



REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT ON REMAND HOMES, REHABILITATION AND
RECEPTION CENTRES

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MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

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FOREWORD

The Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) is engaged in the provision of comprehensive and coordinated services to all the children, who have come in conflict with the law, and are confined in the Remand homes that are directly under the care and supervision of the Ministry, and are supported by the Development Partners. The Ministry is mandated to observe the rights of all children in Uganda. According to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Children Act Cap 59, Part 10, Section 8, it is stipulated that; “No child who has committed an offence should be detained with adult persons”. Child offenders should be detained in separate children facilities in Uganda called Remand Homes and Rehabilitation Centres. It is against this background that the Ministry with support from development partners, for the last ten (10) years, has been renovating Remand Homes and constructing new ones at Regional levels where there are High Court Circuits for easy access to the Courts of law for child offenders.

To ensure that there is adequate data for planning for children in the remand homes, the Ministry developed the Remand Home Management Information System (RHMIS) which is a Government of Uganda initiative that enables electronic data to be safely collected, stored and analysed to generate reports in real time. The RHMIS is a system for capturing data for all children who go through the centres. It works as a monitoring and evaluation tool and provides information or data for evidence based policies and programming.

The database is designed to collect, store and analyse juvenile offences and other details on the children in conflict with the law. The purpose of the RHMIS in the Social Development Sector is not just routine data collection on Juvenile Offences; but also to facilitate evidence based decision making, Policy formulation, and Planning for the children. The RHMIS is accessed through the link <http://rhmis.mglsd.go.ug>.

This report which is the second edition highlights findings of the Statistical analysis on Remand Homes, Rehabilitation and Reception Centres for FY 2017/2018. The report highlights summary statistics on number of admissions in RHs by sex, number of Admissions in Remand Homes (RHs) by religion; number of admissions per each Remand Home, number of admissions in the different Remand Homes by sex and ages of the Juveniles in Remand Homes amongst other variables not mentioned.

Data presented in this current report may not be up to date due to a number of limitations and data entry errors. However, the insufficiencies in this FY report shall be addressed in future reporting through comprehensive engagements with all actors to generate a better report.



Pius Bigirimana

Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The production of this Report for FY 2017/2018 was a combined effort of a number of stakeholders led by the Planning and Policy Division of Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development.

The Ministry would like to express profound gratitude and appreciation to all Juvenile actors and RHMIS data entrants who provided data and support towards the completion of this report. The MGLSD would like to recognize the role played by the following key stakeholders i.e. The Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS), District Community Based Services Departments (. i.e. PSWOs, DCDOs) of the 117 districts who handle children issues. In addition, the MGLSD would also like to appreciate the support from UNICEF in strengthening the protection of children rights and management of their justice and rehabilitation needs. Other service providers and CSOs who provide care and support to such children are equally appreciated.

We extend our gratitude to the head of Finance and Administration Department for the leadership and guidance to the Statistics team in the production of this report. We are also grateful for the support of the team from Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) who assisted in data validation and other aspects of data analysis to further improve on the report. There is no doubt that the analysis and time spent in putting this report together will provide feedback to all the relevant stakeholders who dedicated their time, finances and expertise to strongly advocate for children's care, protection and support.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development has come up with an annual statistical report on Remand Homes, Rehabilitation Centres and Naguru Reception Centre in Uganda. This report provides information that will guide policy formulation, planning and timely decision making in the Institutions.

During the period under review, the total number of admissions to the Remand Homes in the country was 1,388 juveniles of which 1,259 were males and 129 were females. Mbale Remand Home registered the highest number of juveniles totalling to 571 and the least number of juveniles (8) was registered in Ihungu Remand Home in Masindi District.

In addition, 366 Juveniles on remand were committed to Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Centre (KNRC) of which 323 were males and 43 were females.

Naguru Reception Center admitted 97 children of whom the majority (40) were within the age category 11-15 years followed by age category 6-10 years (37) and the least number (09) were in the age category 0-5years.

While compiling this Report, the Statistics team identified the following as key challenges: None and irregular reporting, leading to incomplete data. Data that is critical to measuring juvenile justice is not being captured by the RHMIS. An assessment of protection of the rights of children was therefore not adequately done.

The Statistics team also encountered 'Unknown variables' in the dataset as a result of missing information for variables such as religion of juveniles and district of origin of the juveniles which were not captured in the system by the data entrants.

In addition, missing National Identity card numbers (NIN), lack of uniform case Reference Numbers and poor case follow ups were among the key challenges realized.

A number of data inconsistencies were observed when information extracted from the system was compared to data from the registers, which were provided by the officers in charge. It was observed that the system was only configured to cover fewer courts than those on ground. Secondly, few offences are covered by the system moreover, some of which that are covered are no longer applicable to children according to the law.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CJI	Criminal Justice Institute
DCDO	District Community Development Officer
F	Female
FY	Financial Year
G/T	Grand Total
IT	Information Technology
JLOS	Justice Law and Order Sector
KNRC	Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Centre
M	Male
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIN	National Identification Number
NRC	Naguru Reception Center
PCY	Promotion for Children and Youths Project
PSWO	Probation and Social Welfare Officer
RC	Reception Center
RH	Remand Homes
RHCS	Rehabilitation Centers
RHIMIS	Remand Home Integrated Management Information System
TC	Training Centers
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

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1.0 CHAPTER ONE:

1.1 Introduction

Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) provides care, protection, rehabilitation and empowerment of children in its institutions that include Remand Homes (R/Hs), Rehabilitation Centres (RHCs), Reception Centres (RCs) and Youth Training Centres (TC). Remand homes are meant to cater for the reformation of young persons aged between 12 to 18 years who have come in conflict with the law and need care and protection. The children Act cap 59 Laws of Uganda requires that children be remanded in the custody of Remand Homes as ordered by a presiding judicial officer. The remand home must be in the same area as the court making the order for easy access. If there is no Remand Home within a reasonable distance of the court, the court is required to make an order as to the detention of the child in a place of safe custody as it deems fit. The Act further elaborates that a place of safe custody is a place which the court considers fit to provide good care for the child and assures that the child shall be brought to court when required and that the child shall not associate with any adult detainee. The period of remand in custody for a child should not exceed six months in the case of an offence punishable by death or three months in the case of any other offence.

The Act also provides for the establishment of a National Rehabilitation Centre for Children and other centers as places for the detention, rehabilitation and retraining of children committed there. Kampiringisa Boys' School was approved to be utilized as a detention and Rehabilitation Center. The detention center has a separate wing for girls.

Reception Centers are approved by the minister for purposes of caring for children who are; in an emergency situation from a police officer, a probation and social welfare officer or any other person for a maximum period of forty-eight hours pending production of the child in court; or on an interim care order or a care order.

An approved home provides substitute family care for a child until such time as the parents of the child are able to provide adequate care to meet his or her basic needs or the child completes three years in the home or attains the age of eighteen years, whichever is earlier. It is the responsibility of the staff of the approved home, the probation and social welfare officer and any other person to assist the child to become reunited with his or her parents or guardians. Where a child is unable to return to his or her parents or to go to foster

parents or has no parent, nor a foster parent, he or she shall be encouraged and assisted by the approved home and the probation and social welfare officer to become independent and self-reliant.

There are seven (7) operational Remand Homes, one (1) Rehabilitation Centre and one (1) Reception Centre in Uganda which include;

1. Naguru Remand Home in Kampala District.
2. Mbale Remand Home in Mbale District.
3. Arua Remand Home in Arua District.
4. Ihungu Remand Home in Masindi District.
5. Fort-Portal Remand Home in Kabarole District.
6. Gulu Remand Home in Gulu District
7. Kabale Remand Home in Kabale District;

A new Remand Home is currently being constructed in Moroto District. In addition, the Ministry also runs other Children's institutions that include Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Center (KNRC) in Mpigi District, Ruti Vocational Rehabilitation Centre in Mbarara District and Naguru Reception Centre in Kampala District.

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development with support from Development Partners is engaged in the provision of Social Care services to all the children who have come in conflict with the law and are in the Remand Homes, Rehabilitation and Reception Centres.

1.2 Background

The Social Development Sector is a wide Sector ensuring Community empowerment, promotion of the rights and obligations of specified vulnerable and other groups for social protection and gender responsive development. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development is mandated to observe the rights of all children in Uganda. According to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Children Act Cap 59, Part 10, Section 8, it is stipulated that; “*No child who has committed an offence should be detained with adult persons*”. Child offenders should be detained in separate children facilities called Remand Homes. It is against this background that the Ministry with support from Development Partners has been renovating existing old Remand Homes and constructing new ones at Regional levels where there are High Court Circuits for easy access to the Courts of law for child offenders.

In order to facilitate planning for Children in the Remand Homes, the Ministry previously relied on individual submissions of data from Remand Homes, on excel template which was time consuming. However, annual reporting has now been greatly improved with the establishment of the Remand Home Integrated Management Information System (RHIMIS). This is a government of Uganda initiative that enables electronic data to be safely collected, stored and analysed to generate reports in real time. The RHIMIS is a tool for Monitoring and evaluating child related offences and interventions aimed at protecting and respecting the right of children. With the development of this system the Ministry hopes to generate timely quality data that will greatly guide policy formulation, planning and decision making and also improve reporting.

The purpose of this analysis is therefore to develop a statistical report on Remand homes, Rehabilitation and Reception Centres to demonstrate the situation prevailing in the institutions, and the extent to which juvenile justice has been availed to children in conflict with the law.

In summary, this report is comprised of five major chapters: Chapter 1 Presents the introduction and background to Remand Homes, Rehabilitation and Reception Centres, Chapter 2 Highlights the methodology used to come up with this report, Chapter 3 Illustrates the situation analysis of Remand Homes, Rehabilitation and Reception Centres, Statistical analysis, trend analysis and services provided, Chapter 4 Looks at the findings and challenges encountered during development of the report and finally Chapter 5 Presents the Conclusions and Recommendations.

2.0 CHAPTER TWO:

This chapter describes the methodology used while compiling the Remand Home, Rehabilitation and Reception Centers report for Financial Year 2017/2018.

2.1 Methodology

2.1.1 Data Collection and Compilation

Data Collection and Compilation was done by Remand Home Data entrants under the close supervision of the Remand Home heads.

2.1.2 Data Extraction, Cleaning and Analysis

Data mining techniques were used to run the data set for the period covering the FY 2017/18. Thereafter the data set was subjected to thorough cleaning processes and editing before being analyzed. Data analysis was based on a period running from July 2017 to June 2018 in both univariate and bivariate dimensions. Common statistical packages such as excel and STATA were used for Analysis. Analysis tables were drawn up and appropriate statistical graphs drawn accordingly in excel. Following the data analysis processes, the report was edited by the Ministry's statistics committee members in a validation workshop that was held in Hotel Continental in Iganga District.

2.1.3 Use of Secondary Data Sources.

Secondary sources involved reviewing other data sets, past reports, and archived information. In addition, a review of the International Statistical Manual on Juvenile Justice was done to assess whether RHIMIS captures data based on variables in the manual and recommended best practices recommended worldwide.

3.0 CHAPTER THREE:

3.1 Introduction.

This chapter explains the current status of RHs, RCs and the RHCs and gives a picture of the institutions in terms of location, size, human resource capacity and management. In addition, the chapter goes ahead to look at statistical analysis on the admission of juveniles to different Remand Home by sex, admissions by religion, education level of juveniles by sex, offences committed by juveniles in different Remand Homes, case management at different courts in the country, tribes of juveniles, offences committed by juveniles by age, juvenile districts of origin, the trend analysis of the juveniles admitted to Remand Homes for the period 2000-2018, statistical analysis of KNRC, statistical analysis of admissions in Naguru Reception Center, monthly admissions and discharges of children at NRC, statistical analysis of age category of juvenile at reception centre as well as services provided at reception centre.

3.1.1 Situation Analysis of Remand Homes, Rehabilitation Center and Reception Center.

There are seven (7) operational Remand Homes, one (1) Rehabilitation Centre and one (1) Reception Centre in Uganda which include;

3.1.2 Arua Remand Home

Arua Remand Home is situated on Giligili Hill on approximately fifteen (15) acre piece of land. The Remand Home is a newly constructed, and is now fully operational. It is located approximately 8km away from Arua Town. It has a total number of three (3) government officers who are on full time service. Of these one is the PWO, one Assistant PWO and one driver. The other workers are under PCY project and these include one Askari and one cook. The rest of the staffs are volunteers. The Remand Home has a holding capacity of 70 juveniles with 50 males and 20 females.

3.1.3 Fort Portal Remand Home

Fort Portal Remand Home is situated on approximately 5Acres of land located in Kitumba Ward, Fort Portal Municipality. It became operational in 1975 and Part of its land was irregularly allocated by the Kabarole District Land Office to Kabarole district head office. It caters for the entire Rwenzori region. The Remand Home is managed by eight officers and of these; one is probation Officer (In charge), two assistant probation Officers. Under the PCY project there is one Assistant Probation Officer, two Askaris, one cook and a driver. In addition, the Remand Home has the holding capacity of 50 juveniles with 25 males and 25 females.

3.1.4 Gulu Remand Home

Gulu Remand Home is located on a 7-acre piece of land in Gulu Municipality Iaroo division approximately 2km away from Gulu town. It became operational in 2009 after the initial construction of the Remand Home by the Gulu District Local Government and later the JLOS provided funds for the construction of staff houses. It serves the people of Acholi sub region and it has a total of five staff members of which; one is a probation officer, two are Assistant Probation Officers, and two Askaris on contract paid by Local Government. The Remand Home has a carrying capacity of 54 juveniles with 27 males and 27 females.

3.1.5 Ihungu (Masindi) Remand Home

Ihungu Remand Home is located on a 4-acre piece of land in Nyangahya Division at Ihungu Hill. It was opened in 1999 and operates in a former Local Administration Prison facility. As far as the available human resource is concerned, the warden was employed by the District and the matron employed by an NGO. Currently the Ministry has taken full responsibility of running the facility and has recently posted there a probation and social welfare officer to manage the institution. The facility handles all juveniles who have come in conflict with the law across the entire Bunyoro region composed of seven Districts. The Remand Home has a carrying capacity of 30 juveniles with 29 males and 1 female.

3.1.6 Mbale Remand Home

Mbale Remand Home is one of the largest Remand Homes in the country. It is located in Mbale Municipality approximately 1.5km in a well fenced 3.7-4 acres of land with double storied facility. The Remand Home has twelve members of staff including one Probation Officer, three Assistant Probation Officers, one Clerical Officer, three askaris, two cooks and a driver. Some of the staff members are accommodated at the home whereas others stay outside the Remand Home. The Remand Home has a big catchment area spanning from Karamoja, Bugisu, Sebei, Bukedi, and Busoga Regions. It has the carrying capacity of 45 juveniles with 40 males and 5 females.

3.1.7 Naguru Remand Home

This Remand Home is located on Naguru hill in Kampala. Naguru Remand Home was established in 1954 to hold 45 juveniles with 30 males and 15 females respectively. It is situated in Nakawa Division. It has a total of fourteen staff members and of whom, one is a PSWO, five are Assistant PSWOs, one driver, one nurse, two kitchen attendants and four security guards.

3.1.8 Kabale Remand Home

This is a new Remand Home, located in south western Uganda; within Kabale Municipality. The district allocated a 4-acre piece of land at Kikungiri Hill for its establishment in 2014. The Remand Home is currently functional with five officers and of these; one is a PSWO, two assistant PSWOs, one askari, and a kitchen attendant. It has the holding capacity of 120 juveniles with 90 males and 30 females.

3.1.9 Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Centre (KNRC)

Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Centre is located on a 327-acre block of land off Masaka Road. It was started in 1952 as the Kampiringisa Boys Approved School. It takes care of the convicted children from the Remand Homes but also acts as a transit centre for the Karamajong street kids. The centre has 24 cows, 25 pigs and two tractors (one functional and the other one is a non-functional). The land is not fenced and has a busy road passing through it and a public health centre. KNRC is managed by twelve officers and of these one is Principal Probation and Social Welfare Officer (in charge), one PSWO, three Assistant PSWOs, two Askaris, one kitchen Attendant, one farm manager, one poultry attendant, one plumber and a copy typist.

3.1.10 Naguru Reception Centre

Naguru Reception Centre was established in 1959 by Save the Children UK. It was taken over by Government in 1972 to cater for children in need of care and protection ranging from 0-3 years that are abused, neglected, children whose parents are in prison or children who are called to be witnesses to crime. Naguru Reception Centre sits on a 2-acre piece of land in Naguru suburb.

The majority of children admitted in the Reception Center are the unaccompanied children. These are children who are without or with insufficient adult protection, care and support.

There are also some children who run away from home for various reasons for example mistreatment at home, poverty, lack of sufficient adult guidance, unruly children, while others are those that lose their way to an intended destination.

The other category of children are those abandoned and neglected; these are normally young children or those with special needs while others have chronic illnesses like epilepsy, HIV/AIDS etc. There are also trafficked children both within and across borders, brought in the city or in the country by unscrupulous people for purposes of exploitation.

Lastly the Institution also has children who are removed from their families because of being abused /neglected by their parents/guardians (child victims) for example children whose parents have mental illness, living on the street or being abused by relatives. Children are brought for safety as the criminal Justice system takes course.

3.2 Statistical Analysis

3.2.1 Admissions of Juveniles to different Remand Homes by Sex

Male juveniles were the highest registered throughout all Remand Homes in the Country. Over the review period, out of a total intake of 1,388 juveniles, 1,259 were males compared to their female counterparts with only 129 juveniles registered (Table 1)

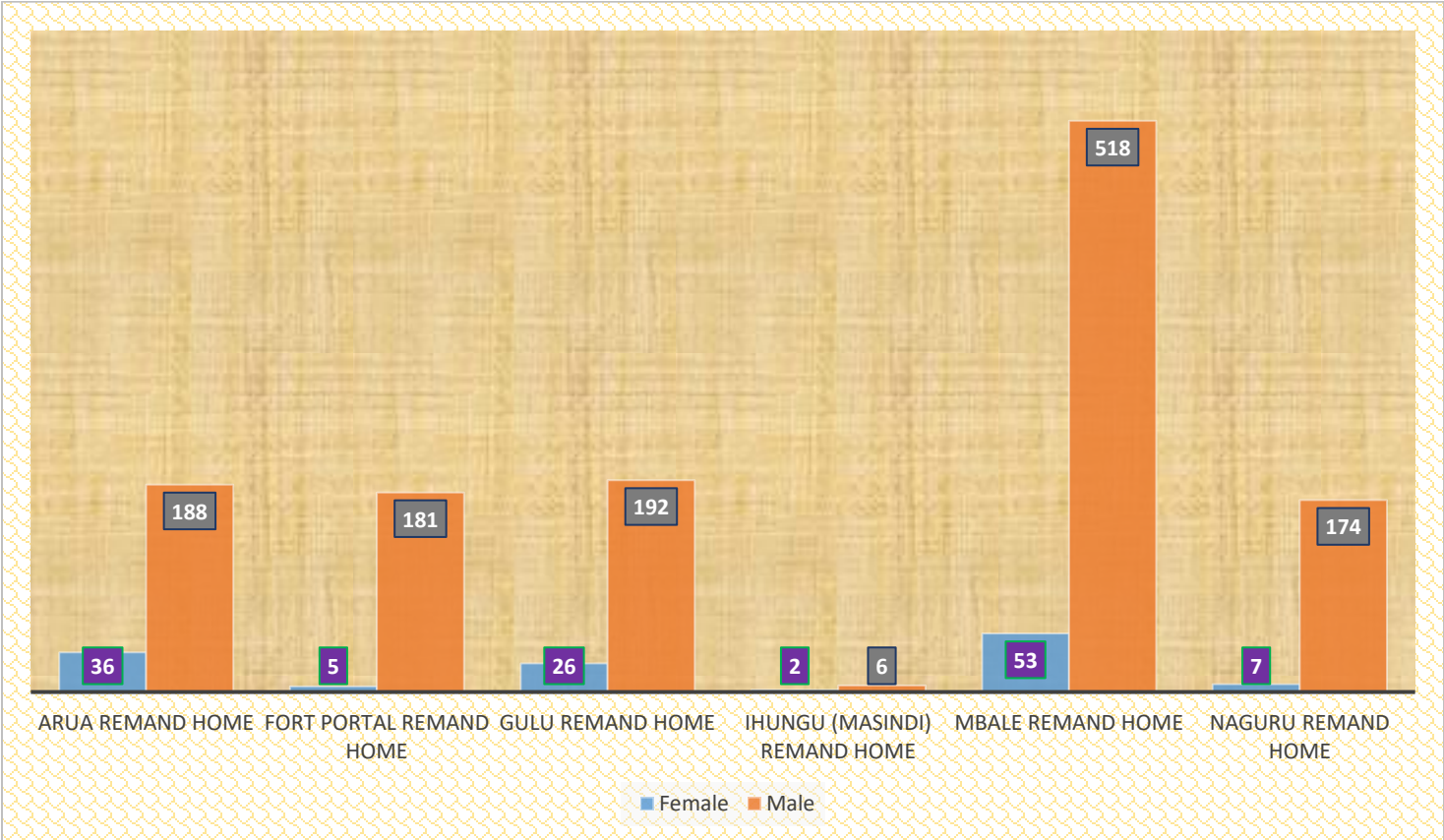
Table 1: Juveniles Admitted to different Remand Homes by Sex

Remand Homes (R/H)	Female	Male	Total	Percentage (%)
Arua Remand Home	36	188	224	16.1
Fort Portal Remand Home	5	181	186	13.4
Gulu Remand Home	26	192	218	15.7
Ihungu (Masindi) Remand Home	2	6	8	0.6
Mbale Remand Home	53	518	571	41.1
Naguru Remand Home	7	174	181	13.0
Grand Total	129	1,259	1,388	100.0

Source: Child Data FY 2017/18 RHIMIS

Mbale Remand Home registered the highest Male juveniles (518) in the Country followed by Gulu and Arua Remand Homes with 192 and 188 juveniles respectively. The least number of juveniles were registered from Ihungu (Masindi) and Naguru Remand Homes. In addition, Mbale Remand Home still registered the highest female juveniles (53) followed by Arua Remand Home with 36 and the least were from Ihungu (Masindi) and Fort Portal Remand Homes. Given the age distribution of the admissions, majority of the juveniles are males possibly because of high rates of child neglect among males, high rates of drop out from school, peer group influence, drug abuse, poor parenting practices, among others (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Admissions of Juveniles to different Remand Homes by Sex



Source: Child Data FY 2017/18 RHIMIS

3.2.2 Admissions by Religion

Majority of the juveniles (252) remanded were Christians (Catholics, Protestants, Pentecostals, Seventh Day Adventists) followed by those from other religion with 249 juveniles. The least registered juveniles (2) were those whose religion was referred to as none. This analysis was specifically for Arua, Fort portal, Naguru, Ihungu (Masindi), Mbale and Gulu Remand Homes.

Gulu and Mbale Remand Homes information on the religions of juveniles were not entered into the system although data on other variables was available. In this report, such data was presented as Not Available (N/A) and also referred to as unspecified data (Table 2).

Table 2: Admission of Juveniles to different Remand Homes by Religion

Remand Homes (R/H)	Christians	Muslim	None	Others	TOTALS
Arua R/H	161	53	0	10	224
Fort Portal R/H	14	6	0	166	186
Gulu R/H	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	218
Ihungu (Masindi) R/H	8	0	0	0	8
Mbale R/H	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	571
Naguru R/H	69	37	2	73	181
Grand Total	252	96	2	249	1,388

Source: Child Data FY 2017/18 RHIMIS

3.2.3 Education Level of Juveniles by Sex

Out of a total of 1,388 juveniles registered in the six Remand Homes (Arua, Fort portal, Ihungu, Gulu, Mbale and Naguru), 337 juveniles (males and females) did not have any available information concerning their education back ground. 873 (males and females) juveniles registered attended primary education level, followed by 105 juveniles with O-level secondary education whereas the least number of juveniles (7) registered had attended pre-primary education level. Juveniles with totally no education background were 15 (Table 3).

Table 3: Admissions of Juveniles to different Remand Homes by Education Level and Sex

Remand Homes (R/H)	No Education		No Information Available		O-Level Secondary		Pre-Primary	Primary		Total
	F	M	F	M	F	M	M	F	M	
Arua Remand Home	0	7	10	31	7	22	0	12	135	224
Fort Portal Remand Home	0	0	5	167	0		3		11	186
Gulu Remand Home	0	0	0	0	3	17	0	33	165	218
Ihungu (Masindi) Remand Home	0	1	0	0	1		1	1	4	8
Mbale Remand Home	0	1	6	75	11	72	0	36	370	571
Naguru Remand Home	1	5	0	43	2	9	3	4	114	181
Grand Total	1	14	21	316	24	81	7	74	799	1,388

Source: Child Data FY 2017/18 RHIMIS

3.2.4 Offences Committed

During the review period, 490 theft/larceny cases (35.3 %) was the highest offence committed by juveniles followed by 217 cases of aggravated defilement (15.6 %), 155 cases recorded under unspecified (11.2%) whereas the least offence committed included: Liquor law violations (One), Written threats to Murder (two), malicious damage (One), Attempted Defilement (One), among others (Table 4).

Table 4: Offences Committed by Juveniles in different Remand Homes

Types of Offences committed by Juveniles.	Arua (R/H)	Fort Portal (R/H)	Gulu (R/H)	Ihungu (R/H)	Mbale (R/H)	Naguru (R/H)	Total	Percentages (%)
Aggravated Robbery	2	3	2	0	0	8	15	1.1
Aggravated Defilement	17	33	26	3	86	52	217	15.6
Arson	2	0	4	0	1	0	7	0.5
Assault	1	2	13	0	16	4	36	2.6
Attempted Defilement	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	0.2
Attempted Murder	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0.3
Attempting Theft	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0.1
Auto theft	0	1	2	0	12	20	35	2.5
Being Rogue & Vagabond	0	3	1	0	14	0	18	1.3
Burglary & Theft	0	0	9	0	29	0	38	2.7
Burglary	2	12	2	0	1	9	26	1.9
Child To child Sex	1	3	4	0	6	1	15	1.1
Criminal Trespass	0	3	1	0	9	1	14	1
Curfew violations	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0.1
Doing Grievous Harm	0	5	7	0	4	0	16	1.2
Driving under the influence (DUI)	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1
Drug abuse	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.1
Drug Possession	0	1	18	0	21	5	45	3.2
Homicide	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1
Larceny/Theft	79	79	71	0	232	29	490	35.3
Liquor law violations	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
Malicious Damage	19	1	5		10	0	35	2.5
Murder	3	1	10	2	9	17	42	3
Possessing an instrument of house breaking	3	0	10	0	0	0	13	0.9
Possession of Stolen property	0	3	1	0	0	0	4	0.3
Rape	3	1	7	1	22	3	37	2.7
Robbery	1	6	1	0	1	18	27	1.9
Running away	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1
Simple Defilement	5	3	4	0	0	0	12	0.9

Simple Robbery	3	1	11	0	29	0	44	3.2
Threatening violence	2	3	3	0	5	0	13	0.9
Aggravated trafficking		0	0	0	3	0	3	0.2
Abduction	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.1
Attempted Rape	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.1
Man Slaughter	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0.2
Truancy	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	0.3
Written threats to Murder	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0.1
Others	74	18	1	2	54	6	155	11.2
Grand Total	224	186	218	8	571	181	1388	100

Source: Child Data FY 2017/18 RHIMIS

3.2.5 Case Management at different courts in the Country.

During the review period, a total of 1,236 juveniles were committed to various courts in the country. Majority of the cases (199) representing 14.3 % were handled by Gulu courts followed by Mbale (163) representing (11.7%) and 152 whose management was handled by other courts unspecified. In the whole of northern region, Gulu handled all juvenile cases and that explains the reason why it had the highest number of cases. Other reasons attributed to the increased cases include child poverty and effects of the Northern insurgency that seems to have driven many children into committing crimes (Table 5).

Table 5: Case Management at different Courts in the Country

HANDLING COURTS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGES (%)
Abim	2	0.1
Adjumani	20	1.4
Agago	2	0.1
Amuru	24	1.7
Arua	59	4.3
Bubulo/ Manafwa	18	1.3
Budaka	11	0.8
Bududa	11	0.8
Buganda Road	2	0.1
Bugiri/Iganga	40	2.9
Bukedea	11	0.8
Bulambuli	9	0.6
Bundibugyo	13	0.9
Busembatia	1	0.1
Bushenyi	4	0.3
Busia	24	1.7
Butaleja	12	0.9
City Hall	7	0.5
Entebbe	1	0.1
Fort Portal	87	6.3
Gulu	199	14.3
High Court	47	3.4
Jinja	2	0.1
Kaberamaido	3	0.2
Kabong	2	0.1
Kagango	1	0.1
Kajjansi	2	0.1
Kaliro	2	0.1
Kamuli	2	0.1
Kapchorwa	35	2.5
Karugutu	2	0.1

Kasangati	3	0.2
Kasese	44	3.2
Kassanda	1	0.1
Kayunga Court	4	0.3
Kibuku	21	1.5
Kira	6	0.4
Kitgum	9	0.6
Kiwoko	2	0.1
Kumi	12	0.9
Kyenjojo	3	0.2
LDC	5	0.4
Lugazi	8	0.6
Luwero	7	0.5
Makindye	10	0.7
Malaba	1	0.1
Masaka	6	0.4
Mayuge	2	0.1
Mbale	163	11.7
Mbarara	2	0.1
Mityana	6	0.4
Moroto	4	0.3
Mpigi	3	0.2
Mubende	10	0.7
Mukono Court	21	1.5
Mwanga II	4	0.3
Nabweru	14	1.0
Nakaloke	10	0.7
Nakapiriprit	8	0.6
Nakasongola	2	0.1
Nakawa	9	0.6
Namayingo	1	0.1
Ndekye	1	0.1
Nebbi	27	1.9
Njeru	1	0.1
Nsangi	1	0.1
Nwoya	5	0.4
Omoro	2	0.1
Pader	12	0.9
Paidha	4	0.3
Pallisa	17	1.2
Rakai	3	0.2
Rubirizi	1	0.1
Serere	4	0.3
Sironko	21	1.5
Soroti	22	1.6
Tororo	46	3.3

Tororo	2	0.1
Wakiso	3	0.2
Yumbe	8	0.6
Not Specified	152	11.0
Grand Total	1,388	100.0

Source: Child Data FY 2017/18 RHIMIS

3.2.6 Tribes of Juveniles

Majority of the Juveniles in various Remand Homes in Uganda were Bagisu (241) Followed by Acholi (222) and Baganda (143). It can be noted that Bagwere (1), Madi (1), Chope (1) among others were the tribes with the least number of juveniles (Table 6)

Table 6: Tribes of Juveniles in different Remand Homes in the country

Tribes of affected Juveniles	Female	Male	Grand Total
Acholi	43	179	222
Alur	12	62	74
Bafumbira	0	7	7
Baganda	5	138	143
Bagisu	23	218	241
Bagwere	9	25	34
Bahororo	0	2	2
Bakiga	1	30	31
Bakonzo	0	20	20
Banyala	0	3	3
Banyankore	2	58	60
Banyarwanda	0	12	12
Banyoro	1	4	5
Baruuli	0	3	3
Basoga	3	79	82
Batooro	2	49	51
Chope	0	1	1
Iteso	8	61	69
Jopadhola	2	48	50
Kakwa	2	5	7
Karamojong	2	20	22
Kebu	0	2	2
Lango	1	3	4
Lendu	1	3	4
Lugbara	13	108	121
Madi	0	1	1
Samia	1	21	22
sabinyi	3	31	34
Kumamu	1	3	4
Others	0	0	57
Grand Total	135	1196	1388

Source: Child Data FY 2017/18 RHIMIS

3.2.7 Juvenile Districts of Origin

According to the districts of origin of the juveniles kept in different Remand Homes in the country, majority of the juveniles were from Gulu district (161) followed by those from Arua district (149). The least number of Juveniles were from the districts of Luuka, Iwengo, Rakai, Kiryandongo, Bududa, Sheema and Kotido among others (Table 7)

Table 7: Districts of origin of Juveniles from different Remand Homes in the Country

Districts	Female	Male	Total
Abim	0	2	2
Adjumani	2	13	15
Agago	1	4	5
Amuria	1	5	6
Amuru	1	15	16
Arua	8	63	71
Bubulo	0	1	1
Budaka	0	1	1
Bududa	5	29	34
Bugiri	0	2	2
Buikwe	0	10	10
Bukedea	2	8	10
Bukwo	0	1	1
Bulambuli	1	12	13
Bundibugyo	0	14	14
Bushenyi	0	2	2
Busia	18	1	19
Butaleja	1	14	15
Butebo	0	2	2
Buvuma	0	1	1
Buyende	2	4	6
Gomba	0	1	1
Gulu	30	131	161
Hoima	1	0	1
Iganga	2	25	27
Isingiro	0	2	2
Jinja	0	2	2
Kabale	0	2	2
Kabarole	4	44	48
Kaberamaido	2	3	5
Kabong	0	2	2

kaliro	0	4	4
Kampala	1	43	44
Kamuli	0	5	5
Kamwenge	0	14	14
Kanungu	0	2	2
Kapchorwa	3	27	30
Kasese	0	42	42
Kayunga	0	9	9
Kibaale	0	3	3
Kibuku	7	16	23
Kiruhura	0	4	4
Kiryandongo	0	1	1
Kisoro	0	3	3
Kitgum	1	12	13
Koboko	3	12	15
Kotido	0	1	1
Kumi	2	10	12
Kween	0	4	4
Kyenjojo	0	20	20
Lira	0	1	1
Luuka	0	2	2
Luwero	1	9	10
Lwengo	0	1	1
Lyantonde	0	3	3
Manafwa	4	11	15
Maracha	0	6	6
Masaka	0	4	4
Masindi	1	1	2
Mayuge	0	10	10
Mbale	16	133	149
Mitooma	0	2	2
Mityana	0	7	7
Moroto	0	5	5
Mpigi	1	3	4
Mubende	2	10	12
Mukono	0	19	19
Nakapiriprit	0	10	10
Nakaseke	0	2	2
Nakasongola	0	2	2
Namayingo	0	5	5
Namisindwa	1	11	12
Namutumba	0	5	5
Napak	2	0	2
Nebbi	3	17	20
Ntoroko	0	4	4

Nwoya	2	11	13
Omoro	2	29	31
Pader	1	13	14
Pallisa	0	18	18
Rakai	0	6	6
Rubirizi	0	3	3
Rukungiri	0	1	1
Serere	0	10	10
Sheema	0	1	1
Sironko	3	25	28
Soroti	2	9	11
Tororo	2	48	50
Wakiso	1	32	33
Yumbe	3	6	9
Zombo	3	10	13
Others Not specified	0	0	87
Total	148	1153	1,388

Source: Child Data FY 2017/18 RHIMIS

3.2.8 Trend Analysis of the juveniles admitted to Remand Homes for the period 2002-2018

The trend Analysis of Juveniles that were admitted to Remand Homes by gender over the period 2002 to 2018. In 2014 the number of juveniles admitted to the Remand Homes was the lowest with only 98 juveniles. The number of juveniles admitted to the Remand Homes in the Years 2008 and 2009 were 1881 and 2101 respectively and these were the highest numbers registered over close to the 17 years' period. In addition, adult juveniles were registered in various Remand homes in the review period of 2002-2012. This was mainly caused by the delays in handling their cases in courts of law. (Table 8)

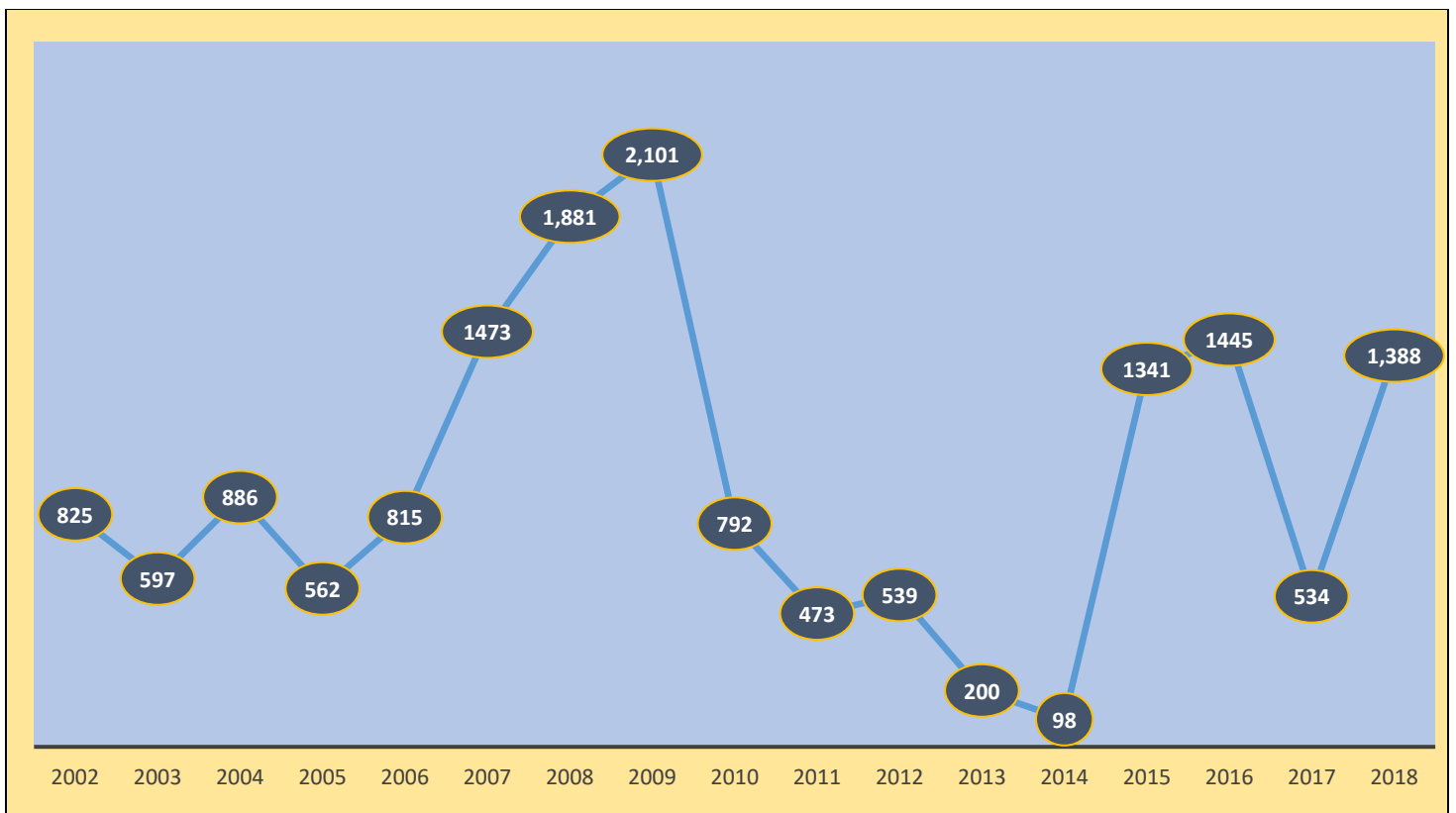
Table 8: Trend Analysis of Remand Homes for the period 2002-2018 (Calendar years).

YEAR	Male	Female	Adult Male	Adult Female	Total
2002	644	73		108	825
2003	438	108		51	597
2004	440	358		88	886
2005	280	218		64	562
2006	327	409		79	815
2007	547	637		289	1473
2008	838	756	7	280	1,881
2009	684	1006	29	382	2,101
2010	220	365		207	792
2011	187	202		84	473
2012	265	262		12	539
2013	116	84			200
2014	57	41			98
2015	1043	298			1341
2016	1222	223			1445
2017	478	56			534
2018	1251	137			1388
Grand Total	9037	5233	36	1,644	15,950

Source: Child Database 2002-2018

Total admissions to all the remand homes over the period 2002 to 2018 was **15,950**. This included **9,037** males (56.7%) and **5,233** females (32.8 %). The number of juveniles who graduated into adult males as a result of over staying in the Remand homes past the Juvenile age category was only **36** (0.23%), and that of females was **1,644** (10.3%). The highest number of admissions was registered in the years 2008- 2009 respectively (1881-2101) and the least number was admitted in 2014 (Table 8), (Figure 2). The reason of high number of admissions could be attributed to poverty (UNHS, UBOS 2016/17).

Figure 2: Trend Analysis of Remand Homes for the period 2002-2018



Source: Remand Homes Child Database 2002-2018

3.2.9 Statistical Analysis of Kampiringisa National Rehabilitation Centre (KNRC)

A total of 366 juveniles were sent to KNRC for rehabilitation and of these the majority (323) were males compared to 43 females. (Table 9)

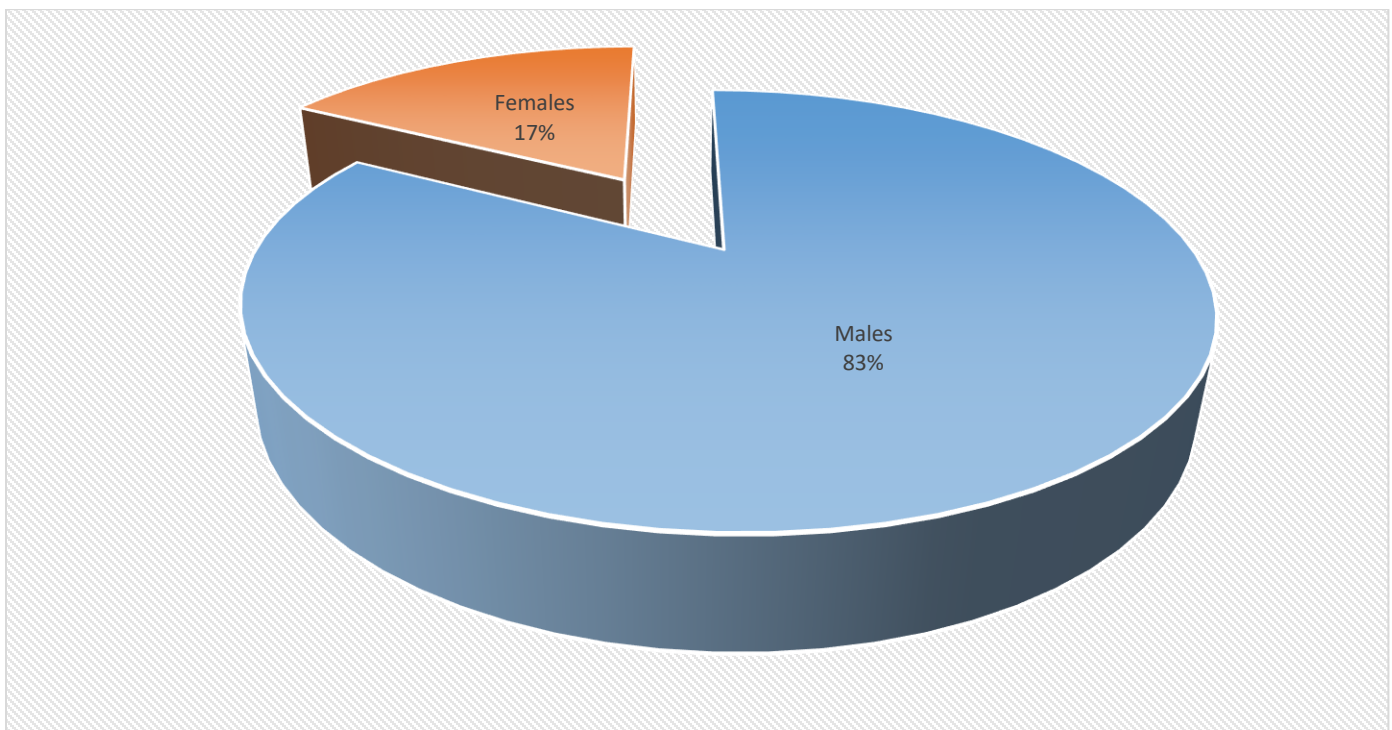
Table 9: Summary Statistics of Children under KNRC

NO	SEX	TOTAL NUMBERS	Percentages (%)
1	Males	323	88.3
2	Females	43	11.7
Total		366	100

Source: Child data FY Report 2017-18 KNRC (Annual Report).

A total of 130 Juveniles were resettled and of these 83.1% (108) were males compared to only 16.9% (22) who were females (Figure 4).

Figure 3: Resettlement of Juveniles by Sex



Source: Child data FY Report 2017-18 KNRC (Annual Report)

3.2.10 Statistical Analysis of Admissions in Naguru Reception Center.

Majority of the children admitted to the reception center were those who had gone missing or got lost (409). This was followed by those who were abused or neglected (294) and then by those who were abandoned (249). The least number of those admitted were those who were subjected to child marriage cases (9) (Table 10)

Table 10 Admission of Children by reason over the FY 2017-2018

Month	Abused & Neglected			Missing /Lost			Abandoned			Trafficked			Child marriage			Closed Home		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
July	04	17	21	18	13	31	22	04	26	02	08	10	00	02	02	05	03	08
August	04	17	21	17	08	25	21	04	25	02	08	10	00	01	01	05	03	08
Sept	04	16	20	18	08	26	15	04	19	02	08	10	00	01	01	05	03	08
Oct	05	17	22	18	08	26	16	04	20	02	08	10	00	01	01	05	03	08
Nov	05	18	23	21	08	29	16	04	20	02	08	10	00	01	01	05	03	08
Dec	04	17	21	23	08	31	16	04	20	02	08	10	00	01	01	05	03	08
Jan	05	13	18	19	09	28	16	04	20	02	08	10	00	01	01	05	03	08
Feb	06	14	20	21	09	30	16	04	20	02	09	11	00	01	01	05	03	08
March	06	15	21	23	12	35	16	04	20	02	09	11	00	00	00	05	03	08
April	14	24	38	26	26	52	16	04	20	03	11	14	00	00	00	05	03	08
May	14	24	38	26	26	52	16	04	20	02	07	09	00	00	00	05	03	08
June	11	20	31	23	21	44	15	04	19	02	07	09	00	00	00	05	03	08
Totals	82	212	294	253	156	409	201	48	249	25	99	124	0	9	9	60	36	96

Source: Child data FY Report 2017-18 NRC (Annual Report)

3.2.11 Monthly Admissions and Discharges of Children at Naguru Reception Centre for 2017/18

In the month of July 2017, the Reception Centre admitted 29 children in addition to those carried forward (95) from the previous year, increasing the number of juveniles to 124. During the same month of July 2017, 2 children were resettled, 22 handed to relatives and 3 children absconded leaving behind a total number of 97 children of whom 50 were males and 47 females.

In the month of August 2017, the Reception Centre admitted only 2 children which increased the total number of juveniles to 99. Of these, 5 children were resettled and 5 were handed over to the relatives leaving the total number of juveniles to 89 (49 males and 40 females) in the institution.

During the reporting period, where there was a reduction of juveniles in the Reception Centre, this was mainly as a result of decreased admission versus increased discharges. In the month of October 2017, the number of juveniles increased due to increased admissions (8) against reduced discharges (3). The admissions and discharges keep fluctuating throughout the period.

Towards the end of the FY 2017/2018 (in the month of June 2018), 97 children were carried forward into the next FY 2018/2019. (Table 11)

Table 11: Monthly Admissions and Discharges of Children for 2017/18

Month	Male	Female	Total c/f	Admission	Resettled	Handed to relatives	Transfer	Absconded	Fostered	Deaths	Male	Female	Total	Monthly change (%)
JULY'17	54	41	95	29	2	22	0	3	0	0	50	47	97	
AUG'17	50	47	97	2	5	5	0	0	0	0	49	40	89	-8.2
SEPT'17	49	40	89	8	4	3	7	0	0	0	43	40	83	-6.7
OCT'17	43	40	83	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	46	42	88	6.0
NOV'17	46	42	88	7	0	1	0	2	0	0	49	43	92	4.5
DEC'17	49	43	92	9	6	5	0	0	0	0	50	40	90	-2.2
JAN'18	50	40	90	2	7	1	0	0	0	0	47	38	85	-5.6
FEB'18	47	38	85	14	3	3	3	0	0	0	50	40	90	5.9
MAR'18	50	40	90	21	5	5	0	7	0	0	52	42	94	4.4
APRI'18	52	42	94	41	6	5	0	3	0	0	63	58	121	28.7
MAY'18	63	58	121	10	17	14	0	0	0	0	57	43	100	-17.4
JUNE'18	57	43	100	13	6	7	2	1	0	0	54	43	97	-3.0
G/T	610	514		164	61	74	12	16	0	0	664	557	1221	

Source: Child data FY Report 2017-18 NRC (Annual Report)

3.2.12 Statistical Analysis of Age Category of juveniles at the Reception Center

The Reception Center registered a total of 97 children in all with the majority (40) representing 41.2% being in the age category (11 -15), followed by the age category (6-10) years that stood at 38.1%. The least number of infants (09) representing 9.3% were in the age category (0-5) years. Looking at number of children hosted by sex, we realize that the majority of the children in the Reception Center were males (58.8%) compared to the females who were represented by 41.2%. (Table 12)

Table 12: Children by Age Category in Naguru Reception Center.

Age category	Male	Female	Total	Percentages (%)
0 - 5 years	07	02	09	9.3
6 -10years	24	13	37	38.1
11-15 years	22	18	40	41.2
16 and less than 18 years	4	07	11	11.3
Total	57	40	97	100

Source: Child data FY Report 2017-18 NRC (Annual Report)

3.3 Services Provided at Naguru Reception Centre

Most of the services are put in place to ensure that children are well cared for and protected from anything that would deter them from enjoying their childhood. These services range from direct supervision, provision of medical care, education, feeding, and hygiene to mention a few. Others include family tracing and reunification where children are reunited with their families.

3.3.1 Medical Care

All children are screened for HIV on admission and those found HIV positive are referred to hospital for confirmatory test and enrolled into care. Other children who have other chronic illnesses are also taken to respective specialized clinic for checkup and enrolled into care as well. Then other illnesses are treated as they arise.

3.3.2 Counselling

All the children admitted in the Institution require Psycho Social Support because separation from their families causes trauma. Counseling is given to individual children and in groups according to need.

3.3.3 Education

Out of 88 children, the majority (37) were attending primary education at St. Jude primary school followed by those who were attending Reception Center classes (36) and the least included those in form 1, among others. In addition, all children of school going ages were given opportunity to learn and the level depended on ability, age and background (Table 13).

Table 13: School Attendance

SCHOOL	NO OF CHILDREN	SPONSOR
St Jude Primary School	37 children	MGLSD meets all costs
Trinity Collage Nabbingo	1 in Form 5	Unga Millers pays Tuition and MGLSD meets up keep costs
Eagle's Nest SSS	1 in Form 2	Fill the Gap pays Tuition and MGLSD meets up keep costs
Princess Diana SSS	1 in form 5	MGLSD meets all costs
Bwerenga Primary School	2 boys	CJI meets all costs
Ntinda School for the deaf	2 in primary	CJI meets all costs
Kireka Sch. For Mentally disabled children	self-reliance1- learning	CJI meets all costs
Goodwill Special Needs School	7- learning self-reliance	CJI meets all costs
Reception Centre classes	36	MGLSD meets all costs
Total	88	

Source: Child data FY Report 2017-18 NRC (Annual Report)

4.0 CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 Findings

The Statistics team also encountered 'Unknowns' in the data set as a result of missing information for certain variables such as religion and juveniles' district of origin which were not captured in the system by the data entrants. 'Unknown' refers to unpopulated data under certain variables. In this report, such data was presented as Not Available (N/A)

The highest number of juveniles admitted were from northern region by Gulu Remand Home whereas the lowest admission was from Eastern region by Mbale Remand Home.

It can also be noted that the majority of the juvenile cases were handled by Gulu courts compared to other courts in the country in the period under review.

Measure of juvenile's justice was missing due to lack of data and the team recommends this urgently as an area that needs to be improved.

A number of data inconsistencies were observed when information extracted from the system was compared to data of the registers, which were provided by the officers in charge. It was observed that the system only configured to cover fewer courts than those on ground. Secondly, few offences are covered by the system moreover, some that are covered are no longer applicable to children according to the law.

4.2 Challenges

- I. None and irregular reporting by the underlying Institutions.
- II. Internet inaccessibility and insufficient computers in the Remand homes, Reception and Rehabilitation Centres leads to delays in capturing data into the system.
- III. Missing Variables (case numbers for some child offenders, National Identity card number, handling courts names, resettlement home districts, Religions) etc. leading to incomplete data.
- IV. Failure by Mbale, Ihungu and Gulu remand homes to enter data into the system for further management. This forced the analysis team to rely on hard copy submissions by the heads of Institutions and yet the information submitted by them was missing some specific variables.
- V. Duplication of some cases/offences by the data entrants leading to exaggerated data values.
- VI. Lack of feedback by the Ministry to RHs, RHCs and RCs about the data entered into the RHMIS.
- VII. The user name and password for Ihungu Remand Home was blocked which make data entry complicated.

5.0 CHAPTER FIVE

This chapter gives the conclusive remarks about the entire report and the recommendations the statistics team came up with while compiling the statistical report. It is envisaged that these recommendations if adopted will go a long way into improving the situations for the children in these Remand Homes.

5.1 Conclusion

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development is strengthening its efforts to improve the care and protection of children in Remand Homes, Reception and Rehabilitation Centers in Uganda. Part of its efforts include the rehabilitation of such institutions as well as improving the monitoring and evaluation of programmes and services offered. The Ministry has initiated a robust process of capturing all information on the institutions to support the process of rehabilitating them and improving the services provided. The RHMIS is one of the mechanisms being utilized by the ministry, it collects, captures data on children who go through these institutions right from their entry until when they are reunited back with their families. The data is entered by the respective institutions and collated centrally by the statistics team of the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development.

This Annual Report analyses data entered by Remand Homes into the RHMIS and triangulates it with other pieces of information gathered through documents reviewed such as Annual Reports, manuals, Children Acts, etc. and creates an evidence base for actors to make changes in the area of juvenile justice and child protection. This report is expected to guide Management in decision making about the said institutions in the country.

Although the RHMIS has only been newly introduced, data entry at most of the Remand Homes was adequately completed. However, there are irregularities that can be ironed out over time to ensure data is accurate and sufficient especially at Gulu and Mbale Remand Homes as Ihungu (Masindi) and Kabale Remand Homes had not yet been initiated into system. The ministry intends to roll out the system in all the institutions so that their specific information is captured in the next Annual Report 2018/2019. For the case of those not yet enrolled onto the RHMIS in this reporting period however, data was derived from Annual Report submissions to the Ministry by the heads of institutions.

5.2 Recommendations

- I. There should be regular data entry into the system by data entrants
- II. Partners in development need to be involved to support the Remand Homes with Modems and airtime
- III. Effective training of data entrants, PSWOs, CDOs etc. on good data management practices should be conducted for all districts by the Ministry.
- IV. NIRA should be engaged in registering child offenders in all the Remand Homes so as to give them NIN and this will help in tracking these children and capture cases of recidivism.
- V. All the missing variables mentioned above should be captured in the database so as to make the database complete for example variables such as released on bond, referred to KNRC, dismissal, community service, cautioned etc. should be indicated so as to have complete data reporting.
- VI. There is need to develop and disseminate Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for RHMIS
- VII. The ministry should hold quarterly regional data review meetings with RH in charges, data entrants, PSWOs, CDOs, and other stakeholders
- VIII. There is need to improve on security in the Remand Home in order to strengthen the security and reduce the cases of escapees.
- IX. Data entrants should be trained on defining different variables to ensure accurate data.
- X. A manual to define key variables in the RHMIS should be developed by the technical programme team for reference during data entry and analysis.
- XI. The RHMIS should be periodically reviewed and updated to cater for new developments in the variables.
- XII. The ministry should regularly produce annual reports for RHs, RCs and KNRC and have them disseminated to various stakeholders.
- XIII. Juveniles admitted in the RHs, RCs and RHCs should always be tested for HIV status and those found positive be immediately linked to care and support.
- XIV. The ministry should intensify on the case management and follow-ups and have them completed on time.
- XV. Any trial data that has remained in RHMIS should be deleted in order to improve on the quality of Data.

- XVI. There is need to develop and implement a tracking mechanisms for habitual juveniles who are often brought in and released from RHs (recidivism)

- XVII. Carry out assessment of the remand homes, Rehabilitation and Reception centre's so to establish the exact situation in which the remand homes are in at the moment in terms of accommodation, staff capacity, sanitation, water, availability of electricity, and land for expansion and others.
- XVIII. The internet connectivity and speed in RHs such as Gulu, Arua, Kabale, Mbale and others should be improved upon to enhance and improve data capture practices.