IN THE EAST AFRICAN COURT OF JUSTICE

1ST INSTANCE DIVISION AT ARUSHA

REFERENCE No. 9 of 2026



BETWEEN

Uganda Law Society ..... **1st Applicant**

East Africa Law Society ..... **2nd Applicant**

AND

The Attorney General of the Republic of Uganda ..... **1st Respondent**

The Secretary General of the East African Community ..... **2nd Respondent**

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STATEMENT OF REFERENCE

(Made under Articles 6(d), 7(2), 8(1)(c), 27(1), 28, 29 and 30(1) of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community and Rules 1 and 25 of the East African Court of Justice Rules of Procedure, 2019 and all enabling provisions of law)

Parties to the Reference

1. The 1st Applicant is the National Bar Association of Uganda established by the Uganda Law Society Act, Cap 305 Laws of Uganda with the mandate to, among others, protect and assist the public in Uganda in all matters touching, ancillary or incidental to the law; and to assist the Government and the Courts in all matters affecting legislation and the administration and practice of law in Uganda. ***A copy*** 20

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of the Law creating the 1st Applicant and therefore evidencing its legal status is hereto attached and marked as Annexure "A".

2. For purposes of this reference, the 2nd Applicant's address for service shall be:

   Legal Aid Project of Uganda Law Society
   Plot 5A John Babiiha Avenue
   P.O. Box 426, Kampala, Republic of Uganda

3. The 2nd Applicant is an apex civil society body which has observer status officially conferred upon it by East African Community (hereinafter the "EAC"). It serves as the umbrella regional association of the respective national law societies in East Africa (Burundi Bar Association, Law Society of Kenya, Rwanda Bar Association, South Sudan Bar Association, Tanganyika Law Society, Uganda Law Society, and Zanzibar Law Society), together with their individual members.

4. The 2nd Applicant is duly registered as a company limited by guarantee under the Companies Act of the United Republic of Tanzania and enjoys similar status in the Republics of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, and Uganda. ***A copy of the 2nd Applicant's certificate of incorporation evidencing its legal status is hereto attached and marked as Annexure "B".***

5. The 2nd Applicant has, as some of its core objectives, the promotion of the regional integration and supporting the EAC organs and institutions to realise their mandate, promotion of good governance, human rights and the rule of law in the region and advancing the growth of the legal profession within the region.

6. For purposes of this Reference, the 2nd Applicant's address of service shall be:

   East Africa Law Society
   EALS House, Plot 310/19, PPF AGM Area
   PPF Road off Njiro Road
   P.O. Box 6240, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania
   Email: davidsigano@ealawsoicety.org

7. The Applicants are united in this Reference by their common desire to ensure an EAC region that is governed in accordance with the principles, values and rules set

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out in the Treaty for the Establishment of the EAC (hereinafter 'the EAC Treaty'), especially those of democracy, good governance, the just rule of law, gender equality and the promotion and protection of human and peoples' rights.

8. The Applicants are represented by, and their address for service is care of:

Mr. Donald O. Deya, Advocate
Pan African Lawyers Union (PALU)
1, Kaunda Road, off Haile Selassie Road
P.O. Box 6065, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania
E-mail: legal@lawyersofafrica.org

9. The 1st Respondent is the Attorney General of the Republic of Uganda (hereinafter "Uganda"), a Partner State of the EAC. He is the Principal Legal Advisor to the Government of Uganda and is being sued in this capacity on behalf of the Government of Uganda.

10. The 1st Respondent's address for service for the purpose of this Reference is:

The Attorney General of the Republic of Uganda
Attorney General's Chambers
Plot 1, Parliament Avenue, Queen's Chambers
P.O. Box 7183, Kampala, Republic of Uganda
E-mail: kiryowa.kiwanuka@justice.go.ug; charity.nabasa@justice.go.ug

11. The 2nd Respondent is established by Article 67 of the EAC Treaty and designated under Article 67(3) thereof as the principal executive officer of the EAC and is sued in that capacity on her behalf and on behalf of the EAC.

12. The 2nd Respondent's address for service for the purpose of this Reference is:

East African Community
EAC Close, Afrika Mashariki Road
P.O. Box 1096, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania
Email: eac@eachq.org; SGOffice@eachq.org

The Subject Matter of Reference

13. The subject-matter of this Reference is: -

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a) The conduct of a Presidential Election in Uganda that was a clear and unambiguous violation of the Constitution of Uganda, the laws of Uganda, the EAC Treaty, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (hereinafter 'the African Charter'), the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (hereinafter 'the Maputo Protocol'), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (hereafter 'CEDAW'), the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (hereinafter 'ACDEG'), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (hereafter 'ICCPR'), the Convention against Torture (hereafter 'CAT') and settled principles of election law and practice in the EAC, the African Union (AU) and international law;

b) The series of serious and massive violations of the rights of citizens and residents of Uganda by the security agencies and agents of the 1st Respondent, including militia and other non-state actors acting with the active support and/ or forbearance of these agencies and agents, in the days preceding, during and immediately after the elections on 15/01/2026, and the announcements of the presidential results on 17/01/2026, and which serious and massive violations continue to date.

c) The failure of the 2nd Respondent to intervene, to stop, mitigate, investigate and to remedy the above violations as required by law and failure by the Chief Executive Officer of an important Pan-African intergovernmental organisation to meet the demands of her office.

14. The Applicants shall adduce evidence at the trial to prove that the person declared by the **Electoral Commission of Uganda (ECU)** on 17/01/2026 as having been returned as President of the Respondent State, i.e. **H.E. Yoweri Tibuhaburwa Kaguta Museveni,** was announced in clear violations of the applicable laws and that the said ECU failed to conduct the elections and/or to announce the results in accordance with the Constitution and laws of Uganda, as well as applicable EAC

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law, AU treaty law, international law and the principles governing elections, which non-compliance completely vitiated the announcement and the election.

15. The Applicants shall further adduce evidence at the trial and/ or in interlocutory applications to prove that the agents of the 1st Respondent perpetrated **and continue to perpetrate** a series of serious and massive violations of the rights of citizens and residents of the 1st Respondent, including abductions by unidentified police and military officers, arbitrary detentions, murder, torture, illegal prosecutions in regular or military courts, illegal restrictions of internet access and social media, with the full knowledge of the *de facto* President and senior officials of the 1st Respondent.

16. The Applicants shall further adduce evidence at the trial and/ or in interlocutory proceedings to prove that the agents of the 2nd Respondent, including but not limited to the East African Community Election Observation Mission (EAC EOM) not only failed in their solemn duties, but deliberately falsified their records in order to diminish the violations and atrocities that they not only witnessed but were also victims of.

Jurisdiction

17. The 1st Respondent is a Partner State of the EAC having signed and ratified the EAC Treaty.

18. The 2nd Respondent is a most consequential office and organ of the EAC Treaty

19. The Applicants request the interpretation of the violations of the rights enshrined in the EAC Treaty. Pursuant to its Article 23, this Honourable Court has jurisdiction to ensure the adherence to law in the interpretation and application of, and compliance with, the EAC Treaty. Further, its Article 27 vests this Honourable Court with jurisdiction to interpret provisions of the EAC Treaty.

20. In accordance with Article 30(1) of the EAC Treaty, the Applicants are all resident and established within the territory of Partner States of the EAC.

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21. In accordance with Article 30(2) of the EAC Treaty, the present Reference has been filed within 2 months of the violations committed by the Respondents.

22. Considering the above, the Applicants submit that this Honourable Court has jurisdiction to consider and determine this Reference and grant the reliefs sought by the Applicants.

Applicable Law

23. This Reference is brought under and regulated by the EAC Treaty and its subsidiary law and precedent. In accordance with Article 6(d) of the EAC Treaty, the rule of law and the African Charter are fundamental principles of the EAC. Accordingly, the Applicants will rely on applicable norms and statutes of the 1st Respondent as well as the relevant provisions of the EAC Treaty, the African Charter and all relevant protocols thereto, including but not limited to, the Maputo Protocol. Uganda ratified the African Charter on 10/05/1986 and ratified the Maputo Protocol on 27/07/2010.

24. In accordance with Article 7(2) of the EAC Treaty, good governance and principles of democracy are also operational principles of the EAC.

25. To determine these principles, the Applicants in these proceedings claim and rely on the provisions of amongst others the ACDEG (which Uganda signed on 16/12/2008), the ICCPR, the CAT, the Maputo Protocol and is, therefore, bound under international law not to conduct itself in a manner incompatible with its provisions.

26. The Applicants contend that the actions and omissions of the Respondents amount to violations of, amongst others:

    a) Articles 1, 23, 24, 29, 44 59 and 61 of the 1st Respondent's Constitution

    b) Articles 6(d), 7(2) and 8(1)(c) of the EAC Treaty;

    c) Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 13(1) and (2) of the African Charter;

    d) Articles 2(1)(a) - (b) and 9(1)(a) - (b) of the Maputo Protocol.

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e) Article 2 of the CAT;

f) Articles 6, 14, 21 and 22 of the ICCPR;

g) Articles 3, 4 and 8 of the ACDEG.

Background

27. The Republic of Uganda formally gained independence from the United Kingdom on 09/10/1962 with Queen Elizabeth II as Head of State and Queen of Uganda, and in the same month of independence, became a Republic, maintaining her Commonwealth membership.

28. Electoral cycles in the Respondent over the years since October 1962 have all been characterised by violence, especially that orchestrated and perpetrated by the State and by incumbent regimes, including the elections in 1980, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016, and the most recent in 2021.

29. On 04/10/1963, the Parliament of Uganda elected Kabaka Edward Mutesa II ceremonial president of Uganda. On 04/03/1966, he was deposed by the Prime Minister, Milton Obote, who assumed the role of Executive President.

30. Since then, the Respondent State has never had a peaceful change of power from one President/ regime to another.

31. The illegal and/ or excessive use of force by the 1st Respondent's security agencies particularly the Uganda Police Force (UPF), the Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF), the Uganda Communications Commission (UCC), the Electoral Commission of Uganda (ECU), the Ministry of Information, Communication Technology and National Guidance, the Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs, the intelligence community whose membership includes the Internal Security Organisation (ISO), the External Security Organisation (ESO), the Chieftainship of Military Intelligence (CMI), and their agents was rampant throughout the 2025/2026 electoral cycle and continues to date.

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32. There has been unjustified violence, unlawful persecution and discrimination against political opposition, government critics, human rights defenders and other individuals who hold alternative political views and against the citizens and residents of the Respondent State.

33. For the avoidance of doubt, the averments stated in paragraphs 27-32 do not form the subject matter of this Reference. They however constitute a pattern of conduct that has a causal nexus to the acts being impugned in this Reference.

34. That in the days preceding, during and immediately after the presidential elections on 15/01/2026, and the announcement of the result of the presidential election on 17/01/2026, the Respondent State, through the UPF, UPDF, other security agencies and its agents, militia and other non-state actors acting with the active support, or forbearance, of these agencies or agents, committed the following acts against members of opposition political parties, their supporters and ordinary citizens and residents of the Respondent State: -

    a) Extra-judicial killings
    b) Beatings
    c) Torture
    d) Abductions
    e) Arbitrary or illegal arrests
    f) Arbitrary or illegal detentions
    g) Enforced disappearances
    h) Acts of sexual violence including gang rape, rape and sexual assault
    i) Destruction and looting of property
    j) Forced displacement
    k) Systematic abuse of legal processes, including malicious prosecutions in regular courts or unlawful prosecution of civilians in military courts martial or tribunals

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35. On or about 12/01/2026, the Uganda Communications Commission (UCC), instructed an indefinite shutdown of access to the internet, denying citizens access to constitutionally guaranteed rights of information, expression and communication, and disabling both voters and candidates and citizens of the EAC the opportunity to monitor the process of voting (if any), counting and announcement of results in the elections. This shutdown also inflicted grievous injury to the health of citizens and residents, and untold economic hardship on the population of the Respondent State as well as regional trade.

36. The listed acts were deliberately designed and had the effect of constraining plurality of political opinion in the country; independence of the media; investigative journalism; or promotion and protection of human and peoples' rights. They further had the effect of intimidating members and supporters of opposition political parties, other persons who hold alternative political views, ordinary citizens and residents of the Respondent State. They affected the conduct of peaceful, free and fair elections, and unlawfully restrained and continue to restrain investigation of electoral violations or any protest or dissent regarding the blatantly flawed elections.

37. These acts have caused and continue to cause grave damage, serious injury and harm to hundreds of citizens, residents, survivors, their relatives and communities.

38. To date, the above violations by the Respondent State have not been impartially investigated and it is unlikely that they will be, based on the historical pattern.

39. Further, to date the 2nd Respondent has not initiatied any of the investigative or remedial actions demanded of her office by the EAC Treaty and EAC law generally.

40. As a result of the Respondents' actions, inactions and past conduct, survivors of the violations will not receive any redress, unless this Honourable Court takes measures demanded by the EAC Treaty and EAC law to redress this situation.

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Organs and Institutions of the 1st Respondent complained about

41. The Applicants complain against several organs and institutions of the 1st Respondent State that are responsible under the Constitution and applicable laws to organise, undertake or implement various aspects in the electoral cycle of the Respondent State, and to protect the rights of law-abiding citizens and residents of the Respondent State. They are named below, in alphabetical order.

42. **Electoral Commission of Uganda (ECU)**

Plot 1-3/5, Seventh Street,
Industrial Area, Kampala.
E-mail: info@ec.or.ug

- The Chairperson of ECU is Justice Simon Byabakama
- The Deputy Chairperson of ECU is Ms. Hajjat Aisha Lubega
- The Commissioners of the ECU are Peter Emorut, Stephen Tashobya, Dr. Kayunga Sallie Simba, Okello Anthony, and Beinamaryo Caroline Bright.

43. **External Security Organisation (ESO),** agency under the Ministry of Security

Hannington Road, Nakasero
Kampala, Republic of Uganda

- The Director General of ESO is Mr. Joseph Ocwet.

44. **Internal Security Organisation (ISO),** agency under the Ministry of Security

Nakasero Hill
Kampala, Republic of Uganda

- The Director General of ISO is Maj. Arthur Mugyenyi.

45. **Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs**

Chwa II Road, Mbuya Hill
Kampala, Republic of Uganda

- The Minister of Defence is Mr. Markson Jacob Oboth.

46. **Ministry of Internal Affairs**

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75 Jinja Road
Kampala, Republic of Uganda

- The Minister of Internal Affairs is Major General Kahinda Otafire

47. **Ministry of Information, Communication Technology and National Guidance**

Plot 10/ 12, Ecobank Building, Parliamentary Avenue
Kampala, Republic of Uganda

- The Minister for Information, Communication Technology and National Guidance is Dr Chris Baryomunsi.

48. **President of Uganda and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of Uganda**

- The *de facto* President of Uganda and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces is General (Retired) Yoweri Tibuhaburwa Kaguta Museveni

49. **Uganda Broadcasting Corporation (UBC)**

50. **Uganda Communications Commission (UCC)**

UCC House, 42 - 44 Spring Road, Bugolobi,
Kampala, Republic of Uganda
E-mail: ucc@ucc.co.ug

- The Executive Director of the UCC is Hon. Nyombi Thembo

51. **Uganda Peoples Defence Force (UPDF)**

P. O. Box 3798
Kampala, Republic of Uganda
E-mail: info@updf.go.ug

- The President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Uganda is General (Retired) Yoweri Tibuhaburwa Kaguta Museveni
- The Minister of Security is Mr. Jim Katugugu Muhwezi
- The Minister of Defence is Mr. Markson Jacob Oboth
- The State Minister for Defence is Mr. Huda Oleru Abason
- The Chief of Defence Forces is Mr. Muhoozi Kainerugaba.
- The Deputy Chief of Defence Forces is Lieutenant General Samuel Okiding
- The Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff is Major General Jackson A. Bakasumba

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- The Commander of the Special Forces Command (SFC) is Major General David Mugisha

52. **Uganda Police Force (UPF)**

Katalima Road, Naguru
E-mail: info@upf.go.ug

- The Inspector General of Police is Mr. Abbas Byakagaba

Facts: Details of Violations Alleged

53. On or about October 2025, the ECU, which organises and supervises the conduct of elections in the Respondent State, announced 15/01/2026 as the date of local government, parliamentary and presidential elections in the 1st Respondent State.

54. That preceding, during and immediately after the election cycle, whose result was announced on 17/01/2026, the 1st Respondent through its agents named above engaged in multiple acts that violated the rights of the Applicants and of other citizens and residents of the 1st Respondent State, and in so doing violated the EAC Treaty.

55. **That with respect to ECU,** these violations included: -

a) Unilateral appointment of Commissioners to the ECU by one party who is a contestant in the elections;

b) Contrary to Articles 46 and 61 of the Constitution of the 1st Respondent State, the ECU failed, neglected and/ or refused to amend or cause amendment to the relevant laws which would ensure a free and fair election as envisaged by the Constitution of the 1st Respondent State;

c) Disenfranchisement of thousands/ hundreds of thousands of eligible voters by failing, neglecting or refusing to register or recognise them, or to properly compile, maintain and update an accurate and clean Voters' Register;

d) Making amendments to electoral regulations on the eve of elections without consultation of political parties and citizens as required by law;

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e) Decreeing an electoral roadmap, mode of campaigning, campaign guidelines and other guidelines thereto without the participation of the political parties and other stakeholders;

f) Blatant and egregious discrimination on political grounds against the opposition political parties and their candidates, and in favour of the incumbent National Resistance Movement (NRM) party, its candidates and its officials;

g) Arbitrary denial of accreditation to domestic election observers;

h) Arbitrary denial of accreditation to international election observers;

i) Refusal or failure to fairly investigate and respond to complaints made by, or on behalf of, opposition political parties, candidates, the media and accredited or potential election observers;

j) Failure to stop, investigate, respond to or remedy electoral malpractices that prejudiced candidates which included: -

   i. Violence directed at candidates, their agents and supporters in a manner that precluded the fair or credible exercise of their rights to participation

   ii. Vote-buying

   iii. Vote harvesting from 'ghost" or un-gazetted Polling Stations

   iv. Ballot-stuffing

   v. Lack of counting, or irregular counting of votes

   vi. Denial of access to polling stations for agents of opposition candidates

   vii. Denial of copies of election results forms for Polling Agents of opposition candidates

   viii. Disappearance of polling agents of opposition candidates

   ix. Announcement of incorrect and non-existent results in respect of the Presidential Election

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x. By these and other acts done with clear and discriminatory intent and purpose by the ECU, its officials or their agents created an ECU that existed merely to protect and achieve political processes and goals of the ruling political party, NRM

k) Failure to ascertain, transmit, tabulate and declare the actual results of presidential elections with any credibility, accuracy and transparency.

56. **That with respect to the Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Internal Security Organisation (ISO), External Security Organisation (ESO), Chieftaincy of Military Intelligence (CMI), Uganda Peoples Defence Force (UPDF) including its Special Forces Command (SFC) and the Uganda Police Force (UPF)**, the following violations took place: -

a) Illegal involvement of the UPDF and SFC in civilian policing mandates;

b) Blatant and egregious discrimination against the opposition political parties and their candidates, and in favour of the incumbent NRM party, its candidates and its officials;

c) Criminal acts such as killings, beatings, torture, abductions, confiscation of results forms and malicious prosecution against residents, citizens, voters and candidates including specifically women candidates in the presidential, parliamentary and local government elections, before, during and after the Voting Day and announcement of results, which criminal continuing as at the date of filing this Statement of Reference;

d) Denial of access to legal representation to persons arrested, incarcerated or being prosecuted by the various agencies of government, the police and the military

e) Disappearance of citizens and voters, unlawfully denying them of their right to participate in the political process and to vote

f) Unlawful rendition of and trial of civilians before military courts martial

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g) Unlawful and arbitrary intimidation, threats, arrest and detention of residents, citizens, voters and candidates;

h) Unlawful and excessive use of force leading to injury and death numerous residents, citizens, voters and candidates;

i) Arbitrary and unlawful denial of the right to campaign by opposition political parties or their candidates, or of peaceful protest to residents, citizens, voters and candidates.

57. By all of the above, the above security agencies knowingly and intentionally created an environment that was unsafe for the exercise of the right to campaign, of voters or citizens to listen to campaigns by political parties or their candidates, of the right to vote and effective participation of citizens in the governance of their country during or between election cycles.

58. **That with respect to the Ministry of Information, Communication Technology and National Guidance, Uganda Broadcasting Corporation (UBC) and Uganda Communications Commission (UCC),** the following violations took place: -

a) Blatant discrimination against the opposition political parties and their candidates and officials, and in favour of the incumbent NRM party, its candidates and officials;

b) Denial of fair coverage of the campaigns of the opposition political parties and their candidates and officials;

c) Shutting down of social media platforms, including Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp;

d) Totally shutting down all internet and mobile money platforms;

e) Blocking, throttling or otherwise interfering with Virtual Private Networks;

f) Enactment of Regulations without any stakeholder consultations contrary to law.

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59. **That with respect to the President of Uganda and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of Uganda**, the following violations took place: -

a) Contesting the presidency while aware that, contrary to Article 102(2)(b) of the Constitution of the 1st Respondent, State, as amended, and Section 4(b) of the Presidential Elections Act as amended, he was not qualified to do so while in the office of head of state, head of government and commander in chief (CIC);

b) Being the incumbent head of the relevant organ of the state with the command, control and authority of security forces, failure to ensure proper protection of and adequate facilities to each presidential candidate, as enjoined under the section 22 of the Presidential Elections Act, 2005;

c) To the contrary, appropriating the security forces under his command, control and authority *to wit*: SFC, UPDF,UPC, ISO, CMI, Resident District Commissioners, Local Defence Unit and Special Police Constables to his partisan advantage and superintending over serious and massive violation of human and peoples' rights of citizens and residents of Uganda, including his political opponents and their officials and supporters;

d) Illegally and unlawfully ordering the relevant government ministries and departments to switch off and shut down the internet, social media and mobile money services thereby curtailing the free flow of information and resource mobilization for his political opponents and the electorate;

e) Unlawfully appropriating governmental resources for the purpose of campaigning during the election period;

f) Engaging in electoral offences including bribery of voters.

60. **That with respect to the Secretary General of the EAC**, the Applicants complain that: -

a) The multiple violations complained about above were of such notoriety in the EAC region and globally that the 2nd Respondent certainly knew about

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them, but did not commence or undertake any action as required by the EAC Treaty;

b) Having deployed an EAC Election Observation Mission (EAC EOM), with both Long-Term Observers (LTOs) and Short-Term Observers (STOs), and also superintending over the Conflict Early Warning System of the EAC, the 2nd Respondent certainly knew about the above impugned violations, but did not commence or undertake any action as required by the EAC Treaty;

c) While some of the impugned violations are continuing to date, the 2nd Respondent has not commenced or undertaken any action as required by the EAC Treaty as at the time of filing this Reference.

Merits

61. Cumulatively, the actions of the Respondents had the calculated effect of curtailing the rights of residents, citizens, registered voters and candidates, including the rights to freely access information in order to make informed electoral choices; the rights to campaign, to vote or be voted for; the rights for one's vote to count; and overall the right and space to effectively exercise the rights to participation in the governance of one's country guaranteed by, *inter alia,*

a) Articles 13(1) and (2) of the African Charter;

b) Articles 2(1)(a) - (b) and 9(1)(a) - (b) of the Maputo Protocol.

62. That the actions of the Respondents affected a significant section of the population of the Respondent State, disenfranchising the affected millions and denying them their rights, and also affected the rights of individual and corporate residents of the other EAC Partner States who have economic, social or cultural interests in the 1st Respondent State.

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Statement of serious and massive violations of human and peoples' rights

63. The violations averred to above, especially those that are being perpetrated after the announcement of the electoral result on 17/01/2026 are affecting millions of residents and citizens of the 1st Respondent State and, to that extent, constitute gross, serious and massive violations of human rights.

The points of law upon which this Reference is based

64. This Reference is based on Articles 6(d), 7(2) and 8(1)(c) of the EAC Treaty.

65. Under the EAC Treaty, the Respondents have obligations: -

a) To uphold the fundamental principles of the EAC as enshrined in Article 6;

b) To uphold and implement the operational principles of the EAC as enshrined in Article 7; and,

c) To abstain from any measures likely to jeopardise the achievement of those objectives or the implementation of the provisions of the EAC Treaty, in terms of Article 8(1)(c).

National Laws to be relied upon

66. The Applicants will rely on: -

a) The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995

b) The Electoral Commission Act, Cap. 140

c) The Presidential Elections Act, 2006

d) The Parliamentary Elections Act, 2005

e) Other relevant provisions of national law

f) Relevant Case Law.

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East African Community Law to be relied upon

67. The Applicants will rely on: -

a) The EAC Treaty

b) Laws of the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA)

c) Guidelines for EAC Elections Observation Missions

African Union Law to be relied upon

68. The Applicants will rely on: -

a) The Constitutive Act of the African Union

b) The African Charter, especially Articles 1, 2, 3(1) - (2), 7(1), 13(1) - (2)

c) The Maputo Protocol, especially Articles 2(1)(a) - (b) and 9(1)(a) - (b)

d) The African Union Convention on Preventing and Combatting Corruption (AUCPCC)

e) The ACDEG

f) The African Union Transitional Justice Policy Framework (AUTJPF)

g) The Pact for the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and its attendant Protocols

Other international law to be relied upon

69. The Applicants will rely on: -

a) The ICCPR, especially Articles 2(3)(a) - (c), 3 and 25(a) - (c)

b) United Nations Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials.

c) United Nations Declaration on the Protection of all persons from Enforced Disappearance.

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d) United Nations Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

e) United Nations Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials.

Evidence

70. In support of this Reference, the Applicants shall rely on the following evidence: -

a) The founding Affidavit of Ms. Esther Wanjiru Muigai, Advocate, which is filed together with the Reference;

b) Further Affidavits by the officers or agents of the Applicants, survivors and witnesses that will be filed in accordance with the Rules of this Honourable Court;

c) Oral and written testimonies by other persons who have knowledge of matters that are canvassed in this Reference, as provided for by the Rules of this Honourable Court;

d) Expert Witnesses;

e) Reports and Statements of Human Rights Observers and EOMs to the 2025/2026 electoral cycle in the 1st Respondent State;

f) Reports and Statements of special mechanisms of the African Human Rights System (AHRS) and the United Nations;

g) Formal reports of governmental and intergovernmental bodies, non-state actors and other documentary evidence.

The reliefs sought by the Applicants

71. REASONS WHEREFORE the Applicants plead for the following prayers and orders against the Respondents:

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THE EAST AFRICAN COURT OF JUSTICE
Lodged in the Registry
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FIRST INSTANCE DIVISION

a) A DECLARATION that the 1st Respondent's acts and omissions violated principles of the rule of law, good governance and human and peoples' rights as enshrined in the EAC Treaty, and other African and international law as set out above;

b) A DECLARATION that the presidential election held on 15/01/2026 and the presidential election result announced on 17/01/2026 was not done in accordance with the provisions of the electoral laws and the principles governing elections, which non-compliance vitiated the declared results;

c) A DECLARATION that the 2nd Respondent, being the office and person charged with responsibility for ensuring compliance by the EAC Partner States, and EAC Organs, Institutions and Agencies with the applicable treaty and other standards governing the conduct of elections, failed or neglected to take necessary steps to ensure that the elections aforesaid complied with the EAC Treaty.

d) An ORDER directing the 1st Respondent to conduct prompt, efficient, impartial, transparent, independent and professional investigations into all violations enumerated above, and to bring all those responsible to justice;

e) An ORDER that the 1st Respondent to make full reparations, including paying compensation and damages to the Applicants and survivors;

f) An ORDER directing the 1st Respondent to take measures that foster rehabilitation, including provision of medical, psychological, legal and social services to survivors and their relatives;

g) An ORDER directing the 1st Respondent to issue a public apology to the survivors and their relatives;

h) An ORDER requiring the 1st Respondent to adopt constitutional, legislative, policy, institutional, administrative and other measures to remedy the violations of the rights of the Applicants.

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i) An ORDER permanently restraining the UPDF, the SFC and the intelligence services from involving themselves or interfering with civilian policing, or with electoral processes in future;

j) An ORDER to the 2nd Respondent to place the matters canvassed in the above Reference, as well as the Decision of this Honourable Court before the Summit of the EAC in accordance with Articles 67, 71, 123, 124, 143, 146 of the EAC Treaty;

k) An ORDER for costs in favour of the Applicants against the 1st and 2nd Respondent; and,

l) Any such other Orders, remedies or directions as this Honourable Court may deem fit to grant in the circumstances of this case.

DATED AT ARUSHA THIS 16TH DAY OF MARCH 2026

COUNSEL FOR THE APPLICANT

LODGED IN THE REGISTRY AT ARUSHA

ON THE 16th DAY OF MARCH 2026

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY
JUMUIYA YA AFRIKA MASHARIKI
FIRST INSTANCE DIVISION
THE EAST AFRICAN COURT OF JUSTICE

REGISTRAR

22

THE EAST AFRICAN COURT OF JUSTICE
Lodged in the Registry
16 MAR 2026
at 4:00 am/pm sign
FIRST INSTANCE DIVISION

DRAWN AND FILED BY:

Donald O. Deya, Advocate
Pan African Lawyers Union (PALU)
No. 1, Kaunda Road, off Haile Selassie Road
P.O. Box 6065, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania
E-mail: legal@lawyersofafrica.org

TO BE SERVED UPON:

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1st Respondent:

- 10

The Attorney General of the Republic of Uganda
Attorney General's Chambers
Plot 1, Parliament Avenue, Queen's Chambers
P.O. Box 7183, Kampala, Republic of Uganda
E-mail: kiryowa.kiwanuka@justice.go.ug; charity.nabasa@justice.go.ug

2nd Respondent:

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East African Community
EAC Close, Afrika Mashariki Road
P.O. Box 1096, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania
Email: eac@eachq.org; SGOffice@eachq.org

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Annexure "A

CHAPTER 276

THE UGANDA LAW SOCIETY ACT.

Arrangement of Sections.

Section

PART I—INTERPRETATION.

1. Interpretation. PART II—ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOCIETY.

2. Establishment of the Uganda Law Society.

3. Objects.

PART III—MEMBERSHIP.

4. Membership.
5. Honorary membership.
6. Annual subscription.
7. No entrance fee payable.
8. Termination of membership.

PART IV—COUNCIL.

9. Constitution of the council.
10. Powers of the council.
11. Committees and delegation.
12. Procedure.

PART V—OTHER OFFICERS.

13. Officers.
14. Law Council.

PART VI—MISCELLANEOUS.

15. General meetings.

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16. Requisitioning a general meeting.
17. Voting.
18. General meeting to act by simple majority.
19. Alteration of resolutions.
20. Convening and procedure.
21. Custody and use of seal.
22. Minutes.
23. Accounts to be kept.
24. Report and accounts.
25. Regulations.

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CHAPTER 276

THE UGANDA LAW SOCIETY ACT.

Commencement: 27 December, 1956.

An Act to make provision for the incorporation of the Uganda Law Society and to make provision for its powers, duties and responsibilities.

PART I—INTERPRETATION.

1. Interpretation.

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "advocate" has the same meaning as in the Advocates Act;
(b) "council" means the council established under section 9;
(c) "Law Council" means the Law Council established under section 2 of the Advocates Act;
(d) "rules committee" means the Rules Committee established under section 40 of the Judicature Act;
(e) "society" means the body corporate established under section 2;
(f) "special resolution" means a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of such members of the society as, being entitled to do so, vote in person or by proxy at a general meeting of the society, duly convened with full notice of the intention to propose such resolution.

PART II—ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOCIETY.

2. Establishment of the Uganda Law Society.

There is established a body corporate by the name of the Uganda Law Society with perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to sue and be sued in its corporate name.

3. Objects.

The object for which the society is established are—

(a) to maintain and improve the standards of conduct and learning of the legal profession in Uganda;

(b) to facilitate the acquisition of legal knowledge by members of the legal profession and others;
(c) to represent, protect and assist members of the legal profession in Uganda as regards conditions of practice and otherwise;
(d) to protect and assist the public in Uganda in all matters touching, ancillary or incidental to the law;
(e) to assist the Government and the courts in all matters affecting legislation and the administration and practice of law in Uganda;
(f) to acquire, hold, develop or dispose of properties of all kinds, whether movable or immovable, and to derive capital or income from the property, for all or any of the foregoing objects;
(g) to raise or borrow money for all or any of the foregoing objects in such manner and upon such security as may from time to time be determined by the society;
(h) to invest and deal with monies of the society not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined by the society;
(i) to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects or any of them.

PART III—MEMBERSHIP.

4. Membership.

(1) The Attorney General and the Solicitor General shall be ex officio members of the society.

(2) Any person entitled to practise by virtue of section 6(2) of the Advocates Act, who applies for membership in the prescribed manner shall be admitted as a member of the society; except that any person who is appointed to an office in the public service specified by the Minister by statutory instrument shall become a member of the society at the date of his or her appointment to that office.

5. Honorary membership.

The council may elect as honorary members of the society such persons as it may think fit, either for life or for such period as the council may in any case deem appropriate.

6. Annual subscription.

Members of the society shall pay into the funds of the society such annual subscription as may from time to time be prescribed; except that no honorary member shall be liable to pay any such subscription.

7. No entrance fee payable.

No entrance fee shall be payable by any person on becoming a member of the society.

8. Termination of membership.

(1) Any member whose name has been struck off the Roll of Advocates, or who has had his or her right to practise as an advocate suspended, shall be deemed to have been expelled from the society, or to have had his or her membership suspended, as the case may be.

(2) Any member of the society, other than an honorary member, who ceases to be qualified for membership shall thereupon cease to be a member.

PART IV—COUNCIL.

9. Constitution of the council.

For the proper management of the affairs of the society, there shall be a council consisting of a president, a vice president, the Attorney General, the Solicitor General (either of whom may be elected president), a secretary, a treasurer and four other members, all of whom, other than the Attorney General and the Solicitor General, shall be elected annually by the society in general meeting.

10. Powers of the council.

Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, or by any regulations made under this Act, the council may exercise all the powers of the society; and no regulation made under this Act shall invalidate any prior act of the council which would have been valid if the regulation had not been made.

11. Committees and delegation.

The council may from time to time appoint committees consisting of members of the society and may, except as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, or by any regulations made under this Act, delegate to any such committee all or any of the powers of the council.

12. Procedure.

The procedure of the council, and of every committee appointed as aforesaid, shall be as may from time to time be prescribed.

PART V—OTHER OFFICERS.

13. Officers.

There shall be such secretary, treasurer and other officers of the society, paid or unpaid, as the council may from time to time appoint.

14. Law Council.

All representatives of the Society on the Law Council shall be elected by the society in general meeting.

PART VI—MISCELLANEOUS.

15. General meetings.

The council shall so soon as convenient after the 31st day of December in each year, and may at any other time or times at the discretion of the council, convene a general meeting of the society.

16. Requisitioning a general meeting.

(1) Any fifteen members of the society may at any time requisition a general meeting by written notice in that behalf signed by them, specifying the object of the proposed meeting, and deposited with the secretary of the society, and thereupon the council shall convene a general meeting of the society accordingly.

(2) If the council fails for fourteen days after such deposit to convene

a general meeting in accordance with the requisition, to be held within thirty days after such deposit, the requisitioning members may themselves convene that general meeting to be held at any time within two months after such deposit.

17. Voting.

(1) At every general meeting of the society, every member present shall have one vote, and the chairperson of that meeting shall also have a casting vote.

(2) A member not present at a general meeting may on any resolution before that meeting vote by proxy in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

18. General meeting to act by simple majority.

Except for any purpose for which a special resolution is expressly required by this Act or by any regulation made under this Act, all resolutions of the society in general meeting shall be by simple majority vote.

19. Alteration of resolutions.

No resolution of the society in general meeting shall be altered or rescinded within nine months after the passing of the resolution otherwise than by a special resolution of the society.

20. Convening and procedure.

The manner of convening general meetings of the society, and the procedure at the general meetings, shall, subject as expressly provided in sections 15 to 19, be as may from time to time be prescribed or determined by the council.

21. Custody and use of seal.

The common seal of the society shall be kept in such custody and used in such manner as may from time to time be determined by the council.

22. Minutes.

The council shall cause proper minutes of all general meetings of the society,

and of all meetings of the council and of committees appointed by the council to be taken and recorded, and shall make all such minutes available for inspection by any member of the society at any reasonable time, on demand.

23. Accounts to be kept.

(1) The council shall also cause proper accounts of all funds, property and assets of the society to be kept, and to be audited as on the 31st day of December in every year by an auditor appointed annually by the society in general meeting.

(2) The auditor so appointed shall not be a member of the society.

24. Report and accounts.

So soon as convenient after the 31st day of December in each year, the council shall present to the society in general meeting a full report of the activities of the society, including the activities of the council, and of any committee appointed by the council, together with accounts duly audited as provided in section 23, in respect of the twelve months preceding that date.

25. Regulations.

The council may, subject to this Act and to approval by a special resolution, make regulations binding on members of the society, prescribing all or any of the following matters—

(a) the annual subscription;
(b) the manner of application for membership of the society;
(c) the resignation of members;
(d) the regulation of powers exercisable by the council and committees, and the delegation of powers;
(e) the manner of convening meetings of the council, the committees, and the quorums and procedure thereat;
(f) the manner of convening general meetings of the society, and the quorums and procedure at the general meetings, including provision for the holding of an annual general meeting;
(g) the manner in which and conditions subject to which any member not present at a general meeting may vote by proxy on any resolution before that meeting;
(h) the manner of election, removal and replacement of the president, the vice president and other members of the society, and of

representatives of the society on the Law Council; and (i) such other matters as may be deemed by the council to be necessary for the proper conduct and regulation of the affairs of the society.

History: Cap. 259; Act 22/1970, s. 83.

Cross References

Advocates Act, Cap. 267.
Judicature Act, Cap. 13.

Annexure "B"

TANZANIA



Certificate of Incorporation

No. 28740

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT

EAST AFRICAN LAW SOCIETY

.....Limited

is this day incorporated under the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 212) and that the Company is Limited.

Given under my hand at Dar es Salaam this 25th day of OCTOBER

One thousand nine hundred and NINETY FIVE

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.....

ASST. *Registrar of Companies*

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G P Dsm 001126/4-95/9m

THE EAST AFRICAN COURT OF JUSTICE
Lodged in the Registry
16 MAR 2026
400
FIRST INSTANCE DIVISION

IN THE EAST AFRICAN COURT OF JUSTICE

1ST INSTANCE DIVISION AT ARUSHA

REFERENCE No. 9 of 2026

BETWEEN

Uganda Law Society.....1st Applicant

East African Law Society.....2nd Applicant

AND

The Attorney General of the Republic of Uganda .....1st Respondent

The Secretary General of the East African Community.....2nd Respondent

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AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF THE REFERENCE

I, ESTHER WANJIRU MUIGAI, a female adult of sound mind, and of 1, Kaunda Road, off Haille Selassie and P.O Box 6065 Arusha, Tanzania, do hereby take solemn oath and state THAT: -

1. That, I am a programme Manager at Pan African lawyers Union.

2. That, the Pan African Lawyers Union is my employer and is dully registered in Tanzania. **(Annexed herein and marked as EM-1 is a copy of the certificate of Registration)**

3. That, I am fully conversant with the fact of this case and hence competent to swear this Affidavit. 20

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THE EAST AFRICAN COURT OF JUSTICE
Lodged in the Registry
16 MAR 2026
4000
FIRST INSTANCE DIVISION

4. That, the 1st and 2nd Applicant has been actively involved in monitoring the entire situation from before, during and after the 2026 General elections held on 15/01/26 and have also collected evidence in collaboration with other stakeholders that documented the election situation in Uganda.

5. That, there was widespread violations in the Respondent State during the General election, such as election malpractice, violations of the principles of rule of law and good governance. **(Attached herein and marked as EM-2- is a copy of the observation report done by the 1st Applicant)**

6. That, I reiterate and adopt the Statement of Reference.

10 **VERIFICATION:**

I, **ESTHER WANJIRU MUIGAI** do hereby verify that what is stated in paragraphs 1,2,3,4 and 5 above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Sworn at Arusha by the said

ESTHER WANJIRU MUIGAI

on this 16 day of February 2026. **DEPONENT**

Before me

.....

A Commissioner for Oaths

DATED AT ARUSHA this 16 day of March 2026

33"6"

Annexure "EM-1"
C.1

TANZANIA

Certificate of Incorporation

Section 15

No **76846**

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT

PAN AFRICAN LAWYERS UNION COMPANY LIMITED

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is this day incorporated under the Companies Act 2002 and that the Company is Limited

Given under my hand at Dar es salaam

this **10TH** day of **JUNE**
TWO THOUSAND AND TEN

-10

Assist Registrar of Companies

/JTM

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Annexure "EM-2"

UGANDA'S 2026 GENERAL ELECTIONS OBSERVATION REPORT

BY

UGANDA LAW SOCIETY

1. INTRODUCTION

Uganda conducted its general elections in January 2026, in the polling for presidential, parliamentary, and local government positions across the country. The elections were held pursuant to the constitutional mandate under Articles 1 and 59 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda.

In fulfilment of Uganda Law Society's mandate under Section 3(d) and 3(e) of the ULS Act, to advise the public and government on matters touching, incidental or ancillary to the law, ULS participated in the electoral process through accredited election observation. The Vice President of the Uganda Law Society and other advocates were formally accredited by the Electoral Commission as an election observer, enabling the Society to directly monitor key aspects of the electoral process.

The overarching aim of the exercise was to undertake our mandate to aid the government and its departments to ensure the rule of law is observed throughout the election process, document best legal practices and legal irregularities observed during the election process across the country and provide legal aid services to individuals affected during the election exercise.

Objectives

1. To assess the electoral process and identify areas for improvement.

2. To promote transparency and accountability in the electoral process.

3. To provide a platform for citizens to report electoral malpractices.

4. To contribute to the strengthening of democratic institutions in Uganda.

Approach/methodology

The USL secretariat through its leadership mobilized over 300 council members across the country to conduct the election observations and offer legal assistance to the affected victims during the election process. The regional counsel representatives were responsible for region mobilization and coordination of the advocates to ensure that the observation exercise is conducted as expected.

The advocates were provided with structured reporting tools for recording the data required and reporting to the secretariat team to aggregate the report that we are sharing with the public. Our main data collection approach was by physical observation of the election events in addition to other data sources like the media stakeholders.

In addition to physical observation, ULS established a Rapid Response Mechanism, including a toll-free telephone line, to receive reports, complaints, and observations from members of the public across the country throughout the electoral period. This mechanism allowed ULS to gather real-time information on electoral conduct, voting procedures, security deployment, and alleged violations as reported by voters, candidates, agents, and observers from diverse regions of Uganda.

Thus, the report presents an account of the electoral process as it unfolded, with particular attention to compliance with the law, respect for human rights, and adherence to constitutional and democratic principles.

2. PRE – ELECTION PERIOD

2.1 Candidate Nomination and Academic Qualification Controversies

During presidential candidates nominations, over 200 candidates picked nomination forms but only 38 returned nomination forms for verification to the electoral commission. Whereas, the electoral commission spokesperson Julius Mucunguzi publicly challenged the over 190 aspirants who did not return their forms to account for their actions, and emphasized the need for responsibility toward taxpayers who funded the exercise. Candidates who failed to return the nomination forms decried the limited time given to them to solicit for signatures across the country coupled with the high nomination fees of 20m for presidential candidates. Of the 38 candidates who returned the nomination forms, only 8 were nominated and the rest were disqualified on the questioned reasons provided by the electoral commission. No female and independent candidate was nominated despite many female and independent candidates showing interest to contest for the presidential seat.

List of nominated candidates.

1. **Yoweri Kaguta Museveni – National Resistance Movement (NRM)**
2. **Robert Kasibante – National Peasants Party (NPP)**
3. **Joseph Mabirizi – Conservative Party (CP)**
4. **Nandala Mafabi – Forum for Democratic Change**
5. **Gen. Mugisha Muntu – Alliance for National Transformation (ANT)**
6. **Robert Kyagulanyi Ssentamu (Bobi Wine) – National Unity Platform (NUP)**
7. **Munyagwa Mubarak Sserunga – Common Man's Party (CMP)**
8. **Frank Kabinga Bulira – Revolutionary Peoples Party (RPP)**

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The nomination period had several controversial and disqualifications of candidates, especially on grounds of alleged failure to meet academic qualification requirements. While the law requires candidates to possess a minimum qualification, the process of verification was inconsistently applied, opaque, and in several cases appeared politically motivated.

- Mathias Walukagga who had been nominated to contest for Busiro East on NUP ticket was denominated because his academic testimonial had already expired.
- EC removed Patrick Kyamukaate from the race for Older Persons' seat Western Region because he did not meet the statutory minimum number of valid supporters on his nomination papers. That four of the names on his supporters list had already been used on Jacqueline Mbabazi's nomination.
- Mercy Rebecca Abedican for Nebbi District Woman Representative was removed for invalid supporter signatures, and petitions to the commission had been filed against her
- James Atwiine of Isingiro staged a public protest at UNEB offices after being denominated. He accused officials of mishandling his academic index number used in the EC verification.

The rulings by EC showed small clerical defects or disputed signatures can abruptly end a campaign. Even well-resourced petitions or strategic complaints can be used to clear the path for opponents. Whether the pattern of denominations disproportionately affects opposition candidates or is evenly applied across the board.

Numerous candidates—especially from opposition parties—were blocked at nomination centres or later disqualified by Electoral Commission (EC) tribunals, despite having submitted academic documents similar to those accepted for ruling party candidates. Media reports documented instances where UNEB verification was selectively invoked, where candidates were denied reasonable time to cure alleged defects, and where EC officials exercised discretion in a manner that lacked neutrality.

2.2 CAMPAIGN PERIOD

- **Unlawful Arrest and Intimidation during Campaigns**

The campaign period was dominated by relentless targeting of the National Unity Platform (NUP), its leadership, candidates, and supporters. Across multiple districts, NUP campaign activities were blocked, violently dispersed, or subjected to excessive police and military force.

There are particular districts where NUP candidate Robert Kyagulanyi was blocked by security operatives and roads were blocked stopping his campaign rallies from taking place. These districts include Bukwo, Amuria, Kiruhura, Karenga, Alebtong, Nwoya, Bulambuli, etc.

Several other areas were marred by violence including; Gulu, Kawempe, Mbarara, Arua. Media footage showed police and military personnel deploying teargas, firing live bullets, and arresting campaign organisers and supporters.

Numerous NUP officials and candidates were arrested during the campaign period and charged with offences including; public nuisance, malicious damage to property, theft, unlawful drilling, traffic-related offences e.g riding without helmets,

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- In Mbarara, 85 people were arrested on November 7 while accompanying Kyagulanyi to a campaign rally in Bwizibera
- In Arua, 32 supporters were arrested and alleged to have damaged police patrol cars
- In Mityana, 29 supporters were arrested for disrupting traffic and inciting unrest by blocking roads
- In Lango subregion, 30 supporters were picked from their hotel rooms and detained
- In Iganga, 30 people were arrested and one was reportedly shot dead
- 20 were reportedly picked up from Hotel rooms in Kiruhura district



A Courtesy picture of Police using dogs to keep law and order during one of the recent election fracas in November 2025.

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Election campaign heist in Mbarara where many NUP supporters were arrested

- **Attack on Media Personnel – Press Freedom**

There was an incident of an attack on a journalist which infringes upon the right to press freedom.

Ivan Mbadhi of BSS Terefayina TV was brutally assaulted by security personnel while covering NUP's campaign in Kween district. Video coverage showed security officials slamming his head on a car and destroying his camera. The Uganda Law Society condemned this brutal assault of the journalist and

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demanded a total independent investigation into the assault of Mr. Mbadi and holding the errant officers accountable.



STATEMENT CONDEMNING THE BRUTAL ASSAULT OF A JOURNALIST BY SECURITY FORCES

Kampala Uganda 6 January 2026. The Uganda Law Society (ULS) strongly condemns the violent assault on a BBS Terefunna journalist, Mr. Isaac Mbadi, by uniformed security operatives while performing his professional duties on January 5, 2026, in Iganga District.

Video footage shows two security operatives forcefully restraining the journalist, smashing his head against a motor vehicle, and destroying his professional camera equipment. The assault occurred while the journalist was covering presidential candidate Robert Kyagulanyi's campaign.

This is not an isolated incident. Over the years, journalists in Uganda have been beaten, tortured, arrested, intimidated, and had their equipment destroyed by security forces, especially while covering political events and opposition figures. Such conduct has repeatedly undermined the lives, dignity, and safety of journalists.

Journalism is not a crime. Covering political [illegible] is not an offence.

The continued failure by the State to hold perpetrators accountable over the years is an abuse of democracy and the rule of law.

We remind all state and security agencies that the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda guarantees press freedom and protects journalists in the performance of their duties. Physical assault on journalists, obstruction of their work, and destruction of their equipment, constitute gross violations of these rights.

ULS therefore demands for immediate, independent, and transparent investigations into the assault on Mr Mbadi, with the responsible officers held to account under the law.

The continued assault of journalists is unacceptable, and the Uganda Law Society will not remain silent in the face of such impunity. We stand in solidarity with all journalists and media practitioners across the country, particularly those operating in hostile and dangerous environments.

ULS has a dedicated team of advocates ready to offer free legal support to the affected journalist and to media practitioners that have suffered any form of violence at the hand of security operatives. The Society will pursue all available legal remedies to ensure accountability and justice.

Asiimwe Anthony
Vice President, Uganda Law Society

3. ARREST AND PROSECUTION OF CIVIL SOCIETY ACTIVISTS

The arrest of Sarah Bireete, a prominent civic activist, exemplified the broader crackdown on civil society actors during the electoral period.

Dr. Bireete was arrested on 30th December 2025 after security forces raided her home and charges were not formally disclosed. She was later charged with unlawfully obtaining or disclosing national voters' information without the consent of the Electoral Commission.

Mr. Were Salim, founder of Fanon App was arrested on 5th January 2026. Fanon is a web software platform which had been created to aid voters in knowing their polling station. The web portal allowed users to access voter details and polling station information using a name and date of birth without requiring a NIN.

Media reports indicated that her arrest occurred at a critical moment in the electoral timeline, reinforcing the perception that criminal law was being weaponised to silence dissent rather than enforce public order.

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4. SUSPENSION OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS (CSOs)

Just days ahead of the January 15th general elections, the National Bureau for Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO Bureau) ordered several NGO organizations to halt operations indefinitely.

The affected organisations include Chapter Four Uganda, National Coalition for Human Rights Defenders, Human Rights Network for Journalists, Alliance for Election Finance Monitoring, National NGO Forum, Centre for Constitutional Governance and several other Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) across the country.

The affected organisations were not given any prior notice and were not informed of any investigations or of any specific offence allegedly committed. Instead, they were served with notices immediately halting their operation and their financial accounts frozen without due process.

This was a deliberate and calculated attempt to intimidate, weaken, and silence civil society organisations at a time when their presence is most critical. CSOs play a key role in civic education, election observation, legal aid, documentation of human rights violations, and the promotion of peaceful participation in the electoral process.



RNB RADICAL NEW BAR

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

STATEMENT ON THE ARBITRARY SUSPENSION OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS BY THE NGO BUREAU

Kampala, Uganda – January 13, 2026: The Uganda Law Society (ULS) strongly condemns the arbitrary decision by the National Bureau for Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO Bureau) to suspend the operating permits of several civil society organisations under the guise of national security.

The affected organisations include Chapter Four- Uganda, National Coalition for Human Rights Defenders (NCHRD), Human Rights Network for Journalists (HRNJ), Alliance for Election Finance Monitoring (AEFM), National NGO Forum, Centre for Constitutional Governance (CCG) and over 100 other CSOs across the country.

From the preliminary findings, ULS has established that **the affected organisations were not given any prior notice and not informed of any investigations or of any specific offence allegedly committed.** Instead, they were served with notices immediately halting their operation and their financial accounts frozen without due process.

This action, **taken just days to the general elections, is not coincidental.** It is certainly not only a deliberate and calculated attempt to intimidate, weaken, and silence civil society organisations at a time when their presence is most critical but also an attack on the public's right to accountability, justice, and meaningful participation in the affairs of their country.

CSOs serve as vital intermediaries between the State and citizens, amplifying the voices of ordinary people, particularly the poor, marginalised, and vulnerable. **Their work strengthens institutions, deepens public participation in governance, and reinforces respect for the rule of law.** CSOs also play an indispensable role in civic education, election observation, legal aid, documentation of human rights violations, and the promotion of peaceful participation in the electoral process. Shutting them down at this moment is a direct assault on democracy.

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ULS rejects the continued misuse of undefined and overly broad notions of "national security" to justify administrative repression. The summary suspension of organisations, freezing of their accounts, and the effective criminalisation of their operations without inquiry or due process amounts to administrative punishment without a hearing and represents a grave violation of constitutional rights and freedoms, particularly the freedoms of association and expression. The Bureau cannot lawfully substitute suspicion for evidence, nor replace investigation with executive fiat.

ULS stands in full solidarity with all affected civil society organisations. **We shall not be silent as civic actors are intimidated and unlawfully shut down.** ULS further calls upon; -

a) The government to immediately lift these suspensions and guarantee an open, safe, and enabling environment for civil society to operate freely during this electoral period.

b) Parliament to urgently exercise its oversight mandate over the actions of the NGO Bureau and the responsible Ministry, demanding full disclosure of the legal basis, evidence, and procedures relied upon in effecting these suspensions.

c) The Judiciary to remain vigilant and ready to provide effective remedies to any organisation seeking protection from unlawful administrative action.

d) Development partners, regional bodies, and the international community are called upon to closely monitor the situation and support the protection of civic space and fundamental freedoms in Uganda.

ULS will continue to monitor the situation closely, provide legal support where necessary, and engage all relevant stakeholders to ensure that constitutionalism, democratic governance, and the rule of law are upheld.

Asiimwe Anthony
VICE PRESIDENT

2

5. INTERNET SHUTDOWN

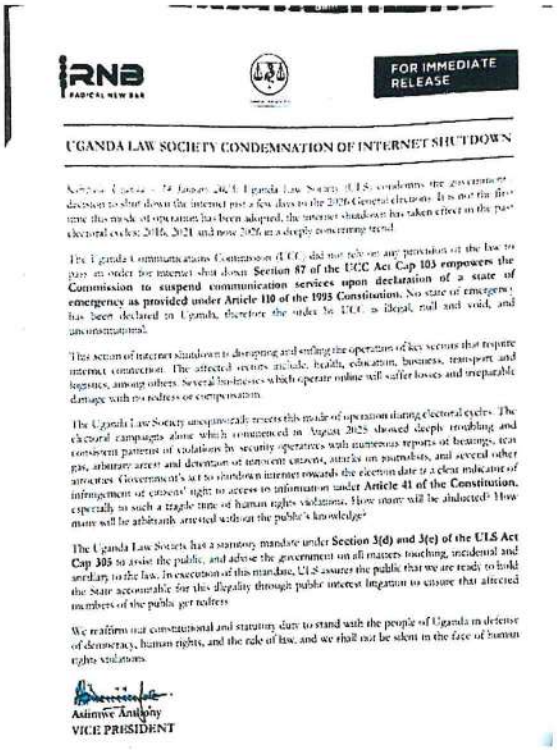
The nationwide internet shutdown imposed during the elections constituted one of the most severe violations of access to information. By blocking access to social media and online platforms, the government effectively cut citizens off from information, communication, and real-time reporting.

The Uganda Communications Commission (UCC) did not rely on any provision of the law to pass an order for internet shut down. Section 87 of the UCC Act Cap 103 empowers the Commission to suspend communication services upon declaration of a state of emergency as provided under Article 110 of the 1995 Constitution. No state of emergency had been declared in Uganda, therefore the order by UCC was illegal, null and void, and unconstitutional.

The internet shutdown disrupted and stifled the operation of key sectors that require internet connection. The affected sectors included; health, education, business, transport and logistics, among others. Several businesses which operate online suffered losses and irreparable damage with no redress or compensation.

The question that inevitably arises is: what was the government trying to hide? In any democratic society, elections are moments of maximum transparency. Shutting down the internet at such a time strongly suggests an attempt to prevent citizens from sharing evidence of violence, conceal unlawful acts and suppress state accountability.

On 13 January, through a press briefing, the Vice President condemned the nationwide internet shutdown, urging the government to preserve press freedom as enshrined in the supreme law of the land.



IRNB
RADICAL NEW BAR

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UGANDA LAW SOCIETY CONDEMNATION OF INTERNET SHUTDOWN

Kampala, Uganda – 14 January 2026: Uganda Law Society (ULS) condemns the government's decision to shut down the internet just a few days to the 2026 General elections. It is not the first time this mode of operation has been adopted, the internet shutdown has taken effect in the past electoral cycles; 2016, 2021 and now 2026, in a deeply concerning trend.

The Uganda Communications Commission (UCC) did not rely on any provision of the law to pass an order for internet shut down. **Section 87 of the UCC Act Cap 103 empowers the Commission to suspend communication services upon declaration of a state of emergency as provided under Article 110 of the 1995 Constitution.** No state of emergency has been declared in Uganda, therefore the order by UCC is illegal, null and void, and unconstitutional.

This action of internet shutdown is disrupting and stifling the operations of key sectors that require internet connection. The affected sectors include; health, education, business, transport and logistics, among others. Several businesses which operate online will suffer losses and irreparable damage with no redress or compensation.

The Uganda Law Society unequivocally asserts this mode of operation during electoral cycles. The electoral campaigns alone which commenced on August 2025 showed deeply troubling and consistent patterns of violations by security operatives with numerous reports of beatings, tear gas, arbitrary arrest and detention of innocent citizens, attacks on journalists, and several other atrocities. Government's act to shutdown internet towards the election date is a clear indicator of infringement of citizens' right to access to information under **Article 41 of the Constitution**, especially in such a fragile time of human rights violations. How many will be abducted? How many will be arbitrarily arrested without the public's knowledge?

The Uganda Law Society has a statutory mandate under **Section 3(d) and 3(e) of the ULS Act Cap 305** to advise the public, and advise the government on all matters touching, incidental and ancillary to the law. In execution of this mandate, ULS assures the public that we are ready to hold the State accountable for this illegality through public interest litigation to ensure that affected members of the public get redress.

We reaffirm our constitutional and statutory duty to stand with the people of Uganda in defense of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law, and we shall not be silent in the face of human rights violations.

Asiimwe Anthony
VICE PRESIDENT

6. ELECTION DAY: FAILURES, VIOLENCE, AND INTIMIDATION

On election day, polling was delayed by up to four hours in several constituencies, with the electoral commission blaming "technical glitches" that included failures of biometric identification kits and a lack of equipment. The commission advised polling officers to use paper registration records to prevent voters from being disenfranchised. Voting, which was supposed to end at 4:00pm, was

extended by one just 1 hour up to 5:00pm - The hour was added could not be sufficient to compensate for the 4 average hours lost. Failure of the biometric identification kits in the early hours of the voting discouraged some voters from waiting for long hours at polling stations and some voters left without voting.

a. Biometric Failures and Delayed Voting

S.I No. 98 of 2025: The Electoral Commission (Adoption and Manner of Use of Biometric Voter Verification System) Regulations commenced on 24th December 2025 providing that the EC shall use the biometric voter verification system at all polling stations for the identification and verification of voters before a presiding officer issues a ballot paper to a voter.

On polling day however, biometric voter verification machines failed in numerous polling stations, Media reports indicated that voting in some areas did not begin until midday or later, effectively disenfranchising voters who could not wait.

As part of the rapid response, ULS established a call center toll-free number to provide real time legal aid services to the general public. During the election period, ULS received over 250 calls from different affected persons reporting election-related human rights incidents across various areas of Uganda. Of these persons, 135 calls were from male, and 115 were from female persons. From the received calls, various issues were reported.



Courtesy Image: *In most polling stations, it was reported that voting was delayed due to failure of biometric voter verification machines.*

Key issues reported through the ULS call centre

- Biometric machines not working
- Delay in delivery of polling equipment at some stations (no ballot boxes, no tools).
- Late coming of the polling agents at certain locations which delayed the start of the voting exercise.
- Delayed start of voting; in some cases. In some areas, voting started as late as 11:00 am or later.
- Missing records of some voters in some polling areas.
- Heavy deployment of security at polling centres and shooting of bullets and teargas in some areas where chaos emerged.

- Arrests of persons and confiscation of property in some polling areas.

Basing on the toll-free calls, ULS has noted that most of the above issues were highly reported from the following areas mentioned below; -

Mityana, Nansana Ganda, Bulenga, Buwambe, Busia, Nakaseke, Kawempe, Makindye, Kyankwanzi, Luwero, Mukono, Kiboga, Lira, Arua, Gulu and Mbarara, among others.

b. **Violence, Killings, Arrests and unrest**

- In Butambala district, 7 people were shot at the residence of outgoing MP Hon. Muwanga Kivumbi. The MP alleges that they were killed by security operatives who stormed his home. He was arrested with 24 others and they have been charged with terrorism. ULS is providing pro bono support to the 24 suspects and is closely monitoring this case to ensure that justice is served.

- 3 people were killed in Luwero district as police attempted to disperse the crowds following protests on the night of the elections. 34 NUP supporters were arrested.

- 2 people were shot dead in Kalungu district. Police confirmed that the victims were shot dead by security agencies amidst election-related unrest.

- In Kayunga, unidentified people protested and raided the tally centre at Ntenjeru Township, attacked the NRM district offices and set them on fire. The NRM District Registrar states that the attackers stole 15 million.

- In Rukungiri District, at least 12 people sustained severe injuries on the voting day resulting from scuffles and attacks. Victims from the PFF camp allege being beaten by unknown assailants from the NRM camp.

- Violence was reported in Nakaseke after the announcement of voting results. Protesters destroyed an electricity transformer and electric poles, and lit several fires. 50 youths were arrested.

- Arrest of NUP Deputy Presidents before the Election Day. These are; Jolly Tukamushaba, the party's Deputy President for Western Uganda, and Lina Zedriga, the Deputy President for Northern Uganda. They have never been arraigned or charged in court.

7. LOW VOTER TURNOUT

The Electoral Commission announced that during the presidential elections, a total 11,366,201 took part in the voting exercise representing 52.5% of the total registered voters. This has been said to be the lowest voter turnout in the history of Uganda's elections.

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The figure was even much lower for the local government elections. By the closing voting time of 4pm, most polling stations had less than 20% of the registered voters turning up to vote

It is clear that citizens have lost trust in the electoral process because of the fear, repression, violence and alleged rigging of elections.



Low voter turnout was witnessed in some parts of the country, particularly after the presidential and parliamentary elections on January 15, 2026

8. QUESTIONABLE TALLYING AND RESULTS TRANSMISSION

The Electoral Commission's tallying process lacked transparency. Results were announced without showing the public clear aggregation trail from polling stations to districts to national totals. This absence of verifiable build-up fuelled suspicion and eroded public trust. -10

9. HOUSE ARREST OF ROBERT KYAGULANYI FAMILY MEMBERS IN MAGERE, WAKISO

Following the elections, NUP President Robert Kyagulanyi was placed under de facto house arrest. His residence was surrounded by security forces, cutting off access to food, visitors, and medical care. He later escaped under unclear circumstances, and his whereabouts remain unknown. His wife Barbara Kyagulanyi later reported being assaulted by security operatives.

The actions by the state are contrary to the High Court's ruling in Miscellaneous Cause No. 16 of 2021: Kyagulanyi & Kyagulanyi v Attorney General & 2 others where court held that where the Court unequivocally held that the continued indefinite restriction and confinement of Hon. Kyagulanyi, to his home, was unlawful, and was an infringement to his right to personal liberty. -20

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RNB
RADICAL NEW BAR

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

THE ASSAULT ON BARBARA KYAGULANYI AT HER HOME IS A RED LINE CROSSED IN CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS

Kampala, Uganda — 24 January 2026: The Uganda Law Society (ULS) strongly condemns the violent home invasion and assault on Mrs. Barbara Itungo Kyagulanyi in Magere, Wakiso district on the night of 23 January 2026, shortly after a ULS delegation visited her that afternoon to discuss modalities of liberating her family from an eight-day house arrest.

Following consultations with Mrs. Kyagulanyi and her legal team, **it has been confirmed that armed intruders broke into her Magere residence, assaulted her, and demanded information about her husband's whereabouts.** Assorted documents and property were seized. She suffered physical injuries and psychological trauma, necessitating hospitalization.

This egregious attack by Uganda People's Defence Forces, under police supervision, constitutes **a blatant abuse of state power, violating fundamental rights to liberty, security, dignity, and privacy.** It is a deliberate attempt to intimidate and silence the opposition, or to provoke civil unrest, particularly given the recent disputed election and ongoing wave of detentions, torture and enforced disappearance of National Unity Platform (NUP) leaders and supporters across the country.

ULS rejects this militarized suppression of the political opposition and provocation of peaceful civilians. No one should be subjected to violence by security forces under the pretext of national security.

Pursuant to our mandate as a public protector by dint of **Sections 3(d) and 3(e) of the Uganda Law Society Act,** the Radical New Bar (RNB) Governing Council led by President Isaac K. Ssemakadde, S.C., today resolved that the ULS will:

1. Immediately petition a competent court to lift Mrs. Kyagulanyi's house arrest and all unlawful restrictions.

2. Launch an independent investigation, gathering forensic evidence to file both civil and criminal complaints against identified perpetrators and their superiors for torture, unlawful search and seizure, and other human rights abuses. **The Council is exploring domestic and international prosecution options, having received numerous requests for such action.**

3. Convene a national stakeholders' dialogue to examine systemic repression, enforced disappearances, and political persecution, aiming to hold the government accountable and chart a path forward.

ULS stands in solidarity with Mrs. Kyagulanyi and all affected Ugandans. The law must prevail over terror. Persevere.

FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY

Asiimwe Anthony
VICE PRESIDENT

0793051544 0800 355 355

10. JUDICIAL DETERMINATION OF ELECTORAL MATTERS

- **Masaka Woman MP Race**

Justine Nameere of NRM applied for vote recounting at the Masaka Chief Magistrates Court. The Chief Magistrate HW Albert Asiimwe directed for a recount however ULS observed serious irregularities. The Court's decision to proceed with a recount over the weekend is inconsistent with the clear statutory framework governing election-related proceedings. Section 112 of the Parliamentary Elections Act Cap. 117 provides that where an action prescribed by the Act is due to be undertaken on a Saturday, Sunday, or public holiday, that action must be carried out on the next working day that is not a weekend or public holiday.

The recount itself was marred by serious anomalies involving ballot boxes. It is reported that one ballot box was found without a security seal, another ballot box was found to contain ninety-seven

(97) votes cast in favour of a single candidate alone; and at least two ballot boxes were reportedly found completely empty. The law on this matter is settled. In Ngoma Ngime v Winnie Byanyima (Civil Revision No. 9 of 2001), the High Court held unequivocally that where ballot boxes presented for recount are found to be open or unsealed, the very purpose of a recount is defeated. The Court observed that such evidence is presumed to have been tampered with and rendered unreliable, and that conducting a recount in those circumstances amounts to an abuse of the court process and the exercise of jurisdiction with material irregularity.

Under the doctrine of stare decisis, decisions of superior courts are binding on lower courts. A magistrate's court has no legal basis to depart from clear and authoritative precedent set by the High Court on a matter of law.

11. INTERVENTION BY ULS

- **Press Statements**

ULS issued press statements during the electoral period condemning violence, human rights abuses, intimidation by security operatives, abuse of press freedom, among other illegalities. The statements also called upon the State to respect human rights, observe principles of democracy and the rule of law.







ULS/031/2026

Received by
IGP & OIR
30-01-2026

IGP Abbas Byakagaba
Uganda Police Force

Dear Sir,

RE: CONTINUED DEFIANCE OF HIGH COURT ORDER THROUGH POLICE DEPLOYMENT AT THE MAGERE RESIDENCE

Greetings from the Council, Management and Staff of the Uganda Law Society (ULS).

In pursuance of our mandate under Section 3 of the Uganda Law Society Act Cap 305, we demand the immediate withdrawal of police personnel from the residence of Hon. Robert Kyagulanyi Ssentamu in Magere, Wakiso.

The High Court was clear in **Miscellaneous Cause No. 16 of 2021: Robert Kyagulanyi and Barbara Kyagulanyi v Attorney General & 2 others,** where the Court unequivocally held that the continued indefinite restraction and confinement of Hon. Kyagulanyi, to his home, was unlawful, and was an infringement to his right to personal liberty.

The current police deployment bars access to essential supplies, including food and other basic necessities, thereby subjecting the family to cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment. This conduct constitutes a serious violation of several rights guaranteed under the 1995 Constitution, including; the right to personal liberty, the right to freedom of movement; and the right to an adequate standard of living, including access to food and basic necessities.

The Uganda Police Force is duty-bound to act within the confines of the law, to respect court orders, and to uphold the human rights and dignity of all persons without discrimination. Continued defiance of a High Court ruling undermines the rule of law, and is an abuse of judicial power.

ULS therefore calls upon your office to immediately withdraw all police personnel deployed at the Magere residence, cease any unlawful restriction on access, and ensure full compliance with the High Court decision and constitutional standards.

We trust that the Uganda Police Force will take urgent corrective action and reaffirm its commitment to constitutionalism, legality, and respect for human rights.

Yours faithfully,

Asiimwe Anthony
VICE PRESIDENT

Cc: Attorney General
Cc: Minister of Internal Affairs

"To be a Proficient Bar Association in Fostering Access to Justice, the Rule of Law and Good Governance in Uganda"
Plot 5a, John Babiiha Avenue, P.O Box 426 Kampala, Uganda. Tel: +256-414-342 424
TOLL FREE LINES: 0800 100150 AND 0800 100151 Email: uls@uls.or.ug Website: www.uls.or.ug

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RNB
RADICAL NEW BAR

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

STATEMENT ON THE REPORTED HOUSE ARREST OF HON. ROBERT KYAGULANYI'S FAMILY

Kampala, Uganda 20 January 2026: The Uganda Law Society unreservedly condemns Government for the unprovoked invasion and barricading of the Magere home of Hon. Robert Kyagulanyi Ssentamu, subjecting his family and other occupants to house arrest and unlawful restrictions.

Contrary to the High Court's ruling in Miscellaneous Couse No. 16 of 2021: Kyagulanyi & Kyagulanyi v Attorney General & 2 others, multiple media reports indicate that security forces were deployed around Hon. Kyagulanyi's residence in Magere, Wakiso District, effectively barring access to or exit from the premises and preventing essential supplies, including food, from reaching his household.

The Uganda Police Force has sought to dismiss these restrictions as necessary for "security" or protective measures. However, the practical effect of the security deployment amounts to arbitrary restriction of liberty and deprivation of livelihood in contravention of constitutional protections.

The 1995 Constitution of Uganda guarantees the **rights to personal liberty, freedom of movement, and the right to an adequate standard of living, including access to food and basic necessities.** Any actions that deny these rights without lawful basis are a direct violation of fundamental freedoms and amounts to degrading and inhuman treatment.

Even more troubling are the public statements attributed to the CDF Gen. Muhoozi Kainerugaba via his verified X account, in which he states that 22 National Unity Platform supporters have been killed and expresses hope that Hon. Kyagulanyi will be the "next" casualty. Such statements represent a dangerous escalation of impunity and the abuse of rule of law. They are wholly incompatible with the constitutional mandate of the armed forces to remain neutral, non-partisan, and protective of all citizens.

The current situation in Uganda is a climate of intimidation, restricted civic space, and gross human rights abuses. Electoral contestation and disagreement are a normal and legitimate part of democratic processes; they do not justify the targeted isolation, harassment, or potential degrading and inhuman treatment of political opponents and their families.

The Uganda Law Society calls for the immediate cessation of all forms of unlawful confinement, siege, or external restrictions imposed on Hon. Robert Kyagulanyi and his family. We further call upon all security forces to act within the confines of the Constitution, respect democratic processes, and uphold the human rights and dignity of all citizens without discrimination.

Ugandans deserve a society where political leadership is contested on the basis of ideas, policies, and respect for rule of law, not through tactics of coercion, deprivations, or threats to life and sustenance.

The Uganda Law Society remains committed to standing with the people of Uganda to uphold human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

Asiimwe Anthony
VICE PRESIDENT

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PRESS STATEMENT

12 January 2026

UGANDA LAW SOCIETY ELECTION WATCH AND RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM FOR THE 2026 GENERAL ELECTIONS

1. Background and Context

Uganda's electoral processes have, in recent years, been characterised by persistent and grave human rights violations that undermine constitutionalism, democratic governance, and the rule of law. Particularly, the 2021 General Elections were marred by widespread arbitrary arrests and detention, abductions of members and supporters of opposition political parties, and the excessive use of force by security agencies.

Notably, in November 2020, security operatives deployed disproportionate and unnecessary force during the management of opposition-led peaceful protests ahead of the elections. These actions resulted in the extrajudicial killing of at least fifty-four (54) persons and the disappearance of hundreds of supporters of the National Unity Platform (NUP). These incidents constituted serious violations of the right to life, personal liberty, freedom of assembly, and freedom from torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment.

Since the 2021 elections, the human rights situation in Uganda has further deteriorated. This regression is evidenced by a rapidly shrinking democratic and civic space, increasing suppression of dissent, and systematic targeting of political opposition members, human rights defenders, journalists, and other critics of the government.

More recently, the National Resistance Movement (NRM) party primary elections for various elective positions held in July 2025 were marred by violence, intimidation, and widespread allegations of electoral fraud. Similarly, the Kawempe North by-election held in March 2025 was characterised by violence, particularly against journalists and media personnel, posing a grave threat to press freedom and the public's right to information.

The ongoing presidential campaign period, which commenced in August 2025, has followed a deeply troubling and consistent pattern of violations characterised by the arbitrary arrest and detention of opposition supporters, particularly members of the National Unity Platform (NUP), as well as human rights activists and defenders, such as prominent activist Dr. Sarah Bireete. There have been numerous reports of beatings, alongside heavy and militarised deployment of security forces at campaign rallies, creating an atmosphere of intimidation. Of grave concern are unlawful public pronouncements by some security personnel purporting to prohibit citizens from remaining at or around polling stations after voting, in total violation of the law and established electoral procedures, and posing a direct threat to electoral transparency, public confidence, and the integrity of the electoral process.

2. Legal and Institutional Mandate of the Uganda Law Society

The Uganda Law Society (ULS) derives its mandate from the Uganda Law Society Act Cap 306. Under Section 3(d) of the Act, the Society is mandated "to protect and assist the public in Uganda in all matters touching, ancillary or incidental to the law."

The conduct of free, fair, and credible elections is a central pillar of constitutional democracy and the rule of law. Elections directly implicate the protection and enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms, including, freedom of assembly, freedom of expression, personal liberty, and access to justice. Accordingly, the 2026 General Elections present a critical constitutional moment that necessitates active engagement by the Bar in safeguarding human rights and upholding the rule of law.

3. The ULS Election Watch and Rapid Response Mechanism

In response to the prevailing human rights and electoral context, the Uganda Law Society has established an Election Watch and Rapid Response Mechanism for the 2026 General Elections.

Under the Election Watch, ULS has opened participation to all members across the country to serve as election observers and legal monitors. A standardized reporting template has been rolled out to enable advocates stationed at their respective locations to systematically observe electoral processes, document incidents, and submit real-time data on human rights violations, electoral malpractices, and abuses of power.

The incident reports generated through this process will provide a credible evidentiary basis for timely legal intervention, including seeking remedies for victims and engaging relevant authorities where violations occur.

In addition, ULS has established an Election Monitoring Unit mandated to centrally coordinate, analyse, and monitor election-related developments on behalf of the Bar. This Unit will serve as the institutional nerve centre for election observation, documentation, and legal response.

Rapid Response and Pro Bono Legal Support

Recognising the urgent need for immediate legal assistance during the electoral period, ULS has constituted a Rapid Response Team composed of advocates across the country who are committed to offering limited pro bono legal services.

A toll-free line **0800355355** has been established and will operate throughout the electoral period. Members of the public are encouraged to contact this toll free line to:

- Report urgent legal assistance,
- Report incidents of human rights violations, including arbitrary arrests, detention, abductions, violence, and intimidation; and
- Report violations affecting journalists, political actors, and voters.

Upon receiving a report, ULS will promptly link affected persons to an advocate within their locality or deploy appropriate legal interventions to secure their rights and safety

4. Objectives and Expected Outcomes

The overarching objective of the ULS Election Watch and Rapid Response Mechanism is to promote accountability, protect human rights, and strengthen the rule of law during the 2026 General Elections.

Specifically, the initiative seeks to:

- Document and preserve credible evidence of human rights violations and electoral abuses;
- Provide timely and effective legal assistance to victims of election-related violations;
- Deter impunity through visible legal presence and rapid interventions; and
- Pursue legal action against perpetrators, whether acting in their individual capacity or on behalf of institutions.

The ultimate goal is to ensure that all persons who violate human rights are held accountable in accordance with the law, and that victims of electoral violence and abuse obtain justice and appropriate remedies.

5. Conclusion

The Uganda Law Society reaffirms its constitutional and statutory duty to stand with the people of Uganda in defence of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. Through the Election Watch and Rapid Response Mechanism, ULS commits to playing an active, professional, and principled role in ensuring that the 2026 General Elections are conducted in an environment that respects human dignity, constitutionalism, and accountability.

We wish to also make a clarion call to all the ULS members across the country to actively take part in this process from wherever they will be by reporting the incidents of election malpractice and illegalities filling the form that will be provided on your respective emails and sending it back. That is the best way you can serve mankind and cement your relevance to society.

For God and My Country

Asiimwe Anthony
Vice President Uganda Law Society

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- **ULS Rapid Response**

As the country entered the election period from November 2025, ULS remained conscious and vigilant of the heightened risk of human rights violations, including abductions, violence, and other related human rights abuses. As the national Bar Association, we are mandated to advocate for and protect the rights of citizens as they exercise their democratic freedoms. In furtherance of this mandate, ULS established a Rapid Response Mechanism to document incidents, and provide timely legal assistance to persons affected before, during and post the national general election.

Ahead of January 2026 elections, ULS launched an Election Watch and a Rapid Response Mechanism meant to monitor human rights abuses, document alleged violations and safeguard the integrity of the electoral process. The ULS went ahead to deploy a legal team across the country which was using standardized reporting tools to gather real time information on incidents such as arbitrary arrests, violations or other forms of rights violations and this included a toll-free line (0800355355) and WhatsApp No.0793051544 to allow the public to report suspected wrongdoing, human rights violations and abuses promptly.



This aimed to promote free, fair, peaceful and credible elections and ensure human rights are respected throughout the electoral cycle.

In a press conference that was attended by all the members of the Governing Council, it was agreed that response would be heightened across the country especially in sensitive areas where the

opposition seemingly had dominance. The campaign environment had already foreshadowed what was likely to happen which the Council was conscious about.



ULS Council during the Launch of Rapid Response mechanism at the ULS House on January 12.

S1

StakeholdeEngagements : Engagement with A.U / IGAD & COMESA Election Observation Missions

On January 12, our most perpendicular Radical New Bar Governing Council, led by Vice President Anthony Asiimwe (representing President Isaac Ssemakadde, SC) & CEO Christine Awori, engaged the African Union, IGAD and COMESA election observer mission led by former President of Nigeria, H.E. Goodluck Jonathan.

The engagement took place at Protea Skyz Hotel, Naguru. During the meeting, the Council expressed its readiness to confront any illegalities and human rights violations that may arise as citizens exercise their democratic rights.



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The engagement focused on a briefing on recent amendments to electoral laws (if any) and an assessment of their effectiveness in strengthening election integrity and credibility. It further examined key issues that have emerged or are emerging within the political landscape that the African Union Election Observation Mission (AUEOM) should be aware of, including trends and developments in electoral litigation before the electoral courts.

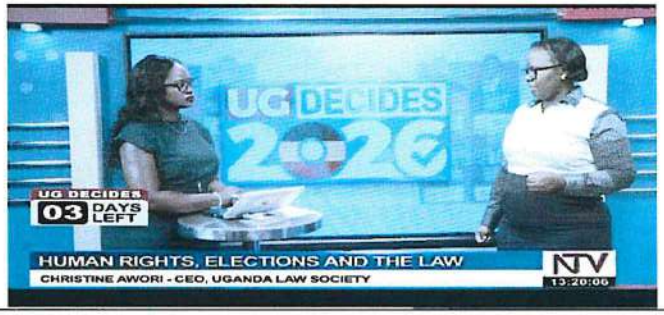
Media engagement

ULS engaged media on the electoral process issues emphasizing free, fair and credible elections as a foundation to constitutional democracy, it went ahead to launch an election watch mechanism mobilizing advocates country wide for rapid response approach and using media and public statements to communicate its monitoring efforts, document abuses and encourage legal reporting through our established communication mechanisms.

These engagements portrayed ULS as a civil society stakeholder trying to hold electoral actors accountable and educate the public on their rights and the importance of transparent process. And this was aired out on different media platforms such as NTV, NBS, BABA TV, and UBC among others.



The CEO of ULS on NTV discussing what is expected Elections





The Treasurer of ULS on BaBa TV



The VP of ULS appearing at the Morning Breeze at NT

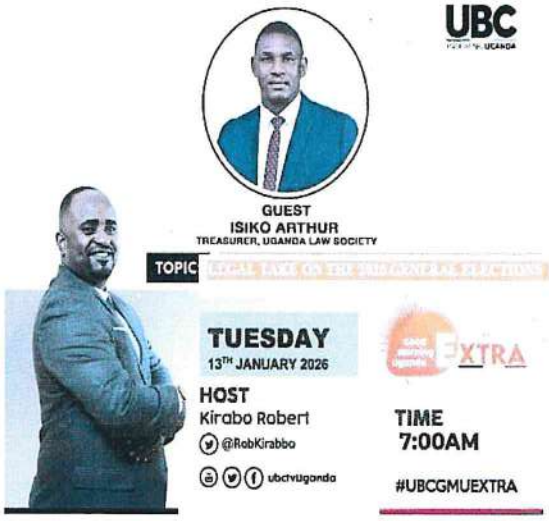
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NTV
LIVE
UG DECIDES
02 DAYS LEFT
#MorningAtntv
LEGAL ANALYSIS OF UGANDA'S ELECTORAL PROCESS

55


PLATFORM
Looto
PLATFORM
ABAALONDEIBWA MUTABOOLA BATABALONDA
LIVE
BaBa


NBS Television
@nbstv
X.com
VIDEO: The Uganda Law Society (ULS) has launched an Election Watch and Rapid Response Mechanism for the 2026 general elections, citing past human rights violations and electoral violence.
@MuhamadiMatovu
#NBSUpdates #NBSAt430
02
DAYS TO GO
RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM ROLLED OUT AMID VOTING RISKS


UBC
GUEST
ISIKO ARTHUR
TREASURER, UGANDA LAW SOCIETY
TOPIC
TUESDAY
13TH JANUARY 2026
HOST
Kirabo Robert
@RobKirabbo
ubctvuganda
EXTRA
TIME
7:00AM
#UBCGMUEXTRA

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ULS Advocates representing Dr. Sarah Bireete

News

Law Society seeks production warrant for remanded Bireete

If granted, the production warrant will see Bireete produced in court earlier than January 21, 2026, when she was supposed to reappear in court.



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Aslimwe Anthony reposted

Daily Monitor @DailyMonitor · Jan 2

QUOTE: "I have never seen anything like this. The state has been given a whopping 20 days to respond to a bail application. Our client has literally been sentenced to 20 days of imprisonment. It contravenes the Ugandan Constitution," defence lawyers representing activist Dr Sarah

Show more



Aslimwe Anthony reposted

Salt TV @SaltTvUganda · Jan 3

It is very dangerous for the national bar association to remain neutral - Anthony Aslimwe

#theDialogue #saltfmUpdates
@ComradeRugamira
@BagumaRT
@AslimweAnthony2
@sabasshakupdates

More on: youtu.be/nsaBSZ_nW2c?si...



Aslimwe Anthony reposted

NBS Television @nbstv · Jan 12

VIDEO: The Uganda Law Society (ULS) has launched an Election Watch and Rapid Response Mechanism for the 2026 general elections, citing past human rights violations and electoral violence.

@MuhamedMatovu

#NBSUpdates #NBSAt420



NTV UGANDA @ntvuganda · Feb 1

The Uganda Law Society says it is representing more than 300 people arrested across the country, many of whom were traced through a toll-free hotline the society set up ahead of the elections.

#NTVNews



From ntvuganda

Call Center /Digital Mechanisms

As part of the rapid response, ULS established a call center to provide real time legal aid services to the general public. During the election period, ULS received over 250 calls from different affected persons reporting election-related human rights incidents across various areas of Uganda. Of these

58

persons, 135 calls were from male, and 115 were from female persons. From the received calls, various issues were reported.

Key issues reported

- Biometric machines not working.
- Delay in delivery of polling equipment at some stations (no ballot boxes, no tools).
- Late coming of the polling agents at certain locations which delayed the start of the voting exercise.
- Delayed start of voting; in some cases. In some areas, voting started as late as 11:00 am or later.
- Missing records of some voters in some polling areas.
- A few non-voting related inquiries (e.g. traffic, money withdrawal issue).
- Heavy deployment of security at polling centers and shooting of bullets and teargas in some areas where chaos emerged.
- Arrests of persons and confiscation of property in some polling areas.

ULS has noted that most of the above issues were highly reported from the following areas mentioned below; -
Mityana, Ganda, Bulenga, Buwambe, Busia, Namungoona, Kawempe, Makindye, Kyankwanzi, Kamuli, Budaka, Luwero, Mukono, Kiboga, Lira, Arua, Gulu and Mbarara, among others.

Performance Summary

From 15th January, 2026 the day presidential and parliamentary elections took place to date, ULS through its advocates across the country has provided legal assistance to **303** persons affected during the national general election.

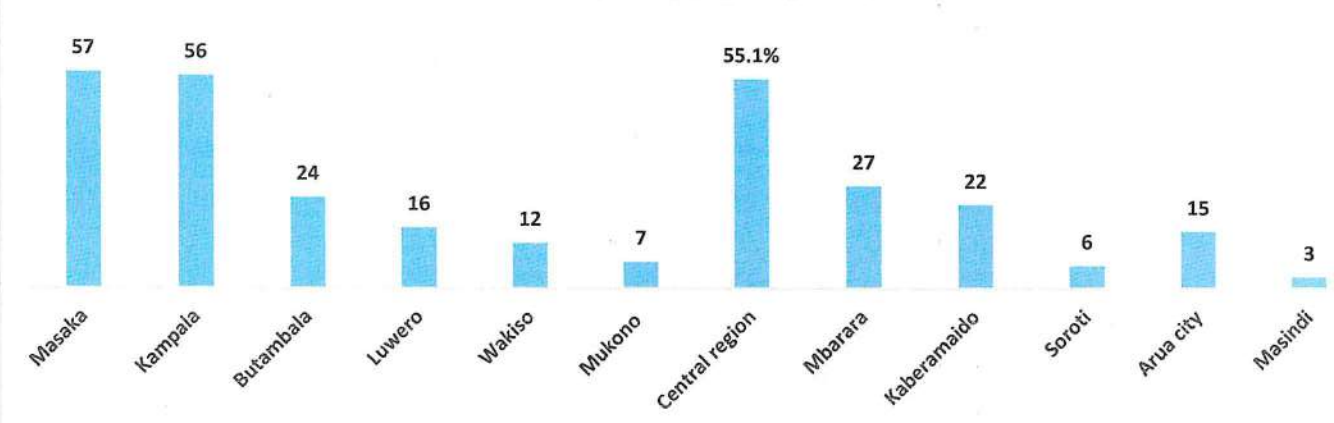
Breakdown of cases by district

District	Number of victims	Common cases supported
Jinja	65	- Destroying roads (65 victims)
Masaka	57	- Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm (20 victims) - Unlawful assembly and riot/destroying roads (25 victims) - Common Nuisance (5 victims)
Kampala	56 (City hall, Nakawa and LDC court)	- Taking part in the unlawful assembly (21 victims) - Obstruction and inconvenience to the public (14 victims) - Possession of Narcotic (7 victims) - Common/public Nuisance (6 victims)
Mbarara	27	- Being in possession of narcotic drugs (20 victims) - Going armed in public (6 victims)
Butambala	24	- Taking part in riot
Kaberamaido	22	- Unlawful assembly/Malicious damage/theft
Luwero	16	- Rioters demolishing building and property (16 victims)
Arua city	15	- Malicious damage (5 victims) - Robbery (4 victims)

		- Threatening Violence (4 victims)
Wakiso	12	- Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm (6 victims) - Canvasing for votes outside the period
Mukono	7	- Obstruction of officers (4 victims)
Soroti	6	- Unlawful assembly/ public Nuisance (6 victims)
Masindi	3	- Canvasing for votes outside the period (2 victims) - Disorderly conduct during elections (1 victim)
Kaliro	2	- Aiding and abetting personation

As a result of the ULS rapid response, 100 persons were able to access justice through securing police bond and court bail, acquittals because the charge sheets were defective, whereas 168 cases are still pending in courts of law and the assigned advocates are ensuring that all necessary legal support is provided to the affected persons to access justice. Of the total number of persons supported with legal aid services, central represented **51.2%** persons affected during the general elections.

Graph Summarizing Cases by District with Major Regional Representation





The VP of ULS at Butambala Chief Magistrates Court Representing Victims of the Election Process on 19th January 2026



The VP of ULS Interviewing Inmates at Butambala Chief Magistrates Court on 19th January 2026



The VP of ULS and other Advocates Preparing Surities for Bail Application at Butambala at Chief Magistrates Court on 19th January 2026



Counsel Joshua Tumukunde Secured Bail for Kisitu Godfrey, Musiime Moses, and Bukenya Lazaro - who had been arrested in Kazo on polling day



Counsel Joshua Tumukunde Secured a Release Order of Assets Belonging to Suspects Charged with Election Related Cases at Chief Magistrates of Court of Mbarara



The V.P of ULS interviewing Dr Sarah Bireete at Buganda Road cell before her Bail application



Treasurer of ULS at Buganda Road court attending Dr Sara

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Delegation to Hon. Robert Kyagulanyi Ssentamu's Home in Magere - Wakiso District.

On 23rd January 2026 the ULS Rapid response team led by the Vice president Mr Asimwe Anthony made a courtesy visit to the home of the former presidential candidate in the recent concluded elections Kyagulanye Robert sentamu where the visit aimed to ascertain the impact and implications of an illegal house arrest currently imposed on the Kyagulanyi family by security personnel who cordoned off the residence effectively incarcerating the family within their own home.

The team was deeply concerned about the extensive violation of the family's fundamental rights particularly rights to freedom of movement and access to food. The team pledged its support to the family should they choose to peruse legal redress



The Rapid Response team led by ULS Vice President and Treasurer with Mrs Kyagulanyi at her home in Magere



The ULS Vice President and Treasurer having a discussion with Mrs. Kyagulanyi

ULS Secured bail for Detainees at City Hall Chief Magistrates Court.

On January 28, at City Hall Chief Magistrates Court, over 35 polling agents who were arrested on January 15 were granted cash bail of UGX 100,000 each. This outcome is credited to our Rapid Response team, led by Advocates; Obadiah Kamukama and Kakuru Tumusiime.



Challenges encountered

- Internet disconnection by the Uganda Communications Commission (UCC) interrupted coordination and communication towards real time rapid response.
- Inadequate resources made it impossible for ULS to reach the majority of the affected persons in some parts of the country who were victims of the human rights violations and abuses during and post electoral processes.
- Limited access to some detention facilities.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ULS expresses grave concern over the conduct of the electoral process, particularly the widespread arrests, intimidation, and human rights violations recorded before, during, and after polling. ULS strongly condemns all forms of violence, arbitrary detention, harassment of political actors, observers, journalists, and voters, as well as the excessive use of force by security agencies. These actions constitute serious violations of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and Uganda's obligations under regional and international human rights instruments, and they undermine the principles of free, fair, and credible elections. ULS further notes that the suppression of fundamental freedoms, including the rights to liberty, assembly, expression, and political participation, significantly compromised the integrity of the electoral environment. The climate of fear created by arrests and intimidation negatively affected voter turnout, stakeholder engagement, and public confidence in the electoral process. Such violations, if left unaddressed, risk entrenching impunity and weakening democratic governance.

THEREFORE, ULS calls for the following; -

a) That the Government of Uganda to publicly acknowledge and condemn all election-related human rights violations and to take concrete steps to prevent their recurrence. The Government should ensure that all state institutions and agents act strictly within the confines of the law and respect constitutional guarantees throughout the electoral cycle. There is an urgent need for demonstrable political will to uphold human rights, accountability, and the rule of law.

b) In accordance with its constitutional mandate under Article 51 of the Constitution, the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) is urged to conduct thorough, independent, and timely investigations into all reported election-related human rights violations. The mission specifically recommends that the UHRC produce and publish a comprehensive public report detailing the nature, extent, perpetrators, and impact of these violations. This report should include clear findings, binding recommendations, and remedial measures, including compensation for victims, institutional reforms, and referrals for prosecution where appropriate. The UHRC should also regularly inform Parliament and the public on the status of implementation of its recommendations.

c) The Judiciary is urged to ensure the timely, impartial, and effective resolution of all electoral disputes, in strict compliance with constitutional and statutory timelines. Delays in the adjudication of electoral cases deny aggrieved parties effective remedies and undermine public confidence in the justice system. Judicial independence must be upheld, and election-related judgments should be well-reasoned, publicly accessible, and consistently enforced.

d) That the Uganda Police Force and other security agencies should strictly adhere to the principles of legality, necessity, proportionality, and accountability in the maintenance of law and order during elections. Security agencies must desist from arbitrary arrests, unlawful detention, and the use of excessive force. Where violations occur, responsible officers should be promptly investigated and held accountable through transparent disciplinary and criminal processes, and victims should be afforded effective remedies.

e) The Directorate of Public Prosecutions is urged to exercise its mandate independently and impartially by expediting the review and prosecution of cases arising from election-related violence and human rights abuses. The mission further calls for the discontinuation of prosecutions that are politically motivated or lack sufficient legal basis, as such actions contribute to the abuse of the criminal justice system and the erosion of civil liberties.

f) The Electoral Commission is encouraged to strengthen its institutional independence and operational effectiveness to ensure the conduct of elections that meet constitutional and international standards. This includes improving coordination with stakeholders, ensuring the safety of electoral participants, and establishing effective mechanisms for the reporting, investigation, and redress of electoral malpractices. Post-election reviews should be undertaken in consultation with stakeholders to inform necessary legal and administrative reforms.

g) Parliament should review and amend electoral and public order laws that enable or facilitate human rights violations and should ensure adequate funding and protection of the independence of key accountability institutions, including the UHRC and the Judiciary.

ULS emphasizes that credible elections are inseparable from respect for human rights, accountability, and the rule of law. The implementation of these recommendations, particularly the publication of a full UHRC report in line with its constitutional mandate and the timely and fair resolution of all electoral disputes by the Judiciary is essential to restoring public trust, ensuring justice for victims, and strengthening democratic governance in Uganda.

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UPDATED LIST OF PERSONS ASSISTED BY ULS RAPID RESPONSE TEAM AS OF 28TH JANUARY 2026

NO.	NAME	COURT	OFFENCE	PRISON	STATUS	ADVOCATES
KAMPALA DISTRICT						
1	Nankawgi Annet	City Hall	Taking part in the unlawful assembly	Luzira Prison	Adjourned to 28th January 2026 at 9:00 am for completion of bail application	Counsel Kakuru
2	Nakalule Robina	City Hall	Taking part in the unlawful assembly	Luzira Prison	Adjourned to 28th January 2026 at 9:00 am for completion of bail application	Counsel Kamukama Obadiah
3	Nasazi Joan	City Hall	Taking part in the unlawful assembly	Luzira Prison	Adjourned to 28th January 2026 at 9:00 am for completion of bail application	
4	Irazikunda Farida	City Hall	Taking part in the unlawful assembly	Luzira Prison	Adjourned to 28th January 2026 at 9:00 am for completion of bail application	
5	Nantege Aidah	City Hall	Taking part in the unlawful assembly	Luzira Prison	Adjourned to 28th January 2026 at 9:00 am for completion of bail application	Counsel Nansukusa Mariam
6	Mutesi Shamim	City Hall	Taking part in the unlawful assembly	Luzira Prison	Adjourned to 28th January 2026 at 9:00 am for completion of bail application	
7	Bwowe Shafik	City Hall	Taking part in the unlawful assembly	Luzira Prison	Adjourned to 28th January 2026 at 9:00 am for completion of bail application	Counsel Echebu Jude
8	Agaba Abraham	City Hall	Taking part in the unlawful assembly	Luzira Prison	Adjourned to 28th January 2026 at 9:00 am for completion of bail application	
9	Wafula Anthony	City Hall	Taking part in the unlawful assembly	Luzira Prison	Adjourned to 28th January 2026 at 9:00 am for completion of bail application	
10	Wamusi Stephen	City Hall	Taking part in the unlawful assembly	Luzira Prison	Adjourned to 28th January 2026 at 9:00 am for completion of bail application	
11	Byansi Charles	City Hall	Taking part in the unlawful assembly	Luzira Prison	Adjourned to 28th January 2026 at 9:00 am for completion of bail application	
12	Wasswa Rashid	City Hall	Taking part in the unlawful assembly	Luzira Prison	Adjourned to 28th January 2026 at 9:00 am for completion of bail application	

13	Lwanga Raymond	City Hall	Taking part in the unlawful assembly	Luzira Prison	**Adjourned to 28th January 2026 at 9:00 am for completion of bail application**	
14	Mwebaze Gerald	City Hall	Taking part in the unlawful assembly	Luzira Prison	**Adjourned to 28th January 2026 at 9:00 am for completion of bail application**	
15	Kaggwa Roland Musoke	City Hall	Taking part in the unlawful assembly	Luzira Prison	**Adjourned to 28th January 2026 at 9:00 am for completion of bail application**	
16	Mugabi Ibra	City Hall	Taking part in the unlawful assembly	Luzira Prison	**Adjourned to 28th January 2026 at 9:00 am for completion of bail application**	
17	Ssendege Vicent	City Hall	Taking part in the unlawful assembly	Luzira Prison	**Adjourned to 28th January 2026 at 9:00 am for completion of bail application**	
18	Kanene Ramathan	City Hall	Taking part in the unlawful assembly	Luzira Prison	**Adjourned to 28th January 2026 at 9:00 am for completion of bail application**	
19	Muzamuzi Richard	City Hall	Taking part in the unlawful assembly	Luzira Prison	**Adjourned to 28th January 2026 at 9:00 am for completion of bail application**	
20	Nalubega Elizabeth Doreen	City Hall	Taking part in the unlawful assembly	Luzira Prison	**Adjourned to 28th January 2026 at 9:00 am for completion of bail application**	
21	Jingo Frank	City Hall	Taking part in the unlawful assembly	Luzira Prison	**Adjourned to 28th January 2026 at 9:00 am for completion of bail application**	
22	Kasumba Carlos	City Hall	Obstruction	Luzira Prison		
23	Kafunga Willy	City Hall	Obstruction	Luzira Prison		
24	Asiraza Ronald	City Hall	Obstruction	Luzira Prison		
19th JANUARY 2026						
25	Sseruju Kevin	Nakawa Court	Possession of Narcotic	Luzira Prison	Acquitted because the charge sheet was defective	**Counsel Biira Brenda**
26	Haruna Wera	Nakawa Court	Possession of Narcotic	Luzira Prison	Acquitted because the charge sheet was defective	
27	Karim Abdul	Nakawa Court	Possession of Narcotic	Luzira Prison	Acquitted because the charge sheet was defective	**Counsel Kembabazi Viola**
28	Byaruhanga James	Nakawa Court	Possession of Narcotic	Luzira Prison	Acquitted because the charge sheet was defective	

29	Mukunga Akram	Nakawa Court	Possession of Narcotic	Luzira Prison	Acquitted because the charge sheet was defective	
30	Mivule Nicholas		Possession of Narcotic	Luzira Prison	Acquitted because the charge sheet was defective	
31	Abdallah Kakaire	Nakawa Court	Possession of Narcotic	Luzira Prison	Acquitted because the charge sheet was defective	
32	Mwanje Keneth	Nakawa Court	Public Nuisance	Luzira Prison	**Granted cash bail of UGX 100,000 and adjourned to 4th February 2026**	
33	Kigunda Umar	Nakawa Court	Public Nuisance	Luzira Prison	**Granted cash bail of UGX 100,000 and adjourned to 4th February 2026**	**COUNSEL** **Biira Brenda** **Kembabazi Viola**
34	Kanaba Emmanuel	Nakawa Court	Common Nuisance	Luzira Prison	**Adjourned to 21st January 2026**	
35	Kisa Fred	Nakawa Court	Common Nuisance	Luzira Prison	**Adjourned to 21st January 2026**	
36	Makir Simon	Nakawa Court	Common Nuisance	Luzira Prison	**Adjourned to 21st January 2026**	
37	Gidogo Isaac	Nakawa Court	Common Nuisance	Luzira Prison	**Adjourned to 21st January 2026**	
38	Yiga Henry	LDC Court	Obstruction and inconvenience to the public	Luzira Prison	**Adjourned to 28th January 2026**	
39	Madasi Paul	LDC Court	Obstruction and inconvenience to the public	Luzira Prison	**Adjourned to 28th January 2026**	
40	Muhwezi Tyson	LDC Court	Obstruction and inconvenience to the public	Luzira Prison	**Adjourned to 28th January 2026**	**Abdul**
41	Mwesigwa Ronald	LDC Court	Obstruction and inconvenience to the public	Luzira Prison	**Adjourned to 28th January 2026**	

39	Ainemastiko Herbert	LDC Court	Obstruction and inconvenience to the public	Luzira Prison	**Adjourned to 28th January 2026**	
40	Ssentamu Robert	LDC Court	Obstruction and inconvenience to the public	Luzira Prison	**Adjourned to 28th January 2026**	
41	Lutaaya Joseph	LDC Court	Obstruction and inconvenience to the public	Luzira Prison	**Adjourned to 28th January 2026**	
42	Nassuna Carol	LDC Court	Obstruction and inconvenience to the public	Luzira Prison	**Adjourned to 28th January 2026**	
43	Ssekanjako Farouk	LDC Court	Obstruction and inconvenience to the public	Luzira Prison	**Adjourned to 28th January 2026**	
44	Kimayo Richard	LDC Court	Obstruction and inconvenience to the public	Luzira Prison	**Adjourned to 28th January 2026**	
45	Akatwejuka Abraham	LDC Court	Obstruction and inconvenience to the public	Luzira Prison	**Adjourned to 28th January 2026**	
46	Walugambirwe Brian	LDC Court	Obstruction and inconvenience to the public	Luzira Prison	**Adjourned to 28th January 2026**	
47	Kanyatire Dan	LDC Court	Obstruction and inconvenience to the public	Luzira Prison	**Adjourned to 28th January 2026**	
48	Turyamirwe Rodgers	LDC Court	Obstruction and inconvenience to the public	Luzira Prison	**Adjourned to 28th January 2026**	
MASAKA DISTRICT						
49	Ndaula Lawrence Salongo	Masaka court	Theft			**COUNSEL**

50	Nizaimana Joseph	Masaka court	Burglary Theft			Baluku Geofrey Kiconco Davis Kabiswa Pius Brian Byamukama Salmat Mutale Alexander Nkima
41	Kiwana Jim	Masaka court	Unlawful assembly and riot			
42	Kawooya David	Masaka court	Unlawful assembly and riot			
43	Turinabo Kenneth	Masaka court	Unlawful assembly and riot			
44	Menyabayo Johnbaptist	Masaka court	Unlawful assembly and riot			
45	Mayanja Richard	Masaka court	Unlawful assembly and riot			
46	Ntambazi Kwagalakwe	Masaka court	Unlawful assembly and riot			
47	Nakazibwe Josephine	Masaka court	Assault causing bodily harm Common Nuisance			
48	Luboyera Herman	Masaka court	Common Nuisance			
49	Bukenya Sulaiman	Masaka court	Common Nuisance			
50	Simbwa Kuzaifah	Masaka court	Common Nuisance			
51	Kisekwa Martin	Masaka court	Common Nuisance			
52	Kato James	Masaka court	Common Nuisance			
53	Ssekyewa Jimmy	Masaka court	-Unlawful assembly and riot -Destroying roads			
54	Mujuzi Nicolas	Masaka court	Unlawful assembly and riot			

55	Kabito Matayo	Masaka court	Unlawful assembly and riot -Destroying roads			
56	Kabugo Fred	Masaka court	Unlawful assembly and riot -Destroying roads			
57	Mawanda Julius	Masaka court	Unlawful assembly and riot -Destroying roads			
58	Bogere Ibrahim	Masaka court	Unlawful assembly and riot -Destroying roads			
59	Segirinya Isma	Masaka court	Unlawful assembly and riot -Destroying roads			
60	Kagwa Angelo	Masaka court	Unlawful assembly and riot -Destroying roads			
61	Nantayi Rose	Masaka court	Unlawful assembly and riot -Destroying roads			
62	Mukiibi Abdallah	Masaka court	Going armed in Public -Destroying roads			
63	Bbale Julius	Masaka court	Going armed in Public -Destroying roads			
64	Ssegawa Livingstone	Masaka court	Going armed in Public -Destroying roads			
65	Kalanzi Henry	Masaka court	Going armed in Public -Destroying roads			

66	Muwonge Isma	Masaka court	Unlawful assembly and riot -Destroying roads			
67	Ntale Sydney	Masaka court	Unlawful assembly and riot			
68	Obbo Silver	Masaka court	Unlawful assembly and riot -Destroying roads			
69	Kaweesi Ali Alias	Masaka court	Unlawful assembly and riot -Destroying roads			
70	Swaliza Bissaka	Masaka court	Unlawful assembly and riot -Destroying roads			
71	Kakooza Shanasi	Masaka court	Unlawful assembly and riot -Destroying roads			
72	Mugerwa Paul	Masaka court	Unlawful assembly and riot -Destroying roads			
73	Jjuko Derrick	Masaka court	Unlawful assembly and riot -Destroying roads			
74	Kateregga Dan	Masaka court	Unlawful assembly and riot -Destroying roads			
75	Ssenyonjo Francis	Masaka court	Unlawful assembly and riot -Destroying roads			
ARUA DISTRICT						
76	Zona Harriet	Arua city court	Bribing Voters	Arua city CPS	Unconditionally released	**COUNSEL**

77	Harry Mawa	Arua city court	Threatening Violence	Arua city CPS	Released unconditionally	1. Sadam Viga Buga 2. Dromati David 3. Abiyo Ivan 4. Bauwa Ahmed 5. Auf Ratib 6. Iryenge Pamela 7. Pirwoth Michael 8. Oyirwoth Shepherd 9. Akumu Cecilia 10. Kepo Alfred 11. Kashoke Rasul
78	Aluki Onzi Harunharun	Arua city court	Robbery/malicious damage	Arua city CPS	Registered	
79	Onzima Hassan	Arua city court	Verification for change	Arua city CPS	Released unconditionally	
80	YIKI MOSES	Arua city court	Threatening violence	Arua city CPS	Released	
81	Alafi Ramandhan	Arua city court	Theft	Arua city CPS	Forwarded to court	
82	Yasir Juma	Arua city court	Robbery	Arua city CPS	Released unconditionally	
83	Ocatre Isaac	Arua city court	Robbery	Arua city CPS	Released	
84	Guma Abdul Rashid	Arua city court	Threatening Violence	Arua city CPS	Still at Police	
85	Asiku Peter	Arua city court	Roberry	Arua city CPS	Still at custody	
88	Jamal Majid	Arua city court	Roberry	Arua city CPS	Still at custody	
89	Trevor Hassan	Arua city court	Malicious damage	Arua city CPS	Still at Arua City CPS	
90	Onzima Hassan	Arua city court	Malicious damage	Arua city CPS	Still at Arua City CPS	
91	Ombele Ceasor	Arua city court	Malicious damage	Arua city CPS	Still at Arua City CPS	

92	Geriga Ivan	Arua city court	Malicious damage			
BUTAMBALA DISTRICT						
93	Matovu Bruhum	Butambala CMC	Taking part in riot	Kabasanda Prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February 2026 at 9:00am**	**COUNSEL** Asiimwe Anthony Jurua Robert Kafuko Paul Nicholas
94	Bukenya Akiram	Butambala CMC	Taking part in riot	Kabasanda Prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February 2026 at 9:00am**	
95	Muyindi Wilson	Butambala CMC	Taking part in riot	Kabasanda Prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February 2026 at 9:00am**	
96	Wagoina Abdul swaburu	Butambala CMC	Taking part in riot	Kabasanda Prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February 2026 at 9:00am**	
97	Kiberu Hecklous	Butambala CMC	Taking part in riot	Kabasanda Prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February 2026 at 9:00am**	
98	Kasozi Fahad	Butambala CMC	Taking part in riot	Kabasanda Prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February 2026 at 9:00am**	
99	Kayanja Kelvin	Butambala CMC	Taking part in riot	Kabasanda Prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February 2026 at 9:00am**	
100	Ssanga Twaib	Butambala CMC	Taking part in riot	Kabasanda Prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February 2026 at 9:00am**	
101	Ssewanyana Brian	Butambala CMC	Taking part in riot	Kabasanda Prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February 2026 at 9:00am**	
102	Muwanguzi Brian	Butambala CMC	Taking part in riot	Kabasanda Prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February 2026 at 9:00am**	
103	Walakira Nicholas	Butambala CMC	Taking part in riot	Kabasanda Prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February 2026 at 9:00am**	
104	Ssekabo Musa	Butambala CMC	Taking part in riot	Kabasanda Prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February 2026 at 9:00am**	
105	Wakikaatu Joseph	Butambala CMC	Taking part in riot	Kabasanda Prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February 2026 at 9:00am**	
106	Mubiru Rahim	Butambala CMC	Taking part in riot	Kabasanda Prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February 2026 at 9:00am**	
107	Ssentongo Donavan	Butambala CMC	Taking part in riot	Kabasanda Prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February 2026 at 9:00am**	

108	Namaganda Madina	Butambala CMC	Taking part in riot	Kabasanda Prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February 2026 at 9:00am**	
109	Nakibuka Hanifa	Butambala CMC	Taking part in riot	Kabasanda Prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February 2026 at 9:00am**	
110	Mawanda Paul	Butambala CMC	Taking part in riot	Kabasanda Prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February 2026 at 9:00am**	
111	Bomb Jackson	Butambala CMC	Taking part in riot	Kabasanda Prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February 2026 at 9:00am**	
112	Baribuzo Peter	Butambala CMC	Taking part in riot	Kabasanda Prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February 2026 at 9:00am**	
113	Mukiibi Yusuf	Butambala CMC	Taking part in riot	Kabasanda Prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February 2026 at 9:00am**	
114	Akankwasa Ivan	Butambala CMC	Taking part in riot	Kabasanda Prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February 2026 at 9:00am**	
115	Yusuf Ramathan	Butambala CMC	Taking part in riot	Kabasanda Prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February 2026 at 9:00am**	
116	Owori Brian	Butambala CMC	Taking part in riot	Kabasanda Prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February 2026 at 9:00am**	
117	Asiimwe Deo	Masaka CMC	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm		**Released on Bail. Adjourned to 4th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
118	Ayijuka Edgar	Masaka CMC	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm		**Released on Bail. Adjourned to 4th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
119	Kiberu David	Masaka CMC	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm		**Adjourned to 4th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
120	Sseyange Joseph	Masaka CMC	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm		**Adjourned to 4th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
121	Nsamba Martin	Masaka CMC	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm		**Adjourned to 4th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
122	Ntengo Shadok	Masaka CMC	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm		**Released on Bail. Adjourned 123to 4th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
123	Ssempijja Herbert	Masaka CMC	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm		**Released on Bail. Adjourned to 4th February 2026 at 9:00am**	

124	Kamoga Ronald	Masaka CMC	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm		**Released on Bail. Adjourned to 4th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
125	Bwenika Bonny	Masaka CMC	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm		**Released on Bail. Adjourned to 4th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
126	Kabito Geofrey	Masaka CMC	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm		**Released on Bail. Adjourned to 4th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
127	Ssesuku Robert	Masaka CMC	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm		**Adjourned to 4th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
128	Mwanje Stanely	Masaka CMC	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm		**Adjourned to 4th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
129	Ssemuju Joseph	Masaka CMC	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm		**Released on Bail. Adjourned to 4th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
130	Lwebuga Ashiraf	Masaka CMC	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm		**Released on Bail. Adjourned to 4th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
131	Mugabi Lauben	Masaka CMC	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm		**Adjourned to 4th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
132	Safari Willy Pius	Masaka CMC	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm		**Adjourned to 4th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
133	Lulangwa Yasin	Masaka CMC	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm		**Released on Bail. Adjourned to 4th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
134	Bukenya Sulaiman	Masaka CMC	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm		**Released on Bail.**	
135	Kisekwa Martin	Masaka CMC	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm		**Released on Bail.**	
136	Ssimba Kuzaifar	Masaka CMC	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm		**Released on Bail.**	
137	Katumba Geoffrey	Luwero Court	Rioters demolishing building and property	Kituntumula prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February for bail application**	**COUNSEL** **Akol Freda** **Luyimbazi Paul**
138	Musinguzi Bright	Luwero Court	Rioters demolishing building and property	Kituntumula prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February for bail application**	

139	Kisuze Charles	Luwero Court	Rioters demolishing building and property	Kituntumula prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February for bail application**	
140	Senyonga Ismael	Luwero Court	Rioters demolishing 141building and property	Kituntumula prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February for bail application**	
141	Okecho Musa	Luwero Court	Rioters demolishing building and property	Kituntumula prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February for bail application**	
142	Komezire Julius	Luwero Court	Rioters demolishing building and property	Kituntumula prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February for bail application**	
143	Luyimbazi Magidu	Luwero Court	Rioters demolishing building and property	Kituntumula prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February for bail application**	
144	Lukwago Emmanuel	Luwero Court	Rioters demolishing building and property	Kituntumula prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February for bail application**	
145	Kamoga Eric	Luwero Court	Rioters demolishing building and property	Kituntumula prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February for bail application**	
146	Kalungi Sseka	Luwero Court	Rioters demolishing building and property	Kituntumula prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February for bail application**	
147	Kafumba Mudradius	Luwero Court	Rioters demolishing building and property	Kituntumula prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February for bail application**	
148	Kizza Musa	Luwero Court	Rioters demolishing building and property	Kituntumula prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February for bail application**	
149	Kisawe Shafik	Luwero Court	Rioters demolishing building and property	Kituntumula prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February for bail application**	

150	Mawejje Wan	Luwero Court	Rioters demolishing building and property	Kituntumula prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February for bail application**	
151	Kakumba Ramathan	Luwero Court	Rioters demolishing building and property	Kituntumula prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February for bail application**	
152	Mwesigwa Isma	Luwero Court	Rioters demolishing building and property	Kituntumula prison	**Adjourned to 3rd February for bail application**	
KUMI DISTRICT						
153	Ewadu John		-Malicious damage -Theft -Unlawful assembly	Kaberamaido P/S	**Released at police**	**COUNSEL** **Agwero Winnie** **Aluk Susan** **Alimo Celina** **Adeke Diana**
154	Opio Emmanuel		-Malicious damage -Theft -Unlawful assembly	Kaberamaido P/S	**Released at police**	
155	Ebalu Samuel		-Malicious damage -Theft -Unlawful assembly	Kaberamaido P/S	**Released at police**	
156	Otim David		-Malicious damage -Theft -Unlawful assembly	Kaberamaido P/S	**Released at police**	
157	Obong Ronald		-Malicious damage -Theft -Unlawful assembly	Kaberamaido P/S	**Released at police**	
158	Abonyi Peter		-Malicious damage -Theft -Unlawful assembly	Kaberamaido P/S	**Released at police**	
159	Emwew Emmauel		-Malicious damage -Theft -Unlawful assembly	Kaberamaido P/S	**Released at police**	
160	Ekidu Abrahm		-Malicious damage -Theft	Kaberamaido P/S	**Released at police**	

			-Unlawful assembly			
161	Olobo Joseph		-Malicious damage -Theft -Unlawful assembly	Kaberamaido P/S	**Released at police**	
162	Eyadu Simon		-Malicious damage -Theft -Unlawful assembly	Kaberamaido P/S	**Released at police**	
163	Apio Stella		-Malicious damage -Theft -Unlawful assembly	Kaberamaido P/S	**Released at police**	
164	Akoto Simon		-Malicious damage -Theft -Unlawful assembly	Kaberamaido P/S	**Released at police**	
165	Akeru Micheal		-Malicious damage -Theft -Unlawful assembly	Kaberamaido P/S	**Released at police**	
166	Omara Petero		-Malicious damage -Theft -Unlawful assembly	Kaberamaido P/S	**Released at police**	
167	Aisu George		-Malicious damage -Theft -Unlawful assembly	Kaberamaido P/S	**Released at police**	
168	Asio Jennifer		-Malicious damage -Theft -Unlawful assembly	Kaberamaido P/S	**Released at police**	
169	Amiso Christine		-Malicious damage -Theft -Unlawful assembly	Kaberamaido P/S	**Released at police**	
170	Enyunya Matia		-Malicious damage -Theft -Unlawful assembly	Kaberamaido P/S	**Released at police**	
171	Omuya Silas		-Malicious damage -Theft	Kaberamaido P/S	**Released at police**	

			-Unlawful assembly			
172	Eyangu Francis		-Malicious damage -Theft -Unlawful assembly	Kaberamaido P/S	**Released at police**	
173	Ouupa Peter		-Malicious damage -Theft -Unlawful assembly	Kaberamaido P/S	**Released at police**	
174	Emiru Yuven		-Unlawful assembly -Nuisance	Kaberamaido P/S	**Released at police**	
175	Omaje Anthony		-Unlawful assembly -Nuisance	Soroti		**COUNSEL** **Omesse Donald** **Nalubega Fatuma**
176	Olal Samuel		-Unlawful assembly -Nuisance	Soroti		
177	Eyeru Isaac		-Unlawful assembly -Nuisance	Soroti		
178	Ebenu Emmanuel		-Unlawful assembly -Nuisance	Soroti		
179	Alonyu Alfred		-Unlawful assembly -Nuisance	Soroti		
180	Kut Deborah		-Unlawful assembly -Nuisance	Soroti		
			MBARARA DISTRICT			
181	Kwesiga Nicholas	Mbarara Court	Being in possession of Narcotic drugs	Mbarara Main Prison	**Adourned to 2/2/2026**	
182	Akadius Newson	Mbarara Court	Being in possession of Narcotic drugs	Mbarara Main Prison	**Adourned to 2/2/2026**	**COUNSEL** **Kibulinali Nicholas Tumukunde Joshua**
183	Nuwagira Crescent	Mbarara Court	Being in possession of Narcotic drugs	Mbarara Main Prison	**Adourned to 2/2/2026**	
184	Kyarimpa Edson	Mbarara Court	Being in possession of Narcotic drugs	Mbarara Main Prison	**Adourned to 2/2/2026**	

185	Nuwahereza Gift	Mbarara Court	Being in possession of Narcotic drugs	Mbarara Main Prison	**Adourned to 2/2/2026**	
186	Mubangizi Didas	Mbarara Court	Being in possession of Narcotic drugs	Mbarara Main Prison	**Adourned to 2/2/2026**	
187	Kwatampora Wellen	Mbarara Court	Being in possession of Narcotic drugs	Mbarara Main Prison	**Adourned to 2/2/2026**	
188	Asiimwe Bruce	Mbarara Court	Being in possession of Narcotic drugs	Mbarara Main Prison	**Adourned to 2/2/2026**	
189	Muhereza Rodgers	Mbarara Court	Being in possession of Narcotic drugs	Mbarara Main Prison	**Adourned to 2/2/2026**	
190	Tugumisirize Ronald	Mbarara Court	Being in possession of Narcotic drugs	Mbarara Main Prison	**Adourned to 2/2/2026**	
191	Mubangizi Sam	Mbarara Court	Being in possession of Narcotic drugs	Mbarara Main Prison	**Adourned to 2/2/2026**	
192	Twinamatsiko Emmanuel	Mbarara Court	Being in possession of Narcotic drugs	Mbarara Main Prison	**Adourned to 2/2/2026**	
193	John Paul Apuuli	Mbarara Court	Being in possession of Narcotic drugs	Mbarara Main Prison	**Adourned to 2/2/2026**	
194	Mwesiga Ronald	Mbarara Court	Being in possession of Narcotic drugs	Mbarara Main Prison	**Adourned to 2/2/2026**	
195	Tugumisirize Gerevazio	Mbarara Court	Being in possession of Narcotic drugs	Mbarara Main Prison	**Adourned to 2/2/2026**	
196	Taremwa Amon	Mbarara Court	Being in possession of Narcotic drugs	Mbarara Main Prison	**Adourned to 2/2/2026**	
197	Nuwabeine Alex	Mbarara Court	Going armed in public	Mbarara Main Prison	**Adourned to 2/2/2026**	
198	Beinomugisha Felix	Mbarara Court		Mbarara Main Prison	**Adourned to 2/2/2026**	
199	Arinaitwe Julius	Mbarara Court	Going armed in public	Mbarara Main Prison	**Adourned to 2/2/2026**	
200	Muhwezi Obed	Mbarara Court	Going armed in public	Mbarara Main Prison	**Adourned to 2/2/2026**	
201	Ndyanabo Emmanuel	Mbarara Court	Going armed in public	Mbarara Main Prison	**Adourned to 2/2/2026**	

202	Bwengye Francis	Mbarara Court	Going armed in public	Mbarara Main Prison	**Adourned to 2/2/2026**	
203	Sabiti Richard	Mbarara Court	Going armed in public	Mbarara Main Prison	**Adourned to 2/2/2026**	
204	Ahimbisa Alex alias Kidodo	Mbarara Court	Being in possession of Narcotics	Mbarara Main Prison	**Adourned to 2/2/2026**	
205	Muhwezi Anaclet	Mbarara Court	Being in possession of Narcotics	Mbarara Main Prison	**Adourned to 2/2/2026**	
206	Ainebyona Milton	Mbarara Court	Being in possession of Narcotics	Mbarara Main Prison	**Adourned to 2/2/2026**	
207	TuryamwijukabDenis	Mbarara Court	Being in possession of Narcotics	Mbarara Main Prison	**Adourned to 2/2/2026**	
MASINDI DISTRICT						
208	Bongmin Isaac		Canvasing for votes outside the period	CPS	**Released**	**COUNSEL** **Zemei Susam** **Twesiime Irene** **Ayebale Viola**
209	Alinaitwe Richard		Canvasing for votes outside the period	CPS	**Released**	
210	Issa Balinda		Disorderly conduct during Elections	CPS	**Released**	
211	Diogo Samuel	Kaliro CMC	Aiding and abeting personation	Kaliro Prison	**Adjourned to 4th February 2026 at 9:00am**	**COUNSEL** **Sanyu Diana**
212	Waako Alex	Kaliro CMC	Aiding and abeting personation	Kaliro Prison	**Adjourned to 4th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
213	Jibriel Kasasa Tariha Ahmed	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bugunju Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
214	Bale Faisal	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bugunju Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
215	Musoke Samuel	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bugunju Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
216	Emodong Peter	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bugunju Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
217	Ssenyonga Musa	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bugunju Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	

218	Matoviu Ismail	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bugunju Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
219	Onyango Ivan	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bugunju Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
220	Mutibwa Dennis	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bugunju Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
221	Magala Ashiraf	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bugunju Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
222	Opio Nicholas	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bugunju Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
223	Mutaka Edward	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
224	Ngobi Jaliru	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
225	Kanya Ashiraf	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
226	Menya Joel	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
227	Ogwanyi Samson	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
228	Mugabi Karim	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
229	Muluba Roman	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
230	Kalogo Shafiq	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
231	Mugabi Ben	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
232	Tabirewo Robert	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
233	Babalanda Valentino	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
234	Mwondha Colline	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	

235	Tibasonyiwa George	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
236	Mangole Haji	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
237	Isabirye Isifu	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
238	Waiswa Godfrey	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
239	Kabalimo Moses	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
240	Mutale Paul	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
241	Peter Falid	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
242	Musinguzi Vicent	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
243	Musoke Matia	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
244	Magumba Marvin	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
245	Namutande Swaibu	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
246	Iruuba Muzamiru	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
247	Mwesigwa Wilson	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
248	Musaku Ezera	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
249	Kiranda Mulishid	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
250	Wandera Faruku	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
251	Baganzi Hamisi	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	

252	Waiswa Hassan	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
253	Watolya Imran	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
254	Mategc Richard	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
255	Igaga John	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
256	Baliraine Shakulu	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
257	Nkolo Erick	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
258	Kayima Jese	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
259	Gandi Afani	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
260	Kyewalyanga Asuman	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
261	Manyi Amiri	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
262	Kibombo Kenneth	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
263	Magumba Anthony	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
264	Mukwaya Jimmy	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
265	Tusubira Brian	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
266	Kyabo Sadat	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
267	Kisambira Joel	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
268	Waiswa Kevin Ngobi Erick	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	

269	Sentamu Joel	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
270	Batuli Brian	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
271	Mukadi Nelson	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am	
272	Kisibu Rasuli	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am	
273	Wengobee Nicholas	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am	
274	Makolo Musa	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
275	Waiswa John	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
276	Hamba Yusufu	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
277	Mbooli Marvin	Jinja CMC	Destroying roads	Bufulubi Prison	**Adjourned to 17th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
278	Ssekyewa Julius	Kibuuye police	Unlawful assembly and riot -Destroying roads	Kibuuye police	**Released on police bond on 15th January 2026 at 10:00am**	Counsel Kamukama Obadiah
279	Mukalazi Samuel	Kibuuye police	Unlawful assembly and riot -Destroying roads	Kibuuye police	**Released on police bond on 15th January 2026 at 10:00am**	
280	Mubiru Shafik	Kibuuye police	Unlawful assembly and riot -Destroying roads	Kibuuye police	**Released on police bond on 15th January 2026 at 10:00am**	
281	Temale Akaye Lwanga	Kibuuye police	Unlawful assembly and riot -Destroying roads	Kibuuye police	**Released on police bond on 15th January 2026 at 10:00am**	
282	Namakula Pasy	Kibuuye police	Unlawful assembly and riot -Destroying roads	Kibuuye police	**Released on police bond on 15th January 2026 at 10:00am**	

283	Ziwadde Aida	Kibuuye police	Unlawful assembly and riot -Destroying roads	Kibuuye police	**Released on police bond on 15th January 2026 at 10:00am**	
284	Masitula Margert	Wakiso police	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm	Wakiso police	**Released on police bond on 15th** January 2026 at 10:00am	Counsel Jurua Robert
285	Mugisha Francis	Wakiso police	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm	Wakiso police	**Released on police bond on 15th January 2026 at 10:00am**	
286	Ssemwanga Ronald	Wakiso police	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm	Wakiso police	**Released on police bond on 15th January 2026 at 10:00am**	
287	Ssempijja Rogers	Wakiso police	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm	Wakiso police	**Released on police bond on 15th January 2026 at 10:00am**	
289	Kato James	Wakiso police	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm	Wakiso police	**Released on police bond on 15th January 2026 at 10:00am**	
290	Nansubuga Daphine	Wakiso police	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm	Wakiso police	**Released on police bond on 15th January 2026 at 10:00am**	
291	Nasanga Olivia	Wakiso police	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm	Wakiso police	**Released on police bond on 15th January 2026 at 10:00am**	
292	Katerega Vicent	Busega police station	Canvasing for votes outside the period	Busega police station	**Released on bond**	Counsel kafuko Nicholas paul
293	Sseyonga Deo	Busega police station	Canvasing for votes outside the period	Busega police station	**Released on bond**	
294	Luswata Matia	Busega police station	Canvasing for votes outside the period	Busega police station	**Released on bond**	
295	Hara Hidobo	Busega police station	Canvasing for votes outside the period	Busega police station	**Released on bond**	

296	Namugenyi Gladys	Busega police station	Canvasing for votes outside the period	Busega police station	**Released on bond**	
297	Ssematimba Kasim	Mukono CMC	Obstruction of officers	Kauga prison	**Released on Bail. Adjourned to 4th February 2026 at 9:00am**	Counsel Alobo Ronald
298	Matende Bashir	Mukono CMC	Obstruction of officers	Kauga prison	**Adjourned to 4th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
299	Ssebabinga Ronald	Mukono CMC	Obstruction of officers	Kauga prison	**Released on Bail. Adjourned to 4th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
300	Kiwanuka Simon Peter	Mukono CPS	Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm	Mukuno CPS	**Released on police bond**	
301	Kasule Alfred	Mukono CMC	Unlawful assembly and riot -Destroying roads	Kauga prison	**Adjourned to 4th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
302	Kavuma Ivan	Mukono CMC	Unlawful assembly and riot -Destroying roads	Kauga prison	**Adjourned to 4th February 2026 at 9:00am**	
303	Nanyanzi Shadia	Mukono CPS	Obstruction of officers	Mukuno CPS	**Released on Bail. Adjourned to 4th February 2026 at 9:00am**	

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