

# **The Uganda National Medical Alliance for Prisoners' Support (TUNMAPS)**

## **TUNMAPS REPORT 2020-2022**

### **Achievements and retention activities for TUNMAPS**

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#### **Missions**

***The national research agency responsive for steering strategies to strengthen rapid economic relief, social development and conflict management among prisoners, their families in Uganda and Sub-Sahara Africa***

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## PRESENTATION TO PARLIAMENT 2<sup>nd</sup> PHASE OF THE REPORT 2021 BY *TUNMAPS*

The Uganda National Medical Alliance for Prisoner's support (**TUNMAPS'**) is a non – public sector responsive for steering strategies to strengthen social economic relief and development among the incarcerated groups (**prisoners**), their families, ex-convicts and refugees in Uganda. These strategies have been implemented in cognitive partnership with the government of the republic of Uganda since the organization's inception in

2010

Although, prisoners, ex-prisoners and their families are the most marginalized and stigmatized in their respective communities, they are not specifically targeted for support by the available support mechanisms from the government and other non-public sectors. This in part, is due to negative perception accorded them by communities because they are associated with crime history.

In Uganda, like in most countries in Africa and the rest of the world, prisoners are not popular topics, politically and economically. Generally, prisoners have little political and economic power, yet, in most cases, they are permanently disenfranchised because there is no political constituency with the power to pressure for sufficient funding for prisoners', ex- prisoners' facilities or their families for relief and sustainable development

**TUNMAPS** aim to rehabilitate and help to resettle prisoners and ex-prisoners back in society as useful and law-abiding citizens through:

Steering and strengthening social support, care and protection.

### *Children detained with their parents*

*During our prison's visits and monitoring, we have noticed a higher number of children detained with their parents due to family conflicts, home displacements and land conflicts, so they end up being detained with their families, this has caused improper planning and management in the prison's authority*

### *Lactating mothers and pregnant women*

Detained Lactating mothers and pregnant women in prisons are living in uncertainty life due to poor health conditions susceptible to spreading of diseases and lack of nutrition support

### *Ex-prisoners and land in Uganda*

While being convicted for whatever case is degenerative enough for a victim, for some, the worst waits at the end of the sentence upon returning home, when they learn that, while they were incarcerated, and their pieces of land was taken by the land grabbers, who have of late become common in Uganda . This again curtails freedom to settle down and reform, instead they are condemned to poverty and living life full of struggles. Such is the case in Uganda.

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#### *Missions*

*The national research agency responsive for steering strategies to strengthen rapid economic relief ,social development and conflict management among prisoners , their families ,ex-detainees and refugees in Uganda ,sub-Saharan Africa and the rest of the world*

Unfortunately, as their land is grabbed in Uganda there are programs for pre-release, but there is no re-entry assistance for incarcerated persons. There is not any structure that allows incarcerated persons to return home and be reintegrated into the society at the end of his/her sentence approaches. Due to the poverty and lack of means, there are not any basic systems and services available to ex-offenders, families or other people are generally hostile and incarcerated persons are strictly rejected when they sent back into the society, this situation seems to jeopardize their reintegration in the society, on the other side many younger people are at a risk of committing crimes leading to their conviction resulting from a cobweb of factors such as unemployment, peer influence, poverty, drugs and alcoholic influence among others

### Prisoners on land matters

**Through Uganda's policy provisions namely** The prisons Act, 2006, the 1995 constitution of the Republic of Uganda, the United Nations Standard Minimum on the Treatment of offenders /prisoners and the Uganda Human Rights Commission, these have done a great work in providing correctional services to offenders or prisoners including preparing them for life after prison sentence by offering the vocational skills, training, and even education. Although, constrained by resource limitations. However, there is not much support according to prisoners, their families and ex-convicts when they go to face the realities in their former communities after serving their respective sentences. One of the serious challenges back home finding their land grabbed, or sold. This subjects ex-prisoners to not only a rude welcome but to another sentence of suffering, even after release from prison or it can as well cause mental disorder or fetal deaths.

## PRISONS ON LAND MATTERS AND OTHER CASES

Land disputes are some of the trickiest obstacles to transitional justice today, and appears that **most convicts who would be on land matters end up having their case changed to other cases**, for example even with the glaring land grabbing conflicts in Uganda, no one was reported to be sentenced on land related crimes, according to the on sight prisons research by TUNMAPS and the Uganda bureau of statistics 2021 report

Table 1: number of prisoners by category ,sex and nationality, 2021 research by TUNMAPS in Uganda								
Case category	Remands			Convicts				
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	Gross Total	(%)
Burglary \$theft	5,375	189	5,564	6,179	232	6,411	11,975	19.9
Murder	4,359	490	4,849	4,331	516	4,847	9,696	16.1
Aggravated defilement	3,883	19	3,902	5,302	32	5,334	9,236	15.4
Aggravated robbery	2,298	46	2,344	2,029	19	2,048	4,392	7.3
Stealing cattle	1,168	13	1,181	1,565	16	1,581	2,762	4.6
Rape	1,140	-	1,140	1,380	-	1,380	2,502	4.2
Defilement	800	7	807	1,200	7	1,207	2,014	3.4
Assault	706	55	761	695	51	746	1,507	2.5
Threatening violence	665	15	680	552	09	561	1,241	2.1
Doing grievous harm	361	32	393	630	83	713	1,106	1.8
Robbery	730	09	739	347	04	351	1,090	1.8
NDA related offences	717	16	733	42`1	24	445	1,178	2.0
False pretense	367	31	398	442	48	490	888	1.5
Stealing of motor vehicles	546	7	553	745	09	754	1,307	2.2
Malicious damage	351	16	367	393	15	408	775	1.0
Man slaughters	29	10	39	462	71	533	572	1.0
Criminal trespass	374	07	381	268	15	283	664	1.1
Others	2,881	185	3,066	3,466	250	3,796	6,782	11.3
debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-	381	0.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,750</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>27,877</b>	<b>30,407</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>31,808</b>	<b>59,685</b>	<b>99.8</b>

Although, it is possible to among other category but the report mention each of the cases in the other category had less than one percent

- Displacement of prisoners/ex-prisoners
- Women lose marriages and land after being imprisoned

Moreover ,female prisoners in Uganda remain ‘invisible’ due to lack of prison studies, poorly compiled data and less attention by the media and the general public, hence the justification for publishing of this paper in order to raise the latent but unfortunate plight of female prisoners.

You also have an opportunity to donate and support inmates, Ex-offenders and their children to achieve correctional efficiency and reduce recidivism.



## Prison population

The Uganda prisons service compiles information on prisoners by category .These prisoners are categorized broadly into two. There are criminal (prisoners on remand and those convicted) and civil prisoners (debtors).

**Table 2.6.16 number of prisoners by category ,sex and nationality, 2021 research by TUNMAPS in Uganda**

CASE CATEGORY	Convict			Remand			Debtors				
NATIONALITY	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	Gross Total	(%)
Ugandan	29,624	1,347	30,971	30,971	1,099	32,070	301	79	380	63,421	97.4
Rwandese	334	38	372	26,095	20	26,115	0	0	0	26,487	1.1
Congolese	225	05	230	258	9	267	0	0	0	493	0.7
South Sudanese	83	01	84	167	5	172	0	0	0	256	0.3
Kenyan	55	05	60	69	8	77	0	01	01	138	0.2
Tanzanian	54	54	108	51	57	108	0	0	0	216	0.2
Burundian	16	16	32	04	48	52	0	0	0	84	0.1
SOMALIS	1	01	02	01	0	01	0	04	0	3	0
Other Africans	3	03	06	03	07	10	0	0	0	16	0
Non Africans	12	02	14	07	01	08	0	0	0	22	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,407</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>31,879</b>	<b>57,626</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>58,880</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>91,136</b>	<b>100</b>





In Reference to the joint prisons visits and monitoring conducted between **15<sup>th</sup>/05-26<sup>th</sup>/05/2020** with the **aims** of assessing the living conditions of all incarcerated groups and their families, here below is the report depicting services offered, financial accountability and challenges encountered during the process of **intervention**, **However, during the process of prisons and home based visits and monitoring, Major diagnosis were put on Health, focusing on pandemic prevention of COVID 19 awareness and the post mitigating effects, HIV/AIDS awareness, advocacy and humanitarian assistance**

	District	Prison	Information
1	Lyantonde District	<i>During our intervention to kakondo prison, we managed to deliver the non-food items to the inmates depicting the message about COVID19 disease and the preventive package, See Narrative scale 001 and 002</i>	<p>The <b>O/C</b> Kakondo prison, reported about the 76 convicted inmates and one convicted female who is also a breast feeding mother. He however reported the following challenges, No electricity and water in this prison, poor communication systems and lack of adequate medical care. During the group sessions, prisoners reported lack of communications with their people, delays on remand while others had never seen the magistrate.</p>  <p><i>Narrative scale 001</i>      <i>Narrative scale 002</i></p>
2	Lwengo district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kyazanga prison</li> <li>• Lwengo government prisons</li> <li>• Kabonera-bukoto government prison.</li> </ul> <p><b>DPC</b> Lwengo district acknowledging receipt of awareness message about COVID19 provided by medical alliance with support from Alight International</p>	<p>The <b>DPC</b> Lwengo district Mr. Mugizi Felix led the team to all the prisons in Lwengo and Rakai district respectively with an aim of integrating the awareness about COVID19 to other surrounding prisons, communities and police stations .However, while in Lwengo prisons, there were five refugees detained after leaving their settlements of Orukinga and Nakivaale respectively, but Mr. Felix, the <b>DPC</b> Lwengo District promised to follow up about their release, presently there were 92 Inmates in this prison but the number of remands were unknown due to massive inflow</p> 

			 
		<p><b><i>Prisoners off-loading non food items including soap, sanitizers and disinfectants from the car</i></b></p>   <p><b><i>Regional police commander of masaka, associate regional prisons commander and religious leaders acknowledging the services by The Uganda National Medical Alliance for Prisoners Support, with cognitive support from Alight International. However, in their final remarks, they have strongly recommended this initiative to continue all over the country depicting the same message, but the regional police commander was seriously un aware about the high number of incarcerated refugees in the country</i></b></p>    	
3		Enforcement with RDC of Lyantonde District/	The Resident District Commissioner who is also the Chair person district covid 19 task force together with journalists and religious



		<p>District COVID19 task force team.</p> <p>While prisoner are busy carrying out their sentences, their minds are totally tortured psychologically with emotional conditions and severe diseases such,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anxiety</li> <li>• Hallucinations</li> <li>• Numbness</li> <li>• Psychosis</li> <li>• Pressure</li> <li>• Disability</li> <li>• TB</li> <li>• Pneumonia</li> <li>• HIV/AIDS, etc</li> </ul> <p><i>See narrative scale 005, 006 and 007</i></p>	<p>leaders commissioning the services before setting to prisons, She however thanked <b>Alight International</b> for having come out to support the Initiative of mitigating COVID19 in Uganda, She appealed that this Initiative continue in all prisons in Uganda and relevant communities.</p> <p>She also encouraged <b>TUNMAPS</b> to remind the public <b>about post COVID19</b> awareness during the mitigation process as of emergency phase <b>1</b> , we should aim at returning to normality, impact mitigation phase and post COVID19 development phase through technical advice on pandemic prevention of covid19 virus in prisons, re-conviction, ex-detainees, families and communities not only in Uganda, but on sub-Saharan Africa .</p> <div data-bbox="727 560 1090 822" data-label="Image"> </div> <p><i>See Narrative scale 003</i></p> <div data-bbox="1126 560 1468 822" data-label="Image"> </div> <p><i>Narrative scale 004</i></p> <p><b>Situation analysis in prisoners</b></p> <div data-bbox="727 952 1453 1254" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="727 1288 1090 1565" data-label="Image"> </div> <p><i>Narrative scale 005,006 and 007 depicting situational analysis in prisons home state, prisoners collecting water from a borehole 10kms away from their residential site</i></p>
4	Ssembabule prison	Lwemiyaga prison	<p>The Officer on duty Mr. Fred Kizito, reported that, there were 96 inmates 88 Male convicts, 6 Male remands and two remanded female. The <b>OC</b> Mr. Nicholas was not at the station presently, However Mr. Fred narrated the challenges of electricity and water in this prison, but due to <b>COVID19</b> pandemic, they could not allow us have sessions with the Inmates though he encouraged us to make another arrangements.</p>

	Masaka District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Masaka women prison</li> <li>• Ssaza masaka remand prison for suspected C19 Victims</li> </ul>	<p>The officer who was on Duty Mr. Osinde reported about the 56 convicted women in masaka women prison and 79 remands making a total of 135 inmates, he also reported about 8 pregnant women, 11 are lactating mothers while 42 are known HIV sero- status and are on ARVs/ART. However, he also reported about the 5 Incarcerated refugees from Burundi and Congo respectively</p> <p>While in ssaza masaka, all known inmates were transferred to masaka central prison due to the spread of COVID19 pandemic disease, the officer on duty reported only 196 remands in this prison of ssaza. The regional prisons commander and regional police commander had previously reported about the increasing number of remands all over the country.</p>
5	Ssembabule District	<p><i>Situation analysis in prisoners' families, See Narrative scale 008 and 009, while Ms. Mary who lost her husband while in prison narrates the story and the challenges at home with the increasing number of siblings.</i></p> <p><i>On going home based counseling and guidance at the home of Ms. Mary Nankindu in Kaaliro Sub-county, Iyantonde District</i></p>	<div>  <p>Narrative scale 008</p> </div> <div>  <p>Narrative scale 009</p> </div> <p><b>Councilors note:</b> Mary was restored by a word of hope and she was re-assured about future support. However there were some siblings to Mary who were not at home at the moment but promised to be seen on the next visit.</p> <p><b>Conclusion</b></p> <p>Mary narrated about</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Severe poor health conditions.</li> <li>• Lack of food and domestic appliances.</li> <li>• She was also worried about their education</li> <li>• Psychological stress and poor sanitation</li> </ul> <div>  <p>Narrative scale 010,</p> </div> <div>  <p>Narrative scale 011</p> </div> <div>  <p>Narrative scale 01</p> </div> <p><b>On going pediatrics sessions among abandoned prisoners families who lost their parents while in prisons and now they are under the care of Mary who also lost her husband while in prison Uganda.</b></p>

***Analysis and some of the residential places, including houses for the abandoned prisoners children in families of the incarcerated people see narrative scale 013 and 014***



***Narrative scale 013***



***Narrative scale 014***

***Home based situational analysis in prisoners' families.***

***on going home based sessions in some of the prisoners families***



***Narrative scale 015***



***Narrative scale 016***

***Newly released refugees testing for HIV/AIDS.***

***A nurse councilor conducting community diagnosis of HIV counseling and testing among the newly released refugees from prisons of Mubende, ssembabure, Kiruhura and greater Masaka regions, See Narratives, 017, 018, 019,020 and 021 appropriately***



***Narrative scale 017***



***Narrative scale 018***



***Narrative scale 019***



***Narrative scale 020***

***See on going HIV testing and counseling sessions***



***Narrative scale 021***



*The regional police commander in cognitive partnership with religious leaders led us to a dwelling home, where many children of the refugees from relevant regions and communities of the country are being kept, however, traditional healers have made it a routine for daily sacrifice from these community children, In regard to that, Authorities have pleaded for emergency assistance to these children, because most of them, their parents are detained refugees so they are in emergence need for assistance.*



***On narrative scale this program has been evaluated at 60%, Due to the following complications***

- Transport to the field
- Insufficient funds to facilitate the program

***Other emergency challenges include the following***

- Office Rent
- Office furniture and equipments

### ***Strategic Implementation plan for The Uganda National Medical Alliance for Prisoners' Support (TUNMAPS) in Uganda***

Our strategic plan is to continue Implementing new ideas through prisons visits and monitoring focusing on .

- Research , advocacy and humanitarian assistance among prisoners and their families
- Disseminations, communication and linkages
- Legalizations and evaluation
- Social and economic transformation among prisoners, their families and ex-detainees in Uganda
- Health support and referrals

On a concuss discussion with relevant ministries, the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development of Uganda urgently requested the **RDC** Lyantonde District to acknowledge the services rendered by **TUNMAPS** with support from **Alight International** on behalf of the Government of the republic of Uganda because the PS was not in OFFICE due to lock down.

### Conclusion

The aforesaid service delivery and strategies has helped to uplift the lives of all incarcerated groups, their families and ex-detainees from their state of vulnerability which has been invisible decades of years before the present day to most support agencies and Government in Uganda. However, prisons authorities, formal leaders and religious groups have strongly **recommended** this initiative of prisons visits and monitoring to continue as a way of enhancing research, awareness and sensitization about the incidences of poverty, family conflicts, Diseases and child abuse.



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
RESIDENT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER  
LYANTONDE DISTRICT

P.O. BOX 27, Lyantonde

0392177546/0772431275

Our Ref:  
Your Ref:

Date: 27/05./2020

The Director

Uganda National Medical Alliance for Prisons Support (TUNMAPS)

#### RE: ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF SUPPORT

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of support as Government that was rendered by Uganda National Medical Alliance for Prison Support (TUNMAPS) that is supported by Alight International in fighting against COVID 19 disease (Ten boxes of washing soap).

As government we appreciate this initiative and request it should continue to all prisons and communities to fight against COVID 19.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours in service,



Kamwine Catherine

RDC – Lyantonde District

CC: Country Director Alight International



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## Practical implementation report for the month of June/July2021

During our prison's visits and monitoring, special attention was put on women prisoners focusing on detained pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, detained refugees, children detained with their mothers and general wellbeing of women prisoners in their detention facilities for their better health and psycho-social support.

**However, during the course of implementation, both Humanitarian and psycho-social supports were emphasized on in regard to the following services:**



- Effective mitigation of COVID 19 pandemic awareness in several prisons, communities and police stations
- Provision of sanitary materials to women prisoners and newly released women ex-detainees
- Provision of food and non-food items to detained lactating and breast-feeding mothers.
- Psycho-social support
- Home and prisons-based health care and support




<p><b>Mbarara central women prison</b></p> <p><b>01/06-5<sup>th</sup>/06/2021</b></p>	<p>During our course of prisons visit and monitoring in Mbarara Central women prisons ,special emphasis was focused on provision of sanitary pads to Women inmates as indicated in the photographs below</p> <div data-bbox="349 400 692 700">  </div> <div data-bbox="752 413 1025 687">  </div> <p><i>Women prisoners of Mbarara central women prison caring boxes of sanitary pads into their wards</i></p> <div data-bbox="365 815 665 1117">  </div> <div data-bbox="692 815 1039 1085">  </div> <p><i>women prisoners of Mbarara off-loading boxes of sanitary pads from the vehicle provided by The Uganda National Medical Alliance for Prisoners Support (TUNMAPS)</i></p>	<p>The chief of Mbarara women prison and the deputy O/C Mrs. Atimu Susan gave us all the information regarding the inmates</p> <p>No. of women inmates 147</p> <p>No. of detained Refugees 01</p> <p>No. of women convicts 65</p> <p>No. of women remands 82</p> <p>No. of detained pregnant women 04</p> <p>No. of breastfeeding mothers 07</p> <p>No. of babies 10.</p> <p><b>Conclusion</b></p> <p><i>Mrs. Susan concluded by appealing for further assistance with sanitary materials, face masks and sanitizers</i></p> <p><i>She also appealed for special assistance for detained breastfeeding mothers, pregnant women, children detained with their parents and detained refugees</i></p> <div data-bbox="1055 675 1671 916">  </div> <p><i>Dr. Solomon Musitwa with other government personnel launching the COVID-19 pandemic task force</i></p> <p><i>Launch of prisons and home-basedcare and support in prisons and families in relevant communities in Uganda</i></p> <p><i>This project mainly focused on -:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Health support in prisons and families aiming at mitigating COVID-19pandemicresponses</i></li> <li>• <i>HIV and TB management in prisons and families</i></li> <li>• <i>Materialistic assistance amongst all inmates</i></li> <li>• <i>Psychosocial support</i></li> <li>• <i>Legal aid and support</i></li> <li>• <i>Communication and linkages</i></li> </ul>
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<p>Newly released women refugees from Mbarara and Masaka prisons receiving sanitary pads from the office of <b>TUNMAPs</b> in Lyantonde district</p> <p><b>8<sup>th</sup>/06/2021</b></p>	<p>Rev. Mugisha Nathan giving sanitary materials to newly released women refugees from Mbarara central women prison and masaka women prisons receiving sanitary pads from <b>TUNMAPs</b> offices in Lyantonde District</p> <div data-bbox="349 418 674 699" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="743 427 1028 711" data-label="Image"> </div> <p><i>Newly released women refugees receiving sanitary pads</i></p> <div data-bbox="365 900 649 1190" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="743 853 1039 1155" data-label="Image"> </div> <p><i>Released women refugees after receiving sanitary pads at TUNMAPs's office</i></p>	<p>Women after serving their sentences in prisons, they normally encounter the following challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community re-integration and re-settlement.</li> <li>• Capital in terms of finance.</li> <li>• Failure to access humanitarian services under their residents like domestic appliances, medical care and education for their children.</li> </ul> <div data-bbox="1055 408 1868 925" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Newly released women prisoners after serving their sentences at the offices of <b>TUNMAPs</b> in Lyantonde District, <b>evidently</b>, these women explained to us the situational analysis before they were arrested, During prisons life and post-prison release</p> <p>Kulusumu with a baby dressed in white and Annette dressed in red narrated to us the challenges they undergo after imprisonment, not limited to capital finance, clothing, accommodation, food for their children, difficult to re-integrate in the community and traumas, they however thanked us for visiting them during the time they were in prison.</p>
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<p><b>Situation analysis</b></p> <p>In Mbarara women central prison</p>	<p>General situation analysis in women prisons</p>  <p><i>Prison guard explaining the situation analysis inside the prison and challenges</i></p>  <p><i>Situation analysis at Mbarara central women prison.</i></p>	<p>On a narrative scale, prisons visits and monitoring were conducted with the aims of supporting women detained in relevant prisons in Uganda and research evaluation programs, in this agenda , the thematic area were,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of materialistic support to women prisoners, detained breastfeeding mothers, incarcerated pregnant women and children detained with their parents.</li> <li>• Research, advocacy and communication</li> <li>• Psycho-social support</li> </ul> <p>Health support and referrals focusing on COVID 19 pandemic awareness and management in prisons and police custodies.</p>
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<p><b>Masaka central prison</b> <b>14<sup>th</sup>/06/2021</b></p>	<p>In Masaka prison, prisons monitoring and visits were conducted focusing on health awareness including COVID19 pandemic responses, provision of materialistic services to women prisoners, that's sanitary pads, sanitizers and soap.</p>	<p>The O/C of Masaka central prison gave us all the information regarding both male and female inmates in Masaka central prison including their challenges. He however reported as follows</p> <p>No. of male inmates 1206  No. of male refugees 07  No. of women refugees 03  No. of women with children 79 and 67 babies  No. of pregnant women 02  No. of breast-feeding mothers 05  No. of disabled male inmates 11  Total number of women <b>189</b>.</p> <p>He also reported the following challenges</p> <p>No sanitary pads for women prisoners, soap and nutrition assistance  Lack of quality medical care and trauma amongst the inmates</p>
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<p><b>Kabale prison</b></p> <p><i>Training of prisons warders in kabale region on</i></p> <p><b>21<sup>st</sup>-25/06/2021</b></p> <p>Prison warders of Ndorwa Government prison in Kabale district after receiving a training and COVID19 awareness task materials conducted by The Uganda National Medical Alliance for prisoners' support</p>	<p>we also conducted a prison visit and monitoring in kabala Ndorwa prison which was based on provision of sanitary pads to women prisoners, soap and COVID 19 pandemic awareness package</p>  <p><i>Prisons warders, health workers and religious leaders after a training on Covid-19 pandemic awareness at Ndorwa Government prison in Kabale District</i></p>	<p>The O/C appreciated the support for the women prisoners , and later he reported some of the challenges faced by all prisoners like Insufficient drug supply</p> <p>Lack of humanitarian materials like soap, shavers and sanitary pads for women prisoners</p> <p>The O/C of Ndorwa prison in kabale Mr. Julius Kisembo reported about the <b>661</b> convicted male inmates, as all remands were transferred to another prison due to fear of COVID19 contact integration amongst the inmates, he however went on to report the following challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><i>No domestic appliances in this prison, like soap, jerricans, sanitary pads for women prisoners and shavers for inmates</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>He also reported on an increased number of refugees being detained day after day, presently he reported 40 convicted refugees and unknown number of remanded refugees detained mainly from Congo and Burundi, all</i></b></li> <li>• <b><i>these were male convicts, he reported that most of them were arrested at kabale transit Centre while others are from Rwamwanja refugee settlement</i></b></li> </ul> <p><b><i>He went on to thank the team for having spared their time for this COVID 19 pandemic war</i></b></p>
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<p><b>Kigo prison</b></p> <p><b>Visit and monitoring on</b></p> <p><b>12<sup>th</sup> -15<sup>th</sup> /07/2021</b></p>	<p>Our prison visits and monitoring in kigo women prison mainly focused on provision of sanitary pads, health care and psychosocial support to women prisoners not limited to COVID 19 pandemic awareness and materialistic support</p> <p><b>Mrs. Titin Caroline</b> The Deputy O/C welcomed us and gave all the information regarding the inmates as indicated below</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of Sanitary pads and pants for women</li> <li>• Food supplements for breast feeding mothers</li> <li>• Pregnant women, new born and children detained with their parents</li> <li>• Test kits</li> <li>• Face masks</li> <li>• Soap both liquid and bar soap</li> <li>• Protective gears</li> </ul>	 <p><i>women inmates of kigo prison receiving boxes of Sanitary pads provided by TUNMAPS</i></p>  <p><i>Mrs. Titin Caroline deputy O/C of Kigo prison with team from TUNMAPS after receiving the Sanitary pads for women prisoners on 13<sup>th</sup> /07/2021</i></p>
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Kigo women prison

The Deputy **O/C Mrs Titin Caroline** gave us all the information regarding the women inmates and their challenges

No. women inmates	Debtors	Pregnant women	Lactating mothers	Refugees	Children detained with their parents
176	3	2	7	2	9

**Other detained women prisoners in kigo detained facilities include**

<b><i>Facility</i></b>	<b><i>No. of inmates</i></b>
Entebbe detained facility	1562
Mid kigo women prison	2376
Kigo women detained centres	1827
Kigo women remands	226

All this information was availed to us by Titin the deputy o/c station of kigo women prison during our prison surveillance

She also reported that people are no longer supporting them due to the current situation, so they are only relying on us especially for sanitary pads, soap, pants and other materialistic ***needs*** for women

A total of 6291 women are detained in other facilities as reported by Titin, ***they cannot be brought to this main facility due to the current situation of C19 pandemic***

Challenges reported by Titin the deputy O/C of *Kigo women prison*

The main challenges are:

- Sanitary pads for women
- Food supplements for breast feeding mothers
- Pregnant women, new born and children detained with their parents
- Test kits
- Face masks
- Soap both liquid and bar soap
- Protective gears

**Note:** The O/C reported that we should also provide disposable pads as they are good for health related cases alongside with pants as re-usable pads may not be safe for heavy flows, Titin also requested for emergency support with knickers as most of them come naked, this has caused diseases to them like STDs ,STIs and UTIs as most of these women are young 20 -38 years

We don't have any one over 40years so they need

- Materialistic support
- Psychosocial support
- Health support
- Livelihood support
- Net-working and communication with their relatives

The chief of Mbarara women prison Mrs. Evelyn Taaka and the deputy OC Mrs. Atim Susan gave us all the information regarding the inmates and their health.

The deputy OC Mrs. Susan Atim (0779873304) thanked the Uganda National medical Alliance for Prisoner's Support (TUNMAPS) for supporting women prisoners with sanitary pads, she went on to report that three months ago women diseases had increased because they had not been having sanitary pads for their monthly periods and has caused health problems among their health .

She urged us to continue the initiative of supporting them with sanitary pads because out of 147detained women, they can only select where there is urgent intervention. However, the following challenges were reported by Mrs. Taaka Evelyn (**07738033411**) the chief of women prisoners in Mbarara and greater Mbarara region.

- No sanitary pads for these women prisoners.
- Nutrition assistance for detained breast-feeding mothers, pregnant women and children detained with their parents.
- Poor health and no mosquito nets.
- Emergency humanitarian assistance for children detained with their parents, new born babies while in prison, lactating mothers and the most vulnerable children in prison.

### ***OC's conclusion***

Emergency continuous support with sanitary pads, over 500 boxes are needed, 871 women inmates are in this region, so they all come to Mbarara women central prison to get these pads as most of these small prisons don't access visitors for assistance. She went on to report about the 4 pregnant women and 2 are in poor health due to poor nutrition in this prison.

She also went on to report about the 10 babies detained with their mothers and 7 of them are under lactation and they are in need of nutrition assistance. She also went on to report that out of 147 women prisoners detained 6 of them have physical disability, 2 have mental disability (psychosis) and most of them are depressed and hallucinated, so she pleaded for continuous prison visits and monitoring for humanitarian assistance and psycho social support.

### ***OC's and prisons warders' conclusion***

The O/Cs and prisons warders recommended that Prison visits and monitoring should continue in order to enhance special assistance like sanitary pads to women prisoners and psycho social support in order to promote prisoners better living in prisons, health and the wellbeing in prison until the end of their sentences in Uganda.

### ***TUNMAPS's Challenges***

- Transport to the field
- Lack of materials ***like sanitary pads, soap, facemasks, gloves, sanitizers etc to be provided to prisoners.***


## REPORT FOR ICT TRAINING

As service provider, we managed to mobilize over one thousand children below the age of 18 years whose parents are in prisons to access ICT computer application in the past 6 months; this has been done through Village health teams (VHTs), schools both primary and secondary, and police force, prisons, LCs and worship centers




### *List of trainees from relevant districts*

Districts	No. of police officers and prison warders who attended the training	No. of teachers who attended the training	NO. of school children who attended the training	No. of prisoners' children per district	Recommendations
Lyantonde district	68	59	326	102	Prison warders and police officers recommended that We should implement a mobile ICT lab so that even these inmates can benefit from this program together with onsite officers.  This can help them to start income generating activities when released or after serving their sentences
Lwengo district	47 out of 365	107	291	192	
Sembabule district	39	153	78	82	
Rakai district	13	379	226	190	
Masaka district	126	52	92	64	

### ICT TRAINING PROGRAMS AMONG POLICE OFFICERS AT TUNMAPS' OFFICE IN LYANTONDE DISTRICT

Date	Action	Practical evidenced actions	Strategic plan
28/01/2022	Police officers from greater Masaka region having ICT training at the Uganda national medical Alliance offices in Lyantonde district.		We aim to continue integrating ICT training among police officers & prisons Warders in



		 <p>Police officers acquiring ICT training at <b>TUNMAPS</b> 'office in Lyantonde district</p>	Uganda.	
	Ongoing computer sessions	 <p><b>Computer Laboratory attendants providing ICT information to police officers</b></p>		
26 <sup>th</sup> /02/2022	Regional O/C CID of Greater Masaka posing with police officers after completing a one month training in computer application skills		Our aim is to integrate ICT among police officers ,prisons warders and community members, not limited to school children and youth in Uganda	



**Police officers after one month training in ICT**

01/03/2022

DPC of Lyantonde district and the district O/C CID after a one-month computer application training



**District police commander of Lyantonde district Mr. Odoki Denis in Uniform, district OC/CID Mr. Robert and women police spokes person Mrs. Samali Evelyn after a acquiring training in ICT at the offices of TUNMAPS in Lyantonde district**

01/03/2022	Community members and youth group posing after computer application training in Lyantonde district	 <p><i>Youth groups from relevant districts of greater masaka, western and south-west Mbarara after a one-month training in ICT at TUNMAPS' office in Lyantonde district</i></p>	
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## STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS

We aim to continue strengthening civic development and ICT integration programs in communities in Uganda

## CHALLENGES

- ICT Infrastructure

*Other Districts that enrolled in computer application training and did not report include*

<b>Kalungu district</b>	169 police officers	10 prison warders	90 No. of prisoners' children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Their failure was due to lack of transport to the training area</li> <li>• Lack of scholastic materials</li> </ul>
<b>Rushere district</b>	149 police officers	14 prison warders	52 No. of prisoners' children	
<b>Kabale district</b>	469 police officers	30 prison warders	198 No. of prisoners' children	
<b>Bukomansimbi district</b>	55 police officers	7 prison warders	77 No. of prisoners' children	

**Local members from relevant communities across the regions of Masaka and Mbarara who accessed Computer application training since the project implementation were 328**

## Achievements

***Free computer application training has been offered among the beneficiaries since 22/02/2021 and services are ongoing among***

- Teachers both primary and secondary
- School children both primary and secondary
- Police officers and prison warders
- Community members and ex-convicts

***The number of prisoners' children from districts which did not enroll was got from their respective parents who were in prisons and their families***

## Challenges

- Due to the higher number of service seekers and beneficiaries, further demand for more computers has increased, hence causing more need for further ***100 machines and also we are urgently requesting the Ministry to support us with stable and reliable internet, emergency funds to enhance the ongoing trainings***
- Lack of transport means to transport trainees
- Lack of scholastic materials for trainees(stationery)

## Conclusion

Beneficiaries thanked for the training offered and recommended this initiative to continue in order to integrate ***ICT*** in local communities across the country

**Other services offered by the organization in Uganda include supporting prisoners and their families to access relief and sustainable development**

## Strategic plan

*The project strategic plan is to continue supporting prisoners and their families in Uganda*

## Final conclusions

Prisons warders thanked for this ***ICT*** initiative and recommended for continuous prisons visits and monitoring in order to enhance relief and sustainable development among prisoners and their families in Uganda.

## Strategic challenges

1. No Internet
2. Transport means for trainees
3. Insufficient computers to run the project