UGANDA TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT UNIVERSITY

UTAMU

For an Open Mind

POSTGRADUATE CERTIFICATE IN DIGITAL LITERACY FOR LAWYERS

In Cooperation with:



AUGUST 2025

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1.0. INTRODUCTION

1.1 About UTAMU

The Uganda Technology and Management University (UTAMU) is licensed by the National Council for Higher Education (License Number: UIPL022) to operate as a Private University in Uganda, established with the purpose of making a difference in the teaching and learning, research, innovation and community engagement within the East African region and beyond. The University was accredited by the National Council for Higher Education on 11st Day of March 2013 in accordance with the legal regime governing universities and other institutions that is the Universities and Other Tertiary Institutions Act, Cap. 262.

The university offers academic and professional programmes including certificates, diplomas, bachelors, postgraduate certificates and diplomas, masters and PhDs. UTAMU currently has two campuses; UTAMU Kungu Campus and UTAMU Bugolobi Campus.

UTAMU comprises of the following academic units: (i) The Law School, the Business School, the Graduate School, the School of Technology Computing and Engineering, the School of Education, the Institute of Public Health and Health Sciences, and the African Institute for Culture Science and Technology.

1.1.1 About UTAMU Law School

Programmes. The accredited programmes in the Law School include:

a) Master of Laws (LLM). The specialized LL.M degrees are as follows:
   (i) LLM in Natural Resources Law
   (ii) LLM in Commercial and Economic Law
   (iii) LLM in International and Regional Integration Law
   (iv) LLM in Intellectual Property and Information Technology Law
   (v) LLM (General)
b) Bachelor of Laws (LLB)
c) Certificate in Administrative Law
d) Certificate in Legal Writing and Drafting

Academic Departments. There are four (4) departments under the Law School, namely: Department of Commercial and Economic Law, Department of Public and Private Law, Department of International and Regional Integration Law and Department of Jurisprudence, Procedural and Comparative Law. Each department is responsible for teaching, learning, research, innovation and community engagement under its mandate.

Centres. The Law School currently has four (4) centres, namely: The ICT and Law Centre, the Environmental and Natural Resources Law Centre, the Clinical Legal Education Centre. And the Moot Court Centre.

ICT and Law Centre. This centre is responsible for imparting ICT skills on the students and staff in the law school. It is also responsible for undertaking research in ICT law and teaching courses at the interface of ICT and law. The centre will also offer **continuous legal education** on ICT and Law including **digital skills/Literacy**, **artificial intelligence for lawyers**, the use of ICT legal systems that support electronic case hearings, electronic filing, delivery of electronic judgements, case management and electronic libraries, electronic supervision, and access to e-resources among others. It will also support electronic learning for law students and other partners in the UTAMU e-learning platform.

The Postgraduate Certificate in Digital Literacy for Lawyers shall be hosted by the ICT and Law Centre in the UTAMU Law School.

1.2 About Uganda Law Society (ULS)

The ULS is the national bar association established under the Uganda Law Society Act, Cap. 305, committed to upholding the rule of law, protecting human rights, and providing professional services, resources, support, and benefits to lawyers while improving access to justice.

1.3 About the MOU Between UTAMU and ULS

On 18th August 2025, UTAMU and ULS entered into a memorandum of understanding and the two parties agreed to cooperate in the following areas:

a) Capacity Building and Professional Development: Design and deliver tailored training programs for ULS members, including Continuing Legal Education (CLE) accredited courses.
b) Joint Seminars, Workshops, and Conferences: Organize events to foster knowledge sharing, professional networking, and public engagement on legal and technological advancements.
c) Commissioned Research and Innovation: Collaborate on research projects addressing legal, technological, and societal challenges, including access to justice and digital transformation in the legal profession.
d) Advocacy and Public Awareness: Partner on initiatives to promote legal literacy, access to justice, and the integration of technology in legal practice.
e) Technology Development and Integration: Explore opportunities to develop legal tech tools, platforms, or applications to enhance service delivery for ULS members and the public.

Pursuant to Article 4 of the MOU, the projects for immediate implementation were:

a) Training in Digital Literacy for Lawyers: UTAMU shall provide training and certification in digital literacy, covering tools and platforms relevant to legal practice. The curriculum and fees per ULS member shall be mutually agreed upon.
b) Training in Artificial Intelligence (AI) for Lawyers: UTAMU shall offer training and certification in AI applications for legal practice, including case management, legal research, and automation. The curriculum and fees shall be mutually agreed upon.
c) Legal Tech Innovation Lab: The Parties shall explore establishing a joint Legal Tech Innovation Lab to develop tools, such as e-justice platforms or legal aid apps, to improve access to justice.
d) Public Legal Education Campaigns: The Parties shall collaborate on community outreach programs to enhance legal literacy and awareness of rights, leveraging digital platforms where applicable.

1.4 Postgraduate Certificate in Digital Literacy for Lawyers

1.4.1 Background

The legal profession is increasingly shaped by digital transformation, with technology playing a central role in the way legal services are delivered, managed, and accessed. Globally, law firms, courts, and regulatory bodies have adopted digital tools for drafting, filing, case management, and communication. In Uganda, the judiciary and legal sector are also undergoing modernization, with initiatives such as e-filing systems, digital court records, and online case management and tracking platforms.

Despite these advancements, many legal professionals and law students still lack sufficient digital skills to effectively utilize these tools in their daily practice. Lawyers continue to rely heavily on traditional manual processes, which limits efficiency, increases costs, and sometimes undermines competitiveness in both local and international practice. In addition, the rise of cybersecurity threats, data privacy concerns, and emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence and

blockchain poses both opportunities and challenges for the legal profession.

This background underscores the need for structured training that equips lawyers with foundational and advanced digital competencies to function effectively in a technology-driven legal environment.

1.4.2 Justification

The Postgraduate Certificate in Digital Literacy for Lawyers is justified by the following factors:

a) Bridging the digital gap in legal practice – Many lawyers lack formal training in digital literacy, productivity tools, and cybersecurity, yet these are essential for modern legal service delivery.

b) Enhancing efficiency and competitiveness – By equipping lawyers with digital skills, the programme will improve efficiency in case management, legal research, documentation, and client service, thus making Ugandan lawyers more competitive regionally and internationally.

c) Supporting justice sector reforms – Uganda's judiciary and legal institutions are embracing technology (e-filing, virtual hearings, digital registries). This programme supports such reforms by producing digitally competent legal professionals.

d) Promoting data protection and cybersecurity awareness – With the enactment of the Uganda Data Protection and Privacy Act, Cap. 97 and increasing cyber threats, lawyers need practical knowledge to protect sensitive client and organizational information.

e) Fostering innovation and access to justice – The programme empowers lawyers to leverage digital advocacy, online platforms, and emerging technologies (AI, blockchain, big data) to expand access to justice and develop innovative solutions for legal challenges.

1.4.3 **Objectives of the Certificate Programme**

The objectives of the Programme are to;

a) Provide lawyers with foundational digital literacy skills and productivity tools adapted to legal workflows.
b) Build competencies in secure digital communication, collaboration, and client data protection.
c) Introduce practical applications of cybersecurity, digital content creation, and emerging technologies in the legal sector.
d) Offer participants an opportunity to showcase digital solutions through a conference-style capstone presentation.

1.4.4 Certificate Programme Learning Outcomes

By the end of the course, students should be able to;

a) Use productivity and collaboration tools (Word, Excel, PowerPoint, cloud platforms) for case management and client documentation.
b) Apply secure digital practices to protect client confidentiality and comply with national and international data protection laws.
c) Critically evaluate and adopt emerging digital technologies (cloud, blockchain, e-justice systems) in legal practice.
d) Present a professional digital innovation project at a showcase session, demonstrating their ability to integrate technology into legal contexts.

1.5 Award

Students who successfully complete this course shall be awarded a Postgraduate Certificate in Digital Literacy for Lawyers by Uganda Technology and Management University (UTAMU).

1.6 Admission Requirements

Applicants for the Postgraduate Certificate in Digital Literacy for Lawyers should have a minimum qualification of Bachelors of Laws (LLB).

1.7 Fees

The application fee is UGX 50,000. The consolidated tuition and functional fees for the whole certificate programme is UGX. 1,000,000.

1.8 Duration

The duration of the certificate programme will range from two (2) months to four (4) to cater for those with busy schedules. The participants will be allowed to take one module at time until when they finish all the modules of the certificate programme.

1.9 Mode of Study

The Postgraduate Certificate in Digital Literacy for Lawyers in addition to being taught from a physical lecture room, it will be developed as a fully online certificate programme and so all the study materials, reading materials and assessments will be available in the UTAMU E-learning Platform with a dedicated section for this certificate programme. This will allow learners to study any time from any place and at their pace.

For this Postgraduate Certificate in Digital Literacy for Lawyers, UTAMU offers flexible study options: day, evening or weekend. The lectures and tutorials will be conducted both physically and online to cater for diverse groups. The physical classes will be conducted from **ULS HOUSE**, Plot 5A John Babiiha Avenue, Kololo, P.O. Box 426, Kampala, Uganda and Uganda Institute of Information and Communications Technology (**UICT**), Plot 19-21 Port Bell Road, P.O Box 7187, Nakawa Kampala. Both venues have amble parking space and are centrally located.

For those who will study online, special practical sessions will be conducted at the above two study centres and five regional centres across the country at agreed times with the trainees/learners in those regions.

2. 0 PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

Course code	Course Name	LH	PH	TH	CH	CU
	All course Units are Core					
PGCDL5101	DIGITAL LITERACY FOUNDATIONS FOR LAWYERS	15	15	15	30	2
PGCDL5102	PRODUCTIVITY TOOLS FOR LEGAL PRACTICE	15	15	15	30	2
PGCDL5103	DIGITAL COMMUNICATION & COLLABORATION	15	15	15	30	2
PGCDL5104	CYBERSECURITY IN LEGAL PRACTICE	15	15	15	30	2

PGCDL5105	DIGITAL CONTENT CREATION & LEGAL ADVOCACY	15	15	15	30	2
PGCDL5106	EMERGING DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR LEGAL PRACTICE	15	15	15	30	2
PGCDL5107	CAPSTONE – DIGITAL LAW INNOVATION SHOWCASE	15	15	15	30	4
	Total Certificate Load					**16**

3.0 DETAILED COURSE OUTLINE

3.1 PGCDL5101: DIGITAL LITERACY FOUNDATIONS FOR LAWYERS (2 CU)

3.1.1 Introduction

This course introduces lawyers to the essential concepts of digital literacy, focusing on the knowledge and skills necessary to navigate the digital world confidently and securely. It emphasizes how digital tools and technologies can be applied in legal education, legal research, and professional legal practice. The course lays the foundation for effective use of computers, the internet, and digital platforms in the legal profession while highlighting ethical and secure use of digital technologies.

3.1.2 Objectives of the Course

The objectives of this course are to;

a) Introduce the fundamental concepts of computers, devices, and operating systems.
b) Develop competencies in digital file management for legal documents and case files.
c) Equip learners with practical skills for using the internet effectively in legal research and practice.
d) Promote awareness of safe and ethical digital practices tailored to legal professionals.

3.1.3 Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, you will be able to;

a) Identify and use basic computer systems, operating systems, and legal software tools.
b) Organize, store, and manage legal documents using appropriate digital file systems and cloud-based solutions.
c) Conduct effective online legal research using search engines, databases, and credible sources.
d) Apply safe internet practices, including data protection, privacy, and cybersecurity measures, within the legal profession.
e) Demonstrate responsible use of digital resources in compliance with legal and ethical standards.

3.1.4 Outline of Content

a) Computers, devices, and operating systems basics
b) Digital file management: folders, drives, cloud storage
c) Internet use: browsing, searching, evaluating legal information
d) Safe internet practices for legal professionals

3.1.5 Reference List

a) JISC. Digital Capabilities Framework for Higher Education. Jisc, 2022.

b) Paliwala, A. Technology and the Legal Profession: Transformations in Law Practice and Legal Education. Routledge, 2023.

c) Ugandan Data Protection and Privacy Act, 2019.

d) World Bank. Digital Skills: Frameworks and Global Practices for Legal and Professional Sectors. World Bank, 2022.

e) Kizza, J. M. Guide to Computer Network Security. Springer, 2023.

3.2 PGCDL5102: PRODUCTIVITY TOOLS FOR LEGAL PRACTICE (2 CU)

3.2.1 Introduction

This course introduces lawyers to essential digital productivity tools that enhance efficiency in drafting, organizing, analyzing, and presenting legal information. It focuses on applying office productivity applications such as word processors, spreadsheets, presentation software, and document management tools in real-world legal practice. The course emphasizes how these tools can improve case preparation, client communication, and professional reporting.

3.2.2 Objectives of the course

The objectives of this course are to;

a) Equip learners with skills to create, edit, and format legal documents using word processors.
b) Demonstrate how spreadsheets can be used for managing case logs, evidence tracking, and billing systems.
c) Develop proficiency in creating effective legal presentations for courts, clients, and professional settings.
d) Introduce integrated reporting and client documentation tools for professional practice.

3.2.3 Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, you will be able to;

a) Draft, edit, and format legal documents using Microsoft Word/Google Docs in line with professional standards.
b) Use Microsoft Excel/Google Sheets for case management, data analysis, and preparation of financial and billing reports.
c) Develop and deliver persuasive legal presentations using PowerPoint/Google Slides.
d) Prepare integrated case reports and professional client documentation using productivity suites.
e) Apply productivity tools to improve efficiency, accuracy, and professionalism in legal practice.

3.2.4 Outline of Content

a) Microsoft Word/Google Docs for legal drafting and formatting
b) Excel/Google Sheets for case logs, evidence tracking, billing systems
c) PowerPoint/Google Slides for legal presentations
d) Integrated case reports and professional client documentation
e) Best practices in digital productivity and document management

3.2.5 Reference List

a) Microsoft. Microsoft Office 365: Training Resources for Legal Professionals. Microsoft, 2023.

b) Cooter, R., & Ginsburg, T. Digital Tools for Legal Professionals. Oxford University Press, 2022.

c) Google Workspace Learning Center. Collaboration and Productivity Tools for Law Firms. Google, 2023.

d) Brown, D. M. Effective Legal Writing and Presentation with Technology. Routledge, 2022.

e) Ugandan Judiciary. Guidelines on Electronic Court Filings and Documentation. Judiciary of Uganda, 2023.

3.3 PGCDL5103: DIGITAL COMMUNICATION & COLLABORATION (2 CU)

3.3.1 Introduction

This course equips lawyers with essential digital communication and collaboration skills for effective interaction in modern legal practice. It emphasizes professional digital communication, secure use of collaboration platforms, online meeting tools, and responsible engagement on social and professional media. The course also highlights the importance of digital identity, reputation management, and compliance with ethical standards when communicating in legal contexts.

3.3.2 Objectives of the course

The objectives of this course are to;

a) Introduce professional digital communication practices tailored for lawyers.

b) Equip learners with skills for using online conferencing platforms in legal proceedings and client consultations.
c) Demonstrate how cloud-based tools can enhance collaboration in legal practice.
d) Raise awareness of digital identity, reputation, and responsible use of professional and social media

3.3.3 Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, you will be able to;

a) Apply professional email etiquette and digital communication protocols in legal practice.
b) Use online meeting platforms (Zoom, Microsoft Teams, Google Meet) for virtual hearings, consultations, and collaborations.
c) Utilize secure cloud collaboration platforms for drafting, reviewing, and managing legal documents.
d) Manage digital identity and online reputation as a legal professional.
e) Demonstrate responsible, ethical, and secure use of social and professional media in legal contexts.

3.3.4 Outline of Content

a) Professional email etiquette for lawyers
b) Online meetings (Zoom, Teams, Google Meet) for hearings and consultations
c) Secure cloud collaboration platforms (Google Workspace, Microsoft 365, Dropbox etc)
d) Digital identity and reputation management
e) Responsible use of social and professional media

3.3.5 Reference List

a) American Bar Association (ABA). Best Practices for Virtual Hearings and Digital Communication in Law. ABA, 2023.

b) Google Workspace Learning Center. Collaboration Tools for Legal Teams. Google, 2022.

c) European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA). Guidelines on Secure Online Collaboration Tools for Legal Professionals. ENISA, 2023.

d) Safarov, I. Digital Identity and Reputation Management in the Legal Profession. Springer, 2022.

e) Uganda Law Society. Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct for Lawyers in Digital Communication. Uganda Law Society, 2023.

3.4 PGCDL5104: CYBERSECURITY IN LEGAL PRACTICE (2 CU)

3.4.1 Introduction

This course introduces lawyers to the principles and practices of cybersecurity with a focus on protecting client data, legal records, and sensitive communications. It highlights the major cyber threats targeting the legal sector and equips learners with strategies to safeguard digital assets in compliance with data protection laws and ethical obligations. The course combines theoretical knowledge with practical exercises, enabling legal professionals to adopt a proactive approach to digital security.

3.4.2 Objectives of the Course

The objectives of this course are to;

a) Introduce key cybersecurity concepts and their relevance to legal practice.
b) Identify common cyber threats and vulnerabilities faced by law firms and legal professionals.
c) Equip learners with secure communication and authentication practices.
d) Promote compliance with national and international data protection and privacy laws.
e) Encourage ethical responsibility in handling client and organizational data.

3.4.3 Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course the student should be able to;

a) Explain the importance of cybersecurity in protecting client confidentiality and legal integrity.
b) Identify and analyze common cyber threats such as phishing, ransomware, and data breaches.
c) Implement secure authentication, encryption, and communication practices in legal workflows.
d) Apply data protection frameworks, including the Uganda Data Protection and Privacy Act and GDPR, in legal practice.
e) Conduct basic cybersecurity awareness practices, including phishing simulations and device security.

3.4.4 Outline of Content

a) Cyber threats targeting law firms (phishing, ransomware, breaches)
b) Secure authentication and communication
c) Data protection and privacy (GDPR, Uganda Data Protection Act)
d) Cyber ethics in law
e) Hands-on: phishing simulations, securing devices password management, and two-factor authentication

3.4.5 Reference List

a) Kizza, J. M. Guide to Computer Network Security. Springer, 2023.

b) American Bar Association (ABA). Cybersecurity Handbook for Lawyers. ABA Publishing, 2022.

c) European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA). Cybersecurity Guidelines for Legal Professionals. ENISA, 2023.

d) Government of Uganda. Data Protection and Privacy Act, 2019.

e) International Bar Association (IBA). Cybersecurity and Data Protection in the Legal Profession. IBA, 2022.

f) Edrine Wanyama. The Challenges of Cyber Protection of Consumers in Africa: A Four-Country Perspective. The Uganda Living Law Journal [ULLJ], January 2024, Volume 11 No. 1. ISSN 1729-4672.

3.5 PGCDL5105: DIGITAL CONTENT CREATION & LEGAL ADVOCACY (2 CU)

3.5.1 Introduction

This course explores how lawyers can leverage digital content creation tools to enhance legal advocacy, public education, and client engagement. It introduces learners to modern techniques of developing digital legal content, such as blogs, infographics, newsletters, and digital campaigns. The course also emphasizes intellectual property rights, responsible digital publishing, and the strategic use of technology in advancing access to justice and legal awareness.

3.5.2 Objectives of the Course

The objectives of this course are to;

a) Introduce learners to digital content creation tools and platforms for legal communication.
b) Equip learners with skills to design and publish professional legal content (blogs, infographics, newsletters).
c) Enhance knowledge of copyright, licensing, and plagiarism in the context of digital legal content.
d) Develop capacity for digital advocacy and public legal education through technology.
e) Encourage ethical and professional standards in digital content creation and dissemination.

3.5.3 Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, you will be able to;

a) Create and publish legal blogs, infographics, and newsletters to communicate legal issues effectively.
b) Apply copyright, licensing, and intellectual property principles in digital content creation.
c) Use digital tools such as website builders, blogging platforms, and graphic design software for legal advocacy.
d) Automate legal workflows using templates and e-filing systems.

e) Design and implement digital advocacy campaigns for public legal awareness.

3.5.4 Outline of Content

a) Creating legal blogs, infographics, and newsletters
b) Copyright, licensing, and plagiarism in legal writing
c) Legal blogging tools and website builders
d) Legal tech automation (e-filing, templates)
e) Digital advocacy and public legal education

3.5.5 Reference List

a) Paliwala, A. Technology and the Legal Profession: Transformations in Law Practice and Legal Education. Routledge, 2023.

b) Harvard Law School. Digital Advocacy in the Legal Profession. Harvard Law Publications, 2022.

c) Creative Commons. Copyright, Licensing, and Open Access Resources. Creative Commons, 2023.

d) Uganda Law Society. Guidelines on Legal Advocacy and Public Engagement in the Digital Era. ULS, 2023.

e) West, M. Digital Campaigning and Legal Communication: Tools for Advocacy. Oxford University Press, 2022.

3.6 PGCDL5106: EMERGING DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR LEGAL Practice (2 CU)

3.6.1 Introduction

This course introduces learners to cutting-edge digital technologies that are transforming the legal profession. It explores innovations such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), blockchain, big data analytics, cloud computing, Internet of Things (IoT), and virtual courts. Emphasis is placed on understanding how these technologies can be applied to improve legal service delivery, enhance efficiency in legal research, and expand access to justice while ensuring ethical adoption.

3.6.2 Objectives of the Course

The objectives of this course are to;

a) Provide learners with an overview of emerging digital technologies relevant to the legal sector.
b) Examine the practical applications of AI, blockchain, and big data in law practice.
c) Highlight the role of cloud computing, virtualization, and IoT in modern legal workflows.
d) Introduce digital court systems and e-justice platforms as enablers of access to justice.
e) Raise awareness of the ethical, legal, and regulatory challenges in adopting new technologies.

3.6.3 Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, you will be able to;

a) Explain the role of Artificial Intelligence in legal research, case management, and predictive analysis.
b) Assess the applications of blockchain and smart contracts in securing legal records and contracts.
c) Utilize big data and analytics to support evidence analysis and legal decision-making.
d) Evaluate the impact of IoT on digital evidence and cybersecurity in legal contexts.
e) Analyze the benefits, risks, and ethical implications of adopting emerging technologies in legal practice.

3.6.4 Outline of Content

a) Artificial Intelligence in law
b) Cloud computing and virtualization in law firms
c) Blockchain and smart contracts in legal records and agreements
d) Big data and analytics in case law and evidence management
e) Internet of Things (IoT) and its implications for digital evidence
f) Digital courts, e-filing systems, and virtual hearings
g) Ethical adoption and regulation of emerging legal technologies

3.6.5 Reference List

a) Surden, H. Artificial Intelligence and Law: An Overview. Cambridge University Press, 2023.

b) Tapscott, D. & Tapscott, A. Blockchain Revolution: Legal Applications of Blockchain and Smart Contracts. Penguin, 2022.

c) Paul Mukiibi and Daniel R. Ruhweza. Digital Transformation of Court Processes and Effectiveness of Delivery of Justice in Uganda. The Uganda Living Law Journal [ULLJ], January 2024, Volume 11 No. 1, pp. 23-53. ISSN 1729-4672.

d) Paul Mukiibi. Legal Issues on Admissibility of Electronic Signatures under the Electronic Signatures Act in Uganda's Civil Proceedings. African Journal of Legal Issues in Technology and Innovation, Volume 1, Number 1, 2023. Pages 67-93.

e) Paul Mukiibi. Virtual Courts/E-Justice and the Right to a Fair Hearing during and After Covid-19 in Uganda. The Uganda Living Law Journal [ULLJ], 2021, Volume 10 No. 1, Pages 28-60. ISSN 1729-4672.

f) Dr. Hilda Thopacu. Implementation of the Electronic Court Case Management Information System in Uganda's Judiciary: Prospects and Challenges. The Uganda Living Law Journal [ULLJ], January 2024, Volume 11 No. 1. ISSN 1729-4672.

g) European Court of Justice. E-Justice and Digital Courts in Europe: A Policy Guide. ECJ, 2022.

h) World Bank. Big Data and Emerging Technologies in Justice Systems. World Bank, 2023.

i) Uganda Judiciary. E-Justice Strategy and Implementation Framework. Judiciary of Uganda, 2023.

3.7 PGCDL5107: CAPSTONE – DIGITAL LAW INNOVATION SHOWCASE (2 CU)

3.7.1 Introduction

The Capstone course provides learners with an opportunity to integrate and apply the digital skills gained throughout the certificate programme in a practical, innovation-driven project. Learners will work individually or in teams to design and present digital solutions tailored to legal practice.

The course culminates in a conference-style showcase, where participants demonstrate their ability to use technology to solve real-world legal challenges.

3.7.2 Objectives of the Course

The objectives of this course are to;

a) Enable learners to consolidate and apply digital literacy, productivity, collaboration, cybersecurity, and emerging technology skills.
b) Encourage innovation in designing digital solutions for law practice and access to justice.
c) Promote teamwork, project management, and presentation skills in a professional legal context.
d) Provide a platform for learners to showcase digital projects to peers, faculty, and legal practitioners.

3.7.3 Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, you will be able to;

a) Design and implement a digital project addressing a specific challenge in legal practice.
b) Demonstrate proficiency in using digital tools to improve efficiency, security, or accessibility of legal services.
c) Present a professional digital innovation project to an audience in a structured and persuasive manner.
d) Collaborate effectively in multidisciplinary teams to develop practical solutions for the legal sector.
e) Critically evaluate digital innovations in terms of feasibility, legal compliance, and ethical considerations.

3.7.4 Outline of Content

Participants form teams to create and present a practical solution at a conference-style showcase session, e.g.:

- An AI tool for case management
- A case management system prototype
- A cybersecurity policy guide for a law firm

- A digital advocacy campaign or legal blog site
- A blockchain-based legal contract demonstration

a) Introduction to capstone project requirements and expectations
b) Group/team formation and topic selection
c) Project design and proposal development
d) Prototype or solution development (e.g., AI tool, case management system, cybersecurity guide, legal advocacy campaign)
e) Presentation and demonstration at a conference-style showcase session
f) Peer and faculty feedback, reflection, and evaluation

3.7.5 Reference List

a) Uganda Law Society. Legal Tech and Innovation Reports. ULS, 2023.
b) American Bar Association (ABA). Innovation in Law Practice: A Guide for Legal Professionals. ABA Publishing, 2023.
c) Christensen, C. M. The Innovator's Dilemma: Legal Practice in the Age of Digital Disruption. Harvard Business Review Press, 2022.
d) World Justice Project. Technology and Innovation in Access to Justice. WJP, 2022.

4.0 RESOURCES FOR POSTGRADUATE **CERTIFICATE IN DIGITAL LITERACY FOR LAWYERS PROGRAMME**

The Postgraduate Certificate in Digital Literacy for Lawyers Programme will be housed at UTAMU Law School in the **ICT and Law Centre**. The main resources considered essential for running the Certificate Programme are staff; facilities, space, ICT and law library resources including required law text books, reports, journals, software and other resources; ICT access and funding.

4.1 Human Resources

Digital skills involve the ability to use computers to find, evaluate, store, produce, present and exchange information and communicate and participate in collaboration networks through the internet. On the other hand, **Digital literacy** is the ability to access, manage, understand, integrate, communicate, evaluate and create information safely and appropriately through digital technologies for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

The **UTAMU ICT professionals** that are affiliated to the **ICT and Law Centre** in the UTAMU Law School with expertise in digital literacy and skills will conduct this training in digital literacy. The practicing advocates who have extensively used digital skills in the legal practice will also be involved in the training to share their experiences and perspectives on the importance of being certified in digital literacy and the application of digital skills in the legal practice.

S/N	NAME	ACADEMIC RANK/FIRM POSITION	QUALIFICATIONS	AREAS OF SPECIALISATION
A	**SELECTED TRAINERS: EXPERTS IN DIGITAL SKILLS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS**			
1	Prof. Venansius Baryamureeba	Professor	• PhD in Computer Science (University of Bergen) • Master of Science in Computer Science (University of Bergen) • Master of Science in Mathematics (Makerere University) • Post Graduate Diploma in Analyzing Linear Programming Models (University of Trondheim) • Bachelor of Science (Mathematics) (Makerere University)	Machine Learning; Artificial Intelligence; Data Science and Analytics; Computer Science; Information Systems Planning, Design, Development and Deployment; ICT for development; Change management; Performance Management; Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL); Policy and Strategy Development; Consultancy and Advisory Services.
2	Prof. Fred Paul Mark Jjunju	Professor	• PhD in Electrical Engineering and Electronics	ICT, computer applications, information systems,

			(University of Liverpool, UK) • Master of Science in Electrical Engineering (King Abdullah University of Science and Technology) • Bachelor of Information Technology (Makerere University)	information technology, Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence, Data Science and Analytics.
3	Prof. Johnnie Wycliffe Frank Muwanga-Zake	Professor	• PhD in Digital Media (University of Kwazulu-Natal) • Master of Education (Rhodes University) • Master of Science (Rhodes University) • Postgraduate Diploma in Education(Rhodes University) • Postgraduate Certificate in Education (The National University of Lesotho) • Bachelor of Education (Rhodes University) • Bachelor of Science (Makerere University)	Information Systems, Digital Media, Educational Technology, ICT in Education, E-Learning Systems
4	Dr. Jegrace Jehopio Peter	Associate Professor	• PhD in Applied Computer Science (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki TT 54006 Thessaloniki, Greece • Master of Education (Makerere University) • Master of Science in Computer Science	Applied Computer Science, Mathematics & Statistics, Educational Technology, ICT Integration in Education, Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence, Data Science and Analytics.

			(Cranfield Institute of Technology • Postgraduate Diploma in Education (Makerere University) • Bachelor of Science in Mathematics/Statistics (University of Dar es salaam)	
5	Dr. Philip Ouma Ayoo	Senior Lecturer	• PhD in Information Systems (Makerere University) • Master of Philosophy in Information Sciences (Library and Information Studies) (Moi University) • Bachelor of Science in Information Sciences (Moi University)	Information Systems, Library and Information Science, Knowledge Management, ICT for Development, ICT applications.
6	Dr. Stuart Ssemujju	Senior Lecturer	• PhD degree in software engineering in the School of Software Engineering, (South China University of technology, Guangzhou, China) • Master's degree in computer applications technology(Shenyang Aerospace University, Liaoning, China) • Bachelor of science degree in software engineering (Makerere University)	Software Engineering, Computer Networks, Automated Software Testing, Evolutionary Computation, Artificial Intelligence
7	Khabusi Simon Peter	Senior Lecturer	• PhD focusing on Artificial Intelligence	Systems administration,

			at the National Taipei University of Technology (NTUT). • Master's Degree in Computer Science and Engineering, Delhi Technology University • B.Sc. in Computer Engineering, Busitema University	research and trainings, Artificial intelligence (AI), including machine learning, deep learning, and big data analytics, as well as network engineering, information security, and IoT
8	Mary Komunte	Lecturer	• Master of Information Technology (Makerere University) • Postgraduate Diploma in Computer Science (Makerere University) • Bachelor of Arts with Education (Makerere University) • Diploma in Business Administration and Management (Makerere Institute for Social Development)	Information Technology, ICT in Education, Business Information Systems, Digital Literacy
9	Allan Ninyesiga	Lecturer	• Master of Science in Computing (Computer Security) – Uganda Technology And Management University • Bachelor of Science in Computer Science (Makerere University)	Cybersecurity, Artificial Intelligence, Data Science, Software Security, Digital Forensics, ICT for Development, Digital literacy
10	Simon Peter Kabiito	Lecturer	• Master of Science in Computing – (Computer Security Option)- Uganda Technology and	Mathematics for computing, computer Vision, Cybersecurity, Information

			Management University (UTAMU) • Bachelor of Science in Computer Science (Makerere University)	Assurance, Computer Forensics, Risk Management, Digital Skills
11	Timothy Kivumbi	Lecturer	• Master of Science in Computing (Computer Networks Option)- Uganda Technology and Management University • Bachelor of Information Technology (Makerere University)	Computer Applications &Systems, Computer Networks, Network Security, Distributed Systems, Internet Technologies, ICT for Development
12	Florence Mirembe	Lecturer	• Master's Degree in Library and Information Science- Digital Library Learning (Oslo University College) • Bachelor of Library and Information Science (Makerere University)	Digital Libraries, Information Management, Knowledge Organization, Library and Information Science
A:	**SELECTED ADVOCATES WHO HAVE EXTENSIVELY USED DIGITAL SKILLS IN LEGAL PRACTICE**			
1	Dr. Erasma Demeris Rutechura	Senior Lecturer	• PhD in Oil and Gas Law (Ocean University of China), • LL.M Southampton Solent University, UK) • DLP (the Law School of Tanzania), • LL.B (Mzumbe University, Tanzania)	Natural Resources Law, Criminal Law, Petroleum Law (Oil and Gas), Commercial Law, Energy Law, Forestry Law, Mining Law and Policy, Environmental Law, Tourism Law. Investment Law
2	Dr. Shadat Ssemakula Mohamed Mutyaba	Senior Lecturer	• PhD (Brunel, London), • MPhil (Aberystwyth), LLM (Kingston, London),	Jurisprudence, Procedural Laws, Legal Methods, Legal Writing and Drafting,

			• LPC (Inns of Court), LLB (Kingston, London).	Constitutional Law, ADR
3	Kajja Timothy	Lecturer	• LL.M (University of Dar Es Salaam) • DLP (LDC) LL.B (UCU)	Computer Law, Cyber Crime, Sports Law, Regional Integration, Company Law.
4	Mr. Paul Mukiibi	Senior Partner, M/s. Mukiibi & Kyeyune Advocates Kampala-Uganda; Head of Department, Department of Law Reporting, Research and Law Reform, LDC, Kampala-Uganda	▪ Masters in Higher Education Management and Administration ▪ Masters in International Trade, Policy and Law [MITPL]-Uganda Martyrs University [UMU], Nkozi. ▪ MBA, Uganda Management Institute [UMI], Kampala. ▪ LLM, Makerere University [Mak], Kampala ▪ DLP, Law Development Centre [LDC], Kampala. ▪ LLB, Makerere University [Mak], Kampala. CCNA, Makerere University [Mak], Kampala.	international certifications in networking, computer applications, and intellectual property; AI readiness, electronic court case management systems, and the digitisation of court processes.
5	Mr. Edmond Babalanda	AI and Tech Lead at ALP East Africa Advocate, Courts of Judicature-Uganda	▪ DLP, Law Development Centre LLB, Islamic University in Uganda	AI Governance; Data Privacy, and Digital Rights; Ethical AI policies; Data protection; Crafting robust frameworks, I excel in policy analysis, stakeholder engagement, and navigating complex legal landscapes.

6	Mr. Aziz Kitaka	Associate, Harmony Advocates. Executive Director, AdLegal International.	• DLP, Law Development Centre LLB, Makerere University	• Artificial Intelligence & the Law • Data Protection & Privacy Law • Digital Competition Law and Consumer protection • Regulation of Emerging Technologies • Technology Contracts & ICT Regulatory Compliance
7	Ms. Patience Ayesigye	Associate, Kiyn Advocates Founding Director, JurisScan	• DLP, Law Development Centre • LLB, Makerere University • EUI AEL – HR, European University Institute, Italy • LLM, Makerere University [Mak] (Ongoing)	• LegalTech and AI Use in Legal Practice (automation, e-discovery, contract review) • Data Protection & Privacy Law • Competition & Antitrust Issues in Big Tech • Human Rights & Ethical Implications of AI • Digital Finance, FinTech & Crypto-Assets Regulation

4.2 Facilities

The majority of the target learners are working within Metropolitan Kampala. So physical facilities that are centrally located will be used for

the physical sessions; namely: **ULS HOUSE**, Plot 5A John Babiiha Avenue, Kololo, P.O. Box 426, Kampala, Uganda and Uganda Institute of Information and Communications Technology (**UICT**), Plot 19-21 Port Bell Road, P.O Box 7187, Nakawa Kampala. Both venues have amble parking space and are centrally located.

For online lecturers a smart mobile phone/iPad/laptop is sufficient. It is assumed that the targeted trainees have personal laptops that will be used in practical sessions. However, UTAMU has a mobile lab of 100 laptops and for learners that will not have their own laptops, they will be given laptops during physical sessions.

The learners/students on this certificate programme will have access to UTAMU Library including the e-library.

4.3 Financial Resources/Funding

The Postgraduate Certificate in Digital Literacy for Lawyers Programme is planned to be sustainable since it is self-funded and it will be run on a cost-recovery basis.