



JUSTICE SECTOR COLLABORATION IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Fifteen years of experimentation

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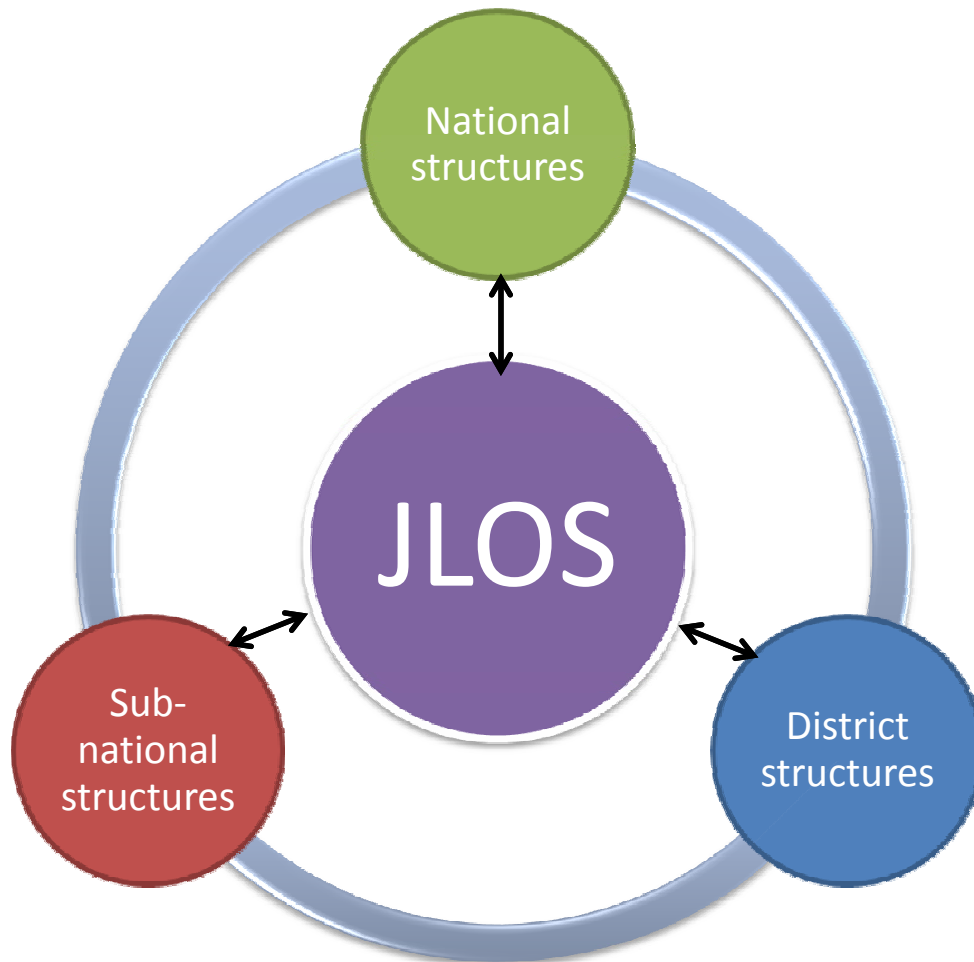
Collaboration is a social imperative. Without it you cannot get extra - ordinary things done ...

- Kouses and Posner

Most innovations in public institutions are imposed on them either by outsiders or by catastrophe.

- Peter Drucker

Introduction



*Justice sector collaboration in Uganda is built on **national**, **subnational** and **district** structures coordinated under the **Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS)**.*

Introduction (2)

- Collaboration is centred on streamlining the administration of justice purposefully to promote the rule of law and team learning.
- Collaboration has been used as a vehicle of reform and empowerment in the justice sector.

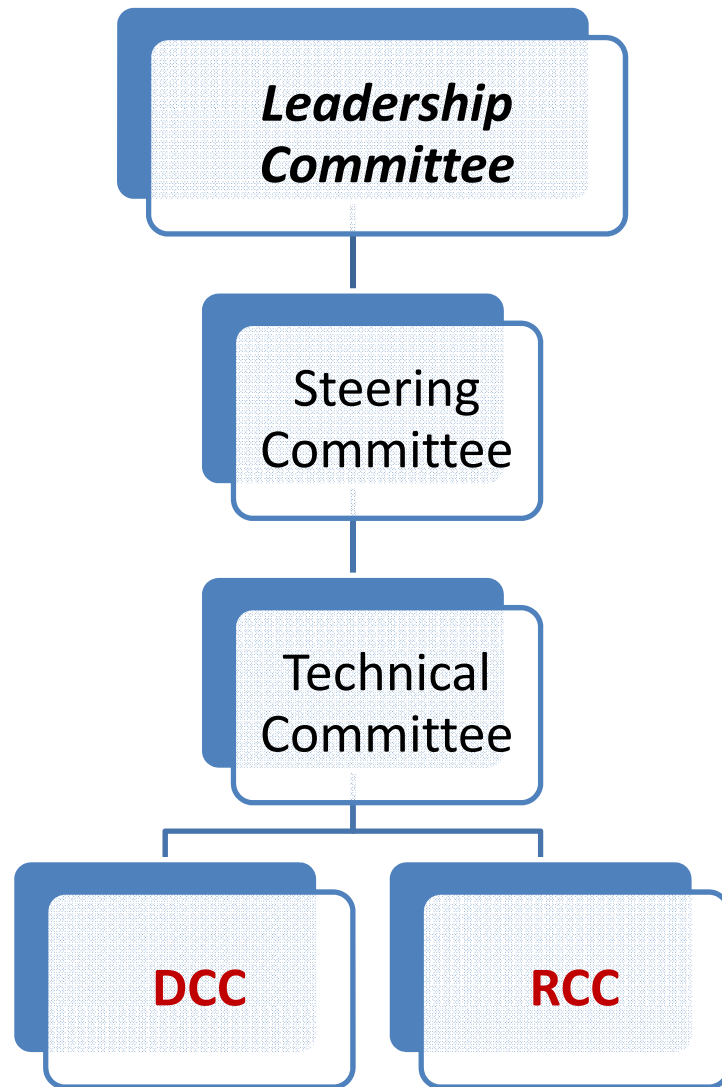
Rationale for Justice Collaboration

- Holistic development of the justice sector.
- Maximisation of value for money through coordinated planning , budgeting and implementation.
- Empowerment of institutions to solve problems.
- Reducing the cost of justice.
- A common voice on justice issues.
- Removing impediments to justice.
- Promoting public confidence in admin of justice.

Minimum values for Justice Sector Collaboration

- Common interests.
- Equality of all.
- Common planning and budgeting framework.
- Full disclosure.
- Subordination of individual interests to group interests.
- Communication.
- Participation.

Operations of Justice Collaboration in Uganda



- *Built on a **committee system**.*
- Leadership Committee.
- Steering Committee.
- Technical Committee.
- Regional Chain Linked Committee (RCC).
- District Chain linked Committee (DCC).

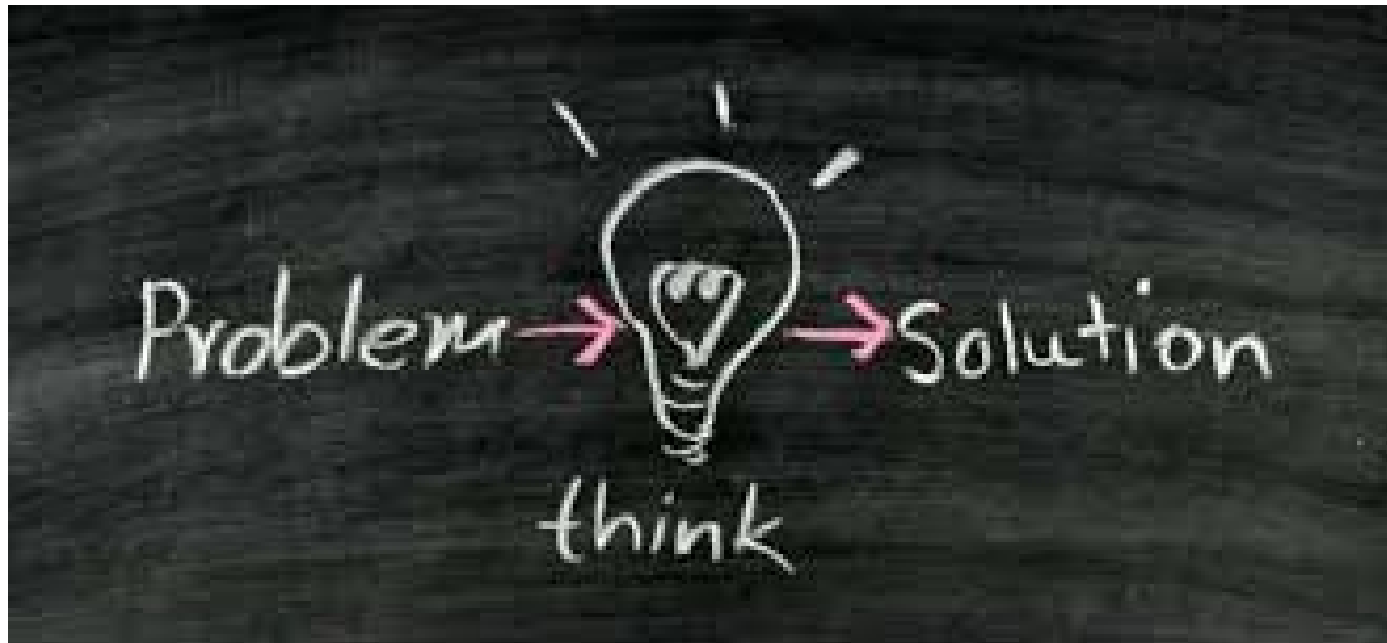
District Chain Linked Committee (DCC)





Chaired by the most senior magistrate

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Mandated to **find solutions** to the **challenges** affecting the administration of justice.



Sets the local agenda for justice.

Meets monthly..



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Conducts inspections...



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...and out reach in the community.



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DCCs

- Links up with regional and national structures.



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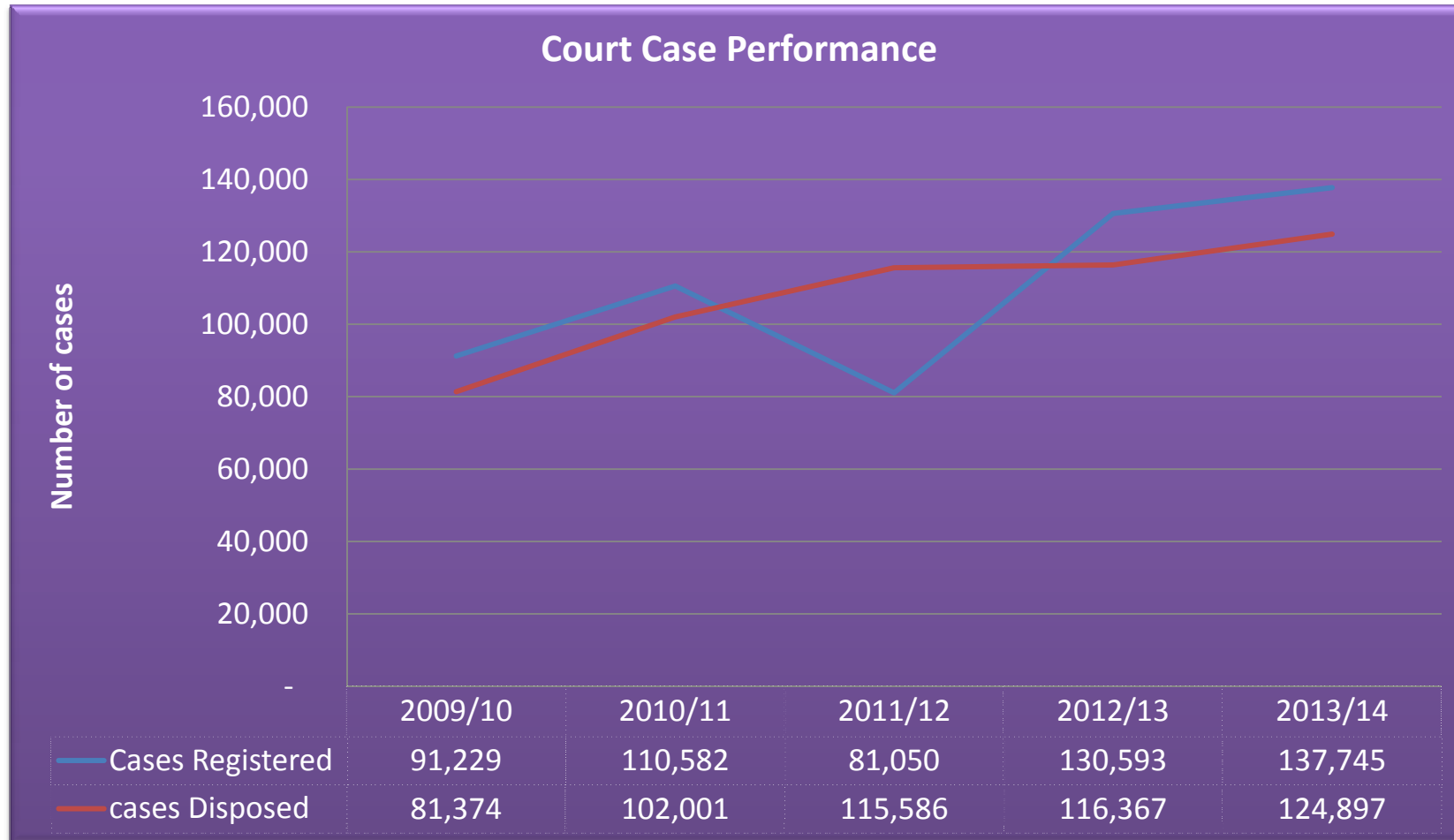
Key constraints addressed by the DCC

- Loss of files.
- Delay of cases .
- Poor working conditions.
- Congestion.
- Corruption.
- Poor work ethics.
- Human rights violations.
- Failure of witnesses to attend court , etc.

Lessons learned in Uganda

- Better understanding of the justice system by the institutions.
- Reduced cost of justice.
- Reduced lead times .
- Efficient utilisation of resources.
- Peer pressure for improved performance.
- Development of sector-wide standards.
- Unified response to emerging challenges.

Disposal of cases in the Judiciary



Challenges

- Leadership must be strong or else the system fails.
- Bias on financial issues other than real issues.
- Threat to institutional independence.
- Conflicting interests and priorities.
- Meeting fatigue.
- High cost of Coordination.

Conclusion

- In conclusion Collaboration, promotes the ***Harambe spirit in the administration of justice which*** guarantees every court user a just , speedy and affordable access to justice.
- Collaboration is therefore not simply desirable but inevitable.



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Thank You