



THE JUDICIARY

THE JUDICIARY NATIONAL COURT CASE CENSUS 2025 REPORT



Prepared by; **The Case Management Committee**

August, 2025





Judiciary Top Management



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Foreword



The mandate of the Ugandan judiciary, as stipulated in Article 126 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, is to adjudicate civil and criminal matters impartially and expeditiously. Executing this mandate is fundamental to strengthening the legal, policy, and regulatory environment in the country. A well-functioning Judiciary fosters good governance, supports economic growth, and promotes peace and security. To achieve this, access to accurate and timely data is essential for effective planning, improved service delivery, and the realization of justice for all.

Statistical production in the Judiciary is an essential pillar for informed decision-making, resource allocation, and efficient case management. It reflects our ongoing commitment to transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement in justice delivery. Through the generation of accurate and reliable data, we strengthen institutional performance and foster public trust in the justice system.

It is, therefore, my great pleasure to present the Judiciary National Court Case Census Report 2025. This landmark publication illustrates the Judiciary's steadfast dedication to evidence-based reforms and highlights our collective progress since the last census conducted in 2015. The 2025 census was undertaken with the objective of establishing an accurate and verifiable record of pending cases across all Courts in Uganda from the Supreme Court to Magistrates Grade II Courts. This report presents the findings, challenges encountered and key recommendations for future improvements in case management.

This important initiative was made possible by the tireless efforts of the Case Management Committee and the dedicated Taskforce constituted to execute this exercise. Their work has resulted in a centralized, comprehensive caseload profile as of census night (12th January 2025), thus laying a strong foundation for reforms that will improve the speed, quality, and accessibility of justice.

One of the biggest challenges to achieving our mandate has been the absence of vital, accurate data. Without such data, it becomes difficult to plan effectively, manage cases efficiently, or ensure that justice is delivered promptly. The 2025 Census addresses this gap by providing actionable insights that can guide Judiciary planning, improve service delivery, and eliminate case backlog.

I wish to emphasize that this census must not be treated as a one-off event. Rather, it should become a routine and integral part of the Judiciary's annual calendar. Regular census exercises will not only ensure up-to-date data for decision-making but will also help us track our transformation journey, celebrate achievements, and tackle emerging challenges proactively.

Of particular importance, this report identifies the number and nature of pending cases in each court across the country. I call upon all judicial officers to study the findings related to their respective jurisdictions and take deliberate steps to resolve outstanding cases and reduce backlog. In doing so,



we shall reaffirm our commitment to delivering justice efficiently and equitably to all Ugandans.

I extend my sincere appreciation to all those who contributed to this effort—from the field teams to technical experts, court staff, and the Judiciary leadership. Your dedication and professionalism have been instrumental in making this initiative a success.

FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY

RICHARD BUTEERA

Deputy Chief Justice Emeritus /
Chairperson, Case Management Committee



The Judiciary National Court Case Census Report 2025 was undertaken with the objective of establishing an accurate and verifiable record of pending cases across all Courts in Uganda from the Supreme Court to Magistrates Grade II Courts. This report presents the findings, challenges encountered and key recommendations for future improvements in case management.



Preface



The Judiciary of Uganda continues to make significant strides in institutional strengthening, innovation, and accountability. The National Court Case Census 2025 stands as a key milestone in our broader efforts to transform the administration of justice through robust data systems and evidence-based planning. It offers an opportunity to critically assess the status of case handling across the Judiciary and provides a foundation for targeted interventions.

From a management and administrative perspective, the successful implementation of this census required cross-functional collaboration, meticulous coordination, and unwavering dedication from Judicial Officers and Administrative Staff. The Taskforce was instrumental in ensuring that all court stations received the necessary logistical, technical, and operational support to participate in this national exercise.

The data collected not only sheds light on the extent of case backlog but also exposes operational gaps, systemic inefficiencies, and areas for improvement in court performance management. This aligns with the Judiciary's Strategic Plan V and the broader Government of Uganda's commitment to building efficient, accountable, and people-centered institutions.

The importance of reliable data cannot be overstated. For all stakeholders, statistics such as those produced through this census are vital for determining staffing needs, guiding budget allocations, optimizing workflow, and prioritizing infrastructure development. In addition, accurate records provide a safeguard for fairness, equity, and transparency in the delivery of justice.

I am particularly proud of the collaborative spirit and professionalism that marked every phase of this census—from planning and training, to fieldwork, verification, and analysis. I extend my appreciation to the Judiciary leadership, the Case Management Committee, the census Taskforce, and all stakeholders who made this exercise a success.

It is my hope that this report will not only inform current interventions but will also serve as a model for future performance reviews. Let this be a turning point in embedding a culture of data-driven transformation within our justice system.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Bigirimana".

Pius Bigirimana, PhD (hc)
PERMANENT SECRETARY/SECRETARY TO THE JUDICIARY

Acknowledgement



The successful completion of the National Court Case Census 2025 was made possible through the dedication and collaboration of a wide range of stakeholders across the Judiciary. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to all court staff and data verification teams for their exceptional commitment throughout this rigorous process.

Special appreciation goes to the leadership of the Judiciary for their strategic guidance and unwavering support, and to the Case Management Committee and the Technical Taskforce for their diligence in overseeing every stage of the exercise. Their efforts ensured that the process was inclusive, credible, and thorough.

We also recognize the vital role played by technical officers (Statisticians and ICT Staff) who provided expertise in systems integration, data capture, and analysis. Their technical competence and problem-solving approach ensured that the census was executed efficiently, yielding dependable and usable data for informed decision-making.

This acknowledgement would be incomplete without recognizing the invaluable cooperation of judicial officers and administrative staff across the country, whose responsiveness and participation were essential in achieving full coverage of court stations. Their proactive engagement reinforces our shared commitment to improving the Judiciary's performance and accountability.

Let this report serve as a foundation for ongoing reforms and a reminder of the power of collective effort in strengthening justice for all.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Bamunu'.

HW Pamela Lamunu Ocaya
Ag. CHIEF REGISTRAR

Special appreciation goes to the leadership of the Judiciary for their strategic guidance and unwavering support, and to the Case Management Committee and the Technical Taskforce for their diligence in overseeing every stage of the exercise.



THE JUDICIARY



OUR VISION
—
JUSTICE FOR ALL



OUR MISSION
—
**TO EFFICIENTLY AND EFFECTIVELY
ADMINISTER JUSTICE**



THE JUDICIARY



CORE VALUES

INDEPENDENCE

The Judiciary commits to operate freely without interference or taking directives from, or being controlled by any person or authority.

IMPARTIALITY

The Judiciary commits to perform its mandate with respect and without fear, favour, affection or ill will, bias or prejudice.

TRANSPARENCY

The Judiciary commits to openness in all its activities in the administration and delivery of justice, and dissemination of information.

PROFESSIONALISM

The Judiciary commits to delivering its mandate efficiently, fairly and within reasonable time.

INTEGRITY

The Judiciary in carrying out its mandate, shall demonstrate the highest standards of honesty, transparency and impartiality.

ACCOUNTABILITY

The Judiciary commits to taking responsibility for its actions and will be answerable to the people of Uganda.

EQUALITY

The Judiciary shall accord equal treatment to all persons who appear before the courts, without discrimination on the ground sex, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, social or economic standing, political opinion or disability.

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Acronyms

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AJA	Administration of the Judiciary Act Cap 4
CCAS	Court Case Administration System
CM	Chief Magistrate
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
Div	Division
ECCMIS	Electronic Court Case Management Information System
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GI	Grade One
HCT	High Court
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
SCP	Small Claims Procedure

Definition of Concepts

1. **Backlog:** Refers to unresolved court cases for a duration beyond two years as of the census night (12th January, 2025).
2. **Case Age:** The duration of unresolved cases in the judicial system, measured from filing date to the census night.
3. **Pending Caseload/Workload:** The total number of unresolved cases as of census night.
4. **Case Type:** The category of a case based on its legal nature such as Criminal, Civil, Land, Family, Commercial, Anti-Corruption, Constitutional, Election Petitions, Taxation, Executions, Small Claims.
5. **Court Level:** The hierarchical tier of a court within Uganda's judicial system, including the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court, High Court, Chief Magistrates' Courts, Magistrates Grade I Courts, and Magistrates Grade II Courts.
6. **Electronic Court Case Management Information System (ECCMIS):** This is a fully-featured system that automates & tracks all aspects of a case life cycle from initial filing through disposition & appeal as to each individual party for any case type.
7. **Court Case Administration System (CCAS):** A web-based system for capturing and managing case-related data.
8. **Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR):** The process by which a neutral third person facilitates communication between parties to a dispute and assists them in reaching a mutually agreed resolution of the dispute.
9. **Gender-Based Violence (GBV):** This refers to violence committed against a person because of his or her sex or gender.
10. **Small Claims Procedure:** The Small Claims Procedure (SCP) is a judicial reform aiming at enhancing access to justice for litigants involved in commercial disputes, such as those related to the supply of goods, debts, breach of trade agreements or rental issues, where the value does not exceed ten million (UGX 10,000,000) Uganda shillings.
11. **Subject Matter Value:** The monetary value associated with a case, particularly in commercial, civil, land, or family disputes.
12. **Pre-hearing Stage:** The phase of a case before formal hearings begins, including filing and preliminary proceedings.
13. **Under Hearing Stage:** The phase where a case is actively being heard in court.
14. **Pending Judgment/Ruling:** The stage where a case awaits a final decision or ruling after hearings.
15. **Execution Stage:** The phase where a court's judgment is being enforced, such as through asset seizure or payment.
16. **Vulnerable Groups:** Categories of individuals, such as juveniles (0–18 years) and the elderly (60 years and above), who require special legal protections due to their age or circumstances.



Appreciation

We would like to extend our sincere appreciation to the former members of the management team whose dedication, leadership, and commitment played a pivotal role in the successful execution of the Judiciary National Court Case Census 2025.

Their elevation to new roles is a testament to the significant impact they made during their tenure. Their strategic oversight, tireless efforts, and unwavering focus on excellence laid the foundation for accurate and comprehensive data collection—an achievement that will continue to inform key decisions and policies.

We congratulate them on their well-deserved advancement and remain grateful for their lasting contributions to this vital national exercise.



Hon. Justice Richard Buteera
DEPUTY CHIEF JUSTICE EMERITUS
(Chairperson to the Case Management Committee and Chief Enumerator)



Hon. Lady Justice Lordship Sarah Langa Siu
JUDGE OF HIGH COURT
(Former Chief Registrar)
(Secretary to the Case Management Committee and Enumerator)



Hon. Lady Justice Mary Kisaky Keitesi
JUDGE OF HIGH COURT
(Former Registrar Magistrates Affairs and Data Management)
Chairperson of the National Court Case Census 2025 Taskforce and Enumerator)



HW Alum Agnes
DEPUTY REGISTRAR MAGISTRATES AFFAIRS /INCHARGE,
(Current Chairperson of National Court Case Census 2025 Taskforce and Enumerator)

Executive Summary

The National Court Case Census 2025 was initiated by the Uganda Judiciary to address longstanding challenges in producing accurate, timely, and reliable case-related statistics, which are essential for informed decision-making, resource allocation, and effective case management. Historically, the Judiciary relied on two parallel data collection systems—automated platforms such as the Electronic Case Management Information System (ECCMIS) and the Court Case Administration System (CCAS), alongside manual submissions from court stations. These systems suffered from inconsistencies, limited capacity, and delays, compromising data quality. To bridge this gap, the Census was conducted across all courts in Uganda, from the Supreme Court to the Magistrates Grade II Courts.

The primary aim was to generate a verified, comprehensive, and centralized dataset of all pending cases to enhance operational efficiency and drive judicial reforms. Specific objectives included determining the actual state and backlog of cases, identifying inefficiencies in case management, and supporting data-driven policy formulation. The exercise employed a structured and inclusive methodology, involving stakeholder engagement, staff training, data quality assurance, and the deployment of multidisciplinary field teams. A triangulated data collection approach leveraged ECCMIS, CCAS, Excel-based tools, and manual instruments tailored to each court's digital readiness. Rigorous physical and digital verification processes were undertaken, followed by data digitization, cleaning, migration, and statistical analysis using R and Python. Oversight by Judiciary leadership and technical experts ensured accuracy, transparency, and accountability. The resulting dataset provides a critical foundation for strategic decision-making and the transformation of Uganda's justice delivery system.

This report presents a comprehensive analysis of key findings from the National Court Case Census as of 12 January, 2025. The census offers critical insights into the volume, nature, age, and regional distribution of pending cases, which are vital for informed decision-making, strategic planning, and judicial reforms to enhance access to and efficiency of justice.

Total Pending Cases





Key Findings

- **Total Pending Cases:** The census identified 167,353 pending cases across all court levels, with the High Court (70,006 cases) and Chief Magistrates' Courts (64,937 cases) bearing the largest caseloads.
- **Case Type Distribution:** Criminal cases dominate with 65,709 cases, followed by Civil (44,911) and Land (33,496) cases.
- **Case Age Profile:** Approximately 72% of pending cases are less than two years old, while 2,327 cases have remained pending for over ten years, indicating a significant backlog, particularly in the High Court (25,098 backlog cases) and Chief Magistrates' Courts (13,128 backlog cases).
- **Regional Disparities:** The Central region reports the highest backlog (16,224 cases), while the Northern region has the lowest (3,915 cases).
- **Subject Matter Value:** The total subject matter value of pending cases that are civil in nature is UGX 14.2 trillion, with the High Court handling UGX 10.73 trillion and the Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court handling UGX 3.36 trillion, the highest monetary value. Commercial cases accounted for the highest total subject matter value at UGX 5.98 trillion, followed by civil cases at UGX 5.45 trillion. Land cases recorded a total subject matter value of UGX 1.72 trillion¹, while family cases had a total subject matter value of UGX 1.05 trillion. Small Claims Cases recorded a total subject matter value of UGX 15.77 billion. This amount, equivalent to 7.0% of Uganda's 2024 GDP, highlights the Judiciary's crucial role in the timely resolution of disputes involving substantial economic resources that are vital for national development. Resolving these pending cases would foster significant economic benefits.
- **Judicial officer workload ratio:** The analysis reveals that each judicial officer has an average of 305 pending cases and 85 backlog cases. The Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court has the highest ratios, with 1: 647 for pending cases and 1: 358 for backlog cases, while the High Court has a ratio of 1: 620 for pending cases and 1: 222 for backlog cases, indicating a need for targeted resource allocation and process improvements.

Supreme Court

Supreme Court recorded 1,000 pending cases, with 680 Criminal, 270 Civil, 47 Constitutional, and 3 Taxation cases. 63.9% are at the Pre-hearing stage, with 48.8% under two years old and 3.1% (31 cases) over ten years old. Backlog constitutes 51.2% of the caseload with Criminal and Civil cases contributing the largest proportion. Supreme Court recorded a monetary value of UGX 6.3 billion.

Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court

Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court recorded 11,007 pending cases, with 58.18% Civil and 38.84% Criminal. 59.4% were at the Hearing stage, 44.8% were 0-2 years old, and 55.2% were backlog predominantly criminal and civil cases, with a monetary value of UGX 3.36 trillion.

High Court

The Court Recorded 70,006 pending cases, with Land, Criminal, and Civil cases comprising over 75%. 64% are 0-2 years old, with pre-hearing and under-hearing stages accounting for over 95%. Mukono, Masaka, and Mbarara Circuits reported the highest backlog, with a monetary value of UGX 10.3 trillion.

¹ For customary land, the subject matter value was not indicated, as the law provides judicial officers with unlimited jurisdiction in such matters.

Chief Magistrates' Courts

The courts recorded 64,937 pending cases, with 48.33% Criminal and 27.72% Civil. 80% are under four years old, but 20.22% (13,128 cases) are backlog, with Hoima showing the highest average case age, with a monetary value of UGX 100.2 billion.

Grade I Magistrates' Courts

The courts recorded 20,344 pending cases, with 62.9% Criminal and 8.48% (1,726 cases) backlog, with a monetary value of UGX 11.7 billion.

Grade II Magistrates' Courts

The Courts recorded 59 pending cases, with 67.8% Criminal and 98.3% under two years old, with a monetary value of UGX 159 million.

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

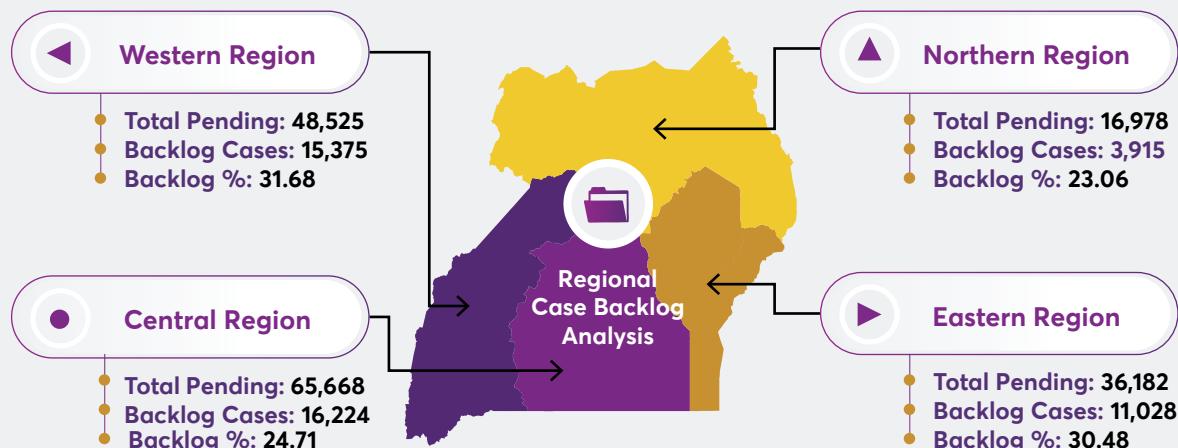
Mediation: The courts recorded 828 mediation cases, with the High Court leading (696 cases), and 3,659 small claims cases, 95.5% under two years old.

Small Claims Procedure: Small claims courts reported 3,659 pending cases, with 95.5% under two years and quick turnaround evident from the low proportion of cases pending judgment. However, gender data gaps persist, with 83.5% of claimants' gender unrecorded.

Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Of the 11,215 pending GBV cases, defilement (32.42%) and aggravated defilement (29.39%) are the most prevalent, with 25.74% backlog, particularly at the High Court (37.19%). GBV accounts for 18.47% of the total 60,715 criminal cases, with the Central region recording the highest pending cases (3,663). The majority of the cases (74.2%) are aged 0-2 years, however, 127 cases exceed 10 years. The median age of cases is 274.81 days, with an average of 529.88 days.

Regional Disparities





THE JUDICIARY



Members of the Case Management Committee

1.0

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

This report outlines the background, objectives, scope, methodology, and the presentation, analysis, and interpretation of findings from the Second National Court Case Census. It serves as a critical resource for judicial planning and reform, offering data-driven insights to support the modernization of Uganda's justice system.

1.2 Background

The core mandate of the Judiciary is adjudication of cases of both civil and criminal nature. The execution of this mandate, which is stipulated under Article 126 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, is critical to strengthening the legal, policy, and regulatory environment. In effect, the Judiciary helps to provide a conducive environment for the rule of law and good governance in Uganda, boosting economic growth, prosperity, peace and security.

The Judicature Act, Cap. 16 among others, establishes the Superior Courts of Judicature of Uganda and spells out the respective composition and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court and the High Court. Similarly, the Magistrates Courts Act, Cap. 19 establishes the Magistrates' Courts.

1.2.1 The Hierarchy and Structure of Courts of Judicature of Uganda

Article 129 of the Constitution of Uganda 1995 establishes the courts of judicature empowered to exercise judicial power as follows:

- a. The Supreme Court of Uganda;
- b. The Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court of Uganda/Constitutional Court;
- c. The High Court of Uganda; and
- d. Such subordinate courts as Parliament may by law establish, including qadhis' courts for marriage, divorce, inheritance of property and guardianship, as may be prescribed by Parliament.

The Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court and the High Court of Uganda are the Superior Courts of record, subordinate Courts include Magistrates Courts, which constitute the lower bench.

1.2.2 The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is established under Articles 130–132 of the Constitution as Uganda's highest court and the final Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court. It primarily hears cases on appeal from the Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court, except for presidential election petitions, where



it has original jurisdiction. The Court's decisions set binding precedents for all lower courts.

1.2.3 Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court

The Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court is established under Articles 134–137 of the 1995 Constitution of Uganda. It serves as an intermediary between the Supreme Court and the High Court, with appellate jurisdiction over decisions from the High Court and select statutory tribunals. The Court does not have original jurisdiction, except when it sits as the Constitutional Court to hear constitutional matters.

1.2.4 The High Court

The High Court of Uganda is established under Articles 138–140 of the 1995 Constitution. It is the third Court of Record in the judicial hierarchy and has unlimited original and appellate jurisdiction. This means it can hear any case of any value and try crimes of any magnitude within Uganda. The High Court also hears appeals from Chief Magistrates' Courts, Magistrate Grade I Courts, and certain administrative tribunals. Additionally, it exercises supervisory powers over Magistrates' Courts and Local Council Courts through its appellate and revisionary jurisdiction.

To enhance access to justice, the High Court has been decentralized into Divisions and Circuits across the country. It currently operates seven specialized Divisions:

- Civil Division
- Commercial Division
- Family Division
- Land Division
- Anti-Corruption Division
- International Crimes Division
- Criminal Division

In addition, the High Court has 24 operational Circuits strategically located across Uganda to bring justice closer to the people. These are: Masaka, Mbarara, Bushenyi, Fort Portal, Masindi, Arua, Gulu, Lira, Soroti, Mbale, Jinja, Kabale, Mukono, Mpigi, Mubende, Moroto, Tororo, Iganga, Rukungiri, Luwero, Hoima, Kitgum, Kiboga, and Kasese.

1.2.5 The Magistrates Courts

Magistrates' Courts are established under Section 3 of the Magistrates' Courts Act (Cap. 16). These subordinate courts play a crucial role in the judicial system, handling the majority of criminal trials and civil disputes within their jurisdiction. Their decisions are subject to review by the High Court.

Magistrates' Courts handle:

- Criminal cases where the maximum sentence does not exceed life imprisonment.
- Civil matters with claims not exceeding UGX 50 million for Chief Magistrates and UGX 20 million for Magistrates Grade I.

Structure of Magistrates' Courts

There are three levels of Magistrates' Courts:

1. Chief Magistrates' Courts

2. Magistrates Grade I Courts
3. Magistrates Grade II Courts

Currently, 157 Chief Magistrates' Courts and 696 Magistrates Grade I Courts have been gazetted.

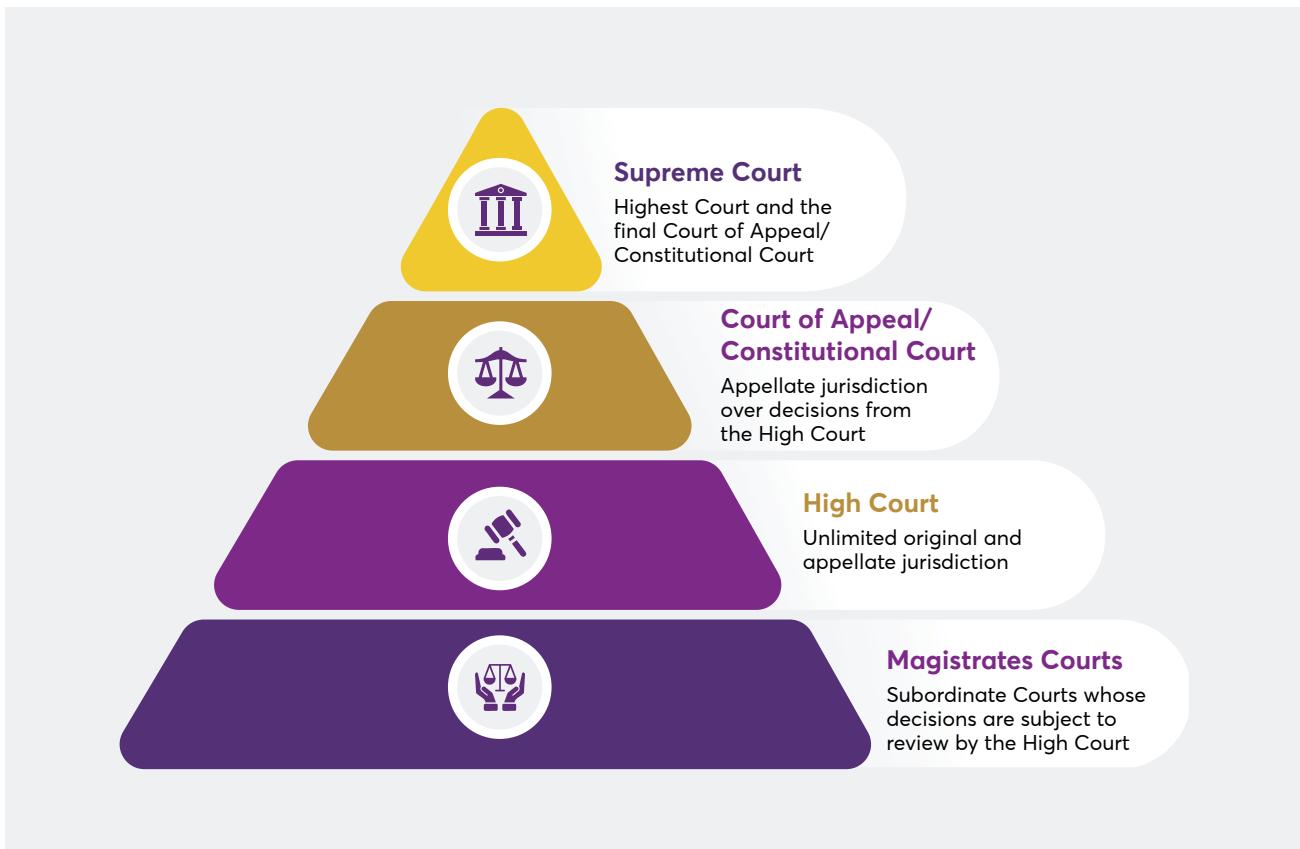


Figure 1: Ugandan Judiciary hierarchy.

However, only 87 Chief Magistrates' Courts, 142 Magistrates Grade I Courts, and 3 Magistrates Grade II Courts are operational, with some courts yet to open due to infrastructure and human resource limitations.

1.3 The Case Management Committee

Section 6 of the AJA empowers the Chief Justice to establish committees to assist him/her in the performance of his/her functions under the Act Cap 4. The Administration of the Judiciary (Establishment of Committees) Regulations, 2023 provides for the establishment of the Case Management Committee and its functions under Regulation 21 and 22 respectively. The list of the members of the Case Management Committee are attached as **Annexure 1**.

The Case Management Committee constituted the Technical Case Management Subcommittee (**Annexure 2**) chaired by the Chief Registrar to implement its work plan and the activities. The Technical Case Management Subcommittee constituted the National Court Census Taskforce (**Annexure 3**) with the following terms of reference-

- i. to design and implement effective methodologies for collecting and cleaning court case data;
- ii. to ensure the accuracy, consistency, and reliability of the data collected during the National Court Census;



- iii. to validate the results of the census;
- iv. to support the development of an efficient and transparent case management system, which will inform the strategic goals of the Judiciary.

1.4 Justification for the National Court Case Census 2025

Statistical production in the Judiciary of Uganda is vital for informed decision-making, resource allocation, and improving case management processes. However, the current system faces challenges due to two primary modes of data collection as elaborated below:

1. The first involves generating reports through the Electronic Court Case Management System (ECCMIS) and the Court Case Administration System (CCAS). While the systems have evolved, inconsistencies in daily data updates at the court level have undermined the reliability of the data produced.
2. The second mode relies on manual submission of individual performance and court summary statistics to the Registry of Magistrates Affairs and Data management for verification, consolidation, and compilation through the Judiciary Data Management System. Although this allows for cross-verification, the quality of data submitted and delays often result in inaccurate and untimely reports.

The use of these dual systems and the limited capacity of courts to produce accurate data create inconsistencies, hindering the production of reliable case statistics.

The National Case Census sought to address these challenges by cleaning and consolidating data, producing more reliable and accurate data for informed decision-making and the transformation of the Judiciary.

It is against this background that the Judiciary conducted the National Court Case Census 2025.

1.5 Objectives of the Census

The overall objective for conducting the National Court Case census was to have accurate and reliable data at all Court Stations.

The specific objectives of the Court Case Census were;

- i. To ascertain the state of cases in Uganda's Courts, including the verified number and types of cases being handled; case backlog; profiles of parties; and case age profiles.
- ii. To strengthen the Judiciary's capacity to manage cases efficiently through data collection, analysis, and the implementation of technology.
- iii. To identify areas of inefficiency and bottlenecks within the current case management system and provide recommendations for improvements;
- iv. To develop data-driven policy recommendations to improve court case management and reduce backlog; and
- v. To support the development of an efficient, effective and accountable case management system, which will support the strategic goals of the Judiciary.

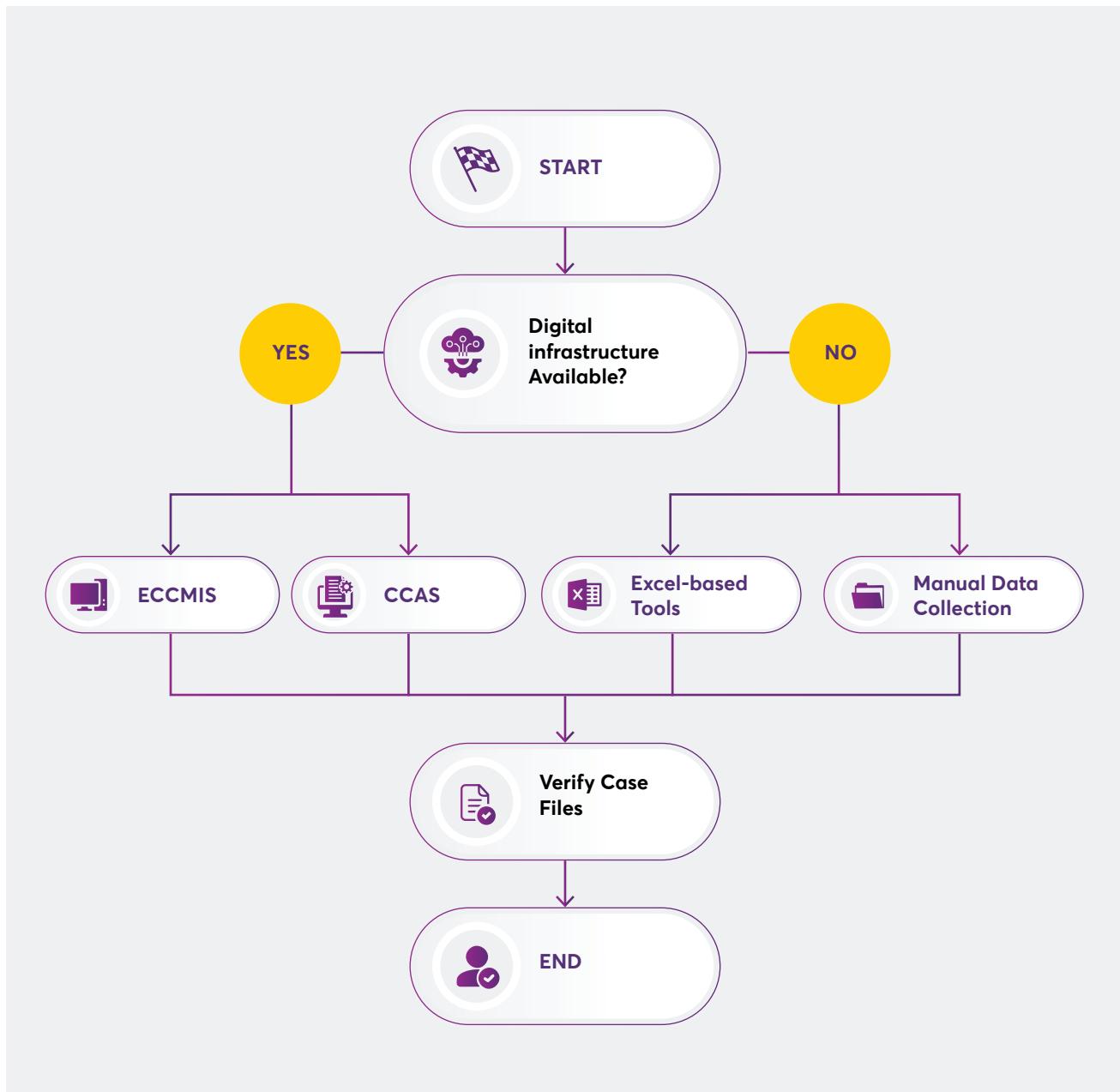


Figure 2: The audit process of the case records during the case count counting.

1.6 Scope

The National Court Case Census Enumeration exercise was conducted between the 13th/01/2025 to the 15th/01/2025 across the 266 court stations. The exercise successfully captured critical data points related to ongoing cases as at 12th January 2025.

The Court Case Census was comprehensive in geographical scope, encompassing all court levels of the Judiciary in Uganda. This included the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court, 7 High Court Divisions and 24 Circuits, as well as the 87 Chief Magistrates' Courts, 142 Magistrates Grade I, and 3 Magistrates Grade II Courts.

As of the census night, the courts constituted 10 Justices of the Supreme Court, 13 Justices of the Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court, 72 High Court Judges, 4 Registrars, 30 Deputy Registrars,



22 Assistant Registrars, 91 Chief Magistrates, 13 Senior Principal Magistrate Grade I, 19 Principal Magistrate Grade I, 26 Senior Magistrates Grade I, 243 Grade 1 Magistrates, and 14 Grade II Magistrates².

During the enumeration exercise, both physical and digital file audits were conducted to verify the status of all pending case files. The census strategically leveraged existing digital infrastructure where available. Specifically, the Electronic Court Case Management Information System (ECCMIS) and the web-based Court Case Administration System (CCAS) were utilized in courts where these platforms had been implemented. At the time of enumeration, ECCMIS had been rolled out in 13 courts, while CCAS was operational in 73 courts across the country.

For the remaining 193 courts that did not yet have access to a digital case management system, a customized Microsoft Excel-based tool and a manual data collection instrument were deployed to facilitate the enumeration. This multi-modal approach ensured inclusivity and consistency in data collection across all court levels, regardless of technological capacity.

² Excludes Judicial Officers on study leave, on interdiction, Judicial Officer in administration and Magistrate Grade I, Research

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The Judiciary National Court Census was guided by a structured, multi-phased approach as indicated below;

2.1 Stakeholders' Engagements

The Taskforce engaged a number of stakeholders, including Top Management, Senior Management, the Case Management Committee, Uganda Bureau of Statistics, development partners among other data users. This engagement was aimed at gathering comprehensive data requirements and facilitating the smooth and effective operation of the census.

2.2 Sensitization on the National Court Case Census

The successful implementation of the National Court Case Census 2025 heavily relied on the awareness, cooperation, and active participation of judicial officers and court staff. To this end, targeted advocacy and publicity efforts played a crucial role in mobilizing support and preparing court personnel for the exercise. The campaign commenced with a press conference held by the Hon. Deputy Chief Justice on 7th January 2025, followed by a series of radio and TV talk shows aimed at informing the public and litigants about the exercise. During the launch, the Chief Justice urged all judicial officers and court staff to fully support and participate in the census. To further amplify awareness, the Chief Registrar emphasized the importance of the census during meetings with Registrars, Chief Magistrates, and Grade One Magistrates held in the second quarter of the FY 2024/25. She encouraged these officers to cascade the information to their teams at the respective courts and actively promote participation in the exercise.

2.3 Data Quality Assurance

The Taskforce developed a robust quality assurance plan which included leveraging the field teams with members of different expertise, standardizing the data collection instruments, training of the field teams, adhoc field visits by members of Top Management and Case Management Committee to ensure adherence to established standards.

2.4 Pre-testing of the Data Collection Instruments

The Taskforce conducted pre-testing of data collection tools to a small sample of courts to evaluate question clarity, assess the logical flow, operational feasibility, determine the time required for completion and ensure that questions effectively meet census objectives.

The exercise focused on three distinct modes of data collection: utilising an MS Excel template, employing a CSPro data capture tool, and implementing a manual case census data collection method for the courts that were neither on CCAS nor ECCMIS.

The pretest was undertaken in the following courts; Bubulo CM, Nebbi CM, Mitooma CM, Buikwe CM, Ntenjeru/Nakisunga GI, Matugga GI, Bududa GI, Nyimbwa/Bombo GI, Wobulenzi GI, Pakwach GI, Paidha GI, Kakindu GI, Bujuuko GI and Kagango GI.



2.5 Clustering of the Teams for the Census Exercise

To carry out the exercise effectively, ten specialized teams were established, each strategically assigned to a cluster of courts. These teams were composed of Judicial Officers, ICT Officers, and Statisticians, bringing together legal, technical, and analytical expertise. This multidisciplinary approach was crucial in maintaining data accuracy, consistency, and quality control throughout the entire census process.

2.6 Training of Staff Involved in the Data Collection

The clustered teams conducted the training of court staff in advance of the census. Further, the Taskforce leveraged on the Quarterly Performance Review meetings of Judges of the High Court, the Annual Registrars and Magistrates conference, Meetings of the Chief Registrar with the different ranks of Magistrates. The training program focused on equipping judicial officers with the necessary skills to conduct the census. The comprehensive approach facilitated the maintenance of high-quality data collection processes throughout the census.

2.7 Data Collection

During the National Court Case Census, multidisciplinary teams comprising both Judicial and non-Judicial Officers were strategically deployed across various court stations to conduct the data enumeration exercise. Courts across Uganda were systematically clustered based on their hierarchy, including the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court, High Court, and Magistrate Courts.

A triangulated approach was adopted to ensure comprehensive and accurate data capture. This approach utilized three primary tools: the Electronic Court Case Management Information System (ECCMIS), the Court Case Administration System (CCAS), a customized Microsoft Excel-based tool, and a manual data collection instrument. This blended methodology enabled cross verification of data and catered to varying levels of technological readiness across court stations.

The integration of ECCMIS and CCAS facilitated the extraction of digital case records where systems were operational. The Excel-based tool was specifically designed to standardize data entry in courts with limited digital infrastructure, while the manual tool acted as a complementary mechanism in locations where electronic systems were either unavailable or inadequately updated. Together, these tools enabled the collection of critical case-related variables, including case types, durations, status, involved parties, and court locations.

The census was executed through existing judicial structures to promote seamless coordination and effective data collection. Members of the Taskforce led field teams, overseeing the exercise and ensuring consistency and quality across all stations.

The process was further strengthened by the involvement of the Case Management Committee Members and the active participation of high-ranking judicial officers. Notably, Hon. Justice Richard Buteera (Deputy Chief Justice), Pius Bigirimana, PhD (hc) (Permanent Secretary/Secretary to the Judiciary), Hon. Lady Justice Sarah Langa Siu (then Chief Registrar), and Hon. Lady Justice Mary Kisakye Kaitesi (then Registrar Magistrate Affairs and Data Management) provided critical oversight. Their engagement ensured that inefficiencies were promptly addressed and that the overall integrity and quality of the data collected were upheld. Their leadership and field-level engagement enhanced both the visibility and credibility of the census initiative.

2.8 Physical Count, Verification and Update of Systems

The physical count and verification of all pending case files in court registries, along with the updating of electronic systems, were conducted by Registry staff, with oversight and confirmation provided by the designated Technical/Clustered Teams. Each case file was marked with a customized sticker bearing the Judiciary logo to indicate it had been counted.

The enumeration teams cross-checked the data in both the physical instruments and electronic systems (CCAS and ECCMIS) to ensure completeness, consistency and accuracy.

Following this verification, the head of each court station submitted the completed data sets and manual data collection instruments to a designated Taskforce representative, who performed a final validation.

Once received, the Court Case Census Taskforce undertook a thorough verification of the submitted data and formally acknowledged the receipt of the data collection instruments and corresponding datasets.

2.9 Manual Data Entry

This phase involved the digitization of data initially gathered through manual processes. It specifically focused on identifying court stations that had used the manual data capture tool and systematically entering the corresponding information into the Court Case Administration System (CCAS). This transition was essential to ensure that all case-related data was centralized, standardized, and fully integrated into the Judiciary's digital infrastructure.

2.10 Data Cleaning

During this phase, the team undertook a comprehensive data cleaning and validation process to enhance the integrity and reliability of the dataset collected using the customized Excel tool. This involved identifying and resolving data inconsistencies, eliminating duplicate entries, treating statistical outliers, and addressing missing data elements. The data elements were further standardized and normalized using python programming language. Emphasis was placed on ensuring the completeness, consistency, and accuracy of the dataset to support robust analysis and informed decision-making.

2.11 Data Migration

This phase involved the migration of the cleaned and validated data into a secure, scalable, and structured database environment to facilitate efficient storage, retrieval, and analysis. The process was executed using well-structured scripts to ensure data integrity during transfer. In this context, the team leveraged the existing web-based Court Case Administration System (CCAS) as the central platform for hosting and managing the consolidated dataset.

2.12 Data Analysis

The team employed a combination of exploratory, descriptive, and diagnostic statistical techniques to extract actionable insights from the consolidated dataset aggregated from all data sources. Analytical procedures were conducted using robust statistical programming languages, namely Python and R, to ensure methodological rigor and reproducibility. Natural language processing in text analysis was also used in mapping parties to their parties, mapping courts to their respective regions and designing word cloud to represent the most prominent facts in the report.



Data visualization played a critical role in facilitating the interpretation of findings, with a variety of graphical representations including tables, histograms, bar plots, and pie charts used to present complex data in an accessible and comprehensible format.

2.13 Census Evaluation

The Taskforce identified courts that had not sufficiently completed the data enumeration exercise. As a result, teams were constituted to finalize enumeration activities at Mukono and Mbale High Courts. Subsequently, the Taskforce developed comprehensive mechanisms for determining census aggregates. Quality assurance techniques were employed, including cross-checking results against other data sources to ensure accuracy and consistency.

2.14 Census Documentation

The Taskforce ensured comprehensive documentation of all census procedures, methodologies, and results, maintaining detailed records throughout the process. The documentation was regularly updated to reflect any changes or improvements, ensuring that the census process remained thoroughly documented and transparent.

3.0

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

The section highlights the analysis and presentation of key findings from the National Court Case Census for all Courts in the Judiciary as of 12th January 2025.

3.1 Overall Caseload Profile

Census findings revealed that a total of 167,353 pending cases in the Judicial system were recorded in the different case types across all court levels.

3.1.1 Overall Caseload Profile by Court Level

The Supreme Court and Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court recorded a pending of 1,000 (0.60%) and 11,007 (6.58%), respectively. The High Court and Chief Magistrates' Courts recorded the highest number of pending cases, each constituting 70,006 (41.83%) and 64,937 (38.80%) cases respectively of the total caseload. These were followed by the Magistrates' Grade I Courts with a pending of 20,344 (12.16%) cases. The Magistrates' Grade II Courts recorded the least number of pending cases representing 59 (0.04%) of the overall total as indicated in the table below.

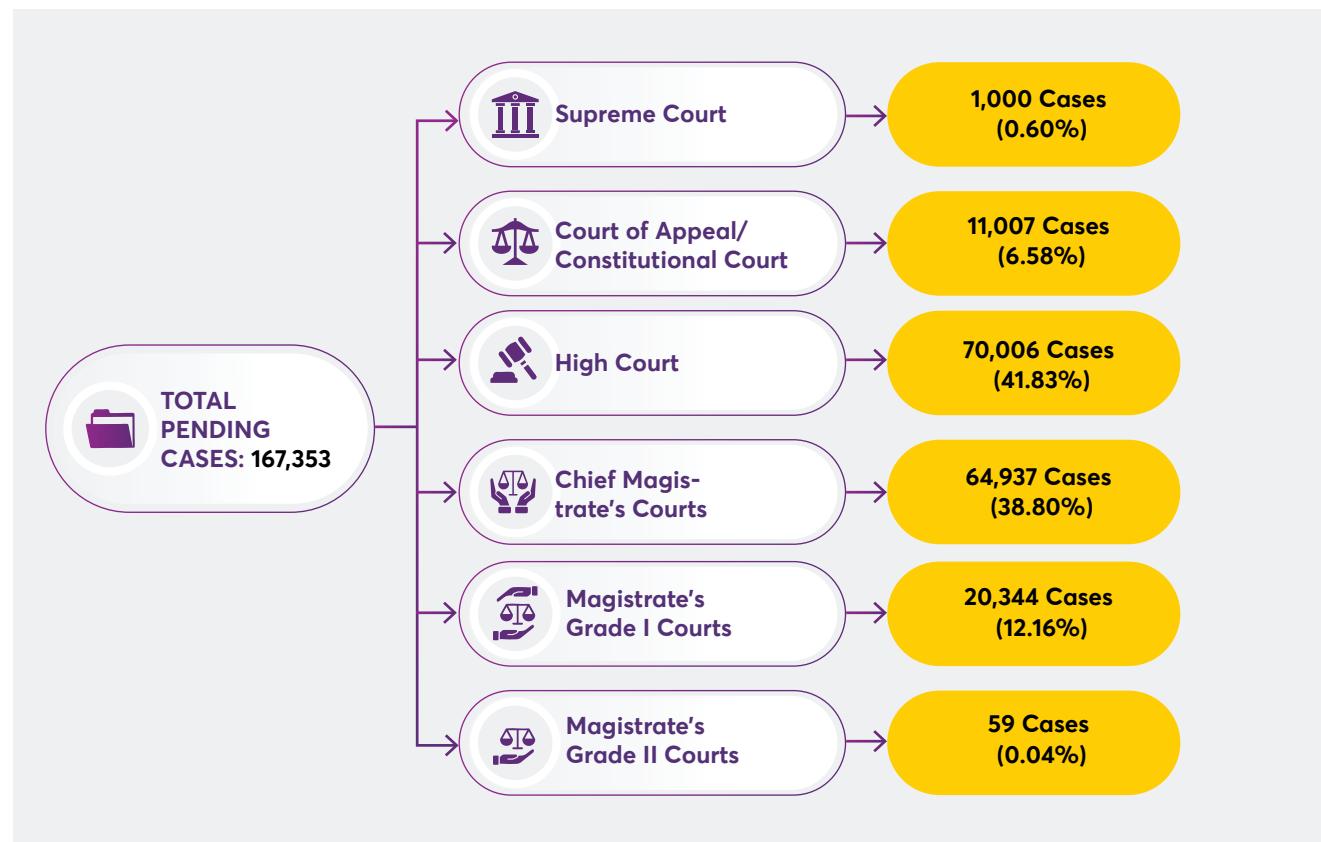


Figure 3: Overall pending cases by court level.



3.1.2 Overall Caseload Profile by Case Type

The table below illustrates the distribution of pending cases across various case types, highlighting Criminal cases as the dominant case type, constituting 65,709 (39.26%) cases of the total pending. Civil cases follow closely, constituting 44,911 (26.84 %) cases, while Land cases contribute significantly with 33,496 (20.02%) cases. Additionally, case types of Family 12,624 (7.54%), Commercial 5,790 (3.46%), and Small Claim 3,659 (2.19%) show a relatively lower proportion of pending cases. Anti-Corruption, International Crimes, and Constitutional Cases represent less than 1% of the total pending cases.

Table 1: Overall Caseload Profile by Case Type

S/N	Case Type	Pending Cases	Percentage (%)
1.	Criminal	65,709	39.26
2.	Civil	44,911	26.84
3.	Land	33,496	20.02
4.	Family	12,624	7.54
5.	Commercial	5,790	3.46
6.	Small Claim	3,659	2.19
7.	Executions	900	0.54
8.	Anti-Corruption	200	0.12
9.	International Crimes	33	0.02
10.	Constitutional Cases	31	0.02
Total		167,353	100.00

3.1.3 Overall Case Age Profile by Court Level

The table below provides a comprehensive overview of the distribution of 167,353 pending court cases across various court levels and durations in the justice system.

The data reveals that the majority of pending cases, 120,811 (72%), have been pending for 0–2 years, 26,365 (16%) cases pending for 2–4 years, 10,267 (6%) cases pending for 4–6 years, 5,151 (3%) cases pending for 6–8 years, 2,432 (1%) cases pending for 8–10 years, and 2,327 (1%) cases pending for over 10 years.

The presence of 2,327 cases pending for over 10 years is particularly concerning and points to bottlenecks that hinder timely access to justice. Strategic interventions are needed to fast-track the cases.

Table 2: Case Age Profile by Court Level

S/N	Court Level	0-2 years	2-4 years	4-6 years	6-8 years	8-10 years	> 10 years	Total
1.	Supreme Court	488	219	149	74	42	28	1,000
2.	Court of Appeal/ Constitutional Court	4,930	2,132	1,622	886	814	623	11,007
3.	High Court	44,908	15,362	5,595	2,417	957	767	70,006
4.	Chief Magistrate	51,809	7,415	2,610	1,681	576	846	64,937
5.	Magistrates Grade I Court	18,618	1,237	291	92	43	63	20,344
6.	Magistrates Grade II Court	58	0	0	1	0	0	59
Total		120,811	26,365	10,267	5,151	2,432	2,327	167,353

3.1.4 Overall Case Age Profile by Case Type

The table below visualizes pending court cases in Uganda, categorized by case type and duration.

Criminal cases have the highest number of pending cases, especially in the 0–2 years bracket (51,708 cases), with significant counts still present in older durations, including over 900 cases pending for more than 10 years. Civil cases (31,074) and land cases (19,732) also show large volumes in the 0–2 year category.

Commercial (3,722) and family (10,158) cases also contribute to the overall backlog, with decreasing counts as duration increases. A considerable number of family cases age beyond 6 years while a small number are beyond 10 years.

Anti-corruption cases are largely concentrated in the 0–2 year range. Constitutional and International Crimes cases have the lowest backlog.

Across nearly all case types, the 0–2 years duration holds the bulk of pending cases, reflecting ongoing judicial activity. However, the persistence of cases in the 4–10+ year ranges highlights longstanding backlog issues in certain categories, especially criminal, civil, and land.

**Table 3: Distribution of Pending Cases Across Case Types and Case Age**

S/N	Court Level	0-2 years	2-4 years	4-6 years	6-8 years	8-10 years	> 10 years	Total
1.	Anti-Corruption	141	41	17	1	0	0	200
2.	Civil	31,074	7,348	3,060	1,893	789	747	44,911
3.	Commercial	3,722	1,324	525	132	46	41	5790
4.	Constitutional Cases	27	4	0	0	0	0	31
5.	Criminal	51,708	8,046	3,153	1,122	775	905	65,709
6.	Executions	742	147	11	0	0	0	900
7.	Family	10,158	1,678	432	255	52	49	12624
8.	International Crimes	14	10	2	6	1	0	33
9.	Land	19,732	7,611	3,062	1,740	769	582	33,496
10.	Small Claim	3,493	156	5	2	0	3	3,659
Total		120,811	26,365	10,267	5,151	2,432	2,327	167,353

3.1.5 Pending and Backlog Cases by Court Level

A total of 167,353 cases are currently pending across all court levels. Of these, 46,542 cases are classified as backlog, representing 27.81% of the total pending caseload. The High Court and Chief Magistrate's Court recorded the highest backlog, with 25,098 (35.85%) and 13,128 (20.22%) cases respectively. The Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court also registered a significant number, with 6,077 (55.23%) backlog cases. Furthermore, the Supreme Court recorded 512 (51.2%) backlog cases, and the Magistrates' Grade I and II Courts recorded 1,726 (8.48%) and 1 backlog case, respectively. These figures underscore the need for targeted interventions at higher court levels to address case congestion and enhance case disposal rates.

Table 4: Pending and Backlog Cases by Court Level

S/N	Court Level	Pending	Backlog Cases	Backlog Percentage
1.	Supreme Court	1,000	512	51.20
2.	Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court	11,007	6,077	55.21
3.	High Court	70,006	25,098	35.85
4.	Chief Magistrate	64,937	13,128	20.22
5.	Magistrates Grade I Court	20,344	1,726	8.48
6.	Magistrates Grade II Court	59	1	1.69
Total		167,353	46,542	27.81

3.1.6 Pending Cases by Court Level and Case Stage Category

The total number of pending cases across all court levels is 167,353. Of these, 81,353 cases (49%) are at the pre-hearing stage, with the High Court and Chief Magistrates' Court having the largest numbers at 37,221 (45.75%) cases and 29,666 (36.47%) cases respectively. A total of 78,238 cases (47%) are under hearing, with the Chief Magistrates' Courts having the largest portion 32,100 cases (41.03%), followed by the High Court 29,301 cases (37.45%). The Supreme Court and Court of Appeal/ Constitutional Court had relatively smaller numbers of cases under hearing, with the Supreme Court having 338 cases (0.43% of the total) and the Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court having 6,542 cases (8.36%).

Overall, 4,629 cases are under Pending Judgment/Ruling stage, with the High Court and Chief Magistrates' Courts having the largest number of cases constituting of 1,938 (41.87%) and 1,846 (39.88%) respectively. There are 3,133 cases in total at Execution stage, with the High Court having the largest number of cases (1,546 cases), followed by the Chief Magistrates' Courts with 1,325 cases. The Magistrates' Grade II Courts had the smallest number of cases across all stages, with only 59 cases in total.

Table 5: Pending Cases by Court Level and Case Stage Category

S/N	Court Level	Pre-hearing	Under Hearing	Pending Judgement/Ruling	Execution	Total Pending
1.	Supreme Court	639	338	23	0	1,000
2.	Court of Appeal/ Constitutional Court	4,416	6,542	47	2	11,007
3.	High Court	37,221	29,301	1,938	1,546	70,006
4.	Chief Magistrate	29,666	32,100	1,846	1,325	64,937
5.	Magistrates Grade I Court	9,383	9,929	772	260	20,344
6.	Magistrates Grade II Court	28	28	3	0	59
Total		81,353	78,238	4,629	3,133	167,353

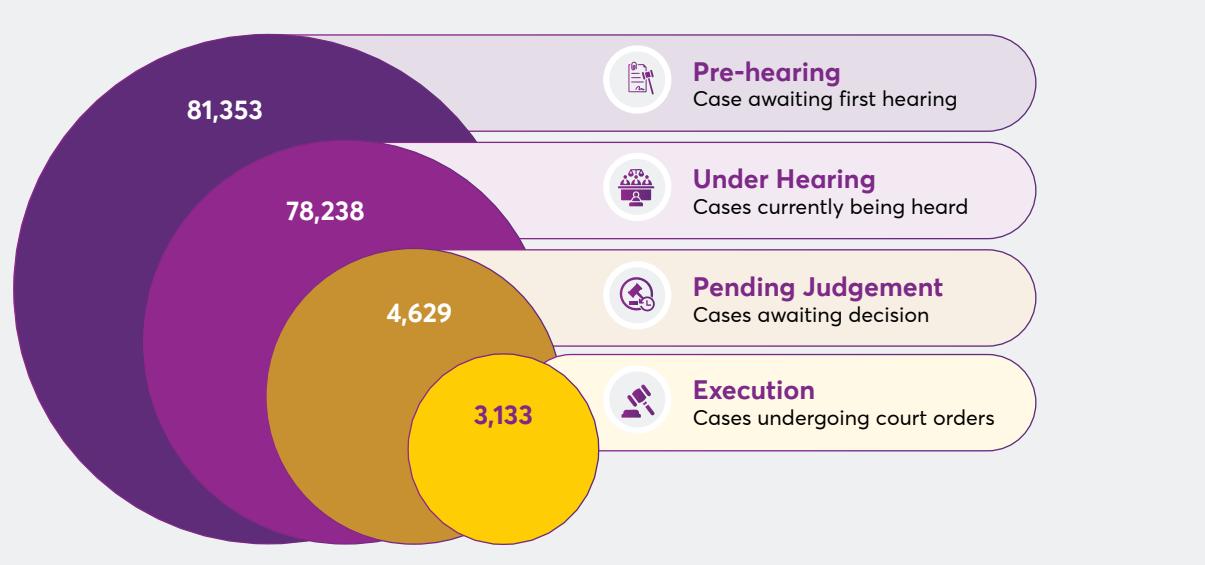


Figure 4: Pending cases by case stage category.



3.1.7 Pending Cases by Case Stage Category

The table below show that the majority of cases are still under pre-hearing stage and under-hearing stages. Criminal cases constitute the highest, with 28,949 cases at pre-hearing and 35,491 cases under hearing. Civil cases follow, with 24,089 at pre-hearing stage and 18,026 under hearing. Land cases also show substantial case load, with over 15,000 cases at both the pre-hearing and under-hearing stages. The pending judgement/ruling stage holds a relatively smaller portion of 4,629 cases, while 3,133 cases have reached the execution stage.

Table 6: Pending Cases by Case Stage Category

S/N	Case Type	Pre-hearing	Under Hearing	Pending Judgement/Ruling	Execution	Total Pending
1.	Anti-Corruption	35	110	55	-	200
2.	Civil	24,089	18,026	1,532	1,264	44,911
3.	Commercial	4,023	1,562	117	88	5,790
4.	Constitutional Cases	28	2	2	-	31
5.	Criminal	28,949	35,491	1,264	5	65,709
6.	Executions	282	212	8	398	900
7.	Family	5,679	6,182	317	446	12,624
8.	International Crimes	2	31	-	-	33
9.	Land	15,717	15,735	1,183	861	33,496
10.	Small Claim	2,549	887	152	71	3,659
Total		81,353	78,238	4,629	3,133	167,353

3.1.8 Average Age of Cases by Case Stage Category

On average, cases at the Pending Judgment/Ruling stage had the highest case age, with a median of 453 days and a mean of 788 days. Cases Under Hearing followed with a median of 375 days and a mean age of 754 days. At the time of the census, 3,133 cases had spent an average of 527 days under the Execution stage, with a median duration of 314 days. Additionally, 81,353 cases had spent an average of 538 days at the Pre-hearing stage, with a median of 304 days.

This suggests that while many cases are still in the earlier stages, a proportion of older cases contribute disproportionately to the high average case ages, particularly in the Under Hearing and Pre-hearing stages.

Table 7: Average Age of Cases by Case Stage category

S/N	Case Stage	Median Age (days)	Median Age (Years)	Mean Age (days)	Mean Age (years)	Maximum Age (days)
1.	Pre-hearing	304	0.8	538	1.5	45,650
2.	Under Hearing	375	1.0	754	2.1	45,667
3.	Pending Ruling/Judgement	453	1.2	788	2.2	15,745
4.	Execution	314	0.9	527	1.4	7,374

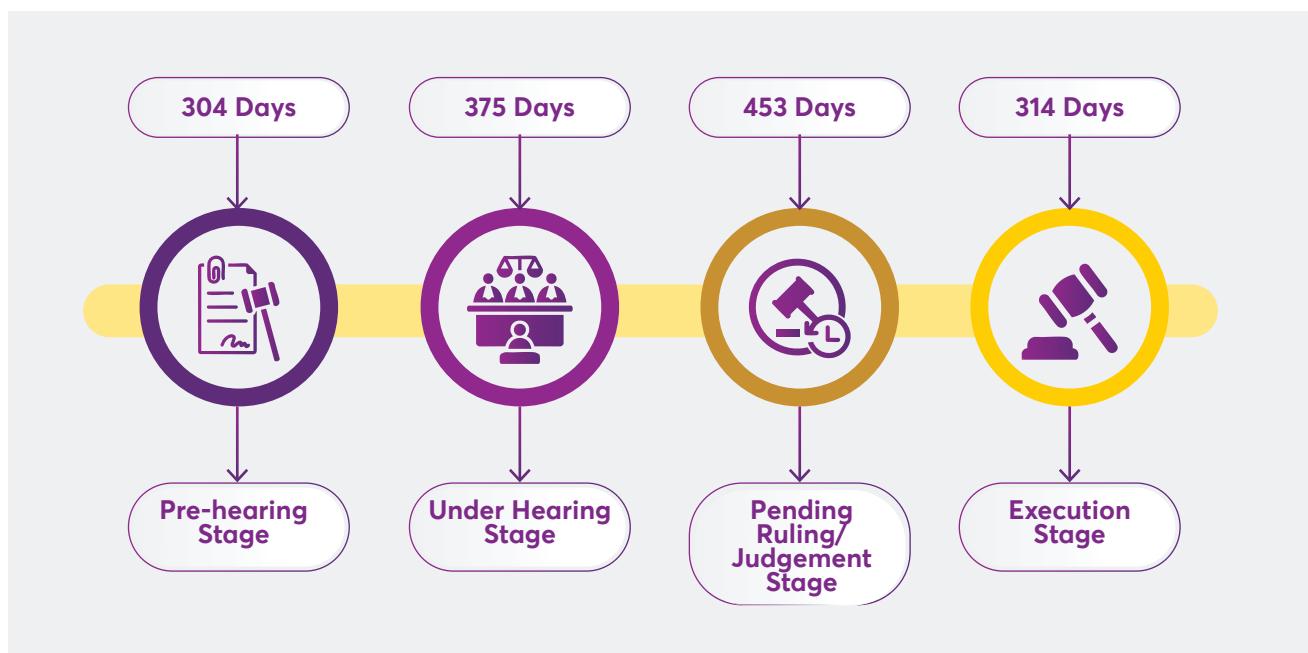


Figure 5: Average age of cases by case stage category.

3.1.9 Courts with the Oldest Cases (Above 10 years)

The Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court has the highest number of cases above 10 years the with 625 Cases, followed by Soroti Chief Magistrate (CM) with 274 cases, Mbarara High Court with 135 cases and Land Division has 124 cases. Mbale HCT and Lira HCT have 68 and 85 cases, respectively. Mubende CM and Jinja HCT report 67 and 59 cases, while Kabale CM and Gulu HCT have the fewest, with 51 and 45 cases, respectively. This distribution highlights a significant backlog at the appellate level and varying workloads across regional high courts and magistrate courts. The detailed list of old cases per Court, along with the reasons for their delayed resolution, is attached as **Annexure 4A and 4B**.

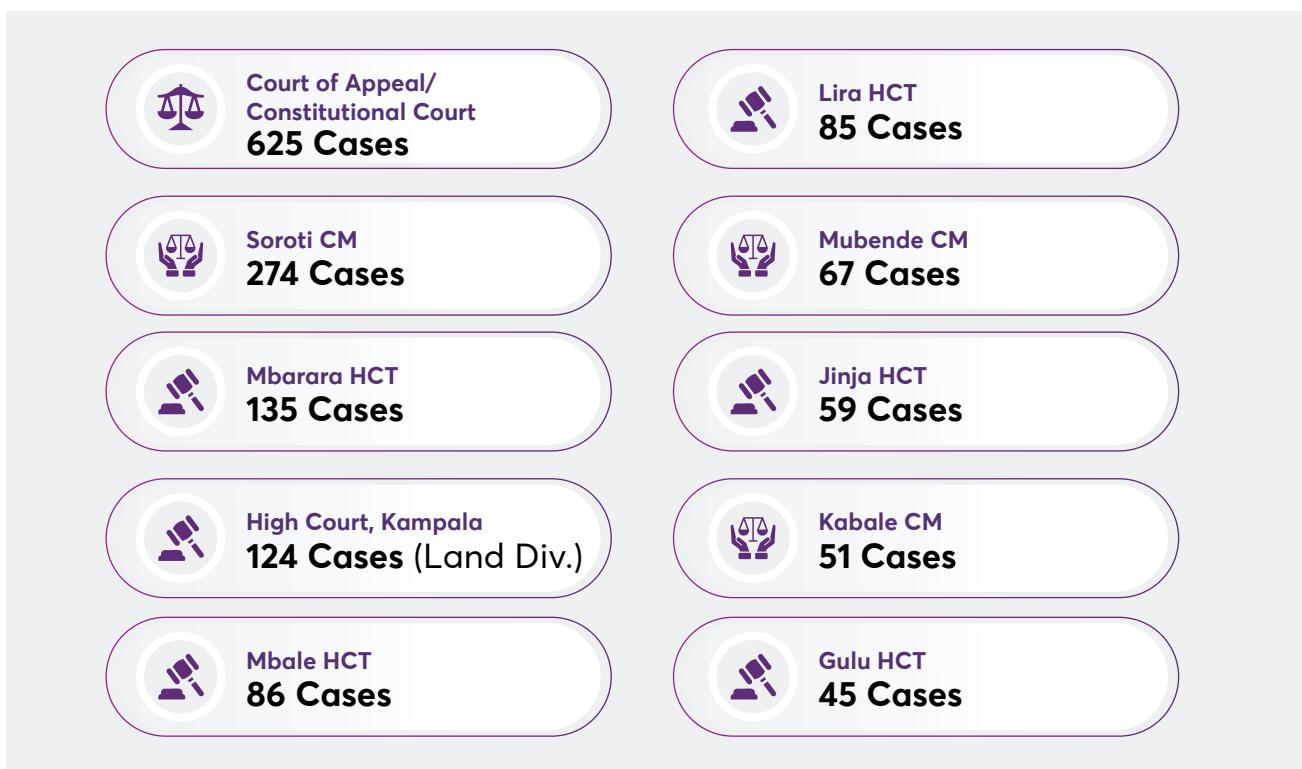


Figure 6: Courts with the Olderst Cases (Above 10 years).

3.1.10 Overall Caseload Profiles Disaggregated by Region

Generally, the majority of the pending and backlog cases were from the Central region with a total of 65,668 cases, of which 16,224 cases are backlog in nature. Western region follows with 48,525 pending cases of which 15,375 are backlog. Northern region has the least pending number of cases of 16,978 of which 3,915 cases are backlog in nature.

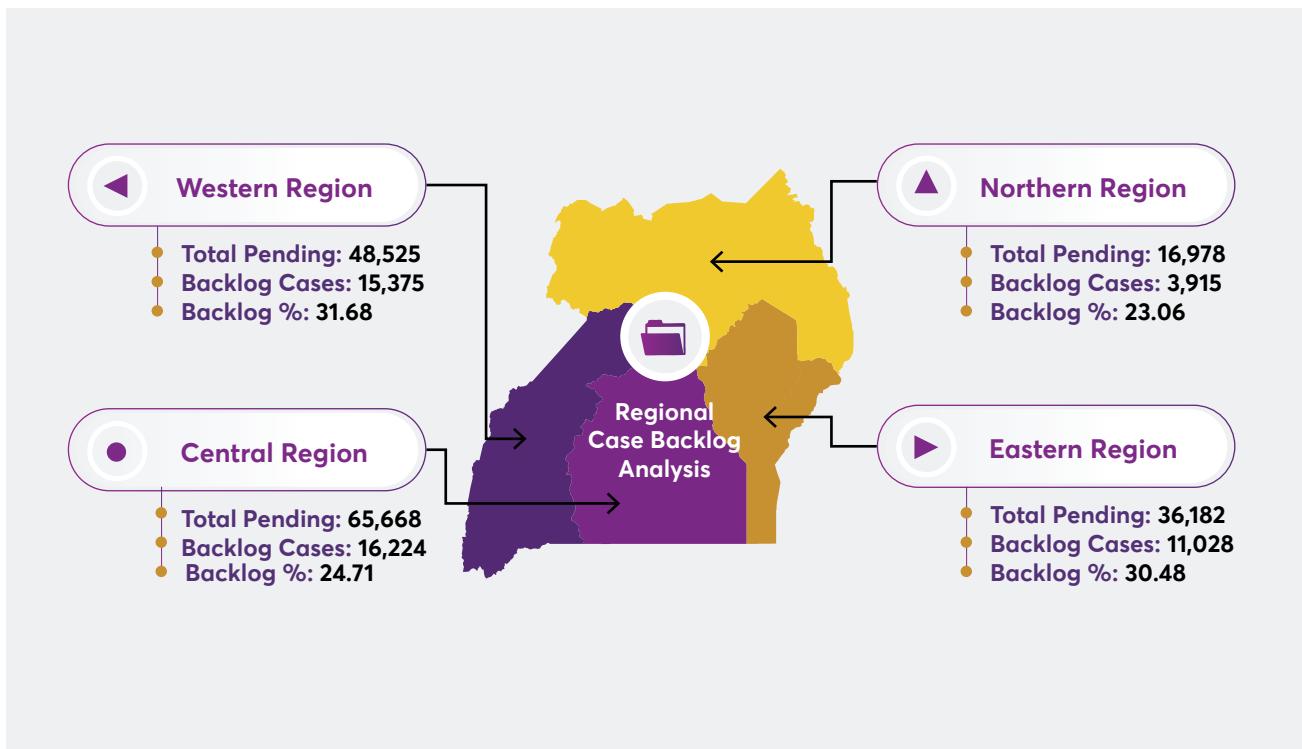


Figure 7: Pending cases and backlog by region.

3.1.11 Subject Matter Value

3.1.11.1 Subject Matter Value by Court Level

Census findings revealed that the overall monetary subject matter value of cases recorded was UGX 14,213,479,595,336 across all court levels with an average value of UGX 2,368,913,265,889. High Court and Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court recorded the highest money values with UGX 10,725,718,257,366 and UGX 3,369,171,432,632 respectively and averages of UGX 675,678,358 and UGX 7,871,895,871. Magistrates' Grade II Courts recorded the lowest amount of monetary value with a total of UGX 159,558,440 and an average of UGX 19,944,805.

The 14.2 trillion is equivalent to 7.0% of Uganda's 2024 GDP which highlights the Judiciary's crucial role in the timely resolution of disputes involving substantial economic resources that are vital for national development. Resolving these pending cases would foster significant economic benefits.

Table 8: Subject Matter Value by Court level

S/N	Court Level	Pending Cases	Monetary Value	Average Monetary Value	Percentage
1.	Supreme Court	1,000	6,356,632,675	397,289,542	0.60
2.	Court of Appeal/ Constitutional Court	11,007	3,369,171,432,632	7,871,895,871	6.58
3.	High Court	70,006	10,725,718,257,366	675,678,358	41.83
4.	Chief Magistrate	64,937	100,276,604,268	11,984,774	38.80
5.	Magistrates Grade I Court	20,344	11,797,109,955	5,765,938	12.16
6.	Magistrates Grade II Court	59	159,558,440	19,944,805	0.04
Total		167,353	14,213,479,595,336	2,368,913,265,889	100.00

3.1.11.2 Pending Cases by Subject Matter by Case Type

Out of 100,480 total pending cases (those that declared case values);

- Commercial cases constitute the largest proportion with 5,790 cases (5.76%), with the total subject matter value of UGX 5,980,737,362,139 and an average subject matter value of UGX 1,197,238,419.
- Civil cases with 44,911 cases (44.6%), have a subject matter value of UGX 5,451,496,401,854 and an average subject matter value of UGX 568,337,823.
- Land cases constitute 33,496 cases (33.33%) with a total subject matter value of UGX 1,718,010,143,102 and an average subject matter value of UGX 175,737,535
- Family cases with 12,624 cases (12.56%) with a total subject matter value of UGX 1,047,467,970,148 and an average subject matter value of UGX 478,077,577.
- Small Claims Cases constituted 3,659 cases (3.64%) with have a total of Subject Matter Value of UGX 15,767,718,093 and an avarage of UGX 4,309,297.101.

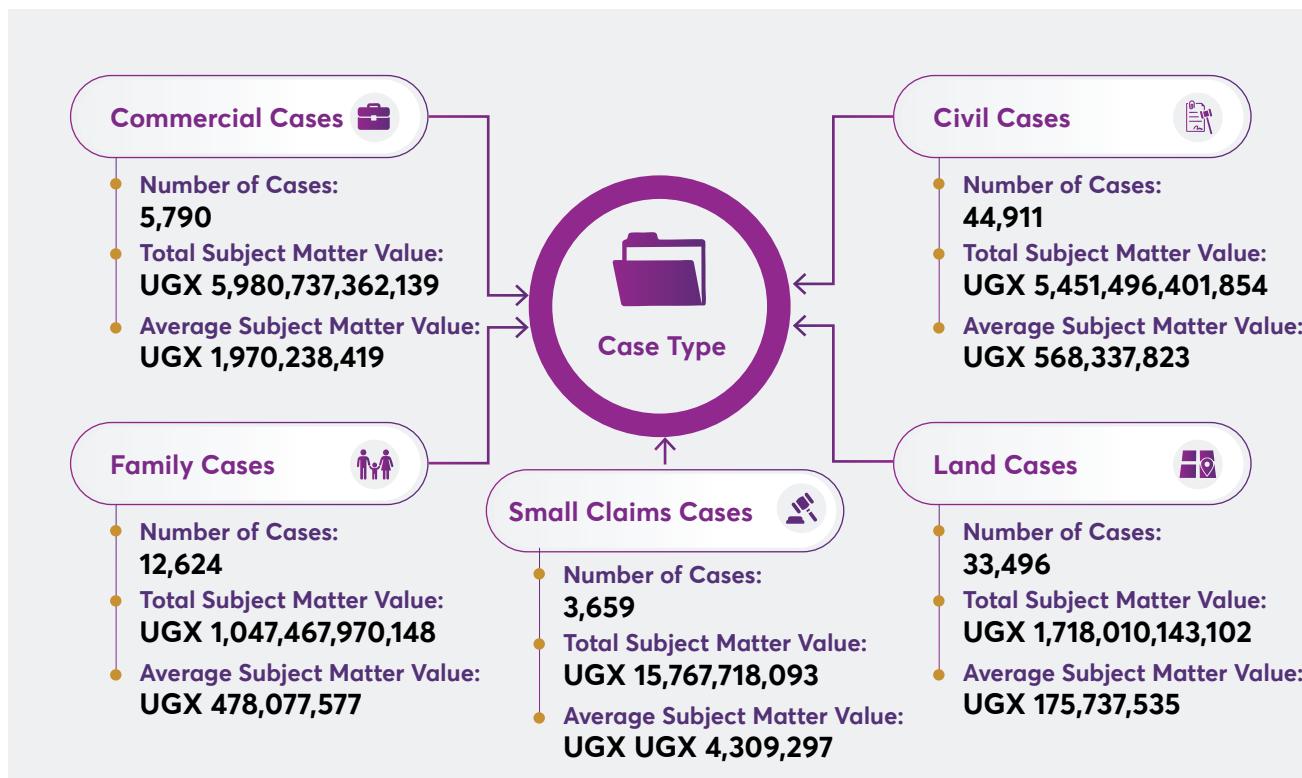


Figure 8: Pending cases by subject matter by case type.

The overall monetary subject matter value of all civil cases in nature cases is UGX 14,197,711,877,243, with an average subject matter value of UGX 141,455,808. Commercial cases, with their significant volume and average value, represent a key area for prioritizing case resolution to resituate substantial financial resources currently in restitution through litigation.

3.1.12 Judicial Officer Workload Ratio

The analysis reveals a strained judicial system, with a judicial officer to population ratio of 1: 83,769 indicating a significant shortage of officers for a population of 45,905,417. On average a judicial officer has a caseload of 305 pending cases (1:305 ratio). Additionally, the backlog ratio of 1: 85 shows that each officer is handling 85 backlog cases out of the total 46,544.

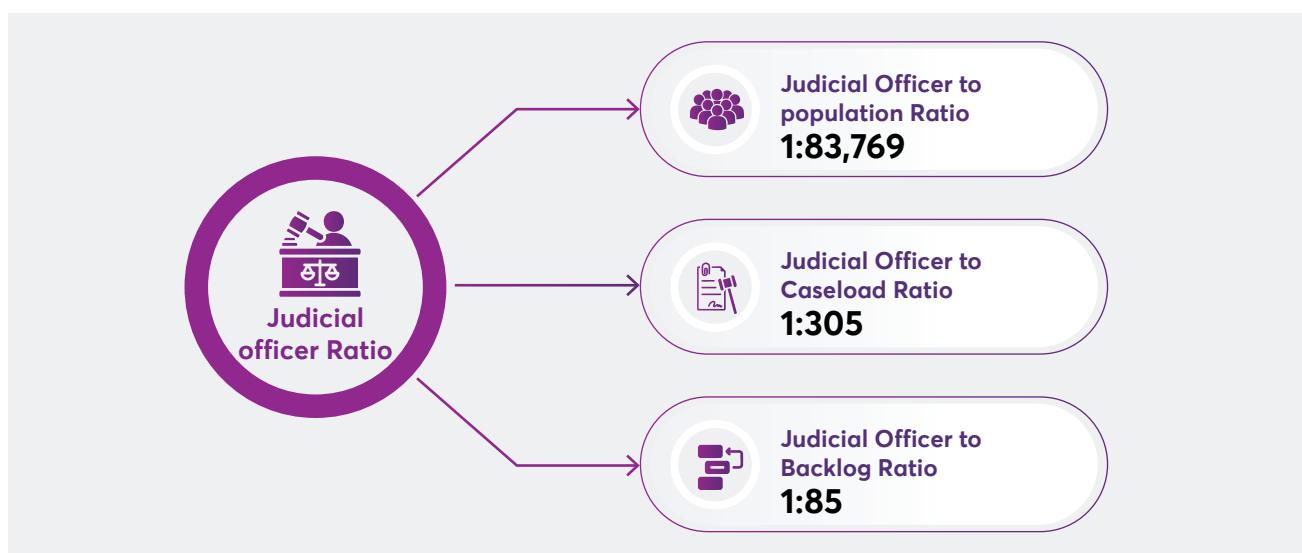


Figure 9: Judicial officer workload ratio.

3.1.12.1 Judicial Officer Workload Ratio by Court Level

The figure below highlights the judicial officer to pending cases and backlog cases ratios across various court levels. The Supreme Court has a ratio of 1: 83 for pending cases and 1: 43 for backlog cases, Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court shows a ratio of 1: 647 for pending cases and 1: 358 for backlog cases. The High Court has a ratio of 1: 620 for pending cases and 1: 222 for backlog cases, and the Magistrates Courts have a ratio of 1: 210 for pending cases and 1: 37 for backlog cases.

Overall, the data reveals that the judicial workload is disproportionately high in the Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court and the High Court, where the ratio of judicial officers to both pending and backlog cases is significantly larger compared to other courts, suggesting a need for targeted interventions to manage these caseloads more effectively.

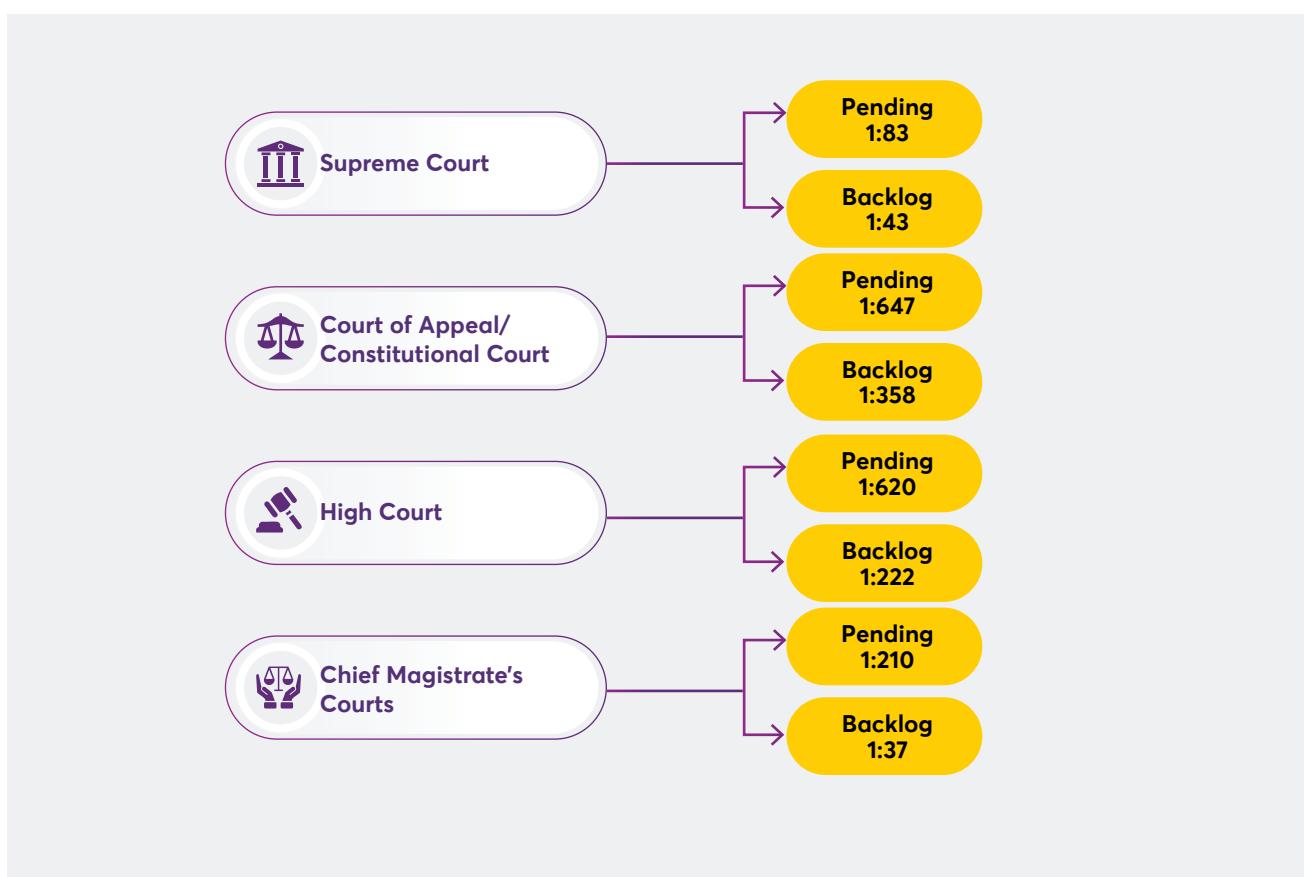


Figure 10: Judicial Officer Workload Ratio by Court Level.

3.1.13 Victim and Offender Demographics

3.1.13.1 Victim Age in Criminal Cases

An analysis of the distribution of victims' ages in criminal cases highlighted that 40.98% (2,793 cases) out of the 6,816 pending cases involved victims under the age of 14. Following this, the age groups of 14-18 and 31-45 years represented the next largest categories, accounting for 1,214 cases (17.81%) and 1,204 cases (17.66%) respectively. The 19-30 age group consisted of 938 cases (13.76%), while the 46-60 age group constituted 489 cases (7.17%).

The least common category was victims over 60 years, with 178 (2.61%) cases as shown in the figure below.

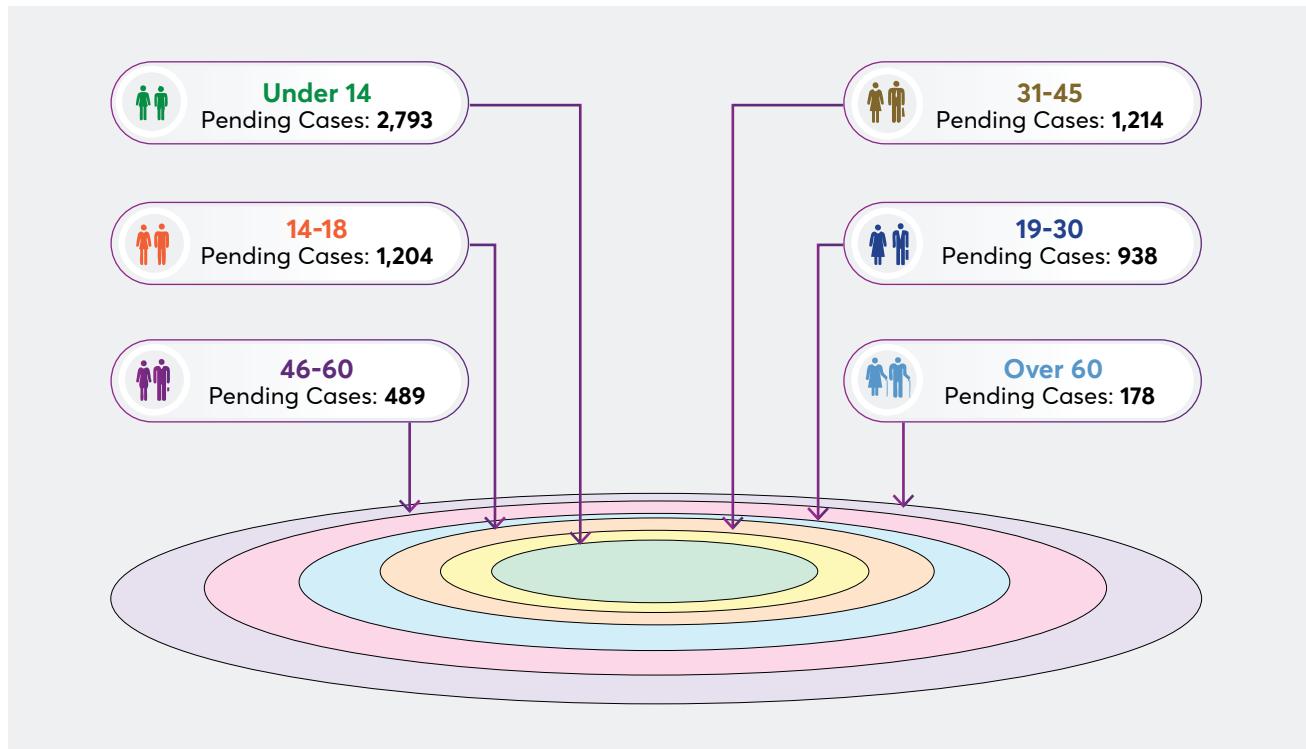


Figure 11: Victim age categories in criminal cases.

3.1.13.2 Distributions of Victims by Gender

The data shows the gender distribution of 168,366 victims of which, 16,240 (9.65%) are male, while 13,006 (7.72%) are female. A significant portion of 139,120 (82.63%) victims, have no gender mentioned.

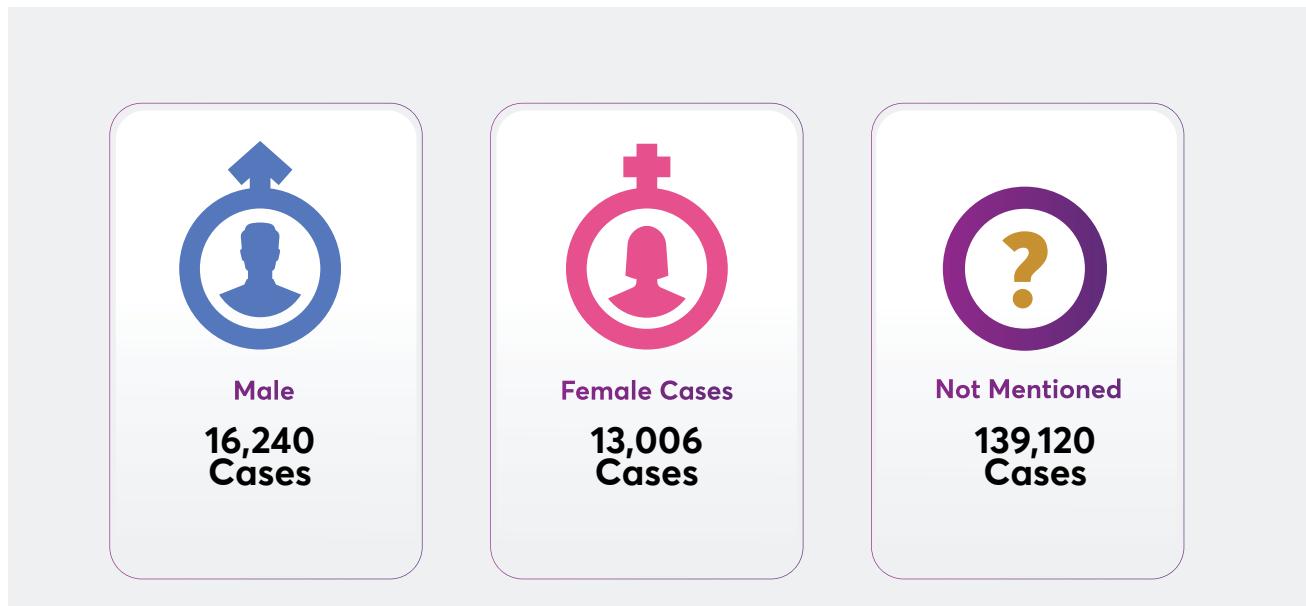


Figure 12: Distributions of victims by gender.

3.1.14 Pending Cases Involving Vulnerable Groups

The table provides a summary of court case involvement by age group constituting the elderly (60+ years), juveniles (0–14 years), and juveniles (15–17 years) across three parties: claimants/plaintiffs, defendants/respondents, and victims.

Among claimants, elderly individuals are the most active, with 74 cases, primarily in land (35) and civil (19) matters. Juveniles appear in criminal cases as claimants, with 53 cases involving claimants aged 0–14 years and 34 cases involving claimants aged 15–17 years. Among defendants, the elderly have a significant number of 793 cases, mostly in criminal (762) cases.

Juveniles feature prominently as defendants, with 213 cases involving defendants aged 0–14 and 449 cases involving defendants aged 15–17, mainly in criminal cases. Victim data shows a large number of juvenile victims aged 0–14 (3,800 cases) and 15–17 (1,118 cases) involved within criminal cases. This suggests that juveniles are more often involved as victims and defendants in criminal cases while the elderly are more likely to be claimants or defendants, particularly in civil and land disputes.

Table 9: Pending Cases Involving Vulnerable Groups

	Case Type	Elderly (60+) Claimant/Plaintiff	Juvenile (0-14) Claimant/Plaintiff	Juvenile (15-17) Claimant/Plaintiff
Claimant / Plaintiff	Civil	19	-	-
	Criminal	14	53	34
	Family	2	-	-
	Land	35	-	-
	Small Claim	4	-	-
	Total	74	53	34
Defendant/ Respondent	Case Type	Elderly (60+) Defendant/ Respondent	Juvenile (0-14) Defendant/ Respondent	Juvenile (15-17) Defendant/ Respondent
	Civil	12	48	-
	Criminal	762	123	448
	Executions	-	21	-
	Family	1	11	1
	Land	18	4	-
	Total	793	213	449
Victims	Case Type	Elderly (60+) Victim	Juvenile (0-14) Victim	Juvenile (15-17) Victim
	Civil	-	1	-
	Criminal	219	3,799	1,118
	Total	219	3,800	1,118



3.2 Caseload Profile for the Supreme Court

3.2.1 Caseload Profile for the Supreme Court by Case Type

The table below shows that out of the total of 1,000 pending cases, the majority were Criminal cases, accounting for 680 cases (68%), followed by Civil cases at 270 (27%). Constitutional cases constitute 47 (4.7%), while Taxation cases form the smallest proportion at 3 cases (0.3%).

Table 10: Caseload Profile for the Supreme Court by Case Type

S/N	Case Type	Pending	Percentage
1.	Criminal Cases	680	68.00
2.	Civil Cases	270	27.00
3.	Constitutional Cases	47	4.70
4.	Taxation Cases	3	0.30
	Total	1,000	100.00

3.2.2 Distribution of Cases by Case Stage

The table below provides a breakdown of the pending cases by case type and case stage for the Supreme Court. It was worth noting that the Criminal case type had the highest number of cases across all stages, with a total of 680 cases. The majority of these cases were at the Pre-hearing stage, comprising of 392 cases.

The Civil case type follows with 270 total cases, where the majority were at the Pre-hearing stage (211 cases), with 54 cases Under Hearing and only 5 cases Pending Judgment/Ruling. Constitutional cases were relatively few, with a total of 47 cases, and the majority were at the Pre-hearing stage (33 cases), followed by 13 cases Under Hearing and 1 case Pending Judgment/Ruling. Only 3 Taxation cases were at Pre-hearing stage.

Table 11: Supreme Court Caseload Profile by Case Stage

S/N	Case Type	Pre-hearing	Under Hearing	Pending Judgment/Ruling	Total
1.	Civil Cases	211	54	5	270
2.	Constitutional Cases	33	13	3	47
3.	Criminal Cases	392	271	17	680
4.	Taxation Cases	3	0	0	3
	Total	639	338	23	1,000

Out of the 1,000 total pending cases, 639 (63.9%) cases were under Pre-hearing stage, 338 (33.8%) cases were Under Hearing, and 23 (2.3%) cases were Pending Judgment/Ruling. The figure below shows the dominance of the Pre-hearing stage, followed by Under Hearing, with a small proportion in the final judgment stage. This distribution emphasizes that the Supreme Court's workload is heavily concentrated in the early stages.

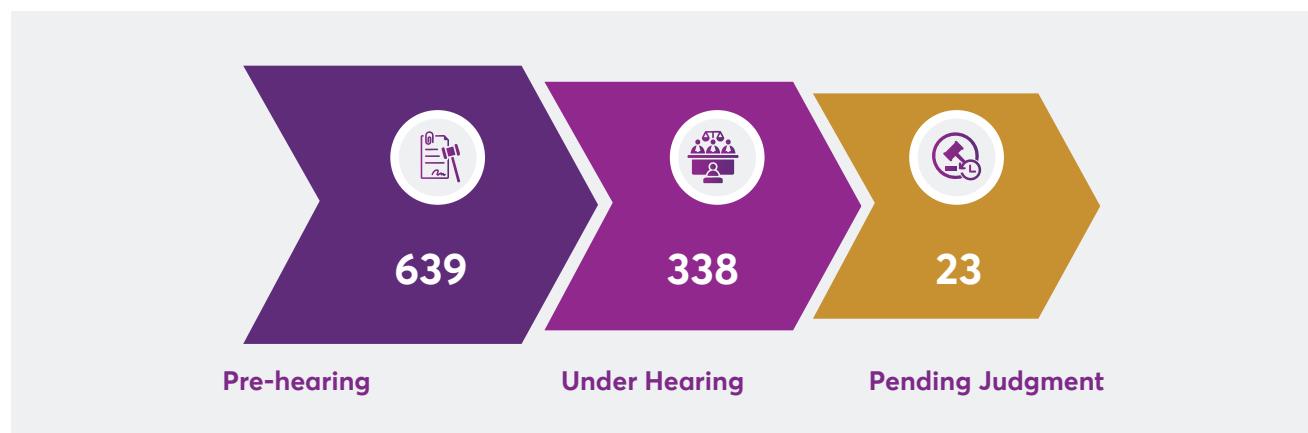


Figure 13: Supreme Court case stage category

3.2.3 Case Age Profile for the Supreme Court by Case Type

From Table 12 below, 488 cases are pending under the age of 0–2 years, 219 cases between 2–4 years, 149 between 4–6 years, 70 between 6–8 years, 43 between 8–10 years, and 31 cases were above 10 years. The majority of pending cases were under 0–2 years with Criminal cases accounting for 315, followed by Civil cases with 144, Constitutional cases with 27, and Taxation cases with 2 cases.

In the 2–4 years and 4–6 years age categories, there was a noticeable decrease in the number of cases across all case types, with Civil and Criminal cases showing a slight decline. Constitutional and Taxation cases remain with few cases in these stages. This suggests that the backlog for the Supreme Court is concentrated in recent years, with older cases being fewer or non-existent, highlighting a more recent case load rather than an accumulation of older cases.

Table 12: Case Age Profile for the Supreme Court by Case Type

S/N	Court Level	0-2 years	2-4 years	4-6 years	6-8 years	8-10 years	> 10 years	Total
1.	Civil Cases	144	90	30	4	1	1	270
2.	Constitutional Cases	27	16	4	0	0	0	47
3.	Criminal Cases	315	112	115	66	42	30	680
4.	Taxation Cases	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Total		488	219	149	70	43	31	1,000

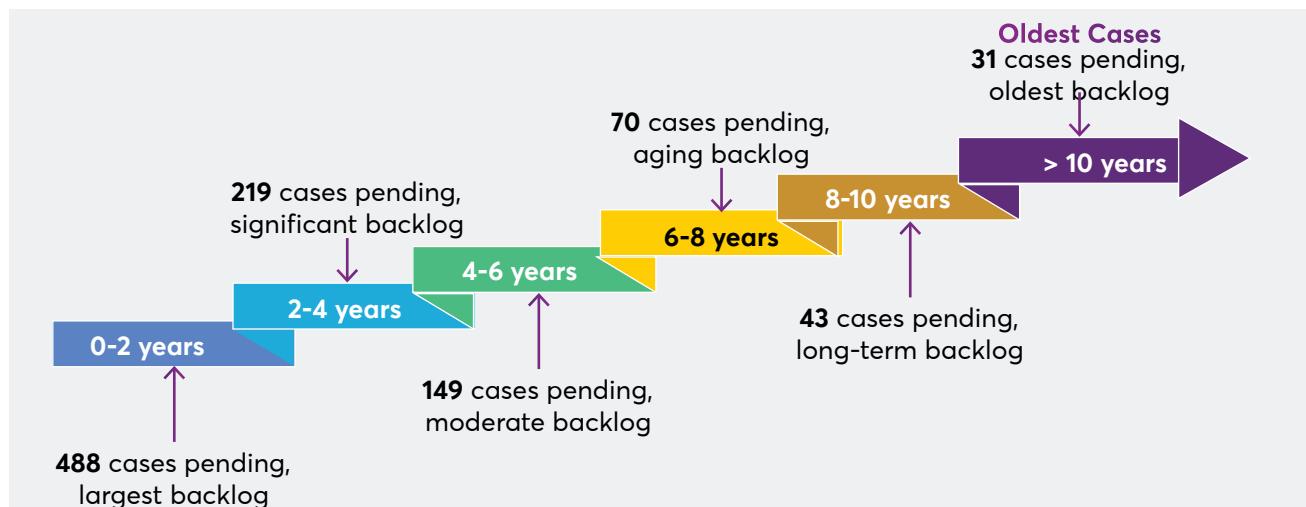


Figure 14: Case age profile for the Supreme Court by case type.

3.2.4 Backlog Status for the Supreme Court

The data shows that out of a total of 1,000 pending cases, 512 (51.2%) are classified as backlog. Criminal cases have the highest number of backlog cases at 365 (53.68%) out of 680 pending, followed by Civil cases with 126, (46.67%) out of 270, and Constitutional cases with 20 (42.55%) out of 47. Taxation cases have the lowest backlog, with only 1 out of 3 pending cases. This indicates that the majority of backlog is concentrated within Criminal and Civil case categories.

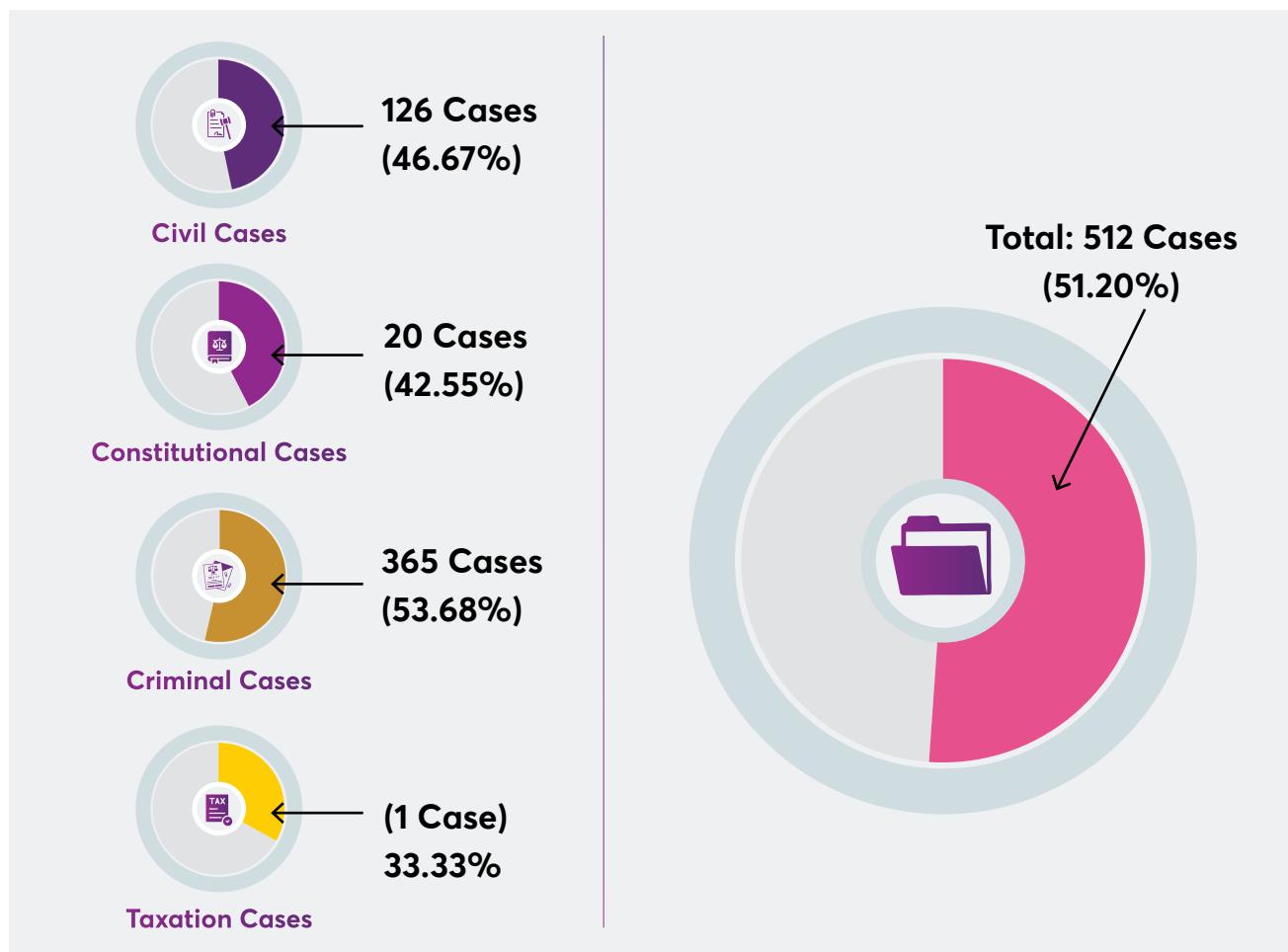


Figure 15: Backlog status for the Supreme Court.

3.3 Caseload Profile for the Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court

3.3.1 Caseload Profile by Case Type

The figure below indicates that out of the total 11,007 pending cases, the majority were Civil cases, accounting for 6,404 (58.18%) cases, followed by Criminal cases at 4,275 (38.84%). Taxation cases constitute 179 (1.63%) cases, and Constitutional cases constitute 140 (1.27%) cases. Election cases form the smallest category, with 9 (0.08%) cases pending.

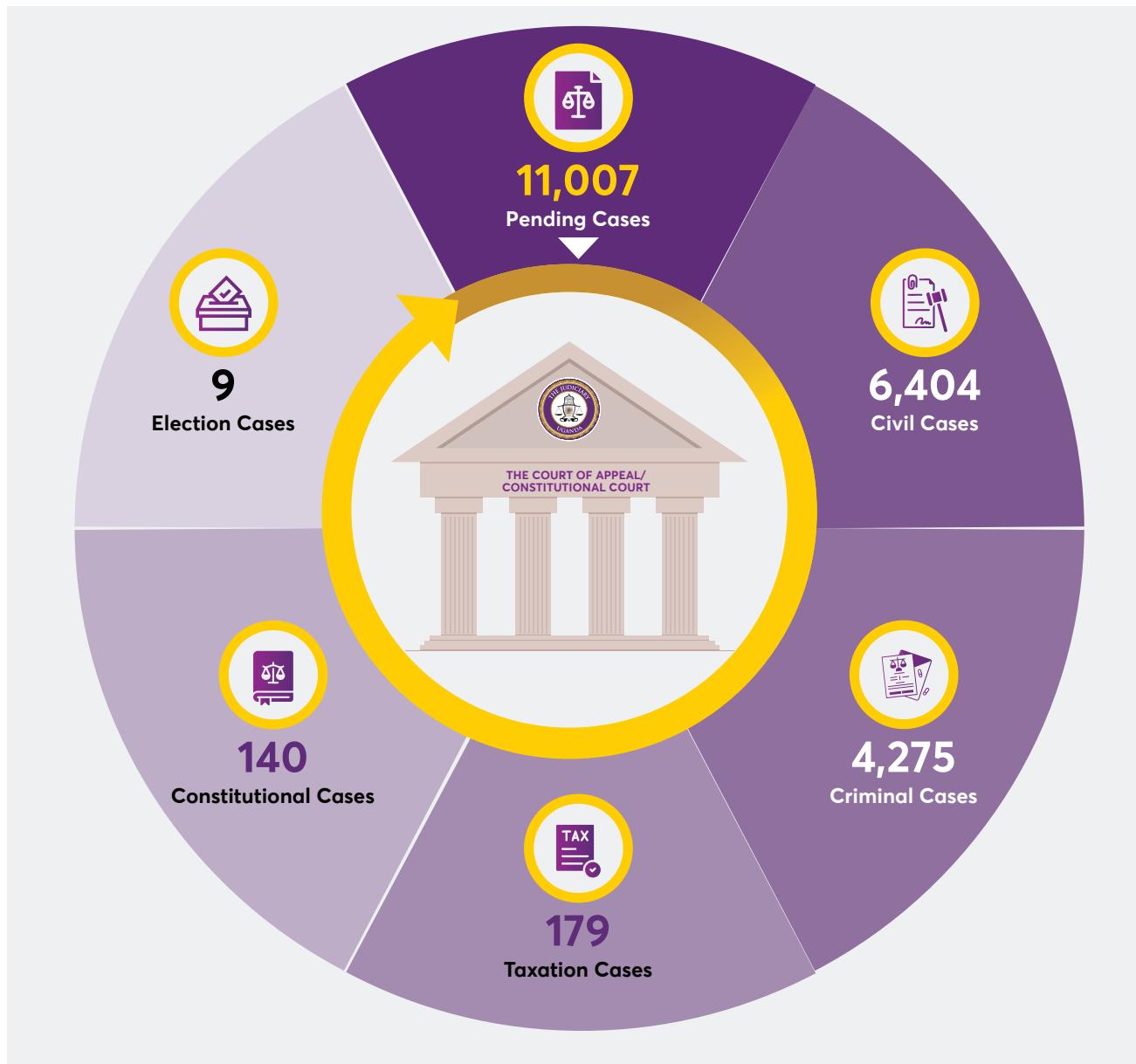


Figure 16: Caseload profile by case type for the Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court

3.3.2 Case Age Profile for the Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court by Case Type

Table below shows the breakdown of pending cases at the Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court by case type. The majority of these cases were under 0–2 years, totaling to 4,930 cases. This was followed by 2,132 cases at 2–4 years, 1,622 cases aged 4–6 years, 886 cases aged 6–8 years, 814 cases aged 8–10 years, and 623 cases were over 10 years old.



Of those under the 0-2 years, Civil case type accounts for 3,150 cases, followed by Criminal cases with 1565, Taxation cases with 131 cases, Constitutional and Election constitute 75 and 9 respectively.

Table 13: Case Age Profile for Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court

S/N	Court Level	0-2 years	2-4 years	4-6 years	6-8 years	8-10 years	> 10 years	Total
1.	Civil Cases	3,150	1,434	855	527	316	122	6,404
2.	Constitutional Cases	75	44	8	7	5	1	140
3.	Criminal Cases	1,565	612	753	352	493	500	4,275
4.	Election Cases	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
5.	Taxation Cases	131	42	6	0	0	0	179
Total		4,930	2,132	1,622	886	814	623	11,007

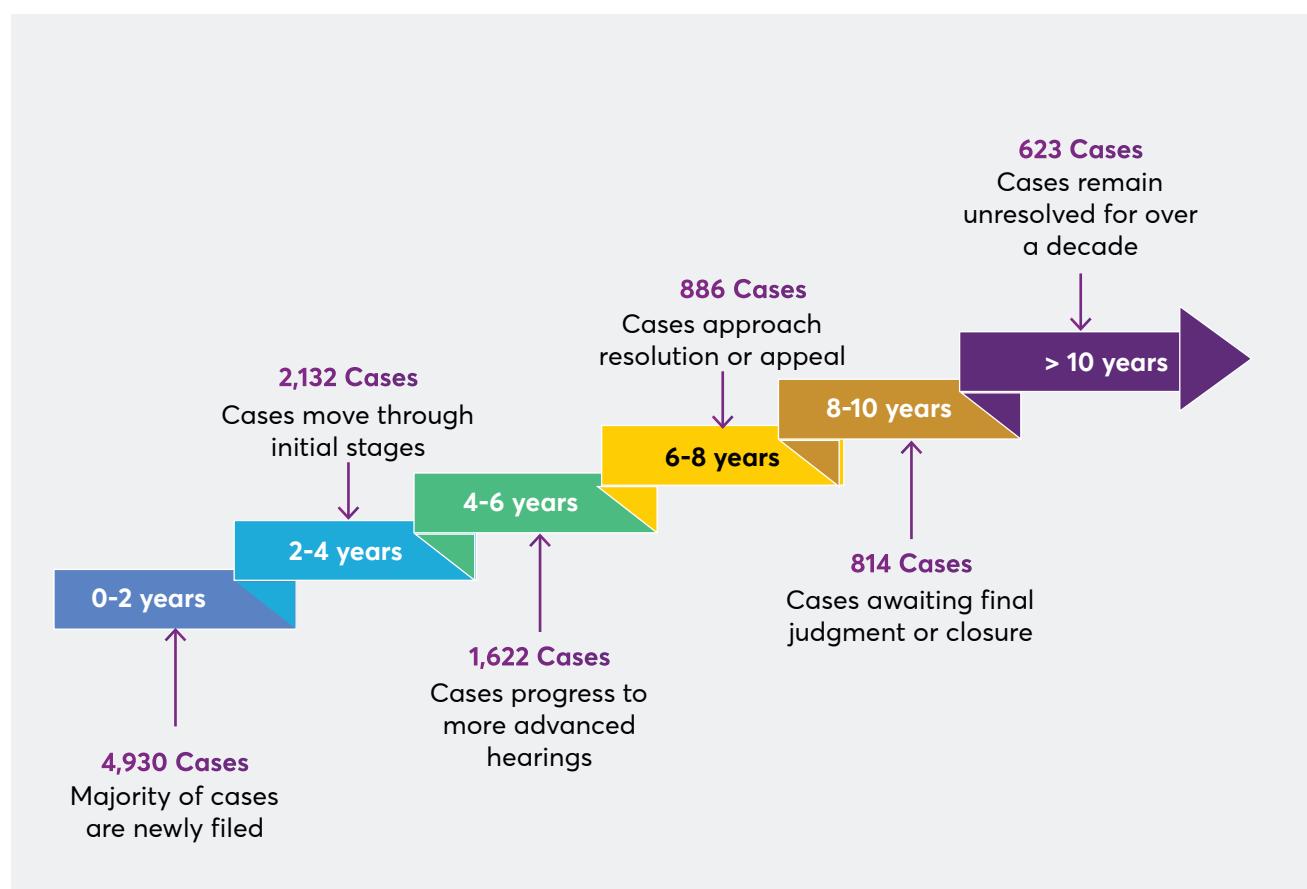


Figure 17: Case age profile for Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court.

3.3.3 Backlog Status at Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court

The figure below shows the total pending and backlog cases at the Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court. Of the 11,007 pending cases, 6,077 (55.2%) were backlog cases. Majority of these backlog cases were Criminal cases with 2,710 (63.4%), followed by Civil cases with 3,254 (50.8%).



Figure 18: Backlog status at Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court.

3.3.4 Pending Cases by Case Stage

- i. The data shows that the majority of pending cases across all case types were under hearing, constituting 6,542 (59.4%) out of 11,007 total pending cases, followed by 4,416 (37.8%) cases at Pre-hearing stage.
- ii. Civil cases constituted the largest proportion, with 3,622 cases (55.4%) at the Hearing stage and 2,757 cases (42.1%) at the Pre-hearing stage.
- iii. Criminal cases followed a similar trend, with 2,790 cases (65.3%) under Hearing and 1,474 cases (34.5%) at Pre-hearing.
- iv. Constitutional cases had 81 cases (57.8%) at Pre-hearing and 59 cases (42.1%) under Hearing. For Taxation cases, 100 cases (55.8%) were at the Pre-hearing stage, while 66 cases (36.9%) were under Hearing.
- v. Election cases are minimal, with 4 in pre-hearing and 5 under hearing. Very few cases are Pending Judgment/Ruling (47 cases) and those under Execution are only 2 cases.



Table 14: Pending Cases by Case Stage Category

S/N	Case Type	Pre-hearing	Under Hearing	Pending Judgement/Ruling	Execution	Total Pending
1.	Civil Cases	2,757	3,622	23	2	6,404
2.	Constitutional Cases	81	59	0	0	140
3.	Criminal Cases	1,474	2,790	11	0	4,275
4.	Election Cases	4	5	0	0	9
5.	Taxation Cases	100	66	13	0	179
Total		4,416	6,542	47	2	11,007



Figure 19: Pending cases by case stage category.

3.4 Caseload Profile for the High Courts

3.4.1 Profile for the High Courts (Divisions and Circuits)

The High Court recorded a total of 70,006 pending cases by case type of which Land cases had the highest number, constituting 23,063 cases (32.94%), followed by Criminal cases with 16,526 cases (23.61%), and Civil cases with 15,174 case (21.68%). Family cases with 9,026 (12.89%) and Commercial cases with 5,669 cases (8.10%) contributed a notable proportion, while Anti-Corruption cases accounted for 200 cases (0.29%). International Crimes cases at 33 cases (0.05%) represented the lowest proportion.

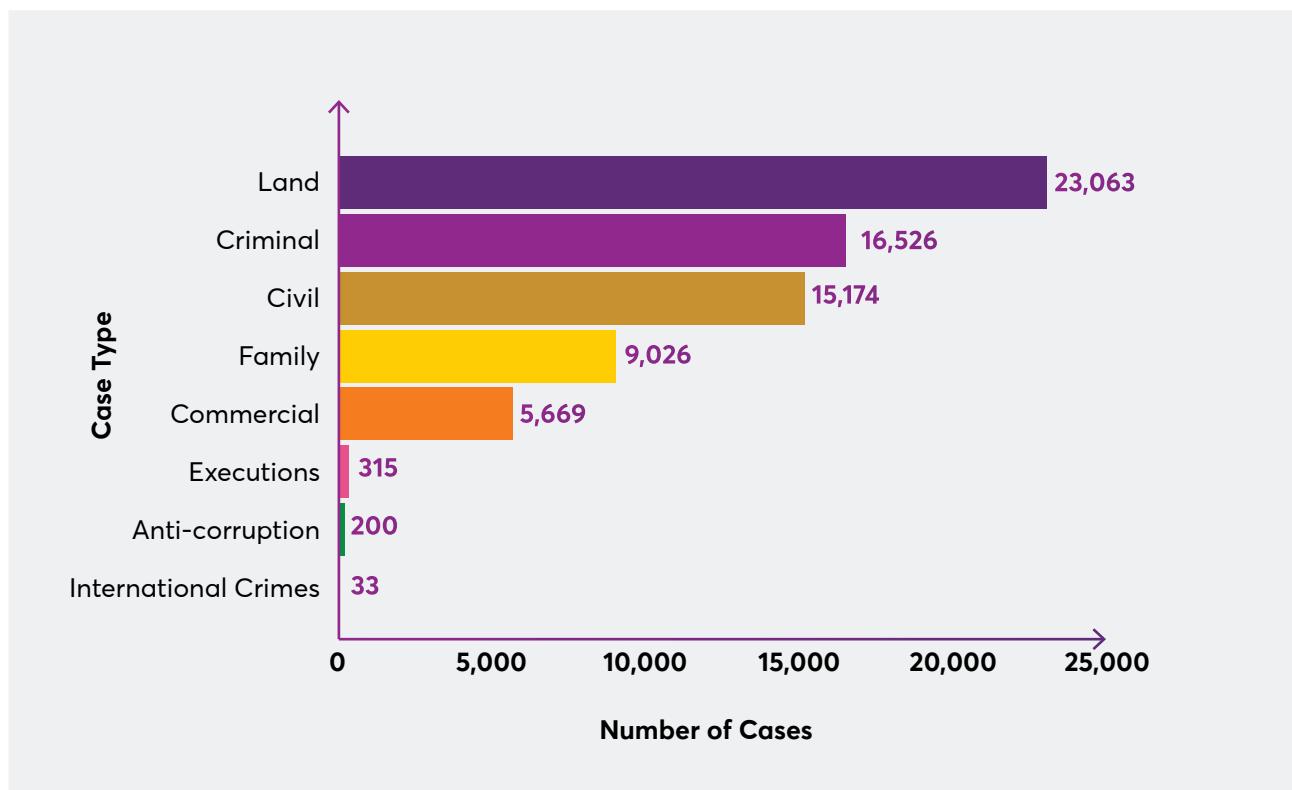


Figure 20: Caseload profile by case type for High Courts (Divisions and Circuits)

3.4.1.1 Overall Caseload Profile by Case Type for High Court (Divisions and Circuits)

An analysis of the age distribution of 70,006 pending cases across various case types indicated that a significant majority of 44,908 cases had been pending for 0–2 years. The highest numbers in this category were of Land (13,747), Criminal (10,935) and Civil (9,045) case types. The 15,362 cases in the 2–4 years category from Land, Civil, and Criminal matters had similar trend with the category of 0–2 years.

There were 5,595 pending cases aged 4–6 years, followed by 2,417 cases in the 6–8 years range. Cases aged 8–10 years and those over 10 years totaled 957 and 767 respectively.

**Table 15: Case Age Profile for High Courts by Case Type (Divisions and Circuits)**

S/N	Case Type	0-2 years	2-4 years	4-6 years	6-8 years	8-10 years	> 10 years	Total
1.	Anti-Corruption	141	41	17	1	0	0	200
2.	Civil	9,045	3,392	1,408	727	262	340	15,174
3.	Commercial	3,708	1,305	449	120	46	41	5,669
4.	Criminal	10,935	3,716	1,207	415	137	116	16,526
5.	Executions	253	52	10	-	-	-	315
6.	Family	7,065	1,404	305	160	49	43	9,026
7.	International Crimes	14	10	2	6	1	-	33
8.	Land	13,747	5,442	2,197	988	462	227	23,063
Total		44,908	15,362	5,595	2,417	957	767	70,006

3.4.1.2 Case Type by Case Stage

The High Court recorded 70,006 pending cases by case type, majority of which are under hearing stage (37,221 cases) with the highest number found in Land (11,433 cases), followed by Criminal (9,592 cases), and then Civil (8,200 cases). The Pending Judgement/Ruling stage had 29,301 cases that were majorly Land (10,443 cases), Civil (5,736 cases) and Criminal (6,822 cases). Execution-stage cases totaled to 1,546 cases with land having the highest number of cases 552, and Civil proceeded with 441 cases. Family and Commercial had 381 cases and 86 cases respectively whereas Executions cases had the lowest number of pending cases with 86 cases.

Table 16: Case Type by Case Stage

S/N	Case Type	Pre-hearing	Under Hearing	Pending Judgement/Ruling	Execution	Total Pending
1.	Anti-Corruption	55	35	110	-	200
2.	Civil	797	8,200	5,736	441	15,174
3.	Commercial	117	3,973	1,493	86	5,669
4.	Criminal	112	9,592	6,822	-	16,526
5.	Executions	6	112	111	86	315
6.	Family	216	3,874	4,555	381	9,026
7.	International Crimes	-	2	31	-	33
8.	Land	635	11,433	10,443	552	23,063
Total		1,938	37,221	29,301	1,546	70,006

3.4.2 Overall Caseload Profile by Case Type for High Court Divisions

The figure below illustrate the distribution of pending cases across the divisions of the Kampala High Court. The Land Division had the highest number of pending cases, with 9,720 cases, representing 35.21% of the total, followed by the Family Division with 6,204 cases, which constituted 22.48% of the total pending cases. The Commercial Division accounted for 19.77% of the cases, with 5,458 pending cases, while the Civil Division had 3,810 cases, representing 13.80% of the total and Criminal cases constituted (2,177 cases) 7.89%. The Anti-corruption Division recorded 200 cases (0.72%), and the International Crimes Division recorded 33 cases, which accounts for 0.12% of the total pending cases.

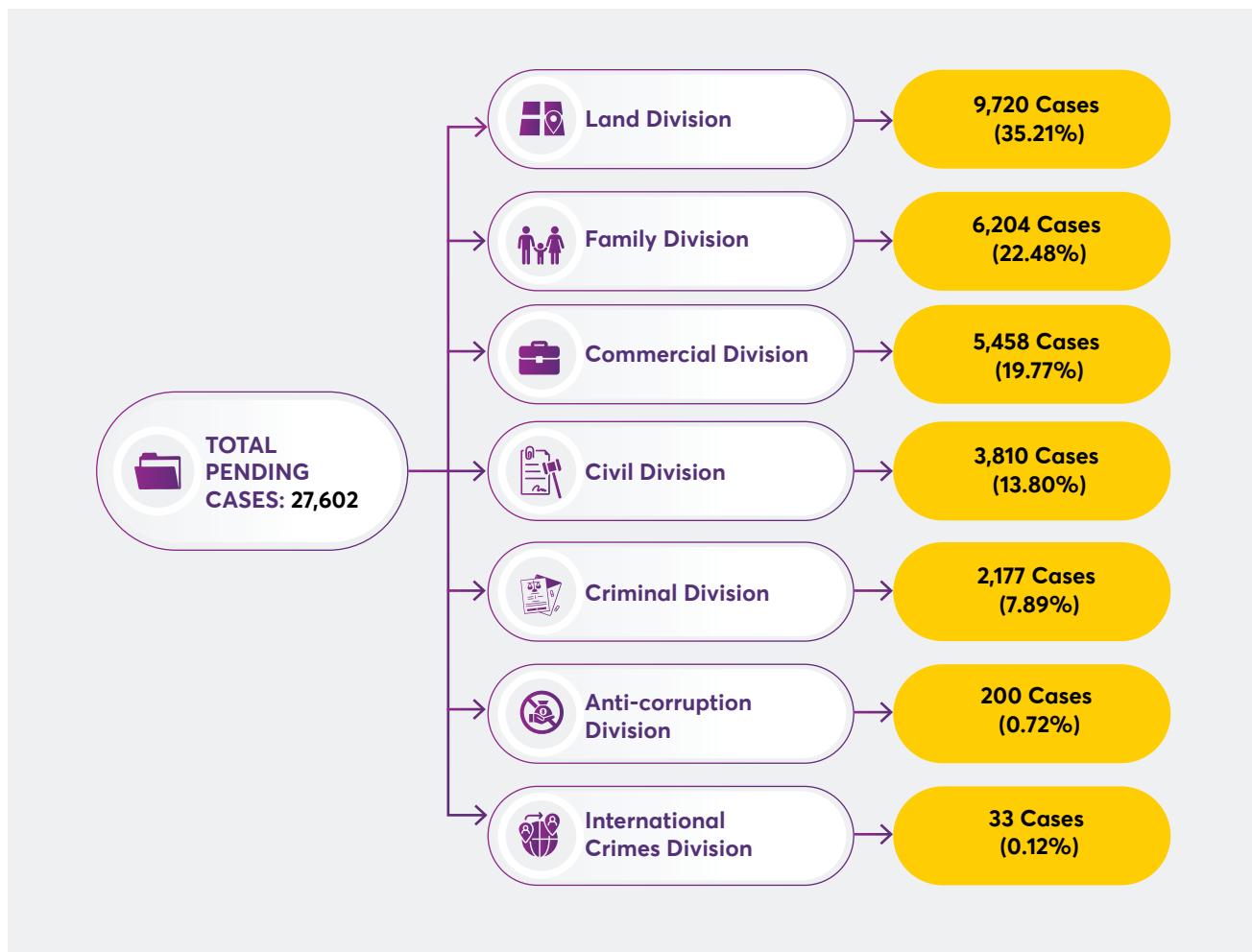


Figure 21: Overall caseload profile by case type for High Court Divisions.

3.4.2.1 Case Age Profile for High Court Divisions by Case Type

The table below highlights the distribution of 27,602 pending cases across High Court divisions, categorized by case age. The majority of the cases 17,842 (65%) have been pending for 0–2 years, indicating recent filings. The Land Division has the highest number of pending cases (9,720 cases), with a significant number pending between 2–10 years (4,407 cases), Family Division follows with 6,204 cases, most of which (4,949) are under 2 years. The Commercial Division also has a high number of pending cases (5,458), with a notable spread across the age categories, including 35 cases over 10 years. The Civil Division shows 3,810 pending cases, while the Anti-Corruption and International Crimes Divisions have caseloads of 200 and 33 cases respectively, mostly under 4 years.

**Table 17: Case Age Profile for High Court Divisions by Case Type**

S/N	Case Type	0-2 years	2-4 years	4-6 years	6-8 years	8-10 years	> 10 years	Total
1.	Anti-Corruption Division	141	41	17	1	0	0	200
2.	Civil Division	2,293	958	393	112	36	18	3,810
3.	Commercial Division	3,602	1,237	430	113	41	35	5,458
4.	Criminal Division	1,530	587	58	2	-	-	2,177
5.	Family Division	4,949	845	214	120	41	35	6,204
6.	International Crimes Division	14	10	2	6	1	-	33
7.	Land Division	5,313	2,408	1,180	385	310	124	9,720
Total		17,842	6,086	2,294	739	429	212	27,602

3.4.2.2 Pending Cases by Case Stage Per High Court Division

The table below shows an analysis of 27,602 pending cases at the High Court Divisions, categorized by case stage with 14,213 cases under Pre-hearing, 12,318 cases Under Hearing, 609 cases Pending Judgement/Ruling and 462 cases pending Execution. The majority of cases are concentrated in the early stages, with over 95% still at either the pre-hearing or under-hearing stage. The Land Division recorded the highest number of pending cases, with 4,749 cases at pre-hearing stage and 4,760 under hearing. The Family Division also shows a high caseload, especially under hearing (3,054 cases), with a notable number (345 cases) at execution stage. The Commercial Division recorded 3,865 cases at pre-hearing stage and 1,403 cases under hearing, with 80 cases at Execution stage. Criminal Division, Anti-Corruption and International Crimes recorded 1,916 cases, 110 cases and 31 cases Under Hearing respectively.

Table 18: Pending Cases by Case Stage per High Court Division

S/N	Case Type	Pre-hearing	Under Hearing	Pending Judgement/Ruling	Execution	Total Pending
1.	Anti-Corruption	35	110	55	-	200
2.	Civil Division	2,692	1,044	54	20	3,810
3.	Commercial Division	3,865	1,403	110	80	5,458
4.	Criminal Division	257	1,916	4	-	2,177
5.	Family Division	2,613	3,054	192	345	6,204
7.	International Crimes Division	2	31	-	-	33
8.	Land Division	4,749	4,760	194	17	9,720
Total		14,213	12,318	609	462	27,602

3.4.3 Caseload Profiles for High Court Circuits

3.4.3.1 Summary Caseload Profile for High Court Circuits by Case Type

The data reveals that Criminal cases constitute the largest proportion of the total pending caseload with 14,349 cases (33.84%), Land cases with 13,343 cases (31.47%) and Civil cases 11,364 cases (26.80%) at the High Court Circuits. Family cases constitute a smaller portion at 2,822 cases (6.66%), while Execution cases and Commercial cases represent (315 cases) (0.74%) and 211 cases (0.50%) respectively. The total number of pending cases across all case types for the High Court circuits stands at 42,404.

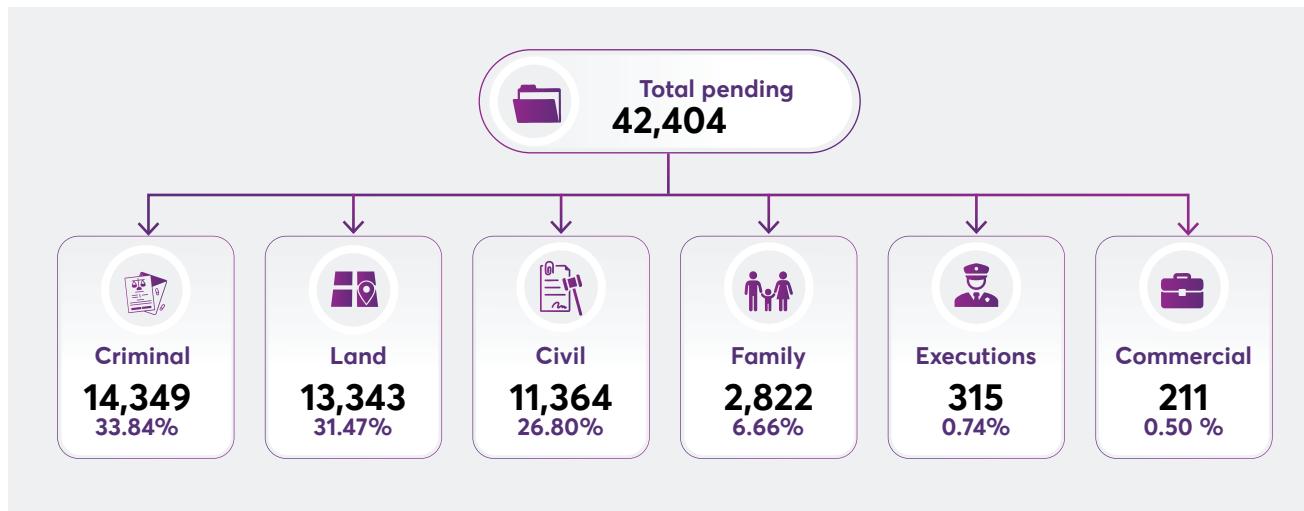


Figure 22: Summary caseload profile for High Court Circuits by case type.

3.4.3.2 Overall Caseload Profile for Individual High Court Circuits

The High Court circuits with the highest number of pending cases were Mukono (4,924), Masaka (3,757), Mbarara (3,603), and Mbale (3,151). In terms of case backlog, the courts with high backlog are Mukono with 1,923 cases (39.05%), Mbarara with 1,797 (49.88%), Masaka with 1,506 (40.09%), Mbale with 1,362 (43.22%), and Lira with 1,242 (54.33%).

Notably, Lira had the highest backlog percentage among these courts. High Courts of Gulu (46.47%), Mbale (43.22%), Mpigi (42.94%) and Masindi (42.7%) also show high backlog proportions despite not having the highest total pending cases. The detailed caseload status by case category is attached as **Annexure 3**.



3.4.3.3 High Court Circuits with the Highest Backlog

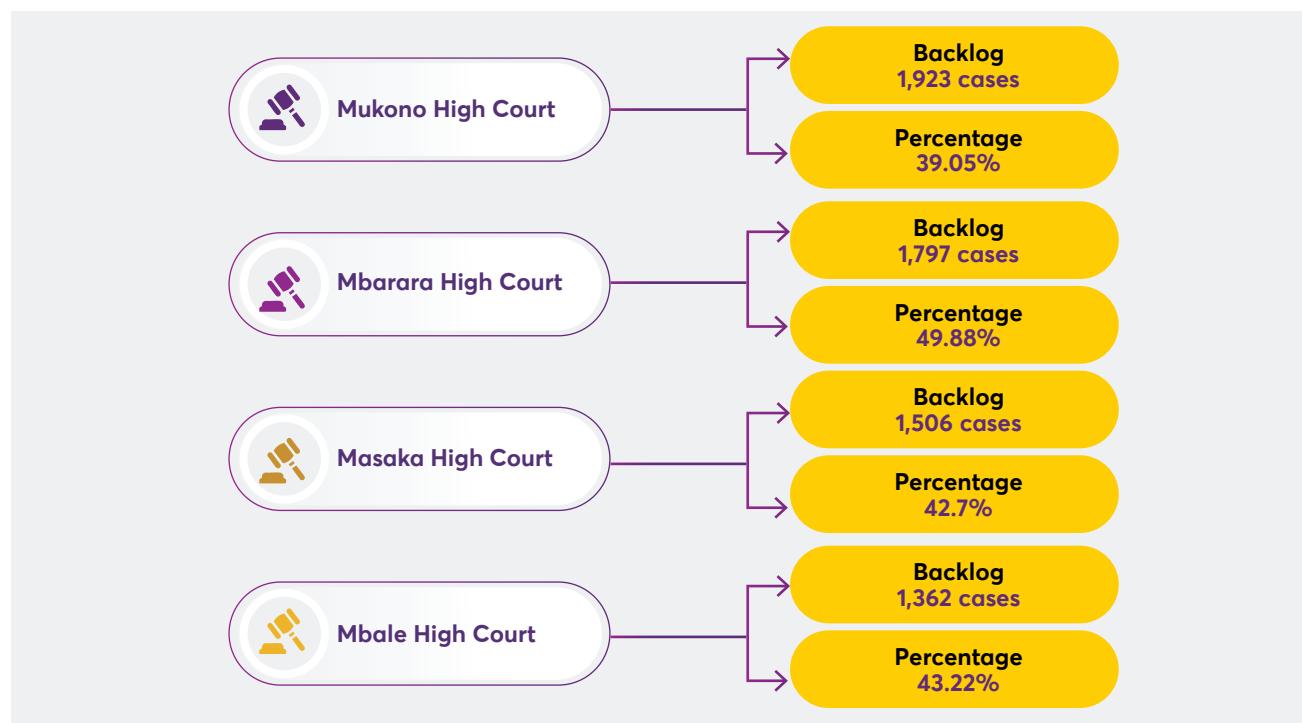


Figure 23: High Circuits with the highest backlog.

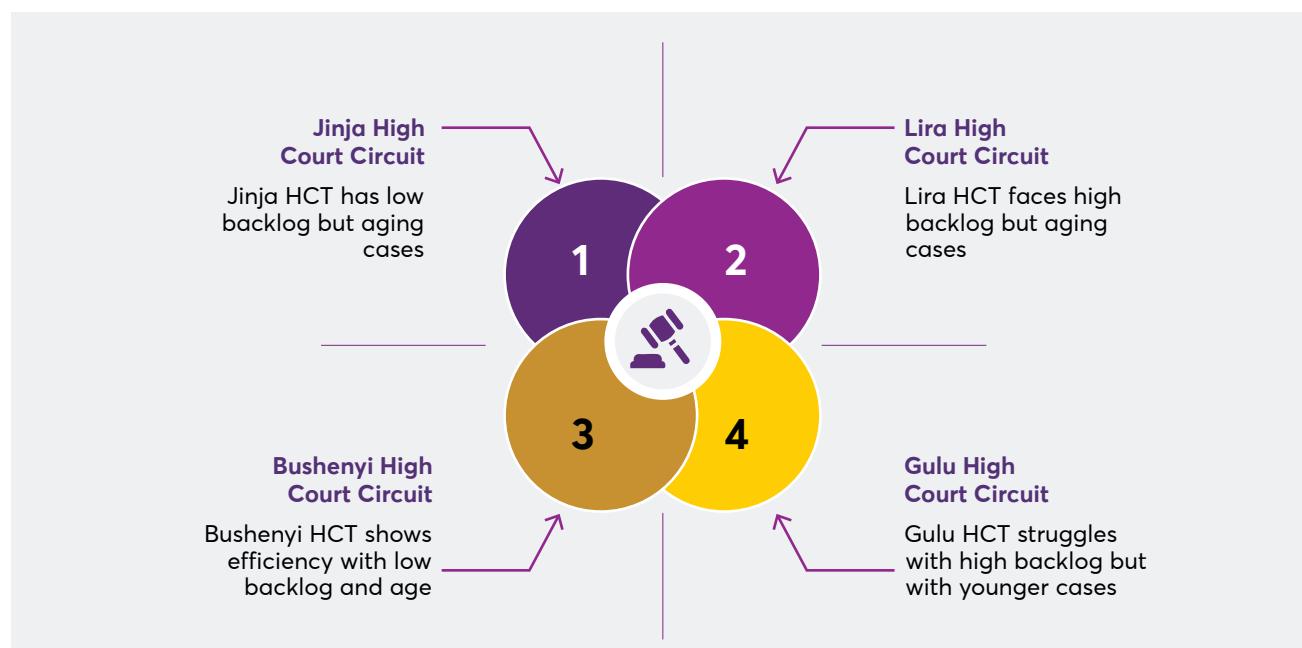


Figure 24: Court case management efficiency.

Table 19: Overall Status of Cases per High Court Circuit

S/N	Court Name	Pending	Backlog Cases	Average Age	Median Age	% Backlog
1.	Arua HCT	1,831	656	770	454.00	35.38
2.	Bushenyi HCT	1,100	22	303	305.00	2
3.	Fort Portal HCT	1,310	388	663	397.00	29.62

S/N	Court Name	Pending	Backlog Cases	Average Age	Median Age	% Backlog
4.	Gulu HCT	1,911	888	928	656.00	46.47
5.	Luwero HCT	1,301	323	480	509.00	24.83
6.	Hoima HCT	1,711	576	477	428.00	33.66
7.	Iganga HCT	2,143	483	489	544.00	22.54
8.	Jinja HCT	1,642	687	950	582.00	41.84
9.	Kabale HCT	916	317	640	431.50	34.61
10.	Kasese HCT	381	0	175	220.00	0
11.	Kiboga HCT	722	29	239	195.00	4.02
12.	Kitgum HCT	997	98	449	327.00	9.83
13.	Lira HCT	2,286	1,242	1,137	829.50	54.33
14.	Masaka HCT	3,757	1,506	305	565.00	40.09
15.	Masindi HCT	1,178	503	952	558	42.7
16.	Mbale HCT	3,151	1,362	919	590.00	43.22
17.	Mbarara HCT	3,603	1,797	1,102	724.00	49.88
18.	Moroto HCT	256	50	422	334.00	19.53
19.	Mpigi HCT	2,359	1,013	749	586.00	42.94
20.	Mubende HCT	2,019	767	897	524.00	39.33
21.	Mukono HCT	4,924	1,923	737	494.00	39.05
22.	Rukungiri HCT	640	68	338	314.00	10.62
23.	Soroti HCT	1,492	486	655	458.50	32.57
24.	Tororo HCT	774	154	357	276.00	19.9

3.4.3.4 Summary Case Age Profiles for High Court Circuits

The table below shows that the highest number of pending cases fall within the 0–2 years' age category, totaling 27,066 cases, followed by 2–4 years with 9,276 cases. Among the case types, Criminal (14,349), Land (13,343), and Civil (11,364) cases constitute the largest share of the total 42,404 pending cases. Notably, Criminal cases dominate across nearly all age brackets, especially in the 0–2-year range (9,405 cases). Land and Civil cases also show high volumes across all age groups, including significant proportions beyond 6 years. Cases over 10 years old total 555, with Civil (322), Criminal (116), and Land (103) making up the longest backlog.

**Table 20: Case Age profile for High Court Circuits by Case Type**

S/N	Case Type	0-2 years	2-4 years	4-6 years	6-8 years	8-10 years	> 10 years	Total
1.	Civil	6,752	2,434	1,015	615	226	322	11,364
2.	Commercial	106	68	19	7	5	6	211
3.	Criminal	9,405	3,129	1,149	413	137	116	14,349
4.	Executions	253	52	10	0	0	0	315
5.	Family	2,116	559	91	40	8	8	2,822
6.	Land	8,434	3,034	1,017	603	152	103	13,343
Total		27,066	9,276	3,301	1,678	528	555	42,404

3.4.3.5 Pending Cases by Case Stage

The total number of cases across all case types is 42,404. Of these, 16,983 cases (40.05%) are under hearing, with Land cases accounting for the largest share at 5,683 (33.46%) cases, followed by Criminal cases at 4,906 (28.89%) cases. A total of 23,008 cases (54.26%) are at the pre-hearing stage, with Criminal cases contributing the highest number at 9,335 (40.57%), followed by Land at 6,687 (9.05%) and Civil at 5,508 (23.94%) cases. Cases pending judgment/ruling total 1,329 (3.13%), while 1,084 cases (2.56%) are at the execution stage, with Civil (421 cases) and Land (535 cases) constituting the majority.

Table 21: Pending Cases by Case Stage of the High Court Circuits

S/N	Case Type	Pre-hearing	Under Hearing	Pending Judgement/Ruling	Execution	Total Pending
1.	Civil	5,508	4,692	743	421	11,364
2.	Commercial	108	90	7	6	211
3.	Criminal	9,335	4,906	108	-	14,349
4.	Executions	112	111	6	86	315
5.	Family	1,261	1,501	24	36	2,822
6.	Land	6,684	5,683	441	535	13,343
Total		23,008	16,983	1,329	1,084	42,404

3.4.3.6 High Court Circuits Caseload Profiles Disaggregated by Gender

Out of the total 42,404 cases, Criminal (14,349) and Land (13,343) cases types constitute the highest number of pending. Of the 42,404 total pending cases, 2,501 involve male claimants and 966 involve female claimants, while the majority 38,937 cases (91.8%) have no gender information recorded.

- For Civil cases, 1,463 cases involve male claimants while 480 cases involve female claimants.
- Of the 2,822 Family cases, 207 involve male and 151 involve female claimants.

- iii. Of the 315 Executions cases, 64 involve male and 20 involve female claimants.
- iv. Notably, Commercial cases have no recorded gender data, with all 211 cases listed under Not Recorded.

This data highlights a significant gap in gender documentation across most case types, indicating the need for improved gender-disaggregated reporting.

Table 22: Distribution of Pending Cases by Gender at the High Court Circuits

S/N	Case Type	Female	Male	Not Recorded	Total
1.	Civil	480	1,463	9,421	11,364
2.	Commercial	-	-	211	211
3.	Criminal	51	154	14,144	14,349
4.	Executions	20	64	231	315
5.	Family	151	207	2,464	2,822
6.	Land	264	613	12,466	13,343
Total		966	2,501	38,937	42,404

3.4.3.7 High Court Circuits Respondents Gender Disaggregated by Case type

Of the 42,404 pending cases at the High Court Circuits, 16,268 involve male respondents and 2,847 involve female respondents, while the majority 23,289 (54.9%) have no gender recorded.

- i. Of the 13,343 Land cases, 3,998 involve male respondents and 1,197 involve female respondents.
- ii. Of the 14,349 Criminal cases, 8,210 involve male respondents and 330 involve female respondents.
- iii. Of the 11,364 Civil cases, 3,194 involve male respondents and 983 involve female respondents.

Table 23: High Court Circuits Respondents' Gender Disaggregated by Case Type

S/N	Case Type	Female	Male	Not Recorded	Total
1.	Civil	983	3,194	7,187	11,364
2.	Commercial	11	39	161	211
3.	Criminal	330	8,210	5,809	14,349
4.	Executions	18	71	226	315
5.	Family	308	756	1,758	2,822
6.	Land	1,197	3,998	8,148	13,343
Total		2,847	16,268	23,289	42,404



3.5 Caseload Profile for the Chief Magistrate Courts

3.5.1 Summary Caseload Profile by Case Type for the Chief Magistrates Courts

Figure 25 below indicates that the majority of the cases under the Chief Magistrate's Court were criminal in nature with 31,386 (48.33%) cases. Civil cases follow with 18,000 cases (27.72%), land matters constitute 8,678 cases (13.36%), Small claims and family cases each contributed 3,098 cases (4.77%), and 3,136 cases (4.77%) respectively. Execution cases accounted for 532 cases (0.82%).

This distribution underscores the need to prioritize and streamline the handling of criminal and civil cases, which together constitute over three-quarters of the total pending caseload at this court level.

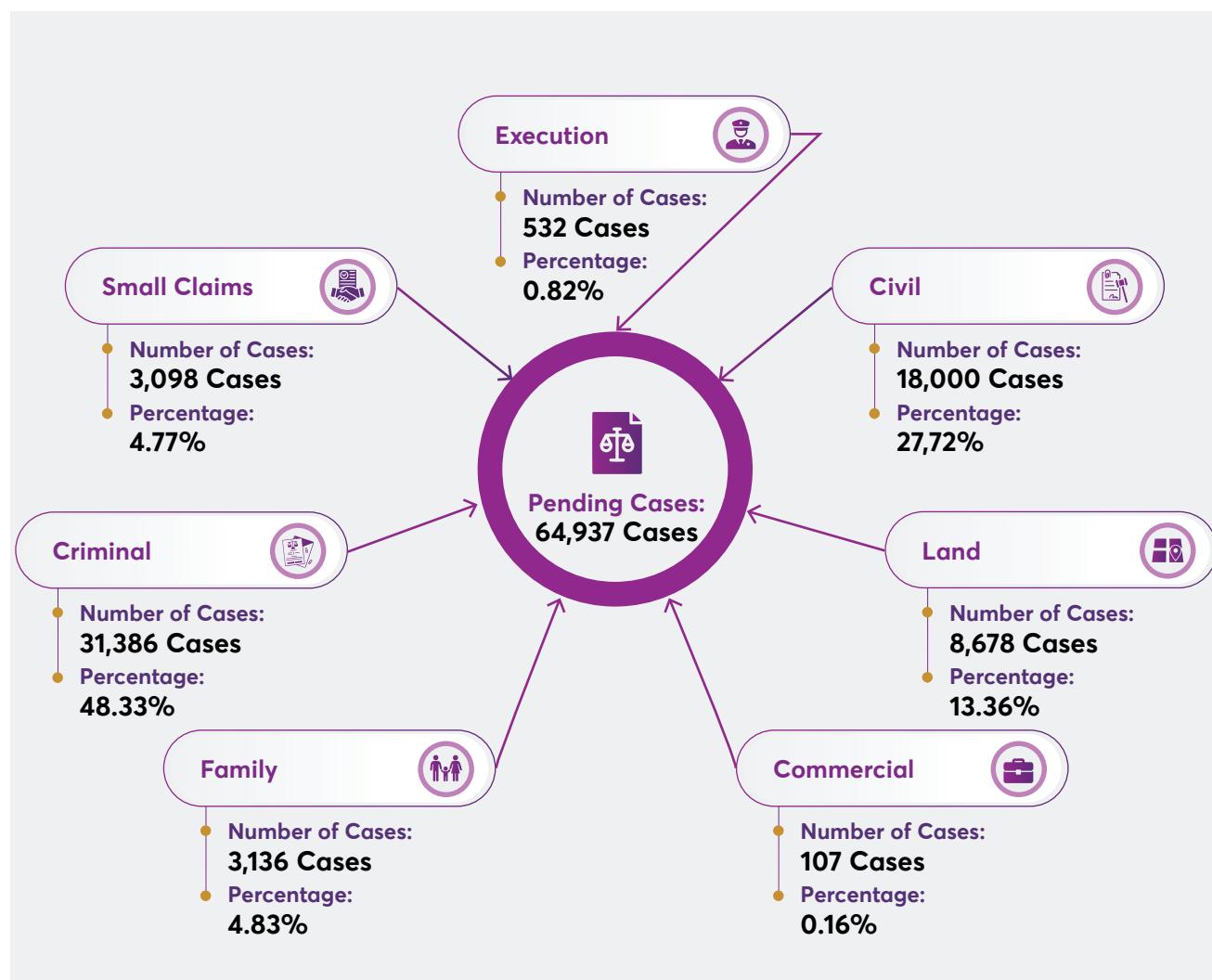


Figure 25: Summary caseload profile by case type for the Chief Magistrates Courts

3.5.2 Summary of Case Age Profile by Case Type for Chief Magistrate Courts

The data in the table below shows that majority of the pending cases 51,809 under the Chief Magistrate's Courts are aged between 0-2 years. The Chief Magistrate's Courts recorded a pending of 7,415 cases within 2-4 years, and a combined total of 5,713 cases were older than four years.

Table 24: Summary of Case Age Profile by Case Type for Chief Magistrate Courts

S/N	Case Type	0-2 years	2-4 years	4-6 years	6-8 years	8-10 years	> 10 years	Total
1.	Civil	14,164	2,038	706	618	198	276	18,000
2.	Commercial	-	19	76	12	-	-	107
3.	Criminal	26,893	2,984	915	247	104	243	31,386
4.	Executions	439	92	1	-	-	-	532
5.	Family	2,651	256	127	95	2	5	3,136
6.	Land	4,725	1,874	780	707	272	320	8,678
6.	Small Claim	2,937	152	5	2	-	2	3,098
Total		51,809	7,415	2,610	1,681	576	846	64,937

3.5.3 Backlog Status at the Chief Magistrate's Courts

The Chief Magistrate's Courts recorded a total of 64,937 pending cases, of which 13,128 (20.22%) were backlog. Criminal case type recorded the highest backlog at 4,493 cases, followed by Land case type with 3,953 cases and Civil case type with 3,836 cases. Commercial case type recorded the highest backlog rate 100%. Family and small claims case types had relatively lower backlog rates of 15.47% and 5.20% respectively.

Table 25: Backlog Status at the Chief Magistrate's Courts

S/N	Case Type	Pending	Backlog	Percentage Backlog (%)
1.	Civil	18,000	3,836	21.31
2.	Commercial	107	107	100.00
3.	Criminal	31,386	4,493	14.32
4.	Executions	532	93	17.48
5.	Family	3,136	485	15.47
6.	Land	8,678	3,953	45.55
7.	Small Claim	3,098	161	5.20
Total		64,937	13,128	20.22

3.5.4 Offences with the Highest Number of Cases at Chief Magistrates Courts

3.5.4.1 Offences by Case Stage Category

A total of 31,386 pending cases were recorded across various case stages. The majority of the offences included theft (5,678 cases), Aggravated Defilement (1,281 cases) all under the "mentioning" stage, Murder (1,368), Defilement (1,834), and Assault (1,972). Most cases are under hearing (17,938), followed by pending hearing (4,957), and under mentioning (4,014).

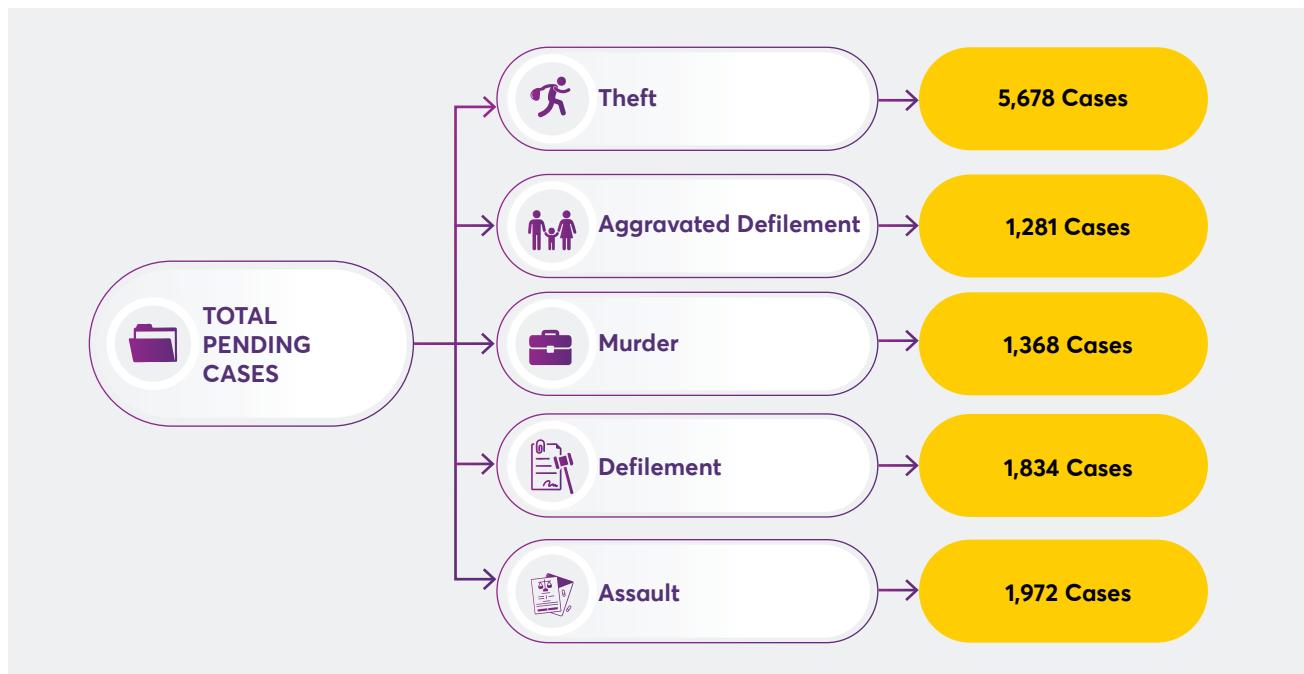


Figure 26: Offences by case stage category.

3.5.5 Distribution of Cases Under Committal by Offence Type in Chief Magistrate Courts

The figure highlights the number of cases that were pending committal at the Chief Magistrate courts level with Aggravated Defilement as the most prevalent offence, comprising 1,281 cases (40.64%) followed by Murder with 1,368 cases (43.40%). Rape accounts for 498 cases (15.80%) and Aggravated Trafficking in Persons with 5 case (0.16%).

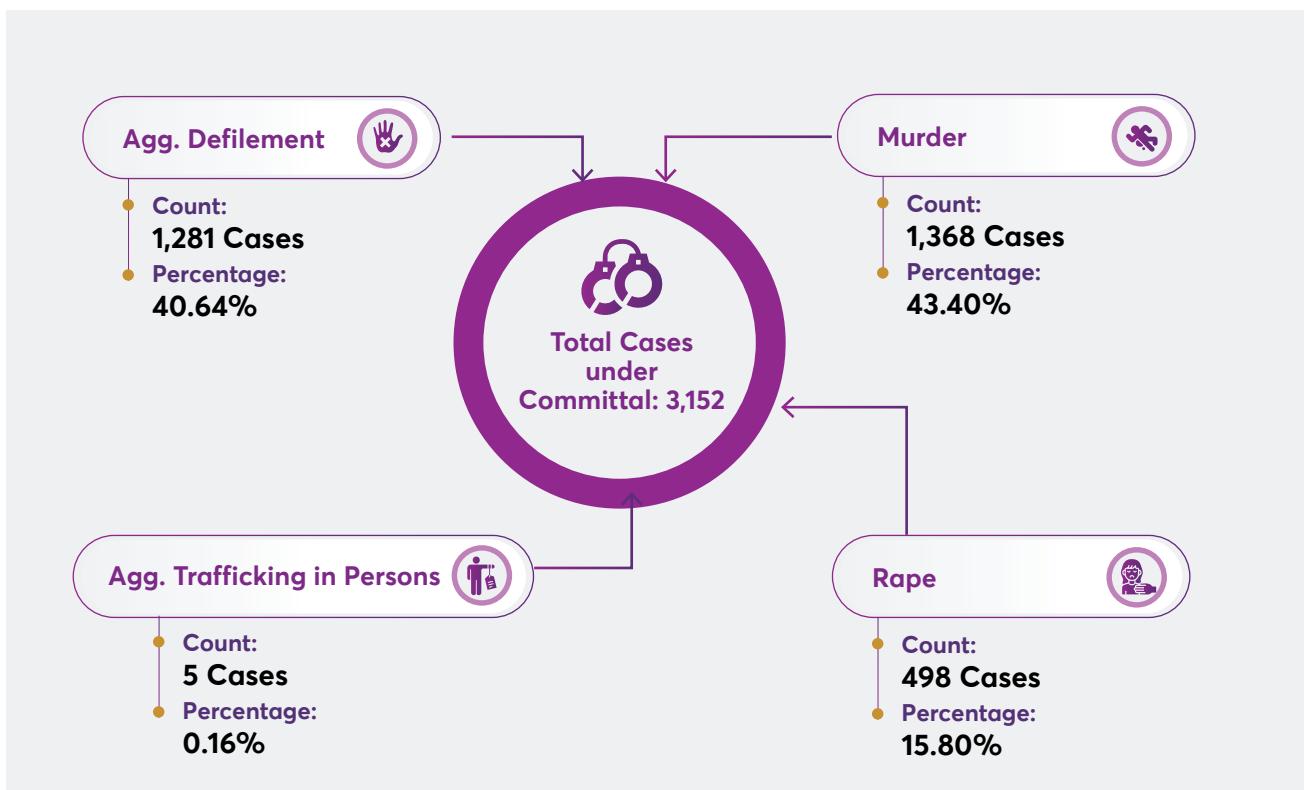


Figure 27: Distribution of cases under committal by offence type in Chief Magistrate courts.

3.5.6 Distribution of Pending Cases at the Chief Magistrates' Courts by Gender

3.5.6.1 Distribution of Pending Cases by Gender of Claimants

Of the 64,937 pending cases at the Chief Magistrate's Court, 4,904 cases involve male litigants, while 1,808 involve female litigants. A substantial majority 58,225 cases have no record of gender of the litigants. Criminal and civil cases have the highest number of unrecorded data on gender at 30,486 cases and 15,239 cases respectively highlighting significant data gaps. This underscores the need for improved case registration practices, particularly regarding the accurate capture of gender disaggregated data to support effective planning, monitoring, and gender-responsive justice service delivery.

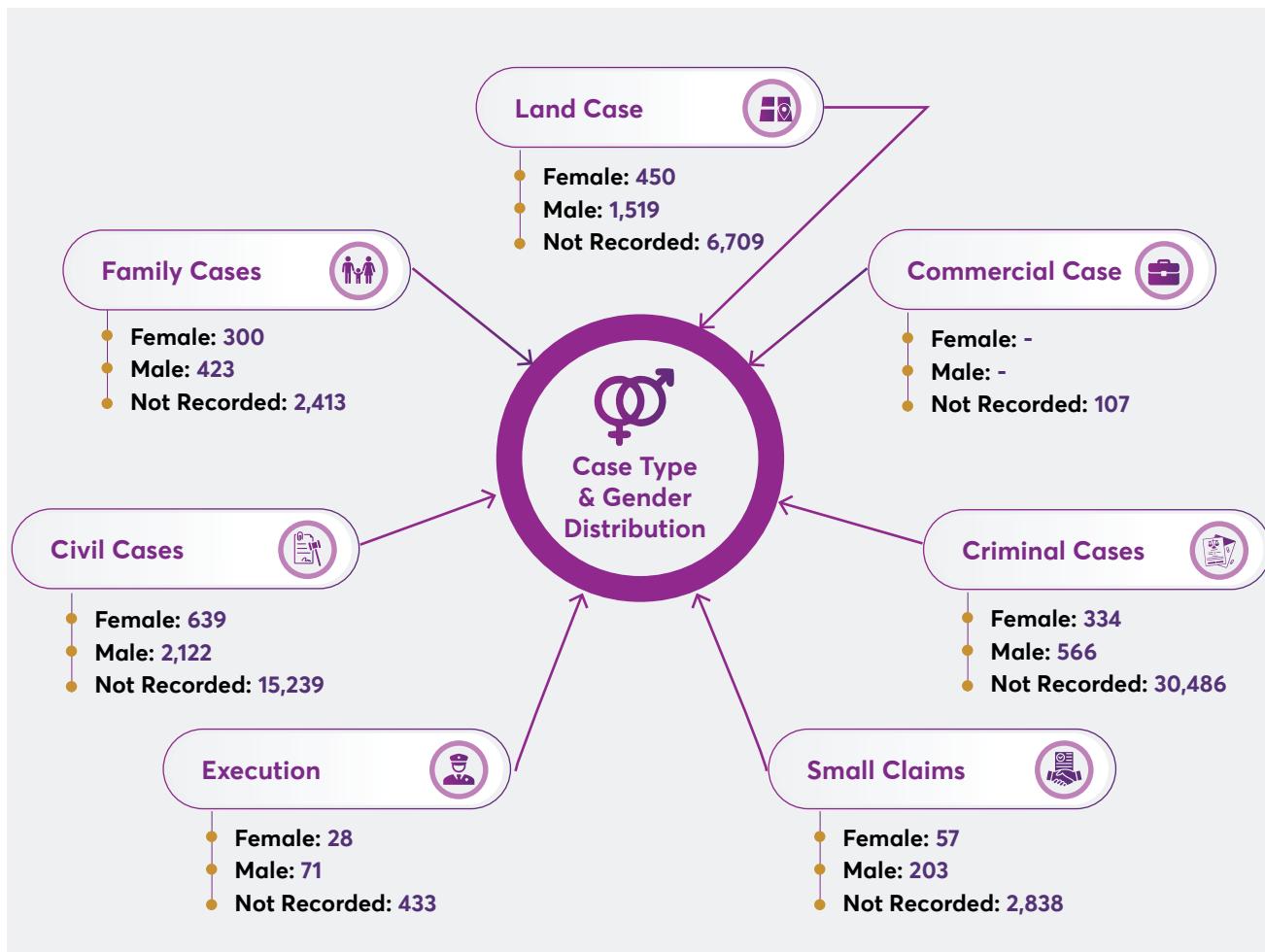


Figure 28: Distribution of Gender of claimants for the cases in Chief Magistrate courts.

3.5.6.2 Distribution of Pending Cases by Gender of Respondents

The table below highlights a significant gender disparity in case filings across case types, with 34,214 pending cases filed by male litigants (34,214 cases), 4,738 pending cases filed by female litigants and 25,985 cases have no gender recorded. Criminal cases dominate the caseload at 31,386, followed by Civil (18,000) and Land cases (8,678). Female participation is highest in Civil and Criminal cases, but still markedly lower than male participation. The data highlights the need for improved gender-disaggregated data collection to better inform justice service delivery and address potential barriers to access for women.

**Table 26: Distribution of Pending Cases by Gender of Respondents**

S/N	Case Type	Female	Male	Not Recorded	Total
1.	Civil	1,372	5,827	10,801	1,800
2.	Commercial	10	18	79	107
3.	Criminal	2,090	23,464	5,832	31,386
4.	Executions	33	256	243	532
5.	Family	271	651	2,214	3,136
6.	Land	843	3,475	4,360	8,678
7.	Small Claim	119	523	2,456	3,098
Total		4,738	34,214	25,985	64,937

3.5.6.3 Pending Cases by Case Stage

The table below shows that the majority of pending cases, across all case types, under hearing, constituting of 32,100 out of 64,937 total pending cases, followed by 29,666 cases at Pre-hearing stage. Criminal cases constituted the largest proportion, with 18,411 cases Under Hearing and 12,666 at Pre-hearing stage. Civil cases follow a similar trend, with 6,977 cases under hearing and 9,834 at Pre-hearing stage.

Table 27: Pending Cases by Case Stage

S/N	Case Type	Pre-hearing	Under Hearing	Pending Judgement/Ruling	Execution	Total Pending
1.	Civil	9,834	6,977	512	677	18,000
2.	Commercial	46	59	-	2	107
3.	Criminal	12,266	18,411	709	-	31,386
4.	Executions	133	101	2	296	532
5.	Family	1,623	1,378	94	41	3,136
6.	Land	3,469	4,530	412	267	8,678
7.	Small Claim	2,295	644	117	42	3,098
Total		29,666	32,100	1,846	1,325	64,937

3.5.7 Caseload and Backlog Profiles for Chief Magistrates Courts

The Chief Magistrates courts with the highest pending cases include Mengo (4,437), Hoima (3,348), Makindye (2,921), Nakawa (2,383), and Mbarara (2,246). In terms of case backlog, the leading courts are Hoima (1,914), Wakiso (810), Iganga (776), Mubende (753), and Soroti (516). Soroti recorded the highest average case age of 2,083 days followed by Hoima with an average case age of 1,230 days and Iganga with 831 days. Notably, Pallisa recorded the lowest average case age of 719 days. Attached is a detailed Case load by Case type as **Annexure 4**.

Table 28: Caseload and Backlog Profile for Chief Magistrates Courts

S/N	Court Name	Total Pending	Total Case Backlog	Average Case age (days)	Median Case Age (days)	%age Backlog
1	Alebtong	151	14	325	139	9.27
2	Adjumani	339	39	302	173	11.5
3	Amuru	202	41	816	171.5	20.3
4	Anyeke/Oyam	309	43	377	167	13.92
5	Apac	217	20	261	136	9.22
6	Arua	693	193	730	324	27.85
7	Bubulo	1,086	162	410	268.5	14.92
8	Budaka	223	29	349	178	13
9	Bugiri	478	82	462	311.5	17.15
10	Buhweju	181	2	205	186	1.1
11	Buikwe	259	36	406	185	13.9
12	Buliisa	75	7	391	255	9.33
13	Bundibugyo	367	15	285	245	4.09
14	Bushenyi	891	68	260	92	7.63
15	Busia	960	142	488	199	14.79
16	Butambala	278	9	231	166	3.24
17	Dokolo	139	12	259	132	8.63
18	Entebbe	709	182	610	235	25.67
19	Fort Portal	957	190	581	234	19.85
20	Gulu	765	63	299	164	8.24
21	Hoima	3,348	1,914	1230	1131	57.17
22	Ibanda	278	6	158	111.5	2.16
23	Iganga	1,687	776	831	625	46
24	Isingiro	1,144	83	297	157	7.26
25	Jinja	742	61	293	161.5	8.22
26	Kabale	1,498	558	901	498	37.25
27	Kaberamaido	274	46	506	179.5	16.79
28	Kajjansi	556	32	240	111	5.76
29	Kalangala	201	6	186	123	2.99



S/N	Court Name	Total Pending	Total Case Backlog	Average Case age (days)	Median Case Age (days)	%age Backlog
30	Kamuli	773	92	412	179	11.9
31	Kamwenge	192	25	320	186	13.02
32	Kanoni Gomba	253	2	150	103	0.79
33	Kanungu	363	7	164	110	1.93
34	Kapchorwa	830	147	425	234	17.71
35	Kasangati	701	88	327	135	12.55
36	Kasese	1,219	166	393	275	13.62
37	Katakwi	388	41	356	198	10.57
38	Kawempe	429	-	2	2	0
39	Kayunga	713	172	501	341	24.12
40	Kibaale	24	3	220	95	12.5
41	Kiboga	466	54	359	176	11.59
42	Kira	1,028	136	373	229	13.23
43	Kiruhura	485	30	251	101	6.19
44	Kiryandongo	777	58	365	278	7.46
45	Kisoro	447	70	449	206	15.66
46	Kitgum	552	115	503	389	20.83
47	Koboko	52	2	265	217	3.85
48	Kotido	74	19	503	226.5	25.68
49	Kumi	314	14	227	164	4.46
50	Kyenjojo	778	306	690	440.5	39.33
51	Lira	1,003	102	318	163	10.17
52	Lugazi	459	92	451	293	20.04
53	Luwero	1,159	410	702	464	35.38
54	Makindye	2,921	302	336	216	10.34
55	Masaka	1,096	110	306	164	10.04
56	Masindi	1,038	259	717	269	24.95
57	Mayuge	511	81	361	185	15.85
58	Mbale	709	129	449	216	18.19
59	Mbarara	2,246	265	382	241.5	11.8

S/N	Court Name	Total Pending	Total Case Backlog	Average Case age (days)	Median Case Age (days)	%age Backlog
60	Mengo	4,437	576	406	261	12.98
61	Mitooma	359	16	165	75	4.46
62	Mityana	889	308	866	342	34.65
63	Moroto	188	51	608	309	27.13
64	Moyo	205	33	409	223	16.1
65	Mpigi	610	184	761	381	30.16
66	Mubende	2,141	753	898	409	35.17
67	Mukono	1,357	274	498	243	20.19
68	Nabweru	668	101	460	283	15.12
69	Nakapiripirit	142	29	481	139.5	20.42
70	Nakasongola	205	14	273	107	6.83
71	Nakawa	2,383	493	488	265	20.69
72	Nebbi	327	45	457	207	13.76
73	Nsangi	477	36	273	144	7.55
74	Ntungamo	1,143	214	456	245	18.72
75	Nwoya/Anaka	234	4	207	171	1.71
76	Pader	189	5	209	123	2.65
77	Pallisa	473	134	719	397	28.33
78	Rakai	371	23	316	241	6.2
79	Rukungiri	1,084	60	212	117	5.54
80	Sembabule	484	7	213	207	1.45
81	Sheema	756	83	297	144	10.98
82	Sironko	630	45	338	236	7.14
83	Soroti	1,020	516	2083	780.5	50.59
84	Standards-Utilities & Wildlife	85	7	1057	299	8.24
85	Tororo	568	87	479	254.5	15.32
86	Wakiso	2,089	810	784	536	38.77
87	Yumbe	416	92	544	259	22.12
	Total	64,937	13,128			



3.5.8 Victim and Offender Demographics

3.5.8.1 Pending Cases Involving Vulnerable Groups

Figure 29 below presents the data vulnerable groups with children as victims having the highest number of pending cases (1,739), followed by elderly respondents (194) and child respondents (192). In contrast, both children and the elderly had few cases as claimants, with 41 and 2 respectively. This highlights children as the most affected vulnerable group, mainly as victims.

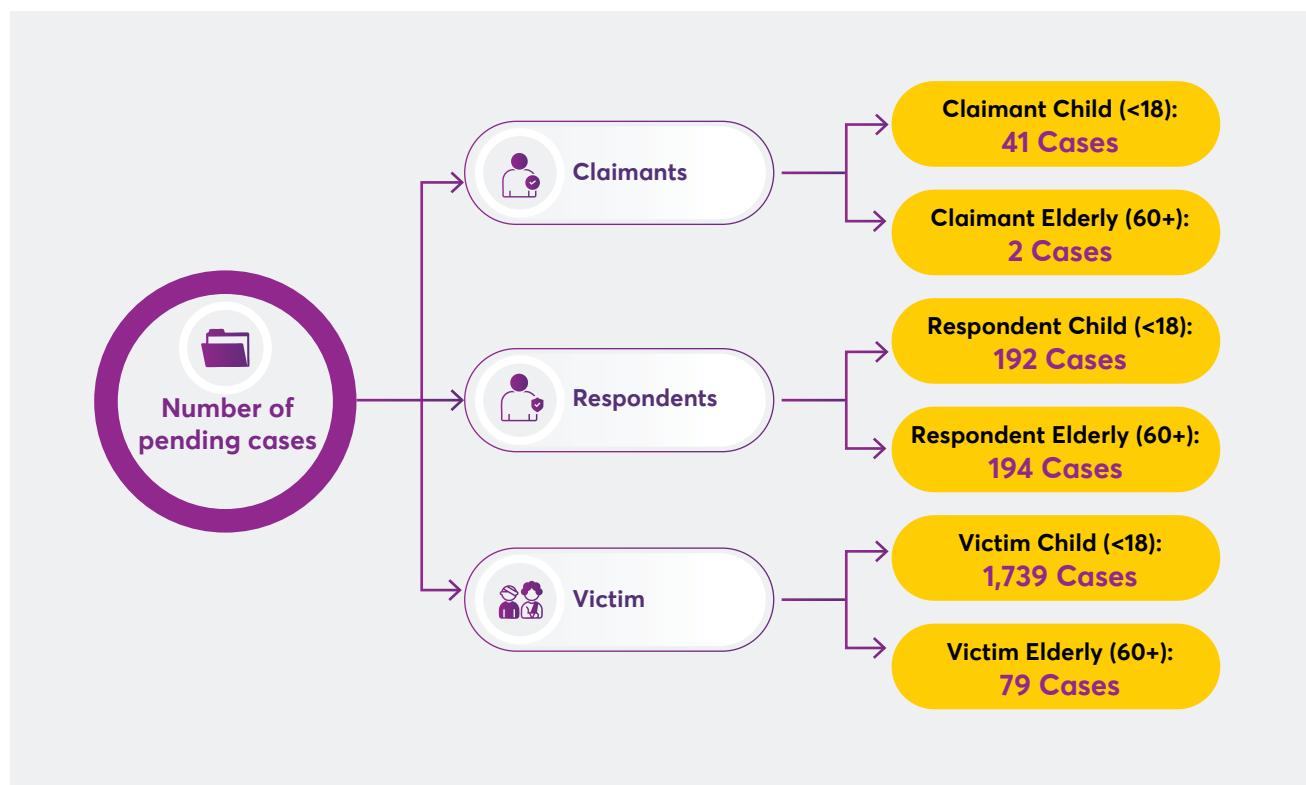


Figure 29: pending cases involving vulnerable groups.

3.6 Caseload Profile for the Grade I Magistrates Courts

3.6.1 Summary Caseload Profile by Case Type for the Grade I Magistrates Courts

Out of the total 20,344 pending cases, the majority are Criminal cases, accounting for 12,803 (62.9%), followed by Civil cases with 4,707 (23.1%). Land cases constitute 1,744 (8.6%), while Small Claims and Family cases account for 462 (2.3%) and 561 (2.8%) respectively. Commercial cases represent the smallest number, with only 14 (0.1%) pending cases.

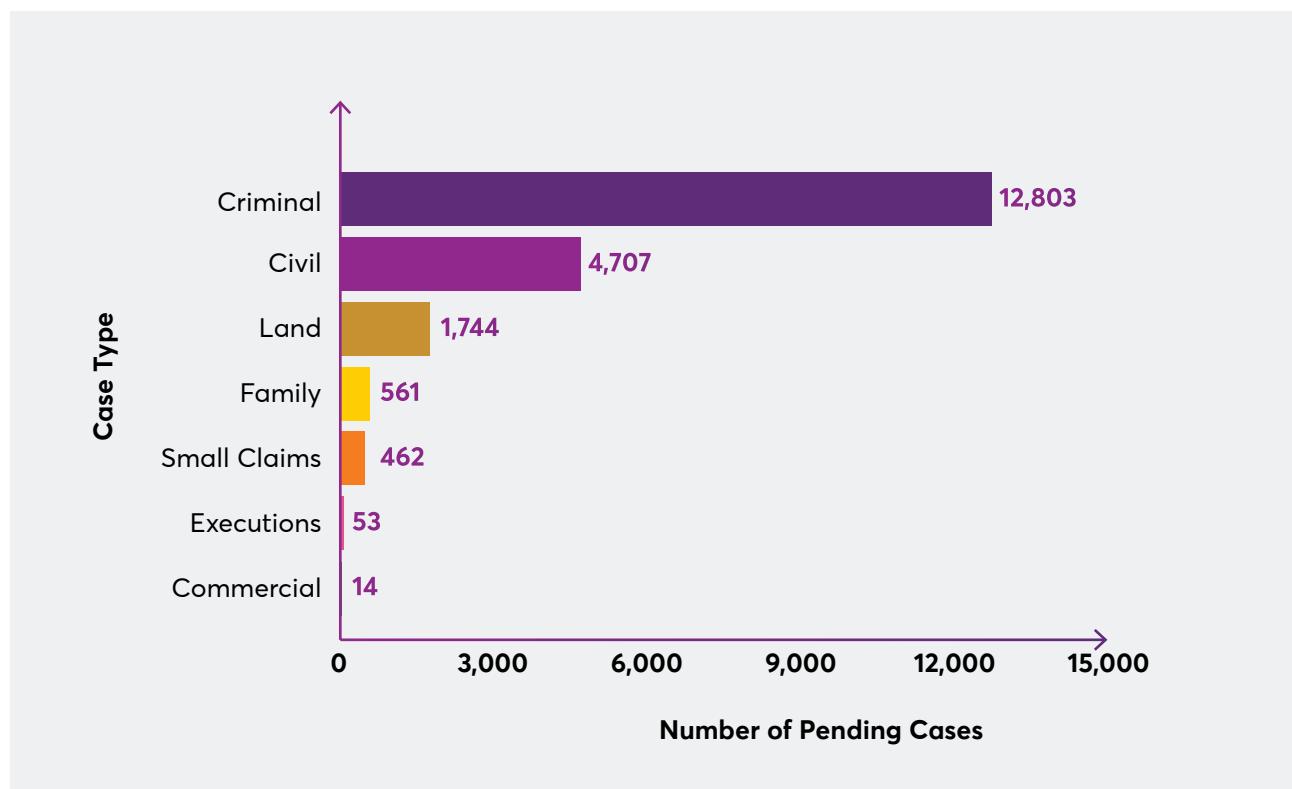


Figure 30: Caseload profile by case type for the Grade I Magistrates Courts.

3.6.2 Summary of Case Age Profile by Case Type for Grade I Magistrate Courts

The table below presents the distribution of pending cases at the Grade I Magistrate Courts by case type and age. The majority of these cases, 18,618 in total, were under 0-2 years. This was followed by 1,237 cases aged between 2 and 4 years, 291 cases aged 4-6 years, 92 cases aged 6- 8 years, 43 cases aged 8-10 years, and 63 cases that were above 10 years.

Among the cases under two years, Criminal cases constituted the largest portion with 11,961 cases, followed by Civil cases (4,345), Land cases (1,250), Small Claims (556), and Execution cases (50). As case duration increases, there is a significant decline in the number of pending cases across all types. A relatively low number of Civil, Criminal, remain pending for over a decade.

**Table 29: Summary of Case Age Profile by Case Type for Grade I Magistrate Courts**

S/N	Case Type	0-2 years	2-4 years	4-6 years	6-8 years	8-10 years	> 10 years	Total
1.	Civil	4,345	304	38	11	3	6	4,707
2.	Commercial	14	-	-	-	-	-	14
3.	Criminal	11,961	613	168	37	4	20	12,803
4.	Executions	50	3	-	-	-	-	53
5.	Family	442	18	-	-	1	1	462
6.	Land	1,250	295	85	44	35	35	1,744
6.	Small Claim	556	4	-	-	-	1	561
Total		18,618	1,237	291	92	43	63	20,344

3.6.3 Backlog Status at the Grade I Magistrate's Courts

The table below indicates that out of 20,344 total pending cases, 1,726 (8.48%) are backlog cases. Land cases recorded the highest number of backlog proportion with (28.33%), followed by Civil case type with (7.69%) and Criminal case type with (6.58%). Family, Execution cases, and Small Claims case types had the lowest backlog proportions at 4.33%, 5.66%, and 0.89% respectively.

Table 30: Backlog Status at the Grade I Magistrate's Courts

S/N	Case Type	Pending	Backlog	Percentage Backlog (%)
1.	Civil	4,707	362	7.69
2.	Commercial	14	-	-
3.	Criminal	12,803	842	6.58
4.	Executions	53	3	5.66
5.	Family	462	20	4.33
6.	Land	1,744	494	28.33
7.	Small Claim	561	5	0.89
Total		20,344	1,726	8.48

3.6.4 Caseload and Case Age Profiles for Grade I Magistrates Courts

The Magistrate Grade One Courts with the highest total pending cases include Nateete/Rubaga (1,123), Law Development Centre (796), Njeru (580), Kyegegwa (567), and City Hall (505). Similarly, the courts with the highest backlog are Kyegegwa with 153 cases (26.98%), Nateete/Rubaga with 128 cases (11.40%), Amuria with 136 cases (31.48%), Kaliro with 81 cases (26.82%), and Njeru with 74 cases (12.76%). The detailed Caseload is attached as **Annexure 5**.

Table 31: Caseload and Case Age Profiles for Grade I Magistrates Courts

S/N	Court Name	Total Pending	Total Case Backlog	Average Case age (days)	Median Case Age (days)	%age Backlog
1	Abim	79	20	518	122	25
2	Aboke (Kole)	232	4	176	123	2
3	Aduku	39	3	291	54	8
4	Amolatar	224	59	533	341	26
5	Amudat	60	18	560	145	30
6	Amuria	432	136	709	248	31
7	Apala	123	12	313	145	10
8	Arua City	266	2	88	47	1
9	Atanga	31	7	759	309	23
10	Atiak	51	8	256	140	16
11	Baale	39	2	192	125	5
12	Baitambogwe	52	1	185	86	2
13	Bududa	348	17	221	103	5
14	Bufunjo	75	1	178	108	1
15	Bugembe	95	5	230	45	5
16	Bujuuko	36	3	213	137	8
17	Bukedea	111	4	200	109	4
18	Bukomansimbi/Butenga	117	2	206	88	2
19	Bukomero	20	1	215	122	5
20	Bukwo	172	12	270	123	7
21	Bulambuli	246	16	271	148	7
22	Bunagana	73	-	164	130	-
23	Busembatia	63	4	236	171	6
24	Buseruka	16	1	443	401	6
25	Busunju	78	-	127	88	-
26	Butalejja	209	20	261	110	10
27	Butiti	60	4	301	246	7
28	Buvuma Islands	20	-	87	45	-
29	Buwama	17	3	290	159	18



S/N	Court Name	Total Pending	Total Case Backlog	Average Case age (days)	Median Case Age (days)	%age Backlog
30	Buyende	173	22	352	193	13
31	Bwera	181	9	205	102	5
32	Bwizibwera	259	3	175	131	1
33	City Hall	505	2	240	166	0
34	Goma	167	1	143	88	1
35	Hakibale	24	-	75	61	-
36	Hima Town Council	117	-	168	138	-
37	Ishongoro	82	-	142	81	-
38	Jinja	2	1	1,240	1,240	50
39	Kaabong	54	1	127	68	2
40	Kagadi	104	12	319	113	12
41	Kagoma	149	13	250	159	9
42	Kahunge	82	1	195	176	1
43	Kaiti/Namutumba	258	46	371	306	18
44	Kakindu	13	1	323	178	8
45	Kakira	74	2	205	113	3
46	Kakiri	210	12	279	185	6
47	Kakumiro	312	23	251	147	7
48	Kakuuto	76	2	165	79	3
49	Kakyeera	10	-	158	130	-
50	Kaliro	302	81	874	323	27
51	Kalisizo	69	2	215	117	3
52	Kalongo	93	6	251	166	6
53	Kalungu	75	-	152	109	-
54	Kangulumira	68	11	358	222	16
55	Karugutu	28	1	145	102	4
56	Kasaali/Kyotera	87	2	126	60	2
57	Kasambya	68	-	143	116	-
58	Kassanda	23	4	426	374	17
59	Katerera	7	-	144	188	-

S/N	Court Name	Total Pending	Total Case Backlog	Average Case age (days)	Median Case Age (days)	%age Backlog
60	Kazo	208	1	130	90	0
61	Kibiito	184	16	273	129	9
62	Kibuku	168	4	207	150	2
63	Kicheche	163	13	277	215	8
64	Kiganda	59	-	131	95	-
65	Kigandalo	40	-	155	107	-
66	Kigumba	92	3	226	185	3
67	Kihiihi	76	-	137	88	-
68	Kisinga	31	-	169	125	-
69	Kisoko	16	12	633	825	75
70	Kityerera	93	4	195	154	4
71	Kiyunga	222	40	596	281	18
72	Kyanamukaka	74	1	199	145	1
73	Kyangwali	11	1	248	41	9
74	Kyanika	94	7	344	295	7
75	Kyankwanzi	214	7	150	75	3
76	Kyarusozi	141	4	196	101	3
77	Kyazanga	102	1	203	193	1
78	Kyegegwa	567	153	582	276	27
79	Law Development Centre	796	50	387	242	6
80	Lake Katwe	50	3	165	86	6
81	Lamwo/Padibe	207	30	403	245	14
82	Lukaya	80	6	267	135	8
83	Luzira	343	7	170	110	2
84	Lwamaggwa	28	2	255	186	7
85	Lyantonde	325	27	313	206	8
86	Makuutu/Busesa	92	2	189	119	2
87	Malaba	50	6	285	114	12
88	Maracha/Nyadri	79	3	206	185	4
89	Masaka Municipal Council	123	-	182	137	-



S/N	Court Name	Total Pending	Total Case Backlog	Average Case age (days)	Median Case Age (days)	%age Backlog
90	Mateete	45	-	142	153	-
91	Matugga	396	33	295	179	8
92	Mbale Municipal Council	200	2	201	201	1
93	Mbarara Municipal Council	220	1	108	64	0
94	Mbirizi	297	5	180	137	2
95	Mukujju	7	-	2	2	-
96	Mulanda	55	-	210	306	-
97	Myanzi	80	-	34	29	-
98	Nagongera	69	-	91	76	-
99	Nakaloke	82	-	121	71	-
100	Nakaseke	49	-	120	88	-
101	Nakifuma	358	36	268	116	10
102	Namasale	33	-	64	29	-
103	Namayingo	168	15	343	143	9
104	Namungalwe	88	7	216	108	8
105	Nansana	331	30	237	128	9
106	Napak	38	-	186	144	-
107	Nateete Rubaga	1,123	128	342	254	11
108	Ndaija	227	-	120	82	-
109	Ngogwe	63	-	182	150	-
110	Ngoma	49	-	138	88	-
111	Ngora	35	1	181	145	3
112	Njeru	580	74	389	243	13
113	Nkoma	117	5	208	125	4
114	Ntenjeru/Nkisunga	201	10	249	191	5
115	Ntusi	4	-	83	74	-
116	Ntwetwe	3	-	138	61	-
117	Nyarushanje	326	52	375	271	16
118	Nyimbwa/Bombo	172	40	495	414	23
119	Obongi	59	6	335	206	10

S/N	Court Name	Total Pending	Total Case Backlog	Average Case age (days)	Median Case Age (days)	%age Backlog
120	Omoro	171	4	250	179	2
121	Otuke	90	21	498	105	23
122	Patongo	290	22	316	209	8
123	Paidha	17	-	181	150	-
124	Pakele	5	-	269	426	-
125	Pakwach	461	52	372	278	11
126	Parombo	23	7	907	370	30
127	Rubaare	197	8	181	109	4
128	Rubanda	157	7	256	200	4
129	Rubindi	141	-	208	178	-
130	Rubirizi	332	20	223	112	6
131	Ruhama	187	4	188	144	2
132	Rwashamaire	105	13	348	170	12
133	Rwebisengo	12	4	522	103	33
134	Rwiimi	87	-	150	115	-
135	Sanga	130	13	302	74	10
136	Semuto	72	5	2,015	114	7
137	Serere	301	48	388	139	16
138	Toroma	53	1	151	82	2
139	Tororo Municipal Council	5	1	324	104	20
140	Warr	39	11	661	250	28
141	Wobulenzi	193	11	234	102	6
142	Zeu	17	3	457	299	18
143	Kome Island	0	0	0	0	0
Total		20,344	1,726			

3.6.5 Pending Cases by Case Stage

The table below presents a total of 20,344 cases distributed across different case types and stages. The majority of the cases were Criminal (12,803), followed by Civil cases (4,707). Most of the pending cases were at the Hearing stage (9,929), followed by (9,383) cases at the Pre-hearing stage. In comparison, 772 cases were pending Judgment/Ruling, while 260 were at the Execution stage. The data highlights a considerable backlog, particularly in criminal and civil matters, with a significant number of cases still awaiting hearing or judgment.



Table 32: Pending cases by Case Stage Category

S/N Case Type	Pre-hearing	Under Hearing	Pending Judgement/Ruling	Execution	Total Pending
1. Civil	2,885	1,496	182	144	4,707
2. Commercial	4	10	-	-	14
3. Criminal	5,207	7,178	413	5	12,803
4. Executions	37	-	-	16	53
5. Family	182	249	7	24	462
6. Land	814	753	135	42	1,744
7. Small Claim	254	243	35	29	561
Total	9,383	9,929	772	260	20,344

3.6.6 Offences by Case Stage Category at Grade I Courts

The data reveals that the total number of cases across all offence types stood at 12,803 cases with "Theft" forming the largest portion of the caseload (3,829 cases) and "Murder" had the least number (277 cases).

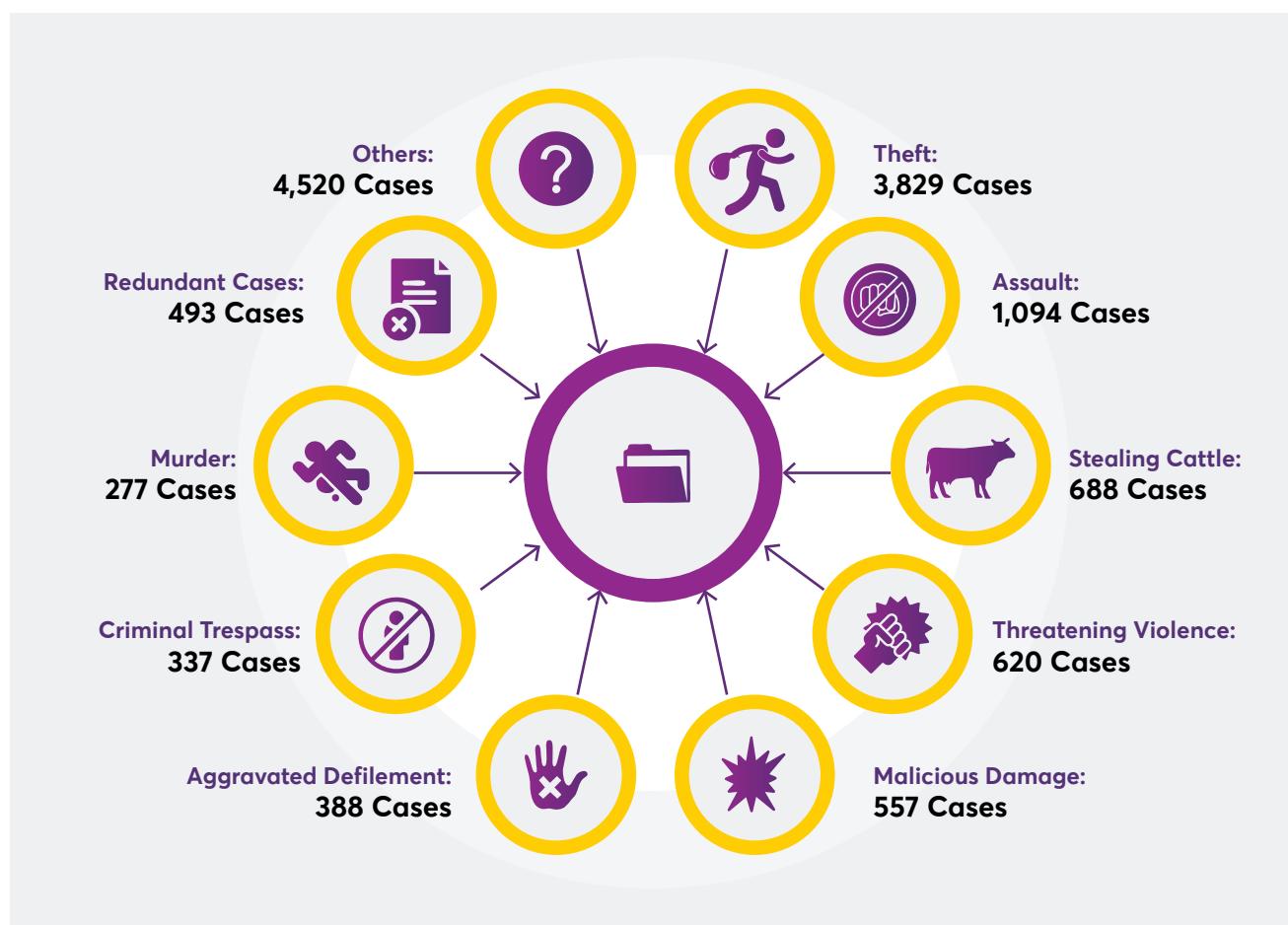


Figure 31: Offences by case stage category at Grade I Courts.

3.6.7 Pending Cases Involving Vulnerable Groups

Out of 829 total cases involving vulnerable groups, the majority involve children and the elderly as respondents or victims rather than claimants. Child claimants account for 9 cases and elderly claimants 1 case. In contrast, children and the elderly appear more frequently as respondents (126 and 201 cases respectively). As victims, children account for 421 cases (over half of all cases) and elderly as victims with 71 cases. This emphasizes the need for targeted protection and legal support for these vulnerable populations

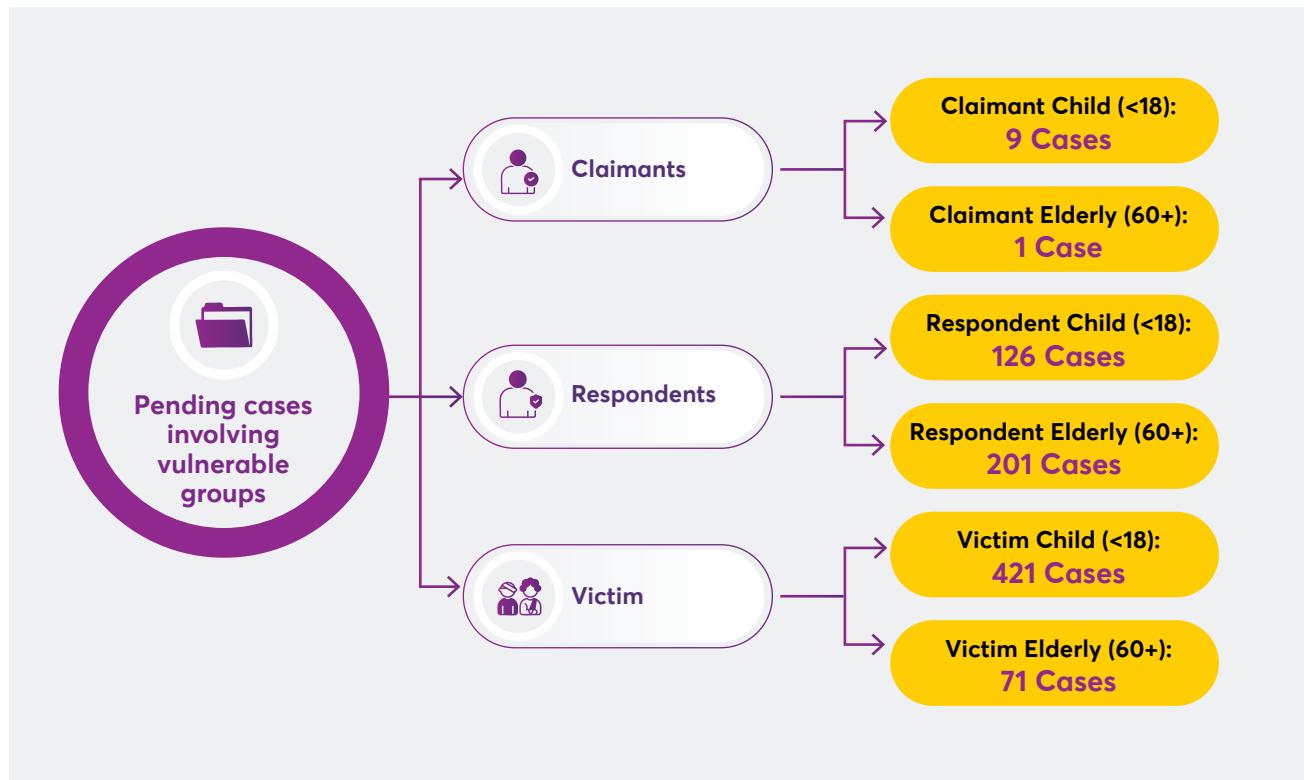


Figure 32: Pending cases involving vulnerable groups.

3.7 Caseload Profile for the Grade II Magistrate Courts

3.7.1 Summary Caseload Profile by Case Type for Grade II Magistrates Courts

The data in the table below presents the number of pending cases in three different courts: Kanara, Lwemiyaga, and Nyenga. Nyenga Court had the highest number of pending cases, with 24, followed by Kanara Court with 21, and Lwemiyaga Court with the lowest, having 14 pending cases. Overall, the total number of pending cases across these courts is 59 cases.

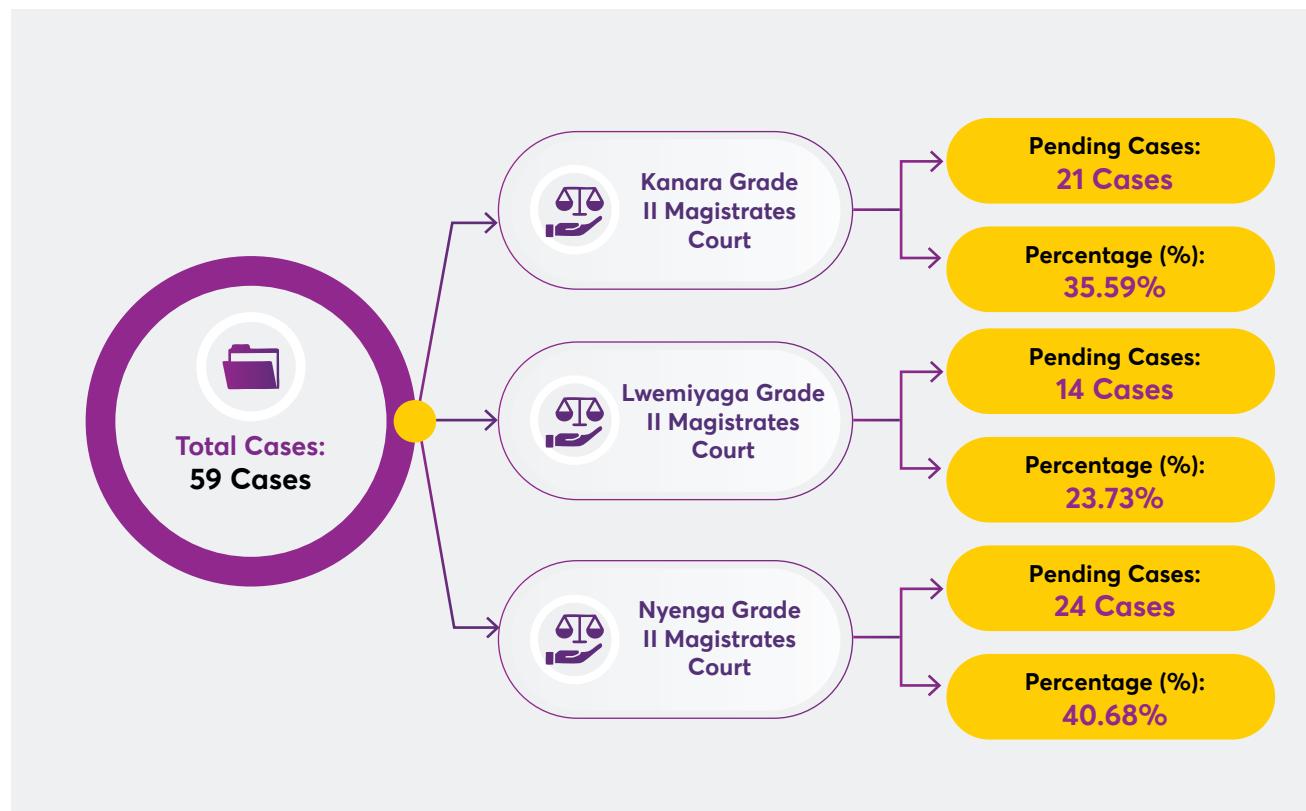


Figure 33: Caseload profile for selected Grade II Magistrates Courts.

3.7.2 Summary of Case Age Profile by Case Type for Grade II Magistrate Courts

The data in the table below indicates that out of a total of 59 pending cases, 40 cases (67.8%) are criminal, making them the largest proportion. Land cases account for 11 cases (18.68%), and civil cases constitute the lowest proportion with 8 cases (13.56%).

Table 33: Caseload Profile by Case Type for Grade II Magistrates Courts

S/N	Case Type	Pending Cases	Percentage Backlog (%)
1.	Criminal	40	67.8
2.	Land	11	18.6
3.	Civil	8	13.6
Total		59	100

3.7.3 Offences by Case Stage Category at Grade II Courts

The table shows that the total number of cases across all offence types stood at 40 cases, with Theft forming the largest portion of the caseload (12 cases), followed by Threatening Violence with 6 cases and Assault with 4 cases. Overall, the majority of cases were pending hearing and under hearing with each stage having 19 cases.

Table 34: Offences by Case Stage Category at Grade II Courts

S/N	Case Type	Pre-hearing	Pending Hearing	Pending Judgment	Under Hearing	Total
1.	Theft	0	9	1	2	12
2.	Threatening Violence	0	2	0	4	6
3.	Assault	0	3	0	1	4
4.	Obtaining Money by False Pretence	0	2	0	0	2
5.	Breaking/burglary (A-B)	0	0	0	1	1
6.	Criminal Trespass	0	0	0	1	1
7.	Stealing a Motor Vehicle	0	1	0	0	1
8.	Stealing cattle	0	1	0	0	1
9.	Trespass, Removal of boundary marks	1	0	0	0	1
10.	Redundant Cases	0	0	0	2	2
11.	Others	0	1	0	8	9
Total		1	19	1	19	40

3.7.4 Caseload and Case Age Profiles for Grade II Magistrates Courts

The table below indicates that in total, there were 58 cases pending of which the majority of pending cases fall within the 0-2 years category, with 40 criminal cases, 8 civil cases, and 10 land cases. 1 land case is pending in the category of 6-8 years category.

Table 35: Case Age for Grade II Magistrates Courts

S/N	Case Type	0-2 years	6-8 years
1.	Criminal	40	0
2.	Civil	8	0
3.	Land	10	1
Total		58	1

4.0

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR)

4.1 Mediation

The table below shows that a total of 1,575 cases were recorded under mediation across various court levels, with the High Court accounting for the bulk (881 cases). Within the High Court, family and civil matters represented the largest shares under mediation 351 and 266 cases respectively.

Notably, most of these cases were actively under mediation, with 485 still pending initiation, reflecting an encouraging uptake of mediation as a tool for efficient justice delivery. The average age of cases under mediation was also relatively low, ranging between 0.21 to 4.14 years, suggesting that mediation was often being applied early in the litigation process, a key indicator of proactive case management.

Chief Magistrate and Magistrates Grade I Courts had significantly fewer mediation cases, with 463 and 92 cases respectively. Despite the low numbers, these courts showed active engagement in mediation, particularly in land, family, and civil cases. However, no cases were reported as pending initiation of mediation in these lower courts.

The Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court also had minimal mediation cases, limited exclusively to civil matters, with 139 at the Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court. Given that mediation can greatly reduce backlog and court congestion, the findings call for expanded mediation infrastructure, training of mediators, and stronger policy enforcement to institutionalize mediation across all court levels, particularly in lower courts where the demand for quick and amicable resolutions is high.

Table 36: Mediation Caseload by Court Performance

S/N	Court Level	Case Type	Total Cases	Under Mediation	Pending Mediation	Average Age (years)
1.	Court of Appeal/ Constitutional Court	Civil	139	0	139	2.62
		Total	139	0	139	
2.	High Court	Civil	266	0	226	2.41
		Land	98	66	32	0.94
		Commercial	166	0	166	2.99
		Family	351	193	158	1.09
		Total	881	259	582	

S/N	Court Level	Case Type	Total Cases	Under Mediation	Pending Mediation	Average Age (years)
3. Chief Magistrate Court	Civil	161	49	112	1.44	
	Land	255	84	171	2.21	
	Family	47	25	22	0.49	
	Total	463	158	305		
3. Magistrates Grade I	Civil	41	20	21	0.58	
	Land	48	46	2	2.18	
	Family	3	2	1		
	Total	92	68	24		
Grand Total		1,575	485	1,050	1.79	

4.2 Small Claims Caseload Profiles

The table below represents small claim cases with a total of 3,659 pending cases. These cases have an average age of 254 days and a median age of 180 days, indicating that many cases are resolved within a year or less. The majority of cases 3,493 (95.5%) are under 0-2 years, and 166 (4.5%) between 2-4 years.

In terms of the gender of the claimants, the data indicates that majority of cases had claimants with an unrecorded gender 3,054 cases (83.5%), while male claimants account for 461 cases (12.6%) and female claimants for 144 (3.9%) cases.

The case stages indicate position of small claim cases within the legal process where demand notices had the largest number of cases 2,447 (66.9%), while 592 cases were at Pre hearing stage, 551 (15.1%) cases were under hearing and 57 (1.6%) cases were at the execution stage. This shows that a small proportion of 12 (0.3%) cases were pending judgment or ruling, suggesting that judgments are delivered quickly once the hearing is completed.

Table 37: Small Claim Cases by Case, Gender and Case Type

Small Claim cases		Cases	Percentages (%)
Case age	0-2 years	3,493	95.5
	2-4 years	166	4.3
	> 10 years	0	0
Gender of claimant	Female	144	3.9
	Male	461	12.6
	Not Recorded	3,054	83.5



Small Claim cases		Cases	Percentages (%)
Respondent Gender	Female	228	6.2
	Male	876	23.9
	Unknown	2,555	69.8
Case stages			
	Execution	57	1.6
	Pending Judgement /Ruling	12	0.3
	Pre-hearing	592	16.2
	Under-Hearing	551	15.1
	Demand Notices	2,447	66.9
Total pending cases		3,659	
Average Age (days)		254	
Median Age (days)		180	

5.0

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)

5.1 Pending GBV Cases by Offence

The courts recorded a total pending of 11,215 cases that are GBV, with defilement and aggravated defilement having the highest number of pending cases 3,636 (32.42%), 3,296 (29.39) respectively and Elopement having the least number of pending cases.

Table 38: Table of Pending GBV cases by offence

S/N	Offence	Number of pending cases	Percentage (%)
1	Defilement	4,902	33.16
2	Aggravated Defilement	3,296	29.39
3	Procuring defilement	805	7.18
4	Rape	727	6.48
5	Attempted Rape	611	5.45
6	Indecent assault	378	3.37
7	Domestic Violence	259	2.31
8	Trafficking In Persons	215	1.92
9	Adoption	134	1.19
10	Guardianship	122	1.09
11	Insulting the modesty of a woman	85	0.76
12	Child maintenance	70	0.62
13	Child stealing	20	0.18
14	Child Neglect	16	0.14
15	Unnatural offence	12	0.11
16	Desertion	10	0.09
17	Neglect to provide	8	0.07
18	Bigamy	2	0.02
19	Incest	2	0.02
20	Elopement	1	0.01
	Total	11,215	100.00



5.2 Pending and Backlog GBV Cases

The table below provides a status of GBV case statistics across three court levels High Court, Chief Magistrate and Magistrates Grade I, detailing pending and backlog cases. A total of 11,215 cases were pending of which 2,887 (25.74%) were backlog.

The High Court had the highest pending cases (4,888) and backlog percentage (37.19%), while Magistrates Grade I had 1,511 pending cases with (13.50%) backlog percentage. The overall median case age was 274.81 days, with an average of 529.88 days.

Table 39: Pending and Backlog GBV Cases

S/N	Court Level	Pending	Backlog	Percentage Backlog	Average Case Age (Days)	Median Case Age
1	High Court	4,888	1,818	37.19	729.71	478.67
2	Chief Magistrate	4,816	865	17.96	489.43	187.87
3	Magistrates Grade I Court	1,511	204	13.5	370.49	157.89
	Total	11,215	2,887	25.74	529.88	274.81

5.3 Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Cases Relative to Criminal Cases

The table below shows the distribution of pending Gender-Based Violence (GBV) cases relative to criminal cases across three court levels High Court, Chief Magistrate and Magistrates Grade I Courts highlighting the proportion of GBV cases.

Of the 60,715 total pending criminal cases, 11,215 were GBV-related, accounting for 18.47% implying that for every 10 criminal cases 2 are GBV. The High Court recorded 4,888 GBV cases out of 16,526 criminal cases. The Chief Magistrates' courts recorded 4,816 GBV cases out of the 31,386 criminal cases. Magistrates Grade I Courts recorded 1,511 GBV cases out of the 12,803 criminal cases.

Table 40: Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Cases Relative to Criminal Cases

S/N	Court Level	Pending GBV Cases	Criminal Cases	GBV Percentage
1	High Court	4,888	16,526	29.58
2	Chief Magistrate	4,816	31,386	15.34
3	Magistrates Grade I Court	1,511	12803	11.80
	Total	11,215	60,715	18.47

5.4 Region Distribution of GBV Cases

The table below summarizes Gender-Based Violence (GBV) case statistics across four regions Central, Western, Eastern, and Northern focusing on pending and backlog. A total of 11,215 cases were pending of which 2,887 (25.74%) were backlog.

The Central region had the highest number of pending GBV cases (3,663) and a backlog percentage of 27.57%, followed by the Western region with 3,532 pending cases and has a slightly higher backlog percentage (28.99%) with 3,532 pending cases. The Eastern region shows 2,367 pending cases with a 24.04% backlog, and the Northern region has the least pending cases (1,653) and backlog percentage (17.18%).

Table 41: Region Distribution of GBV Cases

S/N	Region	Pending GBV Cases	Backlog GBV Cases	Backlog Percentage
1	Central	3,663	1010	27.57
2	Western	3,532	1024	28.99
3	Eastern	2,367	569	24.04
4	Northern	1,653	284	17.18
	Total	11,215	2,887	25.74



Figure 34: Regional Variations of GBV Backlog Cases.



5.5 Case Age for GBV Cases by Court Level

The table below shows that 11,215 pending Gender-Based Violence (GBV) cases by case age across three court levels High Court, Chief Magistrate, and Magistrates Grade I Courts.

- The High Court recorded 4,888 cases, with 3,070 (62.8%) within 0-2 years and 52 cases pending for over 10 years.
- The Chief Magistrate recorded 4,816 cases, with 3,951 (82%) in the 0-2 year range and 74 cases above 10 years.
- Magistrates Grade I Court recorded 1,511 cases, with 1,307 (86.5%) aged 0-2 years and only one case each in the 8-10 years and over 10-years.
- Overall, 8,328 cases (74.2%) were within 0-2 years, while 127 cases (1.1%) have been pending for over 10 years, indicating most cases are relatively recent, though a small but notable portion face significant delays, particularly at higher court levels.

Table 42: Case Age for GBV Cases by Court Level

S/N	Case Type	0-2 years	2-4 years	4-6 years	6-8 years	8-10 years	> 10 years	Total
1.	High Court	3,070	1,118	463	132	53	52	4,888
2.	Chief Magistrate	3,951	483	205	73	30	74	4,816
3.	Magistrates Grade I Court	1,307	108	76	18	1	1	1,511
Total		8,328	1,709	744	223	84	127	11,215

6.0

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a Trend Analysis between the results of the National Court Case Census 2015 and the National Court Case Census 2025 to give insights on the success of the Case Management Strategies drawn from the National Court Case Census 2015.

More still in this chapter, the findings in this report are further enriched by triangulating the Census 2025 results with the data on offences from Uganda Police Annual Crime Report 2024 and the caseload profile from the Judiciary Annual Performance Report FY2023/24, to validate crime trends and data consistency from the National Court Case Census 2025.

6.2 Trend Analysis

6.2.1 Comparison of the results of the National Court Case Census 2015 and National Court Case Census 2025 by Court Level

The pending caseload grew by 45.77% (52,544 cases), from 114,809 cases in 2015 to 167,353 cases in 2025, with the highest relative rise recorded at the Supreme Court, where pending cases increased from 96 cases to 1,000 cases. The Court of Appeal and High Court (Divisions and Circuits) also experienced substantial growth, with their pending caseload nearly doubling over the decade from 5,836 cases to 11,007 cases and 36,313 cases to 70,006 cases, respectively.

The Magistrate Grade 2 Courts saw a sharp decline in pending cases, dropping from 10,877 cases in 2015 to 59 cases in 2025. This reduction aligns with Judiciary's policy direction to phase out Magistrate Grade 2 Courts.

Regarding backlog, the Supreme Court registered the sharpest relative increase, with backlog cases rising more than fortyfold, while the Court of Appeal recorded a fivefold increase. The High Court (both Divisions and Circuits) saw its backlog more than double between 2015 and 2025.

The only courts that recorded a decrease in case backlog were Magistrate Grade 1 and Magistrate Grade 2 Courts, from 2,747 cases to 1,726 cases and 617 cases to 1 case, respectively.



Table 43: Comparison of National Court Case Census 2015 and 2025 by Court Level

Court Level	Pending Cases			Backlog		Backlog %		
	2015	2025	% Change	2015	2025	2015	2025	% Change
Supreme Court	96	1,000	941.67	13	512	13.54	51.2	37.66
Court of Appeal	5,836	11,007	88.61	1,339	6,077	22.94	55.21	32.27
High Court	36,313	70,006	92.78	10,632	25,098	29.28	35.85	6.57
Chief Magistrates	45,946	64,937	41.33	11,472	13,128	24.97	20.22	-4.75
Magistrate Grade 1	15,741	20,344	29.24	2,747	1,726	17.45	8.48	-8.97
Magistrate Grade 2	10,877	59	-99.46	617	1	5.67	1.69	-3.98
Total	114,809	167,353	45.77	26,820	46,542	23.36	27.81	4.45

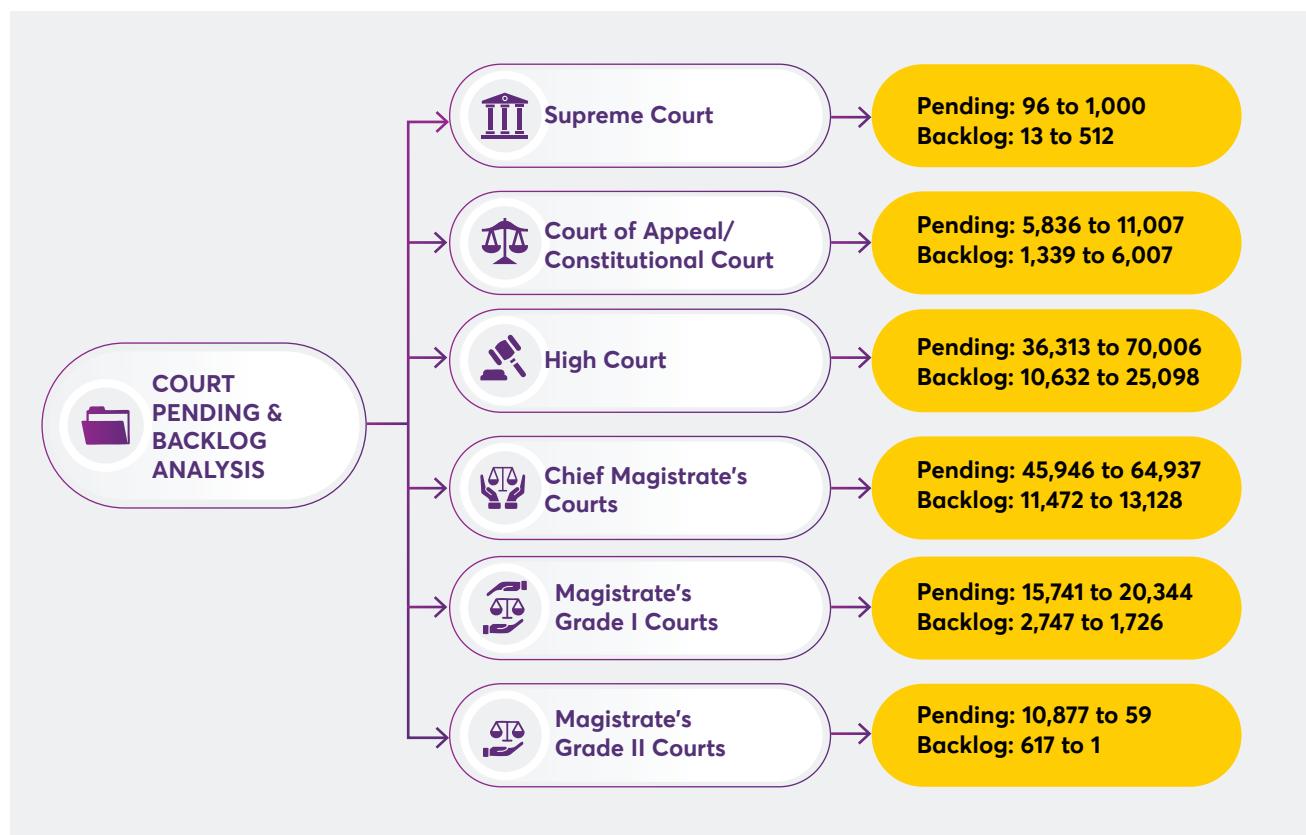


Figure 35: Comparison of the results of the National Court Case Census 2015 and 2025 by Court Level

6.2.2 Comparison of the results of the National Court Case Census 2015 and 2025 by Case Type

Between 2015 and 2025, the total number of pending cases increased by 45.77%, rising from 114,809 to 167,353 cases. The highest increase was recorded in land and civil case types with land cases rising by 85.51% (from 18,056 to 33,496 cases) and civil cases grew by 68.29% (from 26,687 to 44,911 cases). Criminal cases also grew considerably, by 25.83%, reaching over 65,000 pending cases.

Family cases increased by 46.91%, commercial cases rose by 18.07% and International crimes doubled over the 10-year period. Executions recorded sharp decline in pending cases of 75.77% owing to the closure of the executions and bailiffs Division which led to the mainstreaming of their handling across all courts. Similarly, Constitutional Cases recorded a significant decrease in pending cases by 91.41%, respectively. Anti-corruption cases dropped by 22.18%.

It's notable that Small Claims didn't have any pending cases on record from the 2015 Census because its data was mapped onto the Commercial Case type under the Magistrate Courts. However, under the 2025 they were captured as a distinct case type with 3,659 cases pending.

The largest increase in backlog was recorded in land, commercial, and criminal cases. Land backlog nearly doubled, rising by 92.02%, while commercial case backlog increased by 92.37%, and criminal case backlog rose by 80.84%. International crime cases saw a particularly sharp rise, with backlog increasing tenfold. Civil case backlog grew by two-thirds (63.58%), and family cases recorded a more modest increase of 23.73%.

In contrast, constitutional cases experienced a significant improvement, with backlog decreasing by 71.43%, while executions dropped by 50.31%. Anti-corruption backlog increased by 20.41%.

Table 44: Comparison of National Court Case Census 2015 and 2025 by Case Type

Case Type	Pending Cases			Backlog		
	2015	2025	% Change	2015	2025	% Change
Anti- Corruption	257	200	- 22.18	49	59	20.41
Civil	26,687	44,911	68.29	8,459	13,837	63.58
Commercial	4,904	5,790	18.07	1,075	2,068	92.37
Constitutional	361	31	- 91.41	14	4	71.43
Criminal	52,221	65,709	25.83	7,742	14,001	80.84
Executions & Bailiffs	3,715	900	75.77	318	158	50.31
Family	8,593	12,624	46.91	1,993	2,466	23.73
International Crimes	15	33	120.00	2	19	850.00
Land	18,056	33,496	85.51	7,168	13,764	92.02
Small Claim	-	3,659	-	-	166	-
Grand Total	114,809	167,353	45.77	26,820	46,542	73.53



Figure 36: Comparison of National Court Case Census 2015 and 2025 by Case Type

6.2.3 Judicial Officer to Workload Ratio analysis

6.2.3.1 Judicial Officer to Workload Ratio

Between 2015 and 2025, the National Court Case Census shows notable improvements in the Judiciary's performance, with reductions in the Judicial Officer to Population ratio from 1: 94,889 to 1: 83,769, and in the Caseload ratio from 1:315 to 1:305, indicating a gradual easing of pressure on judicial officers despite a sharp increase in Uganda's population and Judiciary Caseload respectively. More significantly, the Backlog ratio improved from 1:128 to 1:85, reflecting the efficiency of the current Case Management and backlog reduction Strategies.

However, these figures could have been better had Judiciary's approved Staffing Structure been fully filled at the time the Census 2025 which would have translated into 1: 39,168 for Judicial Officer to Population Ratio, 1:143 for Judicial Officer to Caseload Ratio, and 1:40 for Judicial Officers to Backlog Ratio

Table 45: Judicial Officer Workload Ratio

	National Court Case Census 2015	National Court Case Census 2025- Staff in post	National Court Case Census 2025 -approved Judiciary Staffing Structure
Judicial Officer to Population Ratio	1: 94,889	1:83,769	1:39,168
Judicial Officer to Caseload Ratio	1: 315	1:305	1:143
Judicial Officer to Backlog Ratio	1:128	1:85	1:40

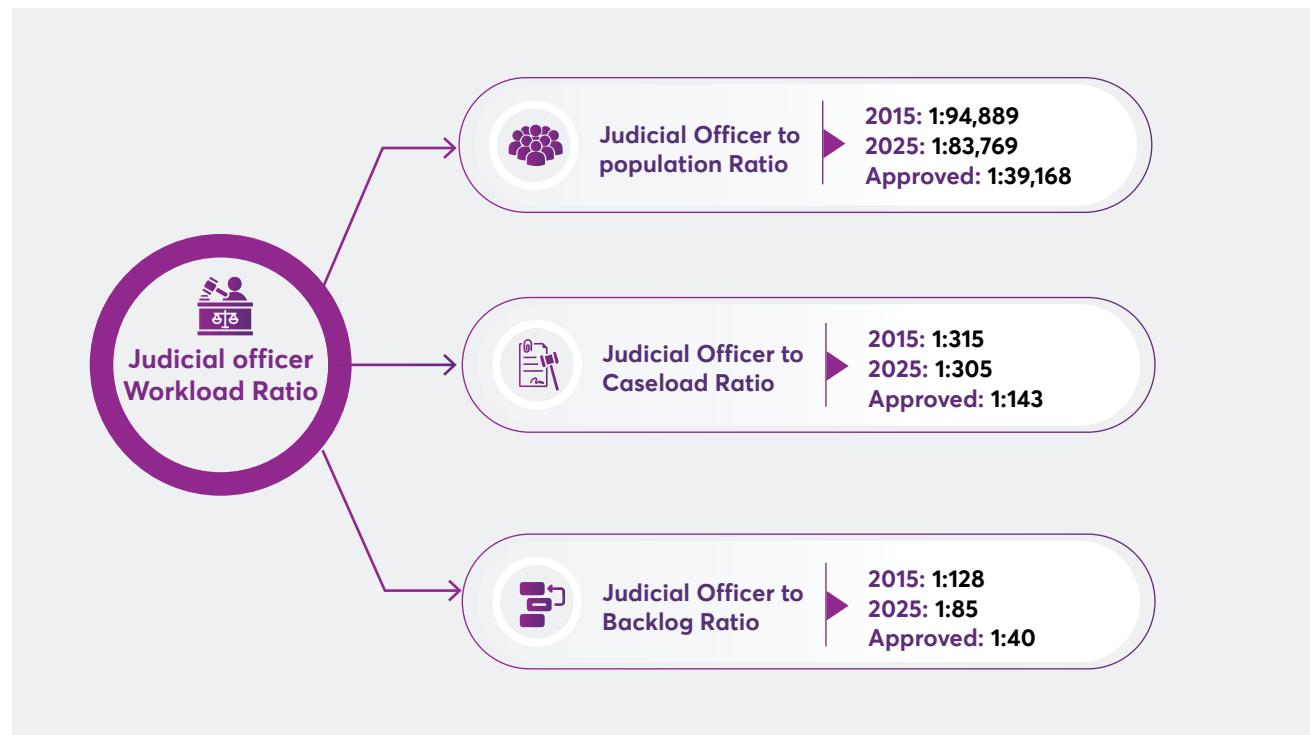


Figure 37: Judicial Officer to Workload Ratio

6.2.3.2 Judicial Officer Workload Ratio by Court Level

The table shows the ratio of pending and backlog cases per Judicial Officer across different court levels in 2015 and 2025, and compares them with the required ratios based on the approved judicial structure. The approved structure represents the ideal staffing level required to efficiently handle caseloads and significantly reduce both pending and backlog cases.

Supreme Court and Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court: The Supreme Court has experienced a deterioration in both pending and backlog case ratios, with pending cases per Judicial Officer rising from 1:12 in 2015 to 1:83 in 2025, and backlog cases from 1:2 to 1:43, indicating increasing pressure on limited judicial resources.³ Similarly, the Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court has seen a slight rise in both pending and backlog ratios over time. However, the approved staffing structure, projecting a pending ratio of 1:197 and backlog ratio of 1:109, suggests that the current judicial capacity is far from adequate, and an increase in the number of judicial officers is essential for more efficient case management.

³ The Ratios for Supreme Court (2025 and Approved Structure) are the same because the proposed Structure for Supreme Court was not approved



High Court and Magistrates' Courts: At the High Court, pending and backlog ratios remain persistently high with limited progress; yet, the approved structure proposes significant relief, potentially halving the pending ratio from 1:620 to 1:258 and reducing backlog from 1:222 to 1:93. In contrast, Magistrates' Courts show marked improvement over the years, with pending cases decreasing from 1:267 to 1:210 and backlog from 1:55 to 1:37.

Table 46: Judicial Officer Workload Ratio by Court Level

Court Level	Judicial officer Pending Cases Ratio 2015	Judicial officer Pending Cases Ratio 2025-Staff in post	Judicial officer Pending Ratio-Approved Staffing Structure	Judicial officer Backlog Ratio 2015	Judicial officer Backlog Ratio 2025-Staff in post	Judicial officer Backlog Ratio-Approved Staffing Structure
Supreme Court	1:12	1:83	1:83	1:2	1:43	1:43
Court of Appeal/ Constitutional Court	1:486	1:647	1:197	1:112	1: 358	1:109
High Court	1:511	1:620	1:258	1:150	1: 222	1:93
Magistrates' Courts	1:267	1:210	1:102	1:55	1: 37	1:18

6.3 Triangulation of Data from the Judiciary National Court Census Report 2025 with Data from Other Relevant Publications

6.3.1 Triangulation of Offenses Data from the Judiciary National Census Court Report 2025 with the Uganda Police Annual Crime Report 2024

There is a strong alignment between the offence data in the Judiciary National Court Case Census Report 2025 and the Uganda Police Annual Crime Report 2024, particularly regarding the most commonly reported offences.

The top five offenses in the Uganda Police Crime Report 2024 and Judiciary National Census Report 2025 are similar, with theft consistently ranked first. Assault (second in police, fourth in judiciary) and sex-related offenses-simple defilement, aggravated defilement and procuring defilement (fourth in police, second in judiciary) show shifts. Domestic violence (third in police) is replaced by murder (third in Judiciary). Break ins (fifth in police) are replaced by threatening violence.

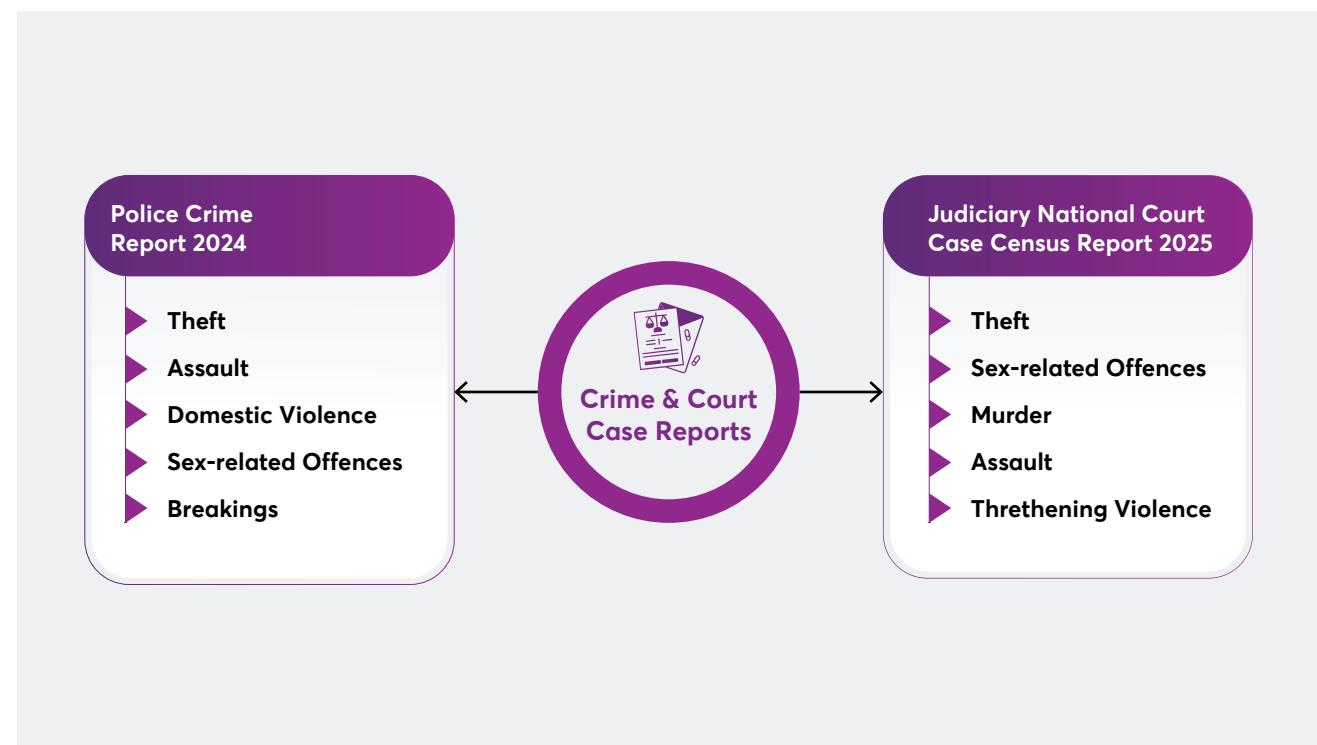


Figure 38: Top 5 offences Uganda Police Crime Report 2024 vs. Judiciary National Census Report 2025

6.3.2. Triangulation of Caseload Profile from the Judiciary National Census Report 2025 with the Judiciary Annual Performance Report FY2023/24

A review of the caseload profile from the Judiciary National Court Case Census Report 2025 and the Judiciary Annual Performance Report FY2023/24 reveals notable similarities in the distribution of pending caseload and backlog across various court levels and case types.

Both reports indicate that the highest concentration of caseload is at the High Court (Circuits and Divisions) followed by the Chief Magistrate Courts and Magistrate Grade 1 Courts. The backlog cases also follow the same pattern. Notably there are marginal variations in the figures for the pending caseload (3.41%) and backlog (9.28%) from the two reports which can be attributed to the events that occurred within the 6 months' time lag between the two points of data collection. The Judiciary Annual Performance Report was reported as at 30th June 2024 whereas the Court Case Census was reported at 12th January 2025 (Census Night).



Table 47: Judiciary Annual Performance Report (JAPR) FY2023/24 and National Court Census Report(NCCS) 2025

Court Level	Pending Cases			Backlog		
	JAPR FY2023/24	NCCS 2025	% Variation	JAPR FY2023/24	NCCS 2025	% Variation)
Supreme Court	870	1,000	14.94	390	512	31.28
Court of Appeal	11,308	11,007	2.66	6,701	6,077	9.31
High Court	66,321	70,006	5.56	23,374	25,098	7.38
Chief Magistrates	58,476	64,937	11.05	9,374	13,128	40.05
Magistrate Grade 1	24,359	20,344	16.48	2,744	1,726	37.10
Magistrate Grade 2	504	59	88.29	5	1	80.00
Total	161,838	167,353	3.41	42,588	46,542	9.28



7.0

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1. Observations and Recommendations from the Census

1. Based on the data collected from the Judiciary National Court Census, a key observation is the significant case backlog, particularly those pending for over 10 years, which stands at 2,327 cases. The High Court and Chief Magistrates' Courts carry the bulk of this burden with 767 and 846 cases respectively in this category. The prolonged existence of such cases points to a need for judicial reforms focused on expedited handling of older cases. A viable recommendation is to implement a specialized backlog-clearing initiative that includes special hearing sessions for aged cases, deployment of temporary judicial officers, and utilization of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms to quickly dispose of non-contentious matters. Such measures should be supported by robust data tracking systems to monitor progress and ensure accountability.
2. Staffing inadequacies emerged as a key constraint to effective case and data management. The census identified that many courts are understaffed, lacking staff including; system administrators, court clerks, process servers and among others. To remedy this, it is recommended that the Judiciary recruit and deploy more support staff to courts with high case load and provide continuous capacity building for both new and existing staff.
3. Unregistered Cases: It was observed that some court files reached the judgment stage without ever being registered or updated in the court registers or information management systems. This causes inconsistencies in the system and delays in case management. The Committee recommends routine supervision of the work of Registry Staff by Judicial Officers. This should be implemented to ensure that cases are properly registered and updated in real-time, thereby improving the accuracy of case records.
4. Misplacement of Active Files: Some active files were found in the archives, causing confusion and inefficiencies in case tracking. The committee recommends that Courts should implement more robust file management practices, ensuring that active files are correctly stored and easily accessible. Regular audits of file storage locations should be carried out to prevent misplacement.
5. Another critical observation revolves around operational inefficiencies arising from poor file management practices. The census revealed widespread issues such as duplicate file numbers, disorganized registries, misfiled or unregistered documents, and poor labeling systems. These inefficiencies increase the risk of lost or inaccessible records, delay case processing, and compromise the integrity of court operations. In response, the Committee recommends that all courts adopt standardized registry practices, reorganize physical files, and implement comprehensive file labeling and classification systems. Furthermore, investment in physical infrastructure, such as secure shelving and digital archiving tools, would help streamline access and ensure that case files are readily available when needed.



6. Inconsistent Case Data: Discrepancies were found between the data on physical files and what was recorded in the case management systems (CCAS and ECCMIS). The Committee recommends that the Judiciary should establish a dedicated team to regularly audit and validate data across the various platforms, ensuring consistent and complete records.
7. Data incompleteness was another major issue, as several fields within the CCAS system—such as age, sex, amount claimed, victim details and case status were often left incomplete or incorrectly filled. This made it difficult to assess accurate trends. Therefore, mandatory training and regular refresher courses in data entry standards should be implemented across all courts.
8. Un-updated Manual Registers: Many manual registers were not updated, especially in relation to case positions, creating confusion about case statuses. The Committee recommends that manual registers should be regularly updated, and judicial officers should be encouraged to assign a designated staff member responsible for ensuring the accurate maintenance of these registers.
9. Unallocated Cases: Several cases within the systems remained unallocated, making it difficult to track their progress. The Committee recommends that systems should be regularly reviewed to ensure that all cases are appropriately allocated to the relevant judicial officers.
10. Incomplete Case Records: There were instances where cases were entered into the system without accompanying pleadings or payment records, resulting in incomplete documentation. The Committee recommends that staff should be instructed to ensure that all necessary documentation is attached before cases are entered into the system, and routine checks should be conducted to ensure completeness of case records.
11. Incorrect Case Registration: Incorrect registration of cases was observed in manual registers, such as registering land and family matters in the civil register. The Committee recommends that registry staff should be trained to correctly categorize cases during registration, and regular audits should be conducted to ensure proper classification of case types.
12. Completed Cases Reflecting as Pending: Completed cases were still marked as pending in the registers due to a lack of action by registry staff. The Committee recommends routine review process should be implemented to ensure that completed cases are marked as such in both registers and systems, reducing the risk of errors.
13. The lack of adequate infrastructure and essential resources also hindered the efficiency of court operations. Many courts operate with insufficient furniture, office equipment, and poorly designed workspaces. This not only affects staff morale but also undermines service delivery and public trust. A practical recommendation is for Judiciary to allocate targeted funding towards infrastructural upgrades, including furniture, secure storage for files and appropriate working environments.

7.2. Proposed Backlog Reduction Measures by the Case Management Committee

The following recommendations were made by the Case Management Committee as measures to reduce case;

1. **Magistrates Court Act Amendment:** Fast-tracking amendments to the Magistrates Court Act to empower magistrates and expand the scope for ADR. The Bill, currently awaiting the Certificate of Financial Implication, is critical for enhancing case management flexibility and promoting faster, community-level dispute resolution.
2. **Staffing and Law Reform:** The Committee recommended that the Attorney General's Chambers address staffing shortages that hinder timely case disposal particularly within the Office of the DPP by expanding the number of State Attorneys and strengthening regional offices to improve prosecution efficiency.
3. **Processes and Procedures:** The Committee recommended that the Technical Subcommittee conduct a focused review of judicial processes and procedures to address inefficiencies such as multiple filings. The findings should guide recommendations to the Law Reform Commission aimed at streamlining workflows, harmonizing e-filing practices, and strengthening digital case tracking to minimize duplication and delays.
4. **Judicial Officer Appointments and Deployment:** There is a need for close engagement with the Judicial Service Commission to enhance recruitment and deployment standards. Deployments should align with training, performance, and backlog data to ensure fair workload distribution. While the Judiciary already considers statistics during deployments, constraints such as limited court space occasionally hinder optimal placements. Routine training on backlog management, digital tools, and case handling will further enhance efficiency and build a data-responsive workforce.
5. **Interim Interventions:** It is recommended that, pending the full implementation of long-term reforms, the Judiciary adopt interim measures such as holding additional High Court sessions and mobile sittings to ease system congestion and demonstrate a proactive commitment to timely justice delivery.
6. **The Judiciary should implement a comprehensive Backlog Reduction Strategy** combining special hearing sessions for aged cases, temporary judicial officer deployment, and strengthened use of case management systems (CCAS/ECCMIS) for real-time tracking. Standardized registry and file management practices, regular audits, targeted staff recruitment, and capacity-building should be integral components, supported by reliable infrastructure and ICT tools. A dedicated taskforce should periodically review backlog data to guide procedural reforms, optimize workflows, and strengthen accountability, ensuring timely, accurate, and sustainable case disposal.

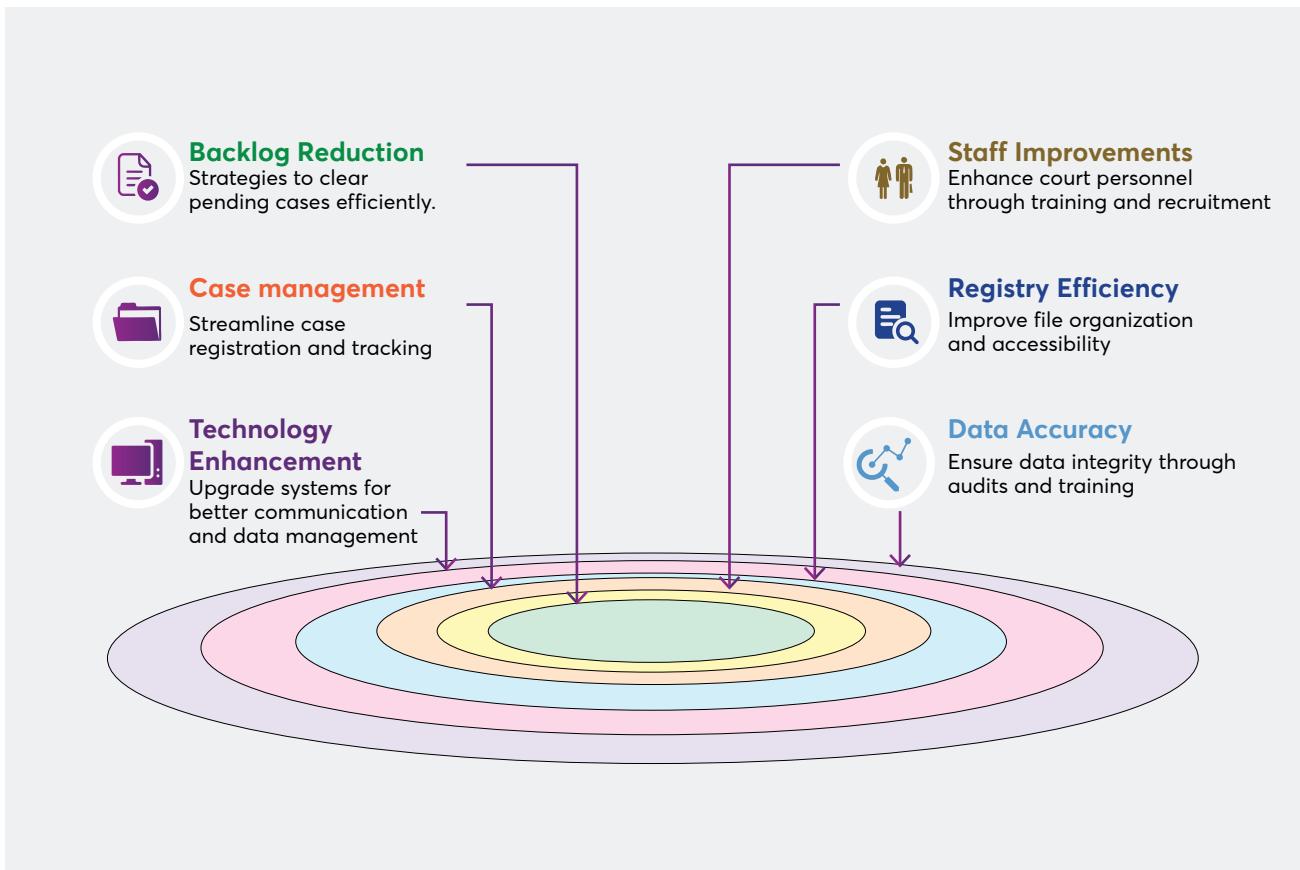


Figure 39: Summary of Observations and Recommendations from the Census

8.0

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT DURING THE JUDICIARY NATIONAL COURT CENSUS 2025

8.1. Challenges Faced by Enumeration Field Teams

The enumeration field teams operated across different courts across the country encountering systemic, operational, and logistical hurdles that affected every stage of the Judiciary National Court Census 2025. These challenges are as follows;

1. **Delayed planning and preparatory gaps:** Delayed planning emerged as a major issue, with some courts unprepared when enumeration teams arrived. Files were often unsorted or poorly archived, physical registries disorganized, and missing filing systems required time-consuming verification. Coordination between headquarters and circuit-level staff was limited, resulting in inconsistent readiness and delayed commencement of data collection.
2. **Training and skills gaps:** Field enumerators and court staff received uneven instruction on CCAS and Excel-based data entry tools. Many lacked practical exposure to case profiling, registry terminologies, and classification codes, resulting in inconsistencies in entries. Training did not adequately cover error management, file validation, or digital archiving procedures, affecting data accuracy.
3. **Power outages and reliance on manual systems:** Frequent power outages in several courts stalled CCAS updates. In the absence of solar backups or functional generators, enumerators reverted to manual systems, and unreliable internet forced the use of Excel sheets, which later required labor-intensive reconciliation.
4. **Incomplete or inaccurate case records:** Many physical files lacked key information, including offence type, claim amounts, and litigants' demographics. Missing or misfiled case files, duplicate or inconsistent numbers, and "pending" cases that had already been completed created data mismatches, particularly in busy registries.
5. **Staffing constraints:** Some courts lacked support staff entirely, and the absence of registry officers due to sickness or leave meant enumerators had to retrieve and sort files themselves. In courts with a single magistrate or part-time staff, files in transit with judicial officers were often inaccessible.
6. **Manual operations and resource limitations:** Many Magistrates' Grade I Courts had no CCAS system, requiring enumerators to record data manually in Excel, increasing the risk of transcription errors. Limited workspace and inadequate furniture forced enumerators to work on the floor or in cramped environments.



7. **Limited cooperation and technical barriers:** Some court staff were unaware of the census objectives, leading to reluctance in releasing files. Process servers were not fully integrated, reducing data validation support. CCAS experienced slow response times, frequent logouts, and user permission gaps, while some enumerators lacked login credentials. System timeouts occasionally corrupted entries, necessitating rework.
8. **Data consolidation difficulties:** The use of different tools (CCAS and Excel), inconsistent formats, and missing fields made statistical aggregation time-consuming. The lack of a centralized data repository slowed submission of verified datasets.
9. **Verification and quality control gaps:** Not all enumerators conducted double checks of physical files. Courts with incomplete CCAS updates required follow-up visits, prolonging the census timeline. Delayed responses from court heads further hindered final validation.

8.2. Lessons Learnt for Future Census Exercises

Several key lessons emerged from the Judiciary National Court Census 2025 that should guide future census exercises.

1. **Preparation and Coordination:** Early coordination between the Courts, registries and Departments is essential to ensure courts are fully prepared prior to enumeration. Conducting pre-enumeration readiness assessments, covering power, internet, staff, and registry organization, enhances efficiency. Standardized file preparation guidelines should be established to ensure uniform data collection and quicker verification.
2. **Training and Capacity Building:** Training must be practical, tailored, and include refresher sessions for the court staff and enumerators. Modules should cover error detection, file classification, ECCMIS and CCAS updates, and Excel data management. Training manuals and visual job aids can serve as on-site reference materials to improve accuracy during enumeration.
3. **System and Technology Improvements:** Stable internet connections and reliable power backups, such as solar or generator systems, must be available in all CCAS-using courts. Mobile CCAS modules should be implemented for remote data entry where connectivity is limited, and obsolete computers and network routers upgraded to prevent data loss and delays.
4. **Field Logistics and Supervision:** Adequate transport and accommodation allowances should be provided for enumerators deployed to distant courts. Real-time reporting dashboards should be established to track progress, monitor data uploads, and quickly address field challenges. Regional supervisors with technical authority can resolve ICT and registry issues at circuit level.
5. **Data Quality and Verification:** A two-tier verification system, involving both enumerators and registry staff, should be enforced. Automated data validation tools can check for missing fields and duplicates before submission. Each court should maintain a signed Census Completion Report to confirm accurate and complete data.



6. **Post-Census and Sustainability:** Structured post-census review meetings at regional and national levels should be conducted. Census findings should inform continuous registry improvement plans and CCAS updates. Institutionalizing mini-censuses or quarterly data audits can maintain data accuracy, while a centralized digital archive should be developed for storing and tracking scanned case files.
7. **Mandate Pre-Census Readiness Audits:** All registries should organize files, update CCAS, and confirm infrastructure readiness 4–6 weeks prior. Non-compliance should trigger targeted support interventions to ensure consistent preparedness.
8. **Deploy Infrastructure Kits with Every Team:** Enumerators should be equipped with laptops, solar chargers, mobile routers and backup drives where connectivity is unreliable. This ensures continuity of data collection even in low-resource settings.
9. **Enforce Standardized Data Protocols:** Mandatory field templates, real-time validation checks, and automated discrepancy alerts in CCAS and Excel tools will improve accuracy and reduce post-field reconciliation burdens.
10. **Plan Logistically Realistic Schedules:** Schedules should account for travel distances, caseload levels, infrastructure limitations, and buffer days. Regional support hubs can improve responsiveness and field support.



Annexure 1: Members of the Case Management Committee

S/N	Name of Member	Designation
1	Hon. Justice Dr. Flavian Zeija	Deputy Chief Justice (Chairperson)
2	Hon. Justice Richard Buteera	Deputy Chief Justice Emeritus (Former Chairperson)
3	Hon. Kiryowa Kiwanuka	Attorney General
4	Hon. Lady Justice Jane Okuo Kajuga	Ag. Principal Judge
5	Hon. Justice Mike Chibita	Justice of the Supreme Court
6	Hon. Justice Geoffrey Kiryabwire	Justice of the Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court
7	Hon. Justice Cheborion Barishaki	Justice of the Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court
8	Hon. Lady Justice Dr. Winfred Nabisinde	Judge of the High Court
9	Hon. Lady Justice Sarah Langa Siu	Judge of the High Court
10	Hon Lady Justice Rosemary Bareebe	Judge of the High Court
11	Hon Lady Justice Mary Kisakye Kaitesi	Judge of the High Court
12	Hon Justice Prof. Andrew Khaukha	Judge of the High Court
13	Hon. Lady Justice Frances Abodo	Director of Public Prosecutions
14	Pius Bigirimana, PhD (hc)	Permanent Secretary/Secretary to the Judiciary
15	HW Harriet Ssali Nalukwago	Registrar special duties
16	HW Ereemye James Jumire Mawanda	The Judiciary's Public Relations Officer
17	HW Owembabazi Allen Rukundo	Registrar Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court
18	HW Katushabe Prossy	Registrar High Court
19	HW Nakyanze Rachael	Chief Magistrate, Anti-corruption
20	HW Timothy Lumunye	Chief Magistrate
21	Mr. Kikabi David Sunday	PITO - Head ICT
22	Mr. Benard Oundo	Advocate (Senior Counsel)
23	Dr. Major Tom Magambo	Head, Criminal Investigations Directorate
24	CP Baker Asinjah	Commissioner of Prisons
25	Mr. Fred Ngabirano	Commissioner Youth & Children Affairs, MoGLSD
26	Mr. Swizin Kinga Mugyema	Commissioner Local Government, MoLG
27	Ms. Margaret Nabakooza	Secretary to the Uganda Law Council
28	Dr. Naluwaire Ronald	Dean of the School of Law, Makerere University
29	Mr. Mohammed Mbabaizi	Advocate
30	Ms. Kyamuhangire Robinah	Advocate/ULS Representative
31	Dr. Sylvia Namubiru	Executive Director, LASPNET

Annexure 2: Case Management Technical Subcommittee Members

S/N	Name of Member	Designation
1	Hon. Lady Justice Langa Sarah Siu	Former Chairperson
2	Hon. Justice Andrew Khaukha	Member
3	Hon. Lady Justice Bareebe Rosemary	Member
4	Hon. Lady Justice Mary Kisakye Kaitesi	Member
5	HW Pamela Lamunu Ocaya	Ag. Chief Registrar (Current Chairperson)
6	Senior Counsel Bernard Oundo	Member/Uganda Law Society
7	HW Ayebare Thadius Tumwebaze	Member/Judiciary
8	HW Rukundo Allen Owembabazi	Member/Judiciary
9	HW Angualia Moses Gabriel	Member/Judiciary
10	HW Katushabe Prossy	Member/Judiciary
11	HW Alum Agnes	Member/Judiciary
12	HW John Paul Edoku	Member/Judiciary
13	Dr. Sylvia Namubiru	Member/LASPNET
14	HW Nanteza Zulaika	Member/Judiciary
15	Associate Professor Ronald Naluwairo	Member/Mukerere University School of Law
16	HW Timothy Lumunye	Member/Judiciary
17	HW Jatiko Winnie Nankya	Member/Judiciary
18	HW Otwao Fidelis	Member/Judiciary
19	Ms. Vicky Nabisinke	Member/DPP
20	Mr. Kikabi David Sunday	Member/Judiciary
21	Mr. Ssinabulya Joseph	Member/Judiciary
22	Mr. Maxim Mutabingwa	Member/Uganda Law Society
23	Mr. Bbossa Isaac Sserunkuma	Member/Judiciary
24	Mr. Mugula Lawrence	Member/UBOS
25	Ms. Nalukenge Danielle	Member/Judiciary
26	Ms. Musumba Hellen	Member/Judiciary



Annexure 3: Members of the Taskforce of the Second Judiciary National Court Case Census

S/N	Name of Member	Designation
1	Hon. Lady Justice Mary Kisakye	Former Registrar Magistrates Affairs and Data Management/ Chairperson of the National Court Case Census 2025 Taskforce and Enumerator
2	HW Alum Agnes	Deputy Registrar Incharge Magistrates Affairs and Data Management/Chairperson of the National Court Case Census 2025 Taskforce and Enumerator
3	HW Akullo Elizabeth	Member
4	HW John Paul Edoku	Member
5	Mr. Kikabi David Sunday	Member
6	Mr. Ssinabulya Joseph	Member
7	Ms. Flavia Chandiru	Member
8	Mr. Kawuki Derrick	Member
9	Mr. Bbossa Isaac Sserunkuma	Member
10	Mr. Mumbere Ronald	Member
11	Mr. Oryema Brian	Member
12	Ms. Namuli Amina Meena	Member
13	Ms. Akongo Irene Comfort	Member /Secretary
14	Mr. Nsereko Eddy	Member
15	Ms. Karungi Mary Charlene	Member
16	Ms. Nansubuga Jacent	Member
17	Ms. Naava Beatrice	Member
18	Ms. Kakai Diana Rachael	Member
19	Mr. Muganga Charles	Co-Opted Member
20	Mr. Ahabwe Winston	Co-Opted Member
21	Ms. Nasali Lovisa	Co-Opted Member
22	Ms. Kansiime Desire	Member
23	Mr. Rwabwendero Albert Binta	Member
24	Ms. Muyama Mercy Hillary	Member
25	Mr. Atuherwe Emmanuel Darius	Member
26	Mr. Ndibwami Bruno	Member
27	Ms. Aturinda Bridget	Co-Opted Member

S/N	Name of Member	Designation
28	Ms. Ishimwe Blessing	Member
29	Ms. Nakivumbi Maureen	Member
30	Ms. Nassimbwa Prossy	Member
31	Ms. Nakiganda Allen	Member



Annexure 4: Reasons for and List of the Longest Pending Cases

Annexure 4A: Reasons why cases have taken long in the system

The table below highlights the major reasons why cases take long in the system.

SN	Reason	Explanation
1	Want of Prosecution	Many cases stall because plaintiffs fail to actively prosecute their claims or follow up after filing, resulting in prolonged inactivity and potential dismissals.
2	Delays	Delays caused by parties, advocates, and judicial officers, failing to respect scheduled hearings, leading to repeated adjournments and slower case progress.
3	Judicial Officer Transfers and Promotions	Frequent transfers or promotions of judicial officers often result in significant delays in case file processing. This disrupts the timely writing of judgments and compromises the continuity of ongoing hearings, ultimately hindering the efficiency of the judicial system.
4	Delays in processing appeal records	Appeal records often take a considerable amount of time to be forwarded to the appellate court for the purposes of hearing appeals. This delay hinders timely justice and increases backlog in the judicial system.
5	Misplacement and loss of case files	Some files go missing or lose position within registries, requiring time-consuming searches or reconstruction.
6	Interlocutory applications	The filing by parties of several interlocutory applications arising from a single civil suit complicates case management and prolongs resolution.
7	Pending locus visit	In land-related matters, delays occur due to failure to visit the locus on time to conduct locus visits.
8	Death of Parties Without Substitution	When plaintiffs or defendants pass away, cases remain dormant because legal representatives are not substituted promptly.

Annexure 4B: List of the longest pending cases Per Court

S/N	Court name	Court Level	Date of Registration at the Court	Case Type	Case in Age Days	Case in Age Years
1	Soroti	Chief Magistrate	4/12/1981	Land	15,830	43
2	High Court Kampala (Land Division)	High Court	9/16/1987	Land	13,718	38
3	High Court Family	High Court	5/2/1991	Family	12,480	34
4	Hoima	Chief Magistrate	9/9/1993	Civil	11,533	32
5	Jinja	High Court	4/23/1996	Land	10,576	29
6	Iganga	Chief Magistrate	4/1/2000	Civil	9,225	25
7	Mbale HCT	High Court	4/10/2000	Civil	8,951	25
8	Mubende	Chief Magistrate	10/13/2000	Criminal	8,942	24
9	Mbarara HCT	High Court	10/30/2000	Civil	8,925	24
10	Mityana	Chief Magistrate	1/1/2001	Civil	8,862	24
11	Kitgum	Chief Magistrate	12/11/2001	Criminal	8,547	23
12	Kasese	Chief Magistrate	2/28/2003	Civil	8,074	22
13	Kamuli	Chief Magistrate	6/25/2003	Land	7,957	22
14	Kabale	Chief Magistrate	8/21/2003	Civil	7,900	22
15	Arua HCT	High Court	11/14/2003	Civil	7,815	21
16	Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court	Court Of Appeal	1/9/2004	Civil	7,523	21
17	Kapchorwa	Chief Magistrate	3/9/2004	Land	7,521	21
18	Masindi	Chief Magistrate	7/9/2004	Land	7,517	21
19	High Court Commercial	High Court	7/2/2005	Commercial	7,364	20
20	Arua	Chief Magistrate	1/3/2005	Land	7,342	20



S/N	Court name	Court Level	Date of Registration at the Court	Case Type	Case in Age Days	Case in Age Years
21	Busia	Chief Magistrate	7/3/2005	Land	7,336	20
22	Moroto	Chief Magistrate	5/31/2005	Land	7,251	20
23	Mpigi CM	Chief Magistrate	2/6/2005	Land	7,249	20
24	Wakiso	Chief Magistrate	3/28/2006	Family	6,950	19
25	Namayingo	Magistrates' Grade I Court	9/28/2006	Land	6,766	19
26	Lira HCT	High Court	11/24/2006	Civil	6,709	18
27	Kaberamaido	Chief Magistrate	4/12/2006	Civil	6,699	18
28	Gulu HCT	High Court	6/6/2007	Civil	6,515	18
29	Kiboga	Chief Magistrate	7/18/2007	Land	6,473	18
30	Masaka HCT	High Court	7/19/2007	Civil	6,472	18
31	Kyenjojo	Chief Magistrate	6/10/2007	Land	6,393	18
32	Nakawa	Chief Magistrate	11/21/2007	Civil	6,347	17
33	Fort Portal HCT	High Court	2/26/2008	Civil	6,250	17
34	Nakasongola	Chief Magistrate	5/29/2008	Land	6,157	17
35	Njeru	Magistrates' Grade I Court	8/26/2008	Land	6,068	17
36	Kitgum HCT	High Court	8/28/2008	Land	6,066	17
37	High Court Kampala (Civil Division)	High Court	2/9/2008	Civil	6,061	17
38	Entebbe	Chief Magistrate	7/10/2008	Land	6,026	16
39	Fort Portal	Chief Magistrate	8/10/2008	Land	6,025	16
40	Lira	Chief Magistrate	12/11/2008	Land	5,990	16
41	Mengo	Chief Magistrate	1/14/2009	Civil	5,927	16

S/N	Court name	Court Level	Date of Registration at the Court	Case Type	Case in Age Days	Case in Age Years
42	Mukono HCT	High Court	11/3/2009	Criminal	5,871	16
43	Masindi HCT	High Court	2/6/2009	Civil	5,788	16
44	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	3/6/2009	Criminal	5,787	16
45	Bugiri	Chief Magistrate	6/23/2009	Land	5,767	16
46	Mbarara	Chief Magistrate	5/10/2009	Civil	5,663	16
47	Nebbi	Chief Magistrate	12/28/2009	Land	5,579	15
48	Mbale	Chief Magistrate	3/16/2010	Land	5,501	15
49	Mukono	Chief Magistrate	5/5/2010	Civil	5,451	15
50	Mubende HCT	High Court	6/21/2010	Land	5,404	15
51	Busenyi	Chief Magistrate	6/24/2010	Civil	5,401	15
52	Kyegegwa	Magistrates' Grade I Court	2/10/2010	Land	5,301	15
53	Luwero	Chief Magistrate	3/1/2011	Civil	5,208	14
54	Yumbe	Chief Magistrate	11/4/2011	Land	5,110	14
55	Makindye	Chief Magistrate	8/28/2011	Civil	4,971	14
56	Omoro	Magistrates' Grade I Court	8/30/2011	Land	4,969	14
57	Kisoro	Chief Magistrate	8/9/2011	Civil	4,960	14
58	Tororo	Chief Magistrate	6/10/2011	Land	4,932	14
59	Kagango	Magistrates' Grade I Court	1/27/2012	Land	4,819	13
60	Sheema	Chief Magistrate	1/27/2012	Land	4,819	13
61	PATONGO	Magistrates' Grade I Court	9/2/2012	Land	4,806	13
62	Bundibugyo	Chief Magistrate	5/17/2012	Land	4,708	13



S/N	Court name	Court Level	Date of Registration at the Court	Case Type	Case in Age Days	Case in Age Years
63	Soroti HCT	High Court	5/23/2012	Civil	4,702	13
64	Amuru	Chief Magistrate	11/6/2012	Criminal	4,683	13
65	Amuria	Magistrates' Grade I Court	8/28/2012	Land	4,605	13
66	Iganga HCT	High Court	1/11/2012	Criminal	4,540	12
67	Buganda Road CM	Chief Magistrate	7/9/2013	Criminal	4,205	12
68	Butalejja	Magistrates' Grade I Court	2/12/2012	Civil	4,509	12
69	Moyo	Chief Magistrate	8/1/2013	Civil	4,472	12
70	Kasangati	Chief Magistrate	11/2/2013	Land	4,438	12
71	Kayunga	Chief Magistrate	5/3/2013	Land	4,416	12
72	Masaka	Chief Magistrate	4/17/2013	Land	4,373	12
73	Katakwi	Chief Magistrate	4/19/2013	Land	4,371	12
74	Gulu	Chief Magistrate	4/28/2013	Land	4,362	12
75	Kiryandongo	Chief Magistrate	8/27/2013	Civil	4,241	12
76	Anyeke / Oyam	Chief Magistrate	8/29/2013	Civil	4,239	12
77	Kibiiito	Magistrates' Grade I Court	12/23/2013	Land	4,123	11
78	Bushenyi HCT	High Court	1/25/2014	Civil	4,090	11
79	Bubulo	Chief Magistrate	1/29/2014	Civil	4,086	11
80	Parombo	Magistrates' Grade I Court	2/21/2014	Land	4,063	11
81	Sironko	Chief Magistrate	2/24/2014	Civil	4,060	11
82	Kagadi	Magistrates' Grade I Court	7/4/2014	Land	4,018	11
83	Ntungamo	Chief Magistrate	8/15/2014	Land	3,888	11

S/N	Court name	Court Level	Date of Registration at the Court	Case Type	Case in Age Days	Case in Age Years
84	ALEBTONG	Chief Magistrate	8/9/2014	Land	3,864	11
85	Apala	Magistrates' Grade I Court	8/9/2014	Land	3,864	11
86	Kiyunga	Magistrates' Grade I Court	11/18/2014	Civil	3,793	10
87	Aduku	Magistrates' Grade I Court	1/13/2015	Criminal	3,737	10
88	Nyarushanje	Magistrates' Grade I Court	9/3/2015	Land	3,682	10
89	Lamwo / Padibe	Magistrates' Grade I Court	4/20/2015	Land	3,640	10
90	High Court ICD	High Court	6/5/2015	International Crime	3,624	10
91	Rukungiri	Chief Magistrate	5/18/2015	Civil	3,612	10
92	Kabale HCT	High Court	7/20/2015	Civil	3,549	10
93	Nabweru	Chief Magistrate	6/1/2016	Land	3,379	9
94	Lugazi	Chief Magistrate	3/23/2016	Land	3,302	9
95	Amolatar	Magistrates' Grade I Court	3/30/2016	Land	3,295	9
96	Kira	Chief Magistrate	5/19/2016	Criminal	3,245	9
97	Adjumani	Chief Magistrate	6/21/2016	Land	3,212	9
98	Serere	Magistrates' Grade I Court	6/22/2016	Land	3,211	9
99	Kotido	Chief Magistrate	10/8/2016	Land	3,162	9
100	Moroto HCT	High Court	8/9/2016	Land	3,133	9
101	Otuke	Magistrates' Grade I Court	9/28/2016	Criminal	3,113	9
102	Nakifuma	Magistrates' Grade I Court	10/19/2016	Civil	3,092	8
103	Mpigi HCT	High Court	10/28/2016	Land	3,083	8
104	Bukedea	Magistrates' Grade I Court	11/24/2016	Criminal	3,056	8



S/N	Court name	Court Level	Date of Registration at the Court	Case Type	Case in Age Days	Case in Age Years
105	Nsangi	Chief Magistrate	11/1/2017	Criminal	3,008	8
106	Kiruhura	Chief Magistrate	1/16/2017	Criminal	3,003	8
107	Kajiansi	Chief Magistrate	1/17/2017	Land	3,002	8
108	Lyantonde	Magistrates' Grade I Court	6/2/2017	Civil	2,982	8
109	Busembatia	Magistrates' Grade I Court	11/2/2017	Land	2,977	8
110	Jinja CM	Chief Magistrate	2/20/2017	Land	2,968	8
111	Warr	Magistrates' Grade I Court	4/20/2017	Criminal	2,909	8
112	Abim	Magistrates' Grade I Court	9/5/2017	Land	2,890	8
113	Kanara	Magistrates' Grade II Court	5/13/2017	Land	2,886	8
114	Mayuge	Chief Magistrate	5/26/2017	Land	2,873	8
115	Rakai	Chief Magistrate	9/14/2017	Criminal	2,762	8
116	Bukwo	Magistrates' Grade I Court	5/10/2017	Criminal	2,741	8
117	Bulambuli	Magistrates' Grade I Court	10/18/2017	Land	2,728	7
118	Kalisizo	Magistrates' Grade I Court	8/1/2018	Land	2,646	7
119	Amudat	Magistrates' Grade I Court	6/3/2018	Criminal	2,589	7
120	Kakiri	Magistrates' Grade I Court	3/20/2018	Land	2,575	7
121	Nakapiripirit	Chief Magistrate	3/23/2018	Criminal	2,572	7
122	Buliisa	Chief Magistrate	5/15/2018	Land	2,519	7
123	Kyarusozzi	Magistrates' Grade I Court	5/22/2018	Land	2,512	7
124	Wobulenzi	Magistrates' Grade I Court	5/24/2018	Civil	2,510	7
125	Sanga	Magistrates' Grade I Court	5/29/2018	Civil	2,505	7

S/N	Court name	Court Level	Date of Registration at the Court	Case Type	Case in Age Days	Case in Age Years
126	Kyankwanzi	Magistrates' Grade I Court	5/31/2018	Civil	2,503	7
127	Matugga	Magistrates' Grade I Court	5/6/2018	Criminal	2,498	7
128	Kamwenge	Chief Magistrate	6/26/2018	Land	2,477	7
129	Mitooma	Chief Magistrate	6/27/2018	Civil	2,476	7
130	Budaka	Chief Magistrate	8/29/2018	Criminal	2,413	7
131	Buyende	Magistrates' Grade I Court	9/24/2018	Criminal	2,387	7
132	High Court Anti Corruption	High Court	9/24/2018	Anti-Corruption	2,387	7
133	Rwashamaire	Magistrates' Grade I Court	9/27/2018	Land	2,384	7
134	Atiak	Chief Magistrate	10/16/2018	Civil	2,365	6
135	Rubirizi	Magistrates' Grade I Court	11/21/2018	Criminal	2,329	6
136	Kigumba	Magistrates' Grade I Court	11/22/2018	Land	2,328	6
137	Bududa	Magistrates' Grade I Court	12/17/2018	Land	2,303	6
138	Nyimbwa / Bombo	Magistrates' Grade I Court	1/15/2019	Land	2,274	6
139	Sembabule	Chief Magistrate	11/3/2019	Land	2,219	6
140	Dokolo	Chief Magistrate	3/21/2019	Land	2,209	6
141	Rwebisengo	Magistrates' Grade I Court	3/22/2019	Land	2,208	6
142	Kakumiro	Magistrates' Grade I Court	3/28/2019	Criminal	2,202	6
143	Buikwe	Chief Magistrate	3/4/2019	Land	2,196	6
144	Atanga	Magistrates' Grade I Court	12/4/2019	Criminal	2,187	6
145	Pakwach	Magistrates' Grade I Court	4/5/2019	Land	2,165	6
146	Nateete Rubaga	Magistrates' Grade I Court	4/7/2019	Criminal	2,104	6



S/N	Court name	Court Level	Date of Registration at the Court	Case Type	Case in Age Days	Case in Age Years
147	Malaba	Magistrates' Grade I Court	7/15/2019	Land	2,093	6
148	Bugembe	Magistrates' Grade I Court	8/23/2019	Land	2,054	6
149	Butambala	Chief Magistrate	8/28/2019	Criminal	2,049	6
150	Nwoya / Anaka	Chief Magistrate	9/18/2019	Civil	2,028	6
151	Hoima HCT	High Court	12/16/2019	Civil	1,939	5
152	Apac	Magistrates' Grade I Court	12/19/2019	Land	1,936	5
153	Maracha / Nyadri	Magistrates' Grade I Court	9/1/2020	Criminal	1,915	5
154	Zeu	Magistrates' Grade I Court	1/28/2020	Criminal	1,896	5
155	Kyangwali	Magistrates' Grade I Court	9/2/2020	Land	1,884	5
156	Makuutu / Busesa	Magistrates' Grade I Court	2/17/2020	Criminal	1,876	5
157	Kaiti / Namutumba	Magistrates' Grade I Court	3/16/2020	Criminal	1,848	5
158	Kalangala	Chief Magistrate	11/8/2020	Land	1,700	5
159	Lukaya	Magistrates' Grade I Court	8/26/2020	Civil	1,685	5
160	Aboke (Kole)	Magistrates' Grade I Court	9/23/2020	Land	1,657	5
161	Luzira	Magistrates' Grade I Court	9/28/2020	Criminal	1,652	5
162	Butiti	Magistrates' Grade I Court	4/11/2020	Criminal	1,615	4
163	Bwera	Magistrates' Grade I Court	11/11/2020	Land	1,608	4
164	Kumi	Chief Magistrate	11/25/2020	Land	1,594	4
165	Rubanda	Magistrates' Grade I Court	2/12/2020	Criminal	1,587	4
166	Bufunjo	Magistrates' Grade I Court	6/1/2021	Criminal	1,552	4
167	Mbarara Municipal Council	Magistrates' Grade I Court	9/1/2021	Civil	1,549	4

S/N	Court name	Court Level	Date of Registration at the Court	Case Type	Case in Age Days	Case in Age Years
168	Kanungu	Chief Magistrate	1/27/2021	Civil	1,531	4
169	Kibuku	Magistrates' Grade I Court	1/28/2021	Land	1,530	4
170	Kangulumira	Magistrates' Grade I Court	9/3/2021	Civil	1,490	4
171	Ntenjeru / Nkisunga	Magistrates' Grade I Court	3/24/2021	Land	1,475	4
172	Kicheche	Magistrates' Grade I Court	3/26/2021	Land	1,473	4
173	Kibaale	Chief Magistrate	4/28/2021	Criminal	1,440	4
174	Nkoma	Magistrates' Grade I Court	2/6/2021	Criminal	1,405	4
175	Namungalwe	Magistrates' Grade I Court	6/18/2021	Land	1,389	4
176	Koboko	Chief Magistrate	9/8/2021	Land	1,337	4
177	Nansana	Magistrates' Grade I Court	9/9/2021	Civil	1,306	4
178	Ruhama	Magistrates' Grade I Court	11/9/2021	Criminal	1,304	4
179	Mbirizi	Magistrates' Grade I Court	6/10/2021	Civil	1,279	4
180	Kityerera	Magistrates' Grade I Court	1/11/2021	Land	1,253	3
181	Kagoma	Magistrates' Grade I Court	11/11/2021	Civil	1,243	3
182	Bwizibweira	Magistrates' Grade I Court	11/18/2021	Criminal	1,236	3
183	Lake Katwe	Magistrates' Grade I Court	12/17/2021	Criminal	1,207	3
184	Obongi	Magistrates' Grade I Court	11/1/2022	Criminal	1,182	3
185	Kalongo	Magistrates' Grade I Court	1/17/2022	Land	1,176	3
186	Kahunge	Magistrates' Grade I Court	1/18/2022	Criminal	1,175	3
187	Kazo	Magistrates' Grade I Court	1/20/2022	Civil	1,173	3
188	Kakindu	Magistrates' Grade I Court	1/20/2022	Land	1,173	3



S/N	Court name	Court Level	Date of Registration at the Court	Case Type	Case in Age Days	Case in Age Years
189	Kakuuto	Magistrates' Grade I Court	3/24/2022	Land	1,110	3
190	Rukungiri HCT	High Court	3/30/2022	Criminal	1,104	3
191	Buwarma	Magistrates' Grade I Court	12/4/2022	Civil	1,091	3
192	Kisoko	Magistrates' Grade I Court	4/19/2022	Civil	1,084	3
193	Ibanda	Chief Magistrate	4/20/2022	Criminal	1,083	3
194	Kakira	Magistrates' Grade I Court	5/5/2022	Land	1,068	3
195	Kyanamukaka	Magistrates' Grade I Court	12/5/2022	Land	1,061	3
196	Rubaare	Magistrates' Grade I Court	7/6/2022	Criminal	1,035	3
197	Pader	Chief Magistrate	6/16/2022	Criminal	1,026	3
198	Tororo HCT	High Court	6/19/2022	Civil	1,023	3
199	Bukomero	Magistrates' Grade I Court	6/30/2022	Civil	1,012	3
200	Bujuuko	Magistrates' Grade I Court	3/7/2022	Civil	1,009	3
201	Buseruka	Magistrates' Grade I Court	12/7/2022	Land	1,000	3
202	Mbale Municipal Council	Magistrates' Grade I Court	7/19/2022	Civil	993	3
203	Kasaali / Kyotera	Magistrates' Grade I Court	7/27/2022	Criminal	985	3
204	Lwamaggwa	Magistrates' Grade I Court	7/28/2022	Family	984	3
205	Kyanika	Magistrates' Grade I Court	8/23/2022	Criminal	958	3
206	Kyazanga	Magistrates' Grade I Court	8/23/2022	Criminal	958	3
207	Baale	Magistrates' Grade I Court	8/23/2022	Criminal	958	3
208	Karugutu	Magistrates' Grade I Court	8/9/2022	Civil	942	3
209	High Court Luwero	High Court	9/13/2022	Land	937	3

S/N	Court name	Court Level	Date of Registration at the Court	Case Type	Case in Age Days	Case in Age Years
210	Tororo Municipal Council	Magistrates' Grade I Court	12/10/2022	Civil	908	2
211	Kassanda	Magistrates' Grade I Court	10/18/2022	Criminal	902	2
212	Ngora	Magistrates' Grade I Court	10/18/2022	Criminal	902	2
213	Buhweju	Chief Magistrate	10/18/2022	Criminal	902	2
214	City Hall	Magistrates' Grade I Court	3/11/2022	Criminal	886	2
215	Arua City	Magistrates' Grade I Court	4/11/2022	Small Claim	885	2
216	Kanoni Gomba	Chief Magistrate	3/12/2022	Criminal	856	2
217	Goma	Magistrates' Grade I Court	12/15/2022	Criminal	844	2
218	Kiboga HCT	High Court	10/1/2023	Criminal	818	2
219	Kaabong	Magistrates' Grade I Court	11/1/2023	Civil	817	2
220	Bukomansimbi / Butenga	Magistrates' Grade I Court	12/1/2023	Civil	816	2
221	Toroma	Magistrates' Grade I Court	1/13/2023	Land	815	2
222	Rubindi	Magistrates' Grade I Court	5/3/2023	Criminal	764	2
223	Napak	Magistrates' Grade I Court	3/21/2023	Family	748	2
224	Nakaseke	Magistrates' Grade I Court	3/29/2023	Criminal	740	2
225	Ngoma	Magistrates' Grade I Court	3/29/2023	Criminal	740	2
226	Hima Town Council	Magistrates' Grade I Court	3/31/2023	Criminal	738	2
227	Masaka Municipal Council	Magistrates' Grade I Court	10/4/2023	Civil	728	2
228	Nyenga	Magistrates' Grade II Court	1/5/2023	Criminal	707	2
229	Busunju	Magistrates' Grade I Court	5/30/2023	Criminal	678	2
230	Ishongoro	Magistrates' Grade I Court	1/6/2023	Criminal	676	2



S/N	Court name	Court Level	Date of Registration at the Court	Case Type	Case in Age Days	Case in Age Years
231	Nakaloke	Magistrates' Grade I Court	12/6/2023	Criminal	665	2
232	Ndaija	Magistrates' Grade I Court	3/7/2023	Criminal	644	2
233	Kisinga	Magistrates' Grade I Court	7/24/2023	Criminal	623	2
234	Kigandalo	Magistrates' Grade I Court	7/31/2023	Land	616	2
235	Paidha	Magistrates' Grade I Court	8/16/2023	Criminal	600	2
236	Kalungu	Magistrates' Grade I Court	8/28/2023	Land	588	2
237	Kasambya	Magistrates' Grade I Court	8/31/2023	Family	585	2
238	Semuto	Magistrates' Grade I Court	9/21/2023	Criminal	564	2
239	Lwemiyaga	Magistrates' Grade I Court	10/10/2023	Land	545	1
240	Baitambogwe	Magistrates' Grade I Court	11/10/2023	Land	544	1
241	Pakele	Magistrates' Grade I Court	10/19/2023	Criminal	536	1
242	Bunagama	Magistrates' Grade I Court	10/20/2023	Criminal	535	1
243	Buvuma Islands	Magistrates' Grade I Court	10/26/2023	Land	529	1
244	Rwiiimi	Magistrates' Grade I Court	10/11/2023	Criminal	514	1
245	Hakibale	Magistrates' Grade I Court	11/16/2023	Land	508	1
246	Kihihi	Magistrates' Grade I Court	11/29/2023	Civil	495	1
247	Ngogwe	Magistrates' Grade I Court	12/19/2023	Criminal	475	1
248	Mulanda	Magistrates' Grade I Court	12/20/2023	Criminal	474	1
249	Kiganda	Magistrates' Grade I Court	10/1/2024	Criminal	453	1
250	Nagongera	Magistrates' Grade I Court	1/2/2024	Criminal	431	1
251	Mateete	Magistrates' Grade I Court	2/28/2024	Civil	404	1

S/N	Court name	Court Level	Date of Registration at the Court	Case Type	Case in Age Days	Case in Age Years
252	Ntwetwe	Magistrates' Grade I Court	3/26/2024	Land	377	1
253	Kasese HCT	High Court	12/4/2024	Civil	360	1
254	Katerera	Magistrates' Grade I Court	8/7/2024	Civil	273	1
255	Kakyeerwa	Magistrates' Grade I Court	12/7/2024	Criminal	269	1
256	Ntusi	Magistrates' Grade I Court	11/9/2024	Criminal	208	1
257	Myanzi	Magistrates' Grade I Court	9/30/2024	Criminal	189	1
258	Namasale	Magistrates' Grade I Court	11/12/2024	Criminal	117	0
259	Kawempe	Chief Magistrate	2/1/2025	Criminal	95	0
260	Mukujju	Magistrates' Grade I Court	10/1/2025	Criminal	87	0



Annexure 5: Pending Case for the High Court Circuits by Case Type

Court Name	Case Type	Pending	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
Arua	Civil	609	288	47.29	1067
	Criminal	509	53	10.41	337
	Executions	2	-	-	158
	Family	91	7	7.69	211
	Land	620	308	49.68	919
	Sub Total	1,831	656	35.83	770
Bushenyi	Civil	318	8	2.52	311
	Criminal	510	7	1.37	308
	Executions	9	-	-	246
	Family	70	2	2.86	258
	Land	193	5	2.59	299
	Sub Total	1,100	22	2.00	304
Fort Portal	Civil	299	114	38.13	874
	Criminal	485	120	24.74	545
	Executions	50	2	4.00	166
	Family	84	11	13.10	348
	Land	392	141	35.97	778
	Sub Total	1,310	388	29.62	663
Gulu	Civil	440	281	63.86	1480
	Commercial	69	52	75.36	1000
	Criminal	474	170	35.86	654
	Executions	54	3	5.56	294
	Family	134	56	41.79	717
	Land	740	326	44.05	852
Hoima	Sub Total	1,911	888	46.47	928
	Civil	378	128	33.86	424
	Criminal	557	188	33.75	539
	Family	64	18	28.13	397
	Land	712	242	33.99	463
	Sub Total	1,711	576	33.66	477

Court Name	Case Type	Pending	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
Iganga	Civil	483	85	17.60	464
	Criminal	1,131	262	23.17	501
	Family	93	34	36.56	499
	Land	436	102	23.39	483
	Sub Total	2,143	483	22.54	489
Jinja	Civil	903	404	44.74	971
	Criminal	465	185	39.78	944
	Family	74	16	21.62	592
	Land	200	82	41.00	1006
	Sub Total	1,642	687	41.84	950
Kabale	Civil	183	88	48.09	838
	Criminal	350	138	39.43	679
	Family	68	5	7.35	294
	Land	315	86	27.30	557
	Sub Total	916	317	34.61	640
Kasese	Civil	127	-	-	174
	Criminal	137	-	-	176
	Executions	6	-	-	164
	Family	20	-	-	115
	Land	91	-	-	190
	Sub Total	381	-	-	175
Kiboga	Civil	48	-	-	245
	Criminal	351	29	8.26	261
	Family	17	-	-	156
	Land	306	-	-	217
	Sub Total	722	29	4.02	239
Kitgum	Civil	128	43	33.59	885
	Commercial	7	1	14.29	504
	Criminal	515	12	2.33	300
	Executions	3	-	-	201



Court Name	Case Type	Pending	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
Kampala	Family	34	2	5.88	402
	Land	310	40	12.90	524
	Sub Total	997	98	9.83	449
Lira	Civil	766	450	58.75	1371
	Criminal	887	419	47.24	908
	Executions	20	13	65.00	725
	Family	96	46	47.92	946
	Land	517	314	60.74	1236
	Sub Total	2,286	1,242	54.33	1137
Luwero	Civil	174	36	20.69	436
	Commercial	25	-	-	103
	Criminal	171	63	36.84	528
	Family	157	16	10.19	498
	Land	774	208	26.87	488
	Sub Total	1,301	323	24.83	480
Masaka	Civil	971	297	30.59	661
	Commercial	1	1	100.00	859
	Criminal	1,275	588	46.12	789
	Executions	5	1	20.00	349
	Family	401	131	32.67	548
	Land	1,104	488	44.20	758
Masindi	Sub Total	3,757	1,506	40.09	720
	Civil	476	236	49.58	1069
	Criminal	205	51	24.88	558
	Family	2	-	-	484
	Land	495	216	43.64	1003
	Sub Total	1,178	503	42.70	951
Mbale	Civil	1,457	764	52.44	1097
	Commercial	55	46	83.64	1766
	Criminal	1,006	308	30.62	660
	Executions	1	-	-	424

Court Name	Case Type	Pending	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
	Family	114	39	34.21	726
	Land	518	205	39.58	875
	Sub Total	3,151	1,362	43.22	919
Mbarara	Civil	1,215	559	46.01	1064
	Criminal	1,480	939	63.45	1391
	Executions	95	5	5.26	246
	Family	218	47	21.56	444
	Land	595	247	41.51	839
	Sub Total	3,603	1,797	49.88	1102
Moroto	Civil	36	6	16.67	378
	Criminal	159	25	15.72	374
	Family	7	3	42.86	575
	Land	54	16	29.63	570
	Sub Total	256	50	19.53	422
Mpigi	Civil	157	51	32.48	624
	Criminal	694	396	57.06	841
	Executions	35	35	100.00	1308
	Family	460	182	39.57	653
	Land	1,013	349	34.45	731
	Sub Total	2,359	1,013	42.94	749
Mubende	Civil	276	168	60.87	1461
	Criminal	770	209	27.14	620
	Family	98	4	4.08	284
	Land	875	386	44.11	1032
	Sub Total	2,019	767	37.99	897
Mukono	Civil	1,174	411	35.01	708
	Criminal	1,002	452	45.11	798
	Family	393	84	21.37	426
	Land	2,355	976	41.44	778
	Sub Total	4,924	1,923	39.05	737



Court Name	Case Type	Pending	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
Rukungiri	Civil	239	43	17.99	354
	Criminal	270	3	1.11	311
	Executions	2	-	-	51
	Family	44	1	2.27	240
	Land	85	21	24.71	436
	Sub Total	640	68	10.63	338
Soroti	Civil	377	136	36.07	794
	Criminal	645	224	34.73	652
	Executions	33	3	9.09	358
	Family	37	2	5.41	272
	Land	400	121	30.25	588
	Sub Total	1,492	486	32.57	655
Tororo	Civil	130	27	20.77	351
	Commercial	54	5	9.26	299
	Criminal	301	79	26.25	392
	Family	46	1	2.17	272
	Land	243	42	17.28	346
	Sub Total	774	154	19.90	357
Total High Court Circuits		42,404	15,338	36.17	750

Annexure 6: Pending Case for Chief Magistrate by Case Type

Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
Alebtong	Civil	10	2	20.00	498
	Criminal	51	0	0.00	104
	Family	50	0	0.00	138
	Land	40	12	30.00	796
	Sub Total	151	14	9.27	325
Adjumani	Civil	59	4	6.78	254
	Criminal	191	19	9.95	274
	Executions	5	0	0.00	215
	Family	9	2	22.22	249
	Land	72	14	19.44	437
	Small Claim	3	0	0.00	125
Amuru	Sub Total	339	39	11.50	302
	Civil	13	2	15.38	251
	Criminal	109	26	23.85	733
	Family	7	0	0.00	99
	Land	72	13	18.06	1123
	Small Claim	1	0	0.00	51
Anyeke/Oyam	Sub Total	202	41	20.30	816
	Civil	43	4	9.30	483
	Criminal	123	10	8.13	278
	Family	90	0	0.00	139
	Land	44	29	65.91	1089
	Small Claim	9	0	0.00	132
Apac	Sub Total	309	43	13.92	377
	Civil	83	3	3.61	155
	Criminal	94	8	8.51	280
	Family	1	0	0.00	306
	Land	20	9	45.00	791
	Small Claim	19	0	0.00	72
	Sub Total	217	20	9.22	261



Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
Arua	Civil	131	20	15.27	496
	Criminal	392	75	19.13	447
	Family	11	0	0.00	320
	Land	156	98	62.82	1679
	Small Claim	3	0	0.00	189
	Sub Total	693	193	27.85	730
Bubulo	Civil	275	70	25.45	618
	Criminal	811	92	11.34	341
	Sub Total	1086	162	14.92	411
Budaka	Civil	19	2	10.53	366
	Criminal	142	12	8.45	303
	Family	16	0	0.00	211
	Land	43	15	34.88	583
	Small Claim	3	0	0.00	15
	Sub Total	223	29	13.00	352
Bugiri	Civil	49	6	12.24	388
	Criminal	292	33	11.30	362
	Family	29	3	10.34	335
	Land	98	38	38.78	832
	Small Claim	10	2	20.00	483
	Sub Total	478	82	17.15	462
Buhweju	Civil	108	1	0.93	239
	Criminal	58	1	1.72	140
	Family	2	0	0.00	32
	Land	11	0	0.00	261
	Small Claim	2	0	0.00	109
	Sub Total	181	2	1.10	205
Buikwe	Civil	21	6	28.57	443
	Criminal	185	21	11.35	419
	Land	52	9	17.31	355
	Small Claim	1	0	0.00	88

Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
	Sub Total	259	36	13.90	406
Buliisa	Civil	2	1	50.00	1298
	Criminal	51	4	7.84	255
	Family	2	0	0.00	548
	Land	20	2	10.00	633
	Sub Total	75	7	9.33	391
Bundibugyo	Civil	211	9	4.27	279
	Criminal	100	0	0.00	193
	Family	13	0	0.00	230
	Land	43	6	13.95	540
	Sub Total	367	15	4.09	285
Bushenyi	Civil	501	16	3.19	162
	Criminal	276	13	4.71	212
	Family	24	3	12.50	410
	Land	77	36	46.75	1058
	Small Claim	13	0	0.00	71
	Sub Total	891	68	7.63	260
Busia	Civil	179	28	15.64	452
	Criminal	603	25	4.15	250
	Family	14	0	0.00	143
	Land	155	89	57.42	1513
	Small Claim	9	0	0.00	60
	Sub Total	960	142	14.79	488
Butambala	Civil	36	4	11.11	402
	Criminal	157	2	1.27	170
	Family	5	0	0.00	223
	Land	69	3	4.35	281
	Small Claim	11	0	0.00	250
	Sub Total	278	9	3.24	232
Dokolo	Civil	13	2	15.38	424
	Criminal	71	1	1.41	173



Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
Kampala	Family	34	2	5.88	153
	Land	17	7	41.18	755
	Small Claim	4	0	0.00	58
	Sub Total	139	12	8.63	259
Entebbe	Civil	221	42	19.00	542
	Commercial	41	41	100.00	1564
	Criminal	326	45	13.80	328
	Family	6	0	0.00	79
	Land	109	54	49.54	1290
	Small Claim	6	0	0.00	32
	Sub Total	709	182	25.67	610
Fort Portal	Civil	248	33	13.31	420
	Criminal	452	51	11.28	336
	Executions	3	0	0.00	660
	Family	24	3	12.50	370
	Land	214	103	48.13	1340
	Small Claim	16	0	0.00	181
	Sub Total	957	190	19.85	581
Gulu	Civil	113	10	8.85	317
	Commercial	4	4	100.00	2464
	Criminal	453	13	2.87	196
	Family	74	0	0.00	150
	Land	107	36	33.64	751
	Small Claim	14	0	0.00	181
	Sub Total	765	63	8.24	299
Hoima	Civil	757	517	68.30	1565
	Criminal	1943	888	45.70	893
	Family	170	156	91.76	1884
	Land	425	340	80.00	2009
	Small Claim	53	13	24.53	463
	Sub Total	3348	1914	57.17	1230

Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
Ibanda	Civil	69	4	5.80	212
	Criminal	204	2	0.98	157
	Family	4	0	0.00	132
	Land	1	0	0.00	355
	Sub Total	278	6	2.16	171
Iganga	Civil	618	334	54.05	930
	Commercial	3	3	100.00	1934
	Criminal	583	115	19.73	499
	Family	34	18	52.94	755
	Land	427	306	71.66	1181
	Small Claim	22	0	0.00	39
Isingiro	Sub Total	1687	776	46.00	831
	Civil	337	31	9.20	284
	Criminal	709	46	6.49	308
	Executions	39	1	2.56	197
	Family	11	0	0.00	427
	Land	25	5	20.00	466
Jinja CM	Small Claim	23	0	0.00	144
	Sub Total	1144	83	7.26	298
	Civil	231	21	9.09	325
	Criminal	380	14	3.68	208
	Family	38	0	0.00	141
	Land	84	26	30.95	703
Kabale	Small Claim	9	0	0.00	80
	Sub Total	742	61	8.22	295
	Civil	407	146	35.87	808
	Criminal	758	196	25.86	641
	Land	329	216	65.65	1621
	Small Claim	4	0	0.00	312
Sub Total	1498	558	37.25		901



Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
Kaberamaido	Civil	72	33	45.83	1086
	Criminal	185	8	4.32	244
	Family	1	1	100.00	1531
	Land	13	4	30.77	1031
	Small Claim	3	0	0.00	137
	Sub Total	274	46	16.79	506
Kajjansi	Civil	130	4	3.08	191
	Criminal	286	9	3.15	186
	Family	34	0	0.00	131
	Land	84	19	22.62	582
	Small Claim	22	0	0.00	94
	Sub Total	556	32	5.76	240
Kalangala	Civil	22	1	4.55	210
	Criminal	156	2	1.28	171
	Family	1	0	0.00	33
	Land	21	3	14.29	287
	Small Claim	1	0	0.00	111
	Sub Total	201	6	2.99	186
Kamuli	Civil	239	9	3.77	248
	Criminal	377	26	6.90	231
	Family	17	0	0.00	203
	Land	140	57	40.71	1202
	Sub Total	773	92	11.90	412
	Kamwenge	192	25	13.02	320
Kanoni Gomba	Civil	42	11	26.19	483
	Criminal	110	4	3.64	183
	Family	12	1	8.33	329
Kanoni Gomba	Land	28	9	32.14	610
	Sub Total	192	25	13.02	320
	Kanoni Gomba	114	0	0.48	139
Kanoni Gomba	Civil	12	0	0.00	95
	Criminal	207	1	0.48	139
	Family	2	0	0.00	95

Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
	Land	27	1	3.70	275
	Small Claim	5	0	0.00	29
	Sub Total	253	2	0.79	150
Kanungu	Civil	20	4	20.00	494
	Criminal	340	3	0.88	143
	Family	1	0	0.00	240
	Land	2	0	0.00	264
	Sub Total	363	7	1.93	164
Kapchorwa	Civil	161	19	11.80	420
	Criminal	529	93	17.58	383
	Family	1	1	100.00	2368
	Land	124	34	27.42	663
	Small Claim	15	0	0.00	220
	Sub Total	830	147	17.71	431
Kasangati	Civil	145	10	6.90	256
	Criminal	349	47	13.47	309
	Executions	1	0	0.00	236
	Family	48	0	0.00	108
	Land	128	31	24.22	609
	Small Claim	30	0	0.00	39
	Sub Total	701	88	12.55	327
Kasese	Civil	376	35	9.31	344
	Criminal	544	63	11.58	345
	Executions	19	0	0.00	303
	Family	41	0	0.00	245
	Land	107	50	46.73	793
	Small Claim	132	18	13.64	466
	Sub Total	1219	166	13.62	393
Katakwi	Civil	18	4	22.22	460
	Criminal	250	6	2.40	215
	Family	28	2	7.14	239



Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
	Land	92	29	31.52	752
	Sub Total	388	41	10.57	356
Kawempe	Civil	174	0	0.00	2
	Criminal	180	0	0.00	2
	Family	32	0	0.00	2
	Land	43	0	0.00	2
	Sub Total	429	0	0.00	2
Kayunga	Civil	123	40	32.52	550
	Criminal	383	52	13.58	347
	Land	201	80	39.80	773
	Small Claim	6	0	0.00	259
	Sub Total	713	172	24.12	501
Kibaale	Criminal	24	3	12.50	220
	Sub Total	24	3	12.50	220
Kiboga	Civil	56	8	14.29	325
	Criminal	270	11	4.07	195
	Executions	5	0	0.00	219
	Family	14	2	14.29	483
	Land	105	33	31.43	788
	Small Claim	16	0	0.00	367
	Sub Total	466	54	11.59	359
Kira	Civil	404	68	16.83	438
	Criminal	445	53	11.91	352
	Family	95	5	5.26	230
	Land	29	8	27.59	636
	Small Claim	55	2	3.64	198
	Sub Total	1028	136	13.23	374
Kiruhura	Civil	215	2	0.93	142
	Criminal	209	27	12.92	392
	Executions	33	0	0.00	94
	Family	12	0	0.00	163

Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
	Land	10	1	10.00	404
	Small Claim	6	0	0.00	26
	Sub Total	485	30	6.19	251
Kiryandongo	Civil	107	12	11.21	438
	Criminal	558	31	5.56	317
	Family	13	0	0.00	318
	Land	66	15	22.73	733
	Small Claim	33	0	0.00	238
	Sub Total	777	58	7.46	365
Kisoro	Civil	89	14	15.73	443
	Criminal	256	34	13.28	362
	Executions	1	0	0.00	152
	Family	27	5	18.52	728
	Land	72	17	23.61	672
	Small Claim	2	0	0.00	121
Kitgum	Sub Total	447	70	15.66	449
	Civil	64	10	15.63	356
	Criminal	267	71	26.59	535
	Executions	7	0	0.00	252
	Family	81	0	0.00	201
	Land	131	34	25.95	710
Koboko	Small Claim	2	0	0.00	391
	Sub Total	552	115	20.83	503
	Civil	11	1	9.09	262
	Criminal	19	0	0.00	219
	Family	8	0	0.00	167
	Land	14	1	7.14	386
Kotido	Sub Total	52	2	3.85	265
	Civil	14	6	42.86	683
	Criminal	35	2	5.71	143
	Land	25	11	44.00	906



Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
	Sub Total	74	19	25.68	503
Kumi	Civil	38	5	13.16	353
	Criminal	189	4	2.12	195
	Family	31	0	0.00	139
	Land	53	5	9.43	306
	Small Claim	3	0	0.00	175
	Sub Total	314	14	4.46	227
Kyenjojo	Civil	110	44	40.00	796
	Criminal	506	159	31.42	435
	Family	33	12	36.36	533
	Land	124	89	71.77	1688
	Small Claim	5	2	40.00	536
	Sub Total	778	306	39.33	690
Lira	Civil	217	34	15.67	400
	Criminal	530	25	4.72	215
	Executions	1	0	0.00	248
	Family	143	11	7.69	254
	Land	79	32	40.51	999
	Small Claim	33	0	0.00	95
Lugazi	Sub Total	1003	102	10.17	318
	Civil	121	18	14.88	392
	Criminal	210	45	21.43	438
	Family	26	4	15.38	269
	Land	97	25	25.77	616
	Small Claim	5	0	0.00	153
Luwero	Sub Total	459	92	20.04	451
	Civil	247	107	43.32	834
	Criminal	528	100	18.94	409
	Family	16	7	43.75	1069
	Land	318	176	55.35	1082
	Small Claim	50	20	40.00	615

Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
	Sub Total	1159	410	35.38	702
Makindye	Civil	654	84	12.84	382
	Commercial	1	1	100.00	2750
	Criminal	1416	128	9.04	308
	Family	486	14	2.88	268
	Land	194	73	37.63	739
	Small Claim	170	2	1.18	125
	Sub Total	2921	302	10.34	336
Masaka	Civil	257	24	9.34	302
	Criminal	589	23	3.90	208
	Family	56	0	0.00	188
	Land	181	63	34.81	717
	Small Claim	13	0	0.00	107
	Sub Total	1096	110	10.04	312
Masindi	Civil	303	77	25.41	659
	Criminal	546	61	11.17	351
	Land	181	121	66.85	1948
	Small Claim	8	0	0.00	72
	Sub Total	1038	259	24.95	717
Mayuge	Civil	97	26	26.80	411
	Criminal	307	24	7.82	249
	Family	23	1	4.35	314
	Land	75	30	40.00	823
	Small Claim	9	0	0.00	47
	Sub Total	511	81	15.85	363
Mbale	Civil	252	29	11.51	371
	Commercial	24	24	100.00	1790
	Criminal	331	40	12.08	317
	Land	90	36	40.00	828
	Small Claim	12	0	0.00	183
	Sub Total	709	129	18.19	449



Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
Mbarara	Civil	1086	109	10.04	371
	Criminal	806	96	11.91	379
	Executions	167	2	1.20	199
	Family	47	10	21.28	410
	Land	129	48	37.21	760
	Small Claim	11	0	0.00	79
	Sub Total	2246	265	11.80	382
Mengo	Civil	2120	330	15.57	461
	Criminal	212	0	0.00	81
	Executions	112	88	78.57	851
	Family	105	20	19.05	383
	Land	102	46	45.10	1084
	Small Claim	1786	92	5.15	315
	Sub Total	4437	576	12.98	406
Mitooma	Civil	137	13	9.49	185
	Criminal	151	0	0.00	102
	Executions	37	2	5.41	238
	Family	7	0	0.00	299
	Land	11	0	0.00	250
	Small Claim	16	1	6.25	310
	Sub Total	359	16	4.46	165
Mityana	Civil	155	103	66.45	2016
	Commercial	17	17	100.00	1539
	Criminal	423	89	21.04	552
	Family	67	19	28.36	455
	Land	203	80	39.41	793
	Small Claim	24	0	0.00	272
	Sub Total	889	308	34.65	866
Moroto	Civil	33	10	30.30	528
	Criminal	82	16	19.51	419
	Family	31	4	12.90	435

Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
Kampala	Land	33	21	63.64	1440
	Small Claim	9	0	0.00	173
	Sub Total	188	51	27.13	608
	Civil	53	16	30.19	713
Moyo	Criminal	128	6	4.69	223
	Family	17	9	52.94	645
	Land	7	2	28.57	938
	Sub Total	205	33	16.10	409
Mpigi CM	Civil	77	20	25.97	675
	Criminal	234	40	17.09	418
	Family	31	7	22.58	522
	Land	265	117	44.15	1128
	Small Claim	3	0	0.00	91
	Sub Total	610	184	30.16	763
Mubende	Civil	462	315	68.18	2086
	Commercial	2	2	100.00	2538
	Criminal	1183	198	16.74	401
	Family	67	12	17.91	504
	Land	412	226	54.85	1080
	Small Claim	15	0	0.00	115
	Sub Total	2141	753	35.17	898
Mukono	Civil	443	71	16.03	437
	Criminal	444	61	13.74	353
	Executions	29	0	0.00	386
	Family	73	5	6.85	282
	Land	309	137	44.34	936
	Small Claim	59	0	0.00	64
	Sub Total	1357	274	20.19	498
Nabweru	Civil	156	24	15.38	449
	Commercial	1	1	100.00	2000
	Criminal	317	26	8.20	361



Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
Karamoja	Family	55	2	3.64	242
	Land	130	48	36.92	823
	Small Claim	9	0	0.00	62
	Sub Total	668	101	15.12	460
Nakapiripirit	Civil	5	0	0.00	299
	Criminal	110	24	21.82	485
	Family	1	0	0.00	32
	Land	26	5	19.23	516
	Sub Total	142	29	20.42	481
Nakasongola	Civil	24	4	16.67	424
	Criminal	161	1	0.62	124
	Land	16	9	56.25	1619
	Small Claim	4	0	0.00	140
	Sub Total	205	14	6.83	276
Nakawa	Civil	1326	256	19.31	475
	Criminal	702	135	19.23	459
	Family	235	69	29.36	574
	Land	36	33	91.67	1798
	Small Claim	84	0	0.00	132
	Sub Total	2383	493	20.69	488
Nebbi	Civil	83	5	6.02	273
	Criminal	159	9	5.66	263
	Family	2	0	0.00	98
	Land	80	31	38.75	1054
	Small Claim	3	0	0.00	226
	Sub Total	327	45	13.76	457
Nsangi	Civil	114	6	5.26	256
	Criminal	275	16	5.82	246
	Family	21	0	0.00	141
	Land	61	14	22.95	494
	Small Claim	6	0	0.00	40

Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
	Sub Total	477	36	7.55	273
Ntungamo	Civil	239	20	8.37	272
	Criminal	781	146	18.69	456
	Family	4	0	0.00	368
	Land	96	48	50.00	1003
	Small Claim	23	0	0.00	113
	Sub Total	1143	214	18.72	456
Nwoya/Anaka	Civil	82	4	4.88	275
	Criminal	152	0	0.00	170
	Sub Total	234	4	1.71	207
Pader	Civil	27	0	0.00	180
	Criminal	109	2	1.83	148
	Family	34	1	2.94	334
	Land	19	2	10.53	378
	Sub Total	189	5	2.65	209
Pallisa	Civil	71	23	32.39	596
	Criminal	261	57	21.84	644
	Family	36	0	0.00	148
	Land	103	54	52.43	1206
	Small Claim	2	0	0.00	48
	Sub Total	473	134	28.33	719
Rakai	Civil	96	4	4.17	385
	Criminal	189	8	4.23	230
	Family	26	0	0.00	348
	Land	60	11	18.33	463
	Sub Total	371	23	6.20	316
Rukungiri	Civil	270	16	5.93	189
	Criminal	568	33	5.81	244
	Executions	41	0	0.00	66
	Family	66	1	1.52	115
	Land	62	10	16.13	405



Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
	Small Claim	77	0	0.00	59
	Sub Total	1084	60	5.54	212
Sembabule	Civil	140	1	0.71	260
	Criminal	279	1	0.36	168
	Family	15	0	0.00	194
	Land	49	5	10.20	360
	Small Claim	1	0	0.00	216
	Sub Total	484	7	1.45	215
Sheema	Civil	231	4	1.73	143
	Criminal	412	70	16.99	392
	Executions	27	0	0.00	62
	Family	28	0	0.00	168
	Land	39	9	23.08	623
	Small Claim	19	0	0.00	145
	Sub Total	756	83	10.98	302
Sironko	Civil	62	11	17.74	454
	Criminal	471	15	3.18	286
	Family	18	0	0.00	226
	Land	69	19	27.54	653
	Small Claim	10	0	0.00	98
	Sub Total	630	45	7.14	338
Soroti	Civil	290	193	66.55	2214
	Criminal	611	293	47.95	2253
	Executions	5	0	0.00	232
	Family	43	4	9.30	413
	Land	63	25	39.68	1347
	Small Claim	8	1	12.50	234
	Sub Total	1020	516	50.59	2083

Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
Standards- Utilities And Wildlife Court	Criminal	85	7	8.24	1057
	Sub Total	85	7	8.24	1057
Tororo	Civil	98	16	16.33	458
	Criminal	353	18	5.10	293
	Family	20	3	15.00	378
	Land	94	50	53.19	1231
	Small Claim	3	0	0.00	105
	Sub Total	568	87	15.32	479
Wakiso	Civil	526	208	39.54	864
	Commercial	14	14	100.00	1905
	Criminal	842	202	23.99	508
	Family	131	67	51.15	860
	Land	526	310	58.94	1129
	Small Claim	50	9	18.00	427
Yumbe	Sub Total	2089	810	38.77	784
	Civil	50	5	10.00	409
	Criminal	241	44	18.26	423
	Family	6	0	0.00	88
	Land	114	43	37.72	899
	Small Claim	5	0	0.00	145
	Sub Total	416	92	22.12	544



Annexure 7: Pending Case for Magistrate Grade I Courts by Case Type

Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
Abim	Civil	6	1	16.67	400
	Criminal	41	8	19.51	415
	Family	5	-	-	69
	Land	27	11	40.74	783
	Sub Total	79	20	25.32	518
Aboke (Kole)	Civil	14	-	-	147
	Criminal	208	2	0.96	157
	Land	10	2	20.00	617
	Sub Total	232	4	1.72	176
Aduku	Civil	2	-	-	42
	Criminal	26	1	3.85	217
	Family	6	1	16.67	643
	Land	5	1	20.00	353
	Sub Total	39	3	7.69	291
Amolatar	Civil	54	2	3.70	282
	Criminal	138	37	26.81	496
	Land	27	20	74.07	1,271
	Small Claim	5	-	-	273
	Sub Total	224	59	26.34	533
Amudat	Civil	5	-	-	298
	Criminal	36	10	27.78	516
	Family	1	-	-	145
	Land	18	8	44.44	742
	Sub Total	60	18	30.00	560
Amuria	Civil	19	1	5.26	157
	Criminal	325	75	23.08	504
	Land	88	60	68.18	1,586
	Sub Total	432	136	31.48	709
Apala	Civil	10	2	20.00	356
	Criminal	45	-	-	117

Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
Kampala City	Family	29	-	-	143
	Land	38	10	26.32	673
	Small Claim	1	-	-	27
	Sub Total	123	12	9.76	313
Arua City	Civil	36	-	-	85
	Criminal	202	-	-	53
	Family	3	-	-	277
	Small Claim	25	2	8.00	350
	Sub Total	266	2	0.75	88
Atanga	Civil	3	1	33.33	532
	Criminal	23	6	26.09	920
	Family	2	-	-	178
	Land	3	-	-	137
	Sub Total	31	7	22.58	759
Atiak	Civil	20	8	40.00	611
	Criminal	31	-	-	102
	Sub Total	51	8	15.69	301
Baale	Civil	3	-	-	124
	Criminal	30	1	3.33	184
	Land	5	1	20.00	317
	Small Claim	1	-	-	6
	Sub Total	39	2	5.13	192
Baitambogwe	Civil	9	1	11.11	558
	Criminal	29	-	-	81
	Land	8	-	-	254
	Small Claim	6	-	-	40
	Sub Total	52	1	1.92	185
Bududa	Civil	114	2	1.75	174
	Commercial	1	-	-	23
	Criminal	168	9	5.36	201
	Family	19	-	-	146



Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
Kasese	Land	41	6	14.63	499
	Small Claim	5	-	-	25
	Sub Total	348	17	4.89	221
Bufunjo	Criminal	75	1	1.33	178
	Sub Total	75	1	1.33	178
Bugembe	Civil	70	2	2.86	181
	Criminal	18	1	5.56	296
	Land	6	2	33.33	636
	Small Claim	1	-	-	-
	Sub Total	95	5	5.26	230
Bujuuko	Civil	12	2	16.67	310
	Criminal	17	1	5.88	190
	Small Claim	7	-	-	102
	Sub Total	36	3	8.33	213
Bukedea	Criminal	111	4	3.60	200
	Sub Total	111	4	3.60	200
Bukomansimbi/ Butenga	Civil	37	1	2.70	365
	Criminal	54	1	1.85	79
	Family	7	-	-	138
	Land	19	-	-	283
	Sub Total	117	2	1.71	206
Bukomero	Civil	7	1	14.29	327
	Family	6	-	-	96
	Land	7	-	-	206
	Sub Total	20	1	5.00	215
Bukwo	Civil	21	-	-	111
	Criminal	120	10	8.33	311
	Family	3	-	-	165
	Land	28	2	7.14	226
	Sub Total	172	12	6.98	270

Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
Bulambuli	Civil	28	1	3.57	165
	Criminal	174	6	3.45	239
	Family	13	-	-	54
	Land	28	9	32.14	701
	Small Claim	3	-	-	38
	Sub Total	246	16	6.50	271
Bunagana	Civil	7	-	-	93
	Criminal	55	-	-	170
	Family	7	-	-	168
	Land	4	-	-	206
	Sub Total	73	-	-	164
Busembatia	Civil	22	3	13.64	256
	Criminal	38	-	-	177
	Land	3	1	33.33	1,068
	Sub Total	63	4	6.35	247
Buseruka	Civil	7	-	-	405
	Criminal	5	-	-	454
	Family	1	-	-	443
	Land	3	1	33.33	513
	Sub Total	16	1	6.25	443
Busunju	Civil	5	-	-	153
	Criminal	56	-	-	123
	Land	6	-	-	209
	Small Claim	11	-	-	93
	Sub Total	78	-	-	127
Butalejja	Civil	35	7	20.00	475
	Criminal	145	10	6.90	212
	Family	4	1	25.00	465
	Land	23	2	8.70	216
	Small Claim	2	-	-	225
	Sub Total	209	20	9.57	261



Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
Butiti	Criminal	60	4	6.67	301
	Sub Total	60	4	6.67	301
Buvuma Islands	Civil	1	-	-	276
	Criminal	18	-	-	57
	Land	1	-	-	444
	Sub Total	20	-	-	87
Buwama	Civil	11	2	18.18	254
	Criminal	6	1	16.67	357
	Sub Total	17	3	17.65	290
Buyende	Civil	11	1	9.09	351
	Commercial	1	-	-	55
	Criminal	128	20	15.62	378
	Family	3	-	-	238
	Land	29	1	3.45	260
	Small Claim	1	-	-	333
	Sub Total	173	22	12.72	352
Bwera	Civil	82	-	-	156
	Criminal	59	1	1.69	133
	Family	20	5	25.00	512
	Land	13	3	23.08	453
	Small Claim	7	-	-	45
	Sub Total	181	9	4.97	205
Bwizibwera	Civil	105	2	1.90	213
	Criminal	147	1	0.68	147
	Family	2	-	-	284
	Land	1	-	-	215
	Small Claim	4	-	-	126
	Sub Total	259	3	1.16	175
	Sub Total	505	2	0.40	240
City Hall	Civil	160	-	-	462
	Criminal	345	2	0.58	137
	Sub Total	505	2	0.40	240

Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
Goma	Civil	19	-	-	190
	Criminal	131	1	0.76	132
	Family	9	-	-	96
	Land	4	-	-	458
	Small Claim	4	-	-	64
	Sub Total	167	1	0.60	143
Hakibale	Civil	7	-	-	130
	Family	3	-	-	33
	Land	2	-	-	214
	Small Claim	12	-	-	30
	Sub Total	24	-	-	75
Hima Town Council	Civil	10	-	-	86
	Criminal	104	-	-	177
	Family	1	-	-	32
	Land	1	-	-	280
	Small Claim	1	-	-	80
	Sub Total	117	-	-	168
Ishongoro	Civil	16	-	-	121
	Criminal	63	-	-	137
	Land	3	-	-	368
	Sub Total	82	-	-	142
	Jinja	2	1	50.00	1,240
Kaabong	Sub Total	2	1	50.00	1,240
	Civil	3	1	33.33	433
	Criminal	46	-	-	97
	Family	4	-	-	147
	Land	1	-	-	489
Kagadi	Sub Total	54	1	1.85	127
	Civil	40	4	10.00	254
	Criminal	7	-	-	100
	Family	4	-	-	72



Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
Kasese	Land	34	8	23.53	637
	Small Claim	19	-	-	19
	Sub Total	104	12	11.54	319
Kagoma	Civil	38	8	21.05	379
	Criminal	111	5	4.50	206
	Sub Total	149	13	8.72	250
Kahunge	Civil	12	-	-	275
	Criminal	64	1	1.56	173
	Land	6	-	-	271
	Sub Total	82	1	1.22	195
Kaiti/ Namutumba	Civil	74	28	37.84	378
	Criminal	167	13	7.78	352
	Land	17	5	29.41	545
	Sub Total	258	46	17.83	372
Kakindu	Civil	7	-	-	220
	Land	5	1	20.00	528
	Small Claim	1	-	-	25
	Sub Total	13	1	7.69	323
Kakira	Civil	5	-	-	370
	Criminal	61	-	-	177
	Land	4	2	50.00	513
	Small Claim	4	-	-	119
	Sub Total	74	2	2.70	205
Kakiri	Civil	56	6	10.71	344
	Criminal	134	4	2.99	223
	Land	20	2	10.00	475
	Sub Total	210	12	5.71	279
Kakumiro	Civil	42	2	4.76	302
	Criminal	237	14	5.91	234
	Land	32	7	21.88	550
	Small Claim	1	-	-	109

Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
	Sub Total	312	23	7.37	275
Kakuuto	Civil	29	-	-	228
	Criminal	36	-	-	65
	Land	11	2	18.18	328
	Sub Total	76	2	2.63	165
Kakyeera	Criminal	10	-	-	158
	Sub Total	10	-	-	158
Kaliro	Civil	80	3	3.75	260
	Criminal	142	44	30.99	1,134
	Land	76	34	44.74	1,073
	Small Claim	4	-	-	128
	Sub Total	302	81	26.82	874
Kalisizo	Civil	22	-	-	142
	Criminal	16	-	-	242
	Land	30	2	6.67	258
	Small Claim	1	-	-	117
	Sub Total	69	2	2.90	215
Kalongo	Civil	8	-	-	172
	Criminal	64	-	-	169
	Land	21	6	28.57	533
	Sub Total	93	6	6.45	251
Kalungu	Civil	21	-	-	179
	Criminal	39	-	-	95
	Land	11	-	-	282
	Small Claim	4	-	-	208
	Sub Total	75	-	-	152
Kangulumira	Civil	33	8	24.24	465
	Criminal	31	2	6.45	240
	Small Claim	4	1	25.00	386
	Sub Total	68	11	16.18	358



Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
Karugutu	Civil	4	1	25.00	322
	Criminal	21	-	-	101
	Family	1	-	-	81
	Land	2	-	-	291
	Sub Total	28	1	3.57	145
Kasaali/Kyotera	Criminal	83	2	2.41	124
	Land	4	-	-	158
	Sub Total	87	2	2.30	126
Kasambya	Criminal	43	-	-	128
	Family	25	-	-	169
	Sub Total	68	-	-	143
Kassanda	Civil	7	1	14.29	436
	Criminal	6	1	16.67	357
	Land	7	2	28.57	557
	Small Claim	3	-	-	232
	Sub Total	23	4	17.39	426
Katerera	Civil	7	-	-	144
	Sub Total	7	-	-	144
Kazo	Civil	58	1	1.72	129
	Criminal	123	-	-	123
	Executions	5	-	-	294
	Family	6	-	-	258
	Land	13	-	-	101
	Small Claim	3	-	-	30
	Sub Total	208	1	0.48	130
Kibiito	Civil	22	2	9.09	268
	Criminal	137	9	6.57	216
	Family	1	-	-	450
	Land	23	5	21.74	618
	Small Claim	1	-	-	23
	Sub Total	184	16	8.70	273

Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
Kibuku	Civil	26	-	-	218
	Criminal	116	-	-	175
	Family	1	-	-	269
	Land	19	4	21.05	422
	Small Claim	6	-	-	88
	Sub Total	168	4	2.38	207
Kicheche	Civil	8	1	12.50	401
	Criminal	141	10	7.09	254
	Land	14	2	14.29	434
	Sub Total	163	13	7.98	277
Kiganda	Criminal	45	-	-	145
	Family	14	-	-	116
	Sub Total	59	-	-	138
Kigandalo	Criminal	38	-	-	146
	Land	1	-	-	531
	Small Claim	1	-	-	128
	Sub Total	40	-	-	155
Kigumba	Civil	17	1	5.88	184
	Criminal	67	-	-	188
	Land	8	2	25.00	632
	Sub Total	92	3	3.26	226
Kihikihi	Civil	32	-	-	123
	Land	30	-	-	221
	Small Claim	14	-	-	28
	Sub Total	76	-	-	144
Kisinga	Civil	8	-	-	177
	Criminal	18	-	-	117
	Family	2	-	-	478
	Land	1	-	-	272
	Small Claim	2	-	-	250
	Sub Total	31	-	-	169



Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
Kisoko	Civil	12	12	100.00	839
	Criminal	4	-	-	76
	Sub Total	16	12	75.00	648
Kityerera	Civil	26	1	3.85	156
	Criminal	53	2	3.77	193
	Land	12	1	8.33	290
	Small Claim	2	-	-	196
	Sub Total	93	4	4.30	195
Kiyunga	Civil	39	5	12.82	544
	Criminal	135	14	10.37	521
	Family	1	1	100.00	1,195
	Land	44	19	43.18	806
	Small Claim	3	1	33.33	1,360
	Sub Total	222	40	18.02	596
Kyanamukaka	Civil	5	-	-	113
	Criminal	39	-	-	165
	Land	25	1	4.00	293
	Small Claim	5	-	-	79
	Sub Total	74	1	1.35	199
Kyangwali	Civil	8	-	-	41
	Land	3	1	33.33	801
	Sub Total	11	1	9.09	248
Kyanika	Civil	10	-	-	324
	Criminal	72	6	8.33	351
	Family	5	-	-	212
	Land	5	1	20.00	558
	Small Claim	2	-	-	6
	Sub Total	94	7	7.45	344
Kyankwanzi	Civil	31	6	19.35	416
	Criminal	164	-	-	98
	Family	2	-	-	120

Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
	Land	9	1	11.11	218
	Small Claim	8	-	-	110
	Sub Total	214	7	3.27	150
Kyarusozi	Civil	20	-	-	197
	Criminal	109	1	0.92	164
	Land	12	3	25.00	479
	Sub Total	141	4	2.84	196
Kyazanga	Civil	7	-	-	47
	Criminal	94	1	1.06	219
	Small Claim	1	-	-	54
	Sub Total	102	1	0.98	205
Kyeggegw	Civil	121	25	20.66	415
	Criminal	307	63	20.52	433
	Family	13	1	7.69	370
	Land	103	64	62.14	1,353
	Small Claim	23	-	-	126
	Sub Total	567	153	26.98	582
Law Development Centre	Civil	271	25	9.23	377
	Criminal	474	24	5.06	310
	Family	11	1	9.09	4,461
	Small Claim	40	-	-	242
	Sub Total	796	50	6.28	387
Lake Katwe	Civil	2	-	-	82
	Criminal	40	1	2.50	131
	Family	1	1	100.00	1,066
	Land	4	1	25.00	416
	Small Claim	3	-	-	42
	Sub Total	50	3	6.00	165
Lamwo/Padibe	Civil	13	-	-	168
	Criminal	136	15	11.03	335
	Family	20	-	-	261



Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
	Land	38	15	39.47	798
	Sub Total	207	30	14.49	403
Lukaya	Civil	32	5	15.62	382
	Criminal	42	1	2.38	187
	Family	3	-	-	291
	Land	3	-	-	137
	Sub Total	80	6	7.50	267
Luzira	Civil	238	2	0.84	171
	Criminal	104	5	4.81	197
	Land	1	-	-	411
	Sub Total	343	7	2.04	179
Lwamaggwa	Civil	2	-	-	280
	Criminal	20	-	-	151
	Family	2	1	50.00	694
	Land	4	1	25.00	541
	Sub Total	28	2	7.14	255
Lyantonde	Civil	65	9	13.85	474
	Criminal	216	13	6.02	249
	Family	1	-	-	201
	Land	20	5	25.00	537
	Small Claim	23	-	-	267
	Sub Total	325	27	8.31	313
Makuutu/Busesa	Civil	20	-	-	198
	Criminal	50	1	2.00	187
	Family	5	-	-	183
	Land	10	1	10.00	270
	Small Claim	7	-	-	67
	Sub Total	92	2	2.17	189
Malaba	Civil	14	3	21.43	354
	Criminal	13	-	-	91
	Land	5	3	60.00	929

Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
	Small Claim	18	-	-	192
	Sub Total	50	6	12.00	285
Maracha/Nyadri	Criminal	74	3	4.05	224
	Land	1	-	-	325
	Small Claim	4	-	-	190
	Sub Total	79	3	3.80	224
Masaka Municipal Council	Civil	76	-	-	171
	Criminal	38	-	-	194
	Family	1	-	-	215
	Land	5	-	-	210
	Small Claim	3	-	-	263
	Sub Total	123	-	-	182
Mateete	Civil	32	-	-	166
	Land	13	-	-	81
	Sub Total	45	-	-	142
Matugga	Civil	70	9	12.86	390
	Criminal	248	20	8.06	280
	Family	8	1	12.50	269
	Land	46	3	6.52	287
	Small Claim	24	-	-	204
	Sub Total	396	33	8.33	295
Mbale Municipal Council	Civil	89	2	2.25	211
	Criminal	45	-	-	163
	Family	40	-	-	239
	Small Claim	26	-	-	173
	Sub Total	200	2	1.00	201
Mbarara Municipal Council	Civil	214	1	0.47	109
	Criminal	6	-	-	88
	Sub Total	220	1	0.45	108
Mbirizi	Civil	38	1	2.63	229
	Criminal	238	4	1.68	175



Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
Kamuli	Family	1	-	-	32
	Land	14	-	-	172
	Small Claim	6	-	-	86
	Sub Total	297	5	1.68	180
Mukujju	Criminal	7	-	-	2
	Sub Total	7	-	-	2
Mulanda	Criminal	55	-	-	231
	Sub Total	55	-	-	231
Myanzi	Criminal	80	-	-	34
	Sub Total	80	-	-	34
Nagongera	Civil	1	-	-	24
	Criminal	68	-	-	92
	Sub Total	69	-	-	91
Nakaloke	Criminal	67	-	-	127
	Land	3	-	-	132
	Small Claim	12	-	-	80
	Sub Total	82	-	-	121
Nakaseke	Criminal	49	-	-	144
	Sub Total	49	-	-	144
Nakifuma	Civil	68	5	7.35	280
	Criminal	237	19	8.02	240
	Family	4	-	-	54
	Land	41	12	29.27	538
	Small Claim	8	-	-	57
	Sub Total	358	36	10.06	275
Namasale	Criminal	33	-	-	64
	Sub Total	33	-	-	64
Namayingo	Civil	11	1	9.09	430
	Criminal	139	8	5.76	241
	Land	17	6	35.29	1,114
	Small Claim	1	-	-	473

Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
	Sub Total	168	15	8.93	343
Namungalwe	Civil	50	1	2.00	144
	Criminal	9	-	-	124
	Family	1	-	-	191
	Land	28	6	21.43	376
	Sub Total	88	7	7.95	216
Nansana	Civil	47	4	8.51	225
	Criminal	262	26	9.92	248
	Family	11	-	-	116
	Land	6	-	-	229
	Small Claim	5	-	-	35
	Sub Total	331	30	9.06	237
Napak	Criminal	32	-	-	139
	Family	3	-	-	556
	Land	3	-	-	316
	Sub Total	38	-	-	186
Nateete Rubaga	Civil	366	30	8.20	344
	Criminal	659	98	14.87	364
	Family	28	-	-	119
	Land	1	-	-	324
	Small Claim	69	-	-	219
	Sub Total	1,123	128	11.40	342
Ndaija	Civil	78	-	-	168
	Criminal	129	-	-	105
	Small Claim	20	-	-	32
	Sub Total	227	-	-	120
Ngogwe	Civil	5	-	-	244
	Criminal	52	-	-	174
	Small Claim	6	-	-	200
	Sub Total	63	-	-	182



Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
Ngoma	Criminal	49	-	-	138
	Sub Total	49	-	-	138
Ngora	Civil	29	-	-	145
	Criminal	6	1	16.67	357
	Sub Total	35	1	2.86	181
Njeru	Civil	86	22	25.58	521
	Criminal	405	15	3.70	242
	Family	16	3	18.75	450
	Land	68	34	50.00	1,153
	Small Claim	5	-	-	129
	Sub Total	580	74	12.76	395
Nkoma	Civil	28	-	-	129
	Criminal	81	5	6.17	225
	Land	8	-	-	308
	Sub Total	117	5	4.27	208
Ntenjeru/ Nkisunga	Civil	12	-	-	195
	Commercial	12	-	-	159
	Criminal	160	8	5.00	247
	Family	4	-	-	88
	Land	13	2	15.38	453
	Sub Total	201	10	4.98	249
Ntusi	Criminal	1	-	-	123
	Family	3	-	-	70
	Sub Total	4	-	-	83
Ntwetwe	Civil	2	-	-	61
	Land	1	-	-	292
	Sub Total	3	-	-	138
Nyarushanje	Civil	174	29	16.67	344
	Criminal	122	10	8.20	327
	Family	3	2	66.67	848
	Land	22	11	50.00	892

Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
	Small Claim	5	-	-	87
	Sub Total	326	52	15.95	375
Nyimbwa/ Bombo	Civil	67	22	32.84	537
	Criminal	72	11	15.28	466
	Executions	1	-	-	90
	Family	4	1	25.00	528
	Land	22	5	22.73	492
	Small Claim	6	1	16.67	422
	Sub Total	172	40	23.26	495
Obongi	Civil	3	-	-	471
	Criminal	50	4	8.00	308
	Family	5	1	20.00	437
	Land	1	1	100.00	783
	Sub Total	59	6	10.17	335
Omoro	Civil	15	-	-	220
	Criminal	120	2	1.67	204
	Land	36	2	5.56	464
	Sub Total	171	4	2.34	260
Otuke	Civil	21	-	-	84
	Criminal	61	19	31.15	614
	Land	8	2	25.00	703
	Sub Total	90	21	23.33	498
Patongo	Civil	6	1	16.67	383
	Criminal	229	5	2.18	206
	Family	4	-	-	174
	Land	51	16	31.37	886
	Sub Total	290	22	7.59	329
Paidha	Criminal	17	-	-	189
	Sub Total	17	-	-	189
Pakele	Criminal	3	-	-	160
	Family	1	-	-	438



Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
	Land	1	-	-	426
	Sub Total	5	-	-	269
Pakwach	Civil	34	9	26.47	597
	Criminal	354	22	6.21	305
	Land	60	21	35.00	659
	Small Claim	13	-	-	295
	Sub Total	461	52	11.28	372
Parombo	Civil	4	-	-	163
	Criminal	6	-	-	177
	Land	13	7	53.85	1,472
	Sub Total	23	7	30.43	907
Rubaare	Civil	92	-	-	108
	Criminal	91	5	5.49	234
	Executions	1	-	-	90
	Land	9	3	33.33	452
	Small Claim	4	-	-	74
	Sub Total	197	8	4.06	181
Rubanda	Civil	25	1	4.00	320
	Criminal	132	6	4.55	243
	Sub Total	157	7	4.46	256
Rubindi	Civil	55	-	-	148
	Criminal	76	-	-	264
	Family	1	-	-	76
	Land	2	-	-	333
	Small Claim	7	-	-	54
	Sub Total	141	-	-	208
Rubirizi	Civil	74	-	-	90
	Criminal	176	15	8.52	280
	Executions	45	3	6.67	188
	Family	9	-	-	256
	Land	23	2	8.70	304

Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
	Small Claim	5	-	-	76
	Sub Total	332	20	6.02	223
Ruhama	Civil	25	1	4.00	219
	Criminal	155	3	1.94	184
	Executions	1	-	-	90
	Land	6	-	-	199
	Sub Total	187	4	2.14	188
Rwashamaire	Civil	24	1	4.17	106
	Criminal	67	9	13.43	386
	Land	14	3	21.43	580
	Sub Total	105	13	12.38	348
Rwebisengo	Civil	2	1	50.00	445
	Criminal	7	-	-	49
	Land	3	3	100.00	1,676
	Sub Total	12	4	33.33	522
Rwiimi	Civil	16	-	-	146
	Criminal	68	-	-	151
	Land	3	-	-	146
	Sub Total	87	-	-	150
Sanga	Civil	86	13	15.12	392
	Criminal	18	-	-	113
	Family	2	-	-	112
	Land	11	-	-	189
	Small Claim	13	-	-	95
	Sub Total	130	13	10.00	302
Semuto	Civil	1	-	-	154
	Criminal	65	5	7.69	2,206
	Family	1	-	-	272
	Land	3	-	-	374
	Small Claim	2	-	-	59
	Sub Total	72	5	6.94	2,015



Court Name	Case Type	Pending Cases	Backlog Cases	% Backlog	Average Age in Days
Serere	Civil	19	-	-	207
	Criminal	195	37	18.97	412
	Family	41	-	-	125
	Land	31	11	35.48	851
	Small Claim	15	-	-	70
	Sub Total	301	48	15.95	388
Toroma	Civil	2	-	-	215
	Criminal	41	-	-	124
	Family	4	-	-	80
	Land	6	1	16.67	355
	Sub Total	53	1	1.89	151
	Tororo Mun. Council	5	1	20.00	324
Warr	Civil	15	1	6.67	287
	Criminal	24	10	41.67	894
	Sub Total	39	11	28.21	661
	Civil	73	8	10.96	394
	Criminal	106	-	-	97
	Family	1	-	-	237
Wobulenzi	Land	10	3	30.00	544
	Small Claim	3	-	-	155
	Sub Total	193	11	5.70	234
	Civil	2	-	-	166
	Criminal	13	3	23.08	509
	Land	2	-	-	414
Grand Total	Sub Total	17	3	17.65	457
	Grand Total	20,344	1,726	8	304

Annexure 8: Pending Case by Case Stage

S/N	Case Status	Count	Percentage
1	Under Hearing	87,631	52.36
2	Pending Hearing	33,146	19.81
3	Judicial Officer(S) Allocated	12,250	7.32
4	Pending Action	7,686	4.59
5	Pending Plea	6,710	4.01
6	Registrar/Magistrate In-Charge Forwarded	4,377	2.62
7	Pending Judgment	3,145	1.88
8	Pending Identification	2,456	1.47
9	Pending Mediation	1,977	1.18
10	Pending Ruling	1,608	0.96
11	Pending Taxation	1,432	0.86
12	Pending Litigant Response/Pleading	1,377	0.82
13	Pending Execution	1,039	0.62
14	Pending Locus	424	0.25
15	Part Heard	378	0.23
16	Under Mentioning	339	0.20
17	Pending Grant	306	0.18
18	Pending Settlement	135	0.08
19	Pending Caveat Lodged	133	0.08
20	Pending Submission	127	0.08
21	Lost Position	107	0.06
22	Pending Scheduling	90	0.05
23	Pending Order	73	0.04
24	Pending Misc. Application	68	0.04
25	Pending Criminal Summons	61	0.04
26	Plea Taking	52	0.03
27	Pending Sentencing	51	0.03
28	Pending Brief Facts	40	0.02
29	Pending - Proceedings Stayed	29	0.02
30	Pending Confirmation	29	0.02



S/N	Case Status	Number of pending cases	Percentage (%)
31	Case Reinstated	24	0.01
32	Accused Denied Bail	19	0.01
33	Pending Revision	12	0.01
34	Sent For Retrial	12	0.01
35	Notice To Show Cause	10	0.01
	Total	167,353	

Annexure 9: The Judiciary 2nd National Court Case Census Field Teams

SN	List of Courts
Team 1: Fort Portal, Kasese	
1	HW Matovu Hood
2	Kikabi David Sunday
3	Joseph Mulwana
	Fort portal HC, Fort Portal – CM, Kamwenge – CM, Kyenjojo – CM, Bundibugyo – CM and Kasese - CM Hakibaale - MAG1, Kibiito - MAG1, Rwiimi - MAG1, Kahunge - MAG1, Kicheche - MAG1, Nkoma - MAG1, Bufunjo - MAG1, Butiti - MAG1, Kyarusozi - MAG1, Kyegegwa - MAG1, Karugutu - MAG1, Rwebisengo - MAG1, Bwera - MAG1, Hima Town Council - MAG1, Kisinga - MAG1 and Lake Katwe - MAG1 and Kanara - MAG
Team 2: Gulu, Lira, Kitgum	
1	HW Akullo Elizabeth
2	HW Alule Augustine Koma
3	Mumbere Ronald
4	Waiswa Eric Kelly
	Gulu-HCT, Lira -HCT,Gulu – CM, Nwoya – CM, Amuru – CM, Pader – CM, Kitgum – CM, Apac – CM, Lira – CM, Dokolo – CM, Alebtong – CM and Anyeke / Oyam - CM, Omoro - MAG1, Atiak - MAG1, Kalongo - MAG1, Patongo - MAG1, Atanga - MAG1, Padibe/Lamwo - MAG1, Aduku - MAG1, Aboke (Kole) - MAG1, Amolatar - MAG1, Namasale - MAG1, Apala - MAG1, Otupe - MAG1
Team 3: Mukono, Kampala, Wakiso, Entebbe	
Team A	
1	Pius Bigirimana, PhD (hc) - PS/SJ
2	HW Ayebare Thadius Tumwebaze
3	HW Festo Nsenga
4	HW Jessica Chemeri
5	Bahemuka Frank
6	Nansubuga Jacent
Team B	
1	Hon. Justice Richard Buteera - Deputy Chief Justice Emeritus
2	HW Dr. Mushabe Alex Karocho
3	HW Gakyaro Mpirwe Allan
4	Wolimbwa Ivan Mwambu



SN	List of Courts
Team C	
1	Hon. Lady Justice Mary Kisakye
2	HW Nakyazze Racheal
3	HW Kagoya Jackline
4	Flavia Chandiru
5	Akongo Irene Comfort
6	Nakiganda Allen
7	Naava Beatrice
8	Muyama Mercy Hillary
9	Nambozo Sofia
Team 4: Jinja, Iganga, Tororo	
1	Hon. Lady Justice Sarah Langa Siu
2	HW Amoko Patricia
3	HW Mushebebe Moses Nabende
4	HW Nankya Winnie Jatiko
5	Kachero Benjamin
6	Kawuki Derrick
7	Nsereko Eddy
Team 5: Mbale, Soroti, Moroto	
1	HW Alum Agnes
2	HW Timothy Lumunye
3	Lugya Alex
4	Oryema Brian
5	Meddy Sendagire

Team 6: Mbarara, Bushenyi

1	HW Atwongyeire Grace	Mbarara – CM, Ntungamo – CM, Ibanda CM – CM, Isingiro – CM, Kiruhura – CM, Bushenyi – CM, Mitoma – CM, Buhweju – CM, Bwizibwera - MAG1, Mbarara Municipal Council - MAG1, Ndaija - MAG1, Rubindi - MAG1, Rubaare - MAG1, Ruhama - MAG1, Rwashamaire - MAG1, Ishongoro - MAG1, Kazo - MAG1, Sanga - MAG1, Kagango - MAG1, Katerera - MAG1 and Rubirizi - MAG1
2	HW Kabombo Andrew	
3	Bbossa Isaac Sserunkuma	
4	Nakabanda Samalie	
5	Nzayisenga Nicholas	
6	Abaine Titus	
7	Ndibwami Bruno	

Team 7: Masaka, Mpigi

1	HW Nanteza Zulaika	Masaka - CM Rakai - CM Sembabule - CM Kalangala - CM Nsangi - CM Mpigi - CM Kanoni - CM Butambala - CM, Bukomansimbi/Butenga - MAG1 Kalungu - MAG1 Kyanamukaka - MAG1 Kyazanga - MAG1 Lukaya - MAG1 Masaka Municipal Court - MAG1 Mbirizi - MAG1 Kacheera - MAG1 Kakuuto - MAG1 Kalisizo - MAG1 Kasaali/ Kyotera - MAG1, Lwamaggwa - MAG1, Lyantonde - MAG1 Mateete - MAG1, Ntuusi - MAG1, Buwama - MAG1, Lwemiyaga - MAG2
2	Oji Caroline Namatovu	
3	Karungi Mary Charlene	
4	Ishimwe Blessing	

Team 8: Arua, Masindi, Luwero

1	HW Kosia Kasibayo	Masindi - CM Buliisa - CM Kiryandongo - CM Arua - CM Nebbi - CM Koboko - CM Yumbe - CM Moyo - CM Adjumani - CM, Luwero - CM, Nakasongola - CM, Kigumba - MAG1 Arua City - MAG1 Paidha - MAG1 Pakwach - MAG1 Parombo - MAG1 Warr - MAG1 Zeu - MAG1 Maracha/Nyadri - MAG1 Obongi - MAG1 Pakele - MAG1, Wobulenzi - MAG1, Semuto - MAG1, Nakaseke - MAG1, Ngoma - MAG1 Nyimbwa/ Bombo - MAG1, Wabusana MAG1
2	Ssinabulya Joseph	
3	Atuheirwe Emmanuel Darius	
4	Nassimbwa Prossy	

Team 9: Kabale, Rukungiri

1	HW Ereemye Jumire James Mawanda	Kabale - CM Kisoro CM - CM Rukungiri - CM Kanungu - CM Rubanda - MAG1 Bunagana - MAG1 Kyanika - MAG1 Nyarushanje - MAG1 Kihiji - MAG2
2	HW Kagoda Samuel Ntende	
3	Dennis Tusiime Rwatooro	
4	Namuli Amina Meena	

Team 10: Kiboga, Mubende, Hoima

1	HW John Paul Edoku	Hoima - CM, Kibale - CM, Mubende - CM, Mityana - CM, Kiboga - CM, Buseruka - MAG1, Kyangwali - MAG1, Kagadi - MAG1, Kakumiro - MAG1, Kasambya - MAG1, Kassanda - MAG1, Kiganda - MAG1, Myanzi - MAG1, Kakindu - MAG1, Bukomero - MAG1, Busunju - MAG1, Kyankwanzi - MAG1, Ntwetwe - MAG1 and Buseruka - MAG1
2	Kansiime Desire	
3	Rwabwendero Albert Binta	
4	Nakivumbi Maureen	



Pictorial

Case Management Committee Meeting that passed the resolution to conduct the National Court Case Census 2025.







Pictorial

Enumeration at the Anti-Corruption Court led by the Hon. The Deputy Chief Justice, Hon. Mr. Justice Richard Buteera.







Pictorial

Enumeration at the Supreme Court led by the Permanent Secretary/Secretary to Judiciary, Pius Bigirimana, PhD (hc).



Pictorial

Enumeration in Eastern Uganda.



Pictorial

Data Cleaning Sessions by the National Court Case Census 2025 Taskforce.





THE JUDICIARY

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