2.4.3 Poverty**

Community Service is inherently a poverty alleviation tool. The savings made to placement institutions through the free labor provide frees the project funds to other work. The monetary value of CS work was equivalent to a savings to government in the FY 2008/09 of 1,543,050,000 UGX and 347,662,500 UGX to institutions on average.

Some offenders who were registered as unemployed and normally charged with "being idle and disorderly" were encouraged to learn life skills at the placement institutions. Peer placements and support are emphasised as a mode of inculcating skills and values to increase employability.

### **2.4.4 Environment**

The programme addresses environmental concerns. A number of offenders have been placed in institutions to perform environmental related work like tree planting, nursery bed maintenance, de-silting drainages and solid waste management. Partnership has been developed with NEMA and in some districts forest officers are co-opted on District Community Service Committees to provide technical support on environmental issues.

## **2.5 Finance and Administration**

There was a decrease in the resource envelop for the program in the period under review. Most of the funds went towards capital development where 19 Motor cycles and 3 Motor vehicles to strengthen the supervision and monitoring component were procured. An M&E tool to track progress and measure



performance was developed. A sizeable budget also went to monitoring and evaluation of the program and an evaluation exercise to inform and strengthen the implementation of CS in Northern Uganda was conducted by PILA Consultants during the period.

It should be noted that the EU project was scheduled to have ended in December 2008. Equally important is the fact that by 30<sup>th</sup> December 2008, not all funds budgeted for were received by the program as indicated in the table below; which did affect the implementation of activities.

**Table 2: Funding Community Service FY 2008/09**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Source of funding</b>	<b>Approved Budget</b>	<b>Funds Released</b>	<b>Variance</b>
1	Government of Uganda-MTEF	<b>493,500,000</b>	<b>365,576,000</b>	<b>127,924,000</b>
2	European Union-EU	<b>328,717,749</b>	<b>165,590,820</b>	<b>163,126,929</b>
3	Justice, Law and Order Sector(JLOS)	<b>500,000,000</b>	<b>425,000,000</b>	<b>75,000,000</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,322,217,749</b>	<b>956,166,820</b>	<b>366,050,929</b>

**Table 3: Budget for 2009/10**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Source of funding</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<b>1</b>	Government of Uganda-MTEF	<b>493,000,000</b>
<b>2</b>	Justice, Law and Order Sectors-JLOS	<b>560,000,000</b>

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD**

#### **3.0 INTRODUCTION**

In spite of the achievements registered in the financial year 2008/09, the program was affected by a number of issues ranging from policy, administrative to operational as follows;

##### **3.1.1 Issuance and Management of CSOs**

Towards the fulfillment of issuance of CSOs, the following were encountered;

- i. Legislative and policy framework-CS Act 2000 and CS regulations 2001 offered an enabling environment for operations but was short of provisions for the increasing number of juvenile offenders as in the Children's Act, 2006. Also, the definition of "minor offence" in the CS Act limited access to Community Service. The framework does not provide for recruitment of staff and the lean staff were overstretched between administrative functions, overseeing implementation in the different districts and also having to monitor the progress of the program.
- ii. The laxity of some stakeholders in playing their roles in the CS due process limited accessibility to CSOs. Cases in point include the Police Forms 103 that were not filled, missing police files and eligible offenders who were denied CS by magistrates who preferred shorter terms of incarceration to CS.
- iii. Inadequate documentation in case of CSOs issued by some LC courts and the data on abscondment and recidivism was not captured which makes the figures for CSOs non-conclusive.

### **3.1.2 Improving Capacity for all stakeholders**

Building institutional and human resource capacity was negated by;

- i. Training LC Courts on CS was one of the targets for FY 2008/09 but owing to financial constraints, it did not materialize.
- ii. For those stakeholders who were trained and supported in the Police Force, Prisons, private security, Probation service and Local Government the data was not disaggregated to make useful inferences to assess needs and plan for future training.
- iii. Also no capacity needs assessment for staff and/or stakeholders was done in the year under review.
- iv. The staffing structure is lean while the legislative framework for CS does not provide for the recruitment of staff and so the institutional capacity of the program was limited.
- v. The CS training manuals are outdated and have to be customized according to the needs of the user making quality assurance a challenge.

### **3.1.3 Planning, monitoring and Evaluation**

During the period some salient monitoring issues worth mitigating arose as follows;

- i. Integrating CS in the Local Government Development Program remained elusive
- ii. The monitoring and Evaluation tool of CS was developed but not tested.
- iii. The pivotal role of the PSWOs in M&E remained invisible
- iv. Funding for Monitoring and evaluation was inadequate and irregular
- v. LC Courts issuing CSOs were not supervised or monitored
- vi. There was no standard reporting format for the different levels of stakeholders
- vii. There is missing information link in the collaborative framework of JLOS and the data in the different sectors can not be used to measure the impact of CS.

### **3.1.4 Enhancement of Cross cutting issues**

The steps taken to enhance cross-cutting issues were limited due to the following;

- i. There were delays in completing the HIV/AIDs workplace policy
- ii. Lack of Health and safety/counseling guidelines for offenders made it difficult to mainstream HIV/AIDs and disability in the CS process.
- iii. Statistical Data on projects and/or placements with environmental and poverty alleviation orientation was not captured.
- iv. Although gender issues were considered in the sentencing process, the stratified data was not collected/documentated.

### **3.1.5 Finance and Administration**

Although the resource envelope for the program improved, the remittances were inadequate and core activities in capacity building, monitoring and evaluation could not be conducted.

## **3.2 The Way Forward**

Based on the district reports and the outcome of the review of the program performance for 2008/09 in line with the strategic plan, during the F/Y 2009/10 the NCSP will focus on the following;

### **3.2.1 Issuance and Management of CSOs**

- i. Following up the amendments of the CS Act, 2000 and CS regulations, 2001 to take care of juvenile offenders the definition of "minor offence" and recruitment of staff
- ii. Revising and developing comprehensive data collection tools to capture disaggregated data in LC Courts and that on abscondment and recidivism update the database.
- iii. Model districts will be identified in each region to replicate, document and disseminate best practices

### **3.2.2 Improving Capacity for all stakeholders**

- i. Institutional capacity will be strengthened to effectively implement CS. The main focus will be on staffing, resource mobilization and financial systems
- ii. Comprehensive capacity building and Publicity strategies will be designed, implemented and evaluated.
- iii. Data collection and documentation shall provide for disaggregated information
- iv. Capacity needs assessment for stakeholders and staff will be done.
- v. All training manuals will be reviewed and updated to meet the changing needs of different stakeholders

### **3.2.3 Planning, monitoring and Evaluation**

- i. The monitoring and Evaluation tool of CS will be tested and standardized.
- ii. A standard reporting format for JLOS, GoU and the Districts will be developed
- iii. Mechanisms to link JLOS institutions information will be explored
- iv. Monitoring and evaluation will be activity based but another review workshop for a broader spectrum of stakeholders will be held at the end of the Financial Year 2009/10

### **3.2.4 Enhancement of Cross cutting issues**

- i. Health and safety/counseling guidelines for offenders will be developed to enhance HIV/AIDs and gender mainstreaming.
- ii. Data collection tools shall be revised to capture data environmentally and poverty related projects

### **3.2.5 Finance and Administration**

Strategic plans will be reviewed and submitted to mobilize and track resources to effectively implement CS while the collaborative frameworks will be strengthened.

## **4.0 CONCLUSION**

The achievements in the Financial Year 2008/09 give impetus to the work plans of 2009/10. Scaling up the CS process and awareness programmes, consolidating partnerships, strengthening institutional capacity and enhancing stakeholder participation, will form the main agenda.

## Appendices

**Table 4: Community Service Orders by District and Gender**

<b>Central Region</b>				
Ser. No.	Districts	Female	Males	Total
1	Kampala	63.00	1,310.00	1,373.00
2	Wakiso	65.00	680.00	745.00
3	Mubende	4.00	148.00	152.00
4	Masaka	17.00	125.00	142.00
5	Mukono	16.00	111.00	127.00
6	Kalangala	9.00	67.00	76.00
7	Lyantonde	8.00	68.00	76.00
8	Nakasongola	10.00	65.00	75.00
9	Sembabule	17.00	54.00	71.00
10	Kiboga	5.00	63.00	68.00
11	Mpigi	5.00	51.00	56.00
12	Rakai	26.00	30.00	56.00
13	Mityana	3.00	50.00	53.00
14	Kayunga	2.00	38.00	40.00
15	Luwero	0.00	36.00	36.00
16	Nakaseke	0.00	8.00	8.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>2,904.00</b>	<b>3,154.00</b>
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
Ser. No.	District	Females	Males	Totals
1	Mbale	4.00	173.00	177.00
2	Busia	3.00	123.00	126.00
3	Kumi	8.00	93.00	101.00
4	Kotido	1.00	93.00	94.00
5	Tororo	2.00	81.00	83.00
6	Pallisa	5.00	70.00	75.00
7	Abim	8.00	66.00	74.00
8	Jinja	5.00	69.00	74.00
9	Manafa		46.00	46.00
10	Moroto		40.00	40.00
11	Sironko		36.00	36.00
12	Katakwi	3.00	27.00	30.00
13	Bukedea		25.00	25.00
14	Kamuli		21.00	22.00
15	Bugiri	2.00	18.00	20.00
16	Iganga	1.00	17.00	18.00
17	Mayuge	3.00	10.00	13.00
18	Butaleja	2.00	10.00	12.00
19	Kaberamaido	2.00	9.00	11.00
20	Kaliro	4.00	7.00	11.00
21	Kabong	4.00	7.00	11.00
22	Nakapiripirit	0.00	6.00	6.00

23	Budaka	0.00	5.00	5.00
24	Bukwa	0.00	2.00	2.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57.00</b>	<b>1,054.00</b>	<b>1,112.00</b>
<b>Northern Region</b>				
<b>Ser. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Totals</b>
1	Masindi	34.00	185.00	219.00
2	Pader	10.00	86.00	96.00
3	Gulu	8.00	80.00	88.00
4	Lira	4.00	70.00	74.00
5	Nebbi	11.00	50.00	61.00
6	Oyam	9.00	48.00	57.00
7	Dokolo	7.00	49.00	56.00
8	Arua	11.00	40.00	51.00
	Kitgum	2.00	47.00	49.00
9				
10	Apac	6.00	38.00	44.00
11	Amolatar	2.00	32.00	34.00
12	Moyo	3.00	26.00	29.00
13	Yumbe	0.00	21.00	21.00
14	Koboko	0.00	14.00	14.00
15	Buliisa	1.00	13.00	14.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>108.00</b>	<b>799.00</b>	<b>907.00</b>
<b>Western Region</b>				
<b>Ser. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Totals</b>
1	Mbarara	23.00	385.00	408.00
2	Kibale	8.00	95.00	103.00
	Rukungiri	12.00	83.00	95.00
3	Bushenyi	5.00	57.00	62.00
5	Kabarole	9.00	53.00	62.00
6	Kasese	2.00	52.00	54.00
7	Kyenjojo	4.00	48.00	52.00
8	Kanungu	3.00	48.00	51.00
9	Ibanda	8.00	42.00	50.00
10	Bundibugyo	2.00	44.00	46.00
11	Kiruhura		41.00	41.00
12	Ntungamo	3.00	36.00	39.00
13	Kabale	3.00	30.00	33.00
14	Hoima		33.00	33.00
15	Kisoro	1.00	23.00	24.00
16	Kamwenge	0.00	16.00	16.00
17	Isingiro	0.00	8.00	8.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>83.00</b>	<b>1,094.00</b>	<b>1,177.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>6,350.00</b>

\*Source: © Community Service Data Base 2008

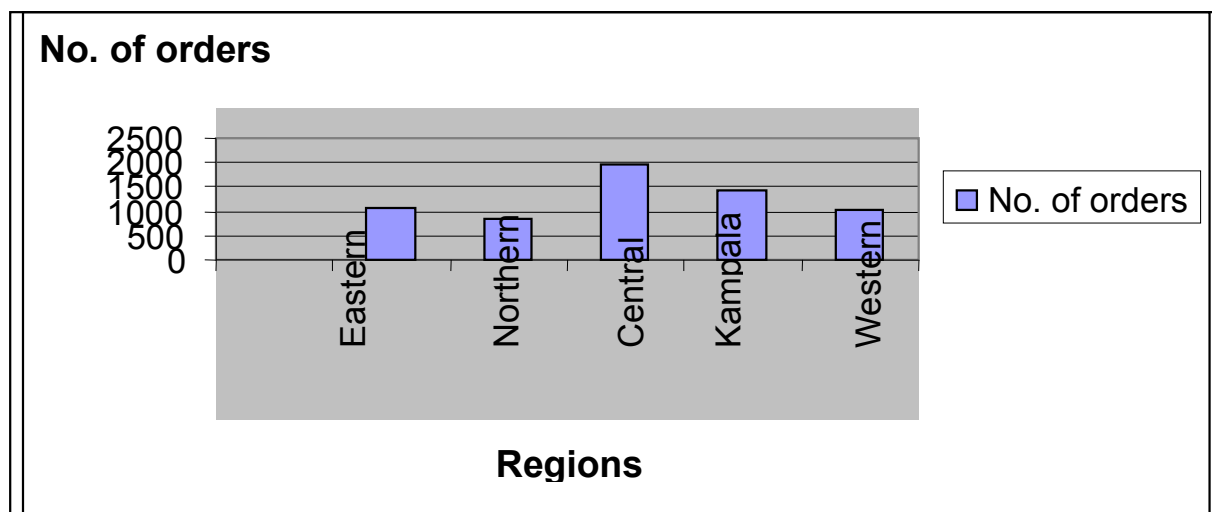


**Table 5: Summary of Regional Distribution of CSOs in the F/Y 2008/09**

Region	Number of Orders		
	Male	Female	Total
Eastern	1,054	57	1,111
Northern	799	108	907
Central	2,904	250	3,154
Western	1,094	83	1,177
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,852</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>6,350</b>

*Source: Community Service Programme Data Base*

**Fig 1: Inter-regional comparison of CSOs distribution**



**Table 6: *Publicity and Advocacy-coverage***

<b>Strategic Medium</b>	<b>Coverage</b>
(i) Poster	14,200 distributed
(ii) Brochures	19,800 distributed
(iii) Radio Programmes/Talk shows conducted on various radios.	<p><b>West;</b> radios BFM, Voice of Kigezi, Voice of Kamwenge, Grace and Voice of Toro</p> <p><b>North;</b> Kings radio, Mega FM and Lira FM, Polo FM and Radio Apac</p> <p><b>Central;</b> Buwama FM, Kakiri FM.</p> <p><b>East;</b> Open gate, All Karamoja FM</p> <p><b>Kampala Extra;</b> Magic FM</p>
(iv) Radio Jingles/Spot	<p><b>Western;</b> Radio West and VOT</p> <p><b>Northern;</b> Mega FM, Spice radio</p> <p><b>Eastern;</b> All Karamoja FM, Open Gate, Radio Kiira</p> <p><b>Central;</b> Simba FM, Central Broadcasting Service(CBS), Uganda Broadcasting Corporation (UBC)</p> <p><b>Kampala Extra;</b> Simba FM, CBS, UBC</p>