



# UGANDA NATIONAL GOVERNANCE BASELINE SURVEY (UNGBS) 2014 REPORT



August 2014

**PHOTO CREDITS:**

---

Mother Carrying Baby on Cover page, Kira V on page 6, Uganda Police on page 14, Election box sealing on page 38 and Casting votes on page 45 are from the public domain.

Digital Drum photo, page 66, copyright - UNICEF

All other photos are the copyright of the UNDP.

# UGANDA NATIONAL GOVERNANCE BASELINE SURVEY (UNGBS) 2014 REPORT

UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

August 2014

*Published With Support From*

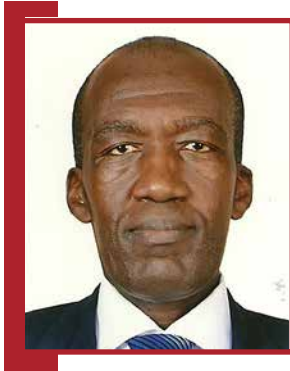
**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (UNDP)**



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*



## Preface



The Government of Uganda has underscored the centrality of good governance to the national socio-economic development process and attainment of its development objectives and targets. It has instituted legislative, administrative and monitoring initiatives to address problems of corruption, abuse and misuse of public office, limited access to information, Human Rights and service delivery among others. However, there has been limited data to inform and monitor these initiatives. In order to fill this gap, the Government of Uganda (GoU) embarked on an initiative to monitor indicators on governance.

The initiatives included among others data mapping exercise, indicator development, training and the National Governance Baseline Survey.

The National Governance Baseline Survey (NGBS) is the first of its kind in the country. It aimed at generating baseline data on governance indicators. The Survey collected information on the different themes of Governance which include Human Rights, Access to Justice, Access to Information, Democracy and Decentralization, Political Representation and Participation and, Transparency and Accountability. The findings of the survey form a benchmark for indicators on Governance in the National Development Plan (NDP), and inform the review process of the NDP II.

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics would like to acknowledge the contribution of the School of Statistics and Planning, Makerere University for their support during the conceptualization and implementation of the project, the team of multi-stakeholders from both government and non-government organisations that participated in the indicator development process including the general public for providing the necessary information.

Special thanks go to United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Gesellschaft für Inter-Nationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), and the UK Department for International Development DFID for the financial and technical support towards the implementation of the National Governance Baseline Survey.

The Bureau calls upon the planning and policy making institutions together with the entire public to harness the findings from this report as a tool for policy reviews and reforms aimed at national development. We also encourage utilization of the findings for setting targets (by governance practitioners), and monitoring as well as tracking progress in the area of governance and development.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ben Paul Mungyereza'.

**Ben Paul Mungyereza**  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS



# Table of Contents

PREFACE	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
List of Tables	v
List of Figures	vi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	vii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xi
<b>CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1. Introduction	1
1.1 Survey objectives	3
1.2 Data Mapping	3
1.3 Significance Of The Baseline	4
<b>CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>7</b>
2.0 Introduction	7
2.1 Scope and Coverage of the Survey	7
2.2 Survey Instruments	7
2.2.1 Questionnaire Development Process	8
2.3 Sampling design	8
2.3.1 Sample size determination and Allocation	8
2.3.2 Selection of the Sample Units	9
2.3.3 Weights	10
2.3.4 Sampling Errors	10
2.4 Data Collection	11
2.5 Data processing	12
2.6 Response rates	12
<b>CHAPTER THREE: HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE</b>	<b>13</b>
3.0 Introduction	13
3.1 The Concept of Human Rights	13
3.2 Access to Justice	17
3.3 Level of awareness of the Justice institutions in Uganda	18
3.4 Public Confidence and trust in the formal justice institutions	20
3.5 Access to Legal Aid services	20
3.6 The right to property	22
3.6.1 Land ownership	23
3.6.2 Property deprivation	24
3.6.3 Formal and non-formal redress mechanisms	24
3.7 Public satisfaction on the processes under the different justice institutions	25
3.8 Right to adequate housing	27
3.8.1 Type of dwelling unit	27
3.8.2 Sources of Lighting	28
3.9 Economic and Social Rights	29
3.9.1 Right to Health	30
3.9.2 Health Service delivery in Uganda	30
3.9.3 Medical attention/care sought	31

3.9.4	Payment other than normal payment	32
3.10	The Right to food	32
3.10.1	Number of meals eaten in a day	32
3.11	The right to water	33
3.11.1	SAFE DRINKING WATER	34
3.12	The Right to Work	35
3.12.1	Working Environment	36
3.12.2	Entitlement to Paid Leave	36
3.13	Summary	37

## **CHAPTER FOUR: POLITICAL REPRESENTATION AND PARTICIPATION 27**

4.0	Introduction	39
4.1	Independence of the Electoral Commission	40
4.2	Access to electoral information and voter education	40
4.3	Political participation	42
4.3.1	Proportion that voted	43
4.3.2	Witnessing Vote Counting	44
4.3.3	Freedom of expression	46
4.4.	Electoral malpractices	46
4.4.1	TYPES OF ELECTORAL MALPRACTICES	47
4.5	Participation in planning meeting for social service delivery at LC1 village level	49
4.6	Community Participation in decision making	50
4.7	Taking into account voice of Local Authorities, CSOs and Opposition Parties in Planning and Service Delivery	52
4.8	Political Leaders Response to Populations Concerns and Needs	53
4.9	Performance Rating of Local Councils and MPs	54
4.10	SUMMARY	55

## **CHAPTER FIVE: DEMOCRACY AND DECENTRALISATION 45**

5.0	INTRODUCTION	57
5.1	Respect for the Rule of Law and Democracy	58
5.1.1	Respect for the rule of law	58
5.2	Independence of Civil Society Organisation and Key Public Institutions	59
5.3	Political Party Representation	63
5.4	Summary	65

## **CHAPTER SIX : ACCESS TO INFORMATION 55**

6.1	INTRODUCTION	67
6.2	Awareness about the Right to Access information	68
6.3	Public Rating for the Quality of Information provided by the Government and Public Sector	73
6.4	Sources of Information	74
6.5	Freedom of the Media in democratic society	77
6.6	Summary	78

## **CHAPTER SEVEN:TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY 68**

7.1	Introduction	81
7.1.1	People's Perception towards corruption	81
7.2	Fight against Corruption	83
7.2.1	Perceptions towards Government Effectiveness in fighting corruption	83
7.2.2	Institutions known to fight corruption in the country	84



7.2.3	Involvement of Various Stakeholders in Fighting Corruption	86
7.4	Accountability for Public Funds	89
7.4.1	Awareness about the Right to demand for Accountability for Public funds	89
7.4.2	Monitoring Utilisation of Funds in Local Governments	90
7.5	Access to Services	91
7.5.1	Distance to the nearest Water Source	92
7.5.2	Distance to the nearest Polling station, Police station and Courts of law	92
7.5.3	Distance to the nearest Government Primary and Secondary School	92
7.5.4	Distance to the nearest Government Health Facility	92
7.6	Summary	93

## **CHAPTER EIGHT: CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS** **81**

Appendix1: END NOTES	113
----------------------	-----

### **List of Tables**

Table 2.1:	Sample allocation of EAs and Households	9
Table 2.2:	Results of the household interviews – Number of households, number of interviews and response rates, Uganda 2013	12
Table 3.1:	Percentage and distribution of people aware of the different types of justice institutions in Uganda	19
Table 3.2:	Perception of levels of public trust and Rating of institutions in providing justice	20
Table 3.3:	Proportion of population aware of institutions offering free legal assistance in their sub counties	22
Table 3.4:	Percentage of population that referred their grievances to formal and non-formal justice institutions	25
Table 3.5:	Percentage levels of respondents' satisfaction on the justice processes	26
Table 3.5:	Distribution of type of dwelling units by sex, residence, region, education level and age group of household head (%)	27
Table 3.6:	Main source of lighting (%)	29
Table 3.7:	Distribution of population that fell sick by first place of consultation by region (%)	31
Table 3.8:	Distribution of households showing the number of meals per day (%)	33
Table 3.10:	Work Environment	36
Table 4.1:	Percentage of the population who are aware that they have a right to access electoral information; and were educated on the various electoral process by Sex, residence, region, education and age	41
Table 4.2:	Percentage of the population who voted in the last elections by background characteristics	43
Table 4.3:	Percentage of the population who during the last elections witnessed vote counting by Sex, residence, region and age groups	44
Table 4.4:	Percentage of the population who during the last elections found that someone had voted in their name, who were offered any goods in kind or otherwise to vote, and were pressured to vote in any way by sex, residence, region	48
Table 4.5:	Types of irregularities witnessed in the last Presidential Elections by Sex, Residence and Region	49
Table 4.6:	Perceptions on whether District Leaders consult Ordinary People and Community Leaders	50
Table 4.7:	Proportion of Population who think the government takes the voice of the Opposition Parties, CSOs and Local Authorities into account in planning and service delivery	52
Table 4.8:	Performance Rating for Leaders at LCIII, LCV and Parliament	54
Table 5.1:	Cabinet Respect for and adherence to rule of law	58
Table 5.2:	Perception of respondents on independence of selected institutions from government	62
Table 5.3:	Proportion of population belonging to any party, with political party office in sub county, Political parties/ organizations represented in parliament have structure	64
Table 6.1:	Proportion of Respondents aware about their Rights to Access to Public Information	70
Table 6.2:	Sector in which Information was last Sought	71
Table 6.3:	Duration (in days) it took to attain the required information	72

Table 6.4: Perception rating of the Quality of Information given by the Government and the Private Sector	73
Table 6.5: Reported main sources of information by background characteristics	75
Table 6.6: Proportion of Respondents with Information Media Outlets in their Villages	76
Table 6.7: Percentage of the population who think the media gave equal coverage to all candidates during the 2011 Presidential/ Parliamentary/ Local Government Council elections by sex, residence, region and age groups.	77
Table 7.1: Extent to which the Population Considers Corruption a Problem	82
Table 7.2: Perception rating of Government's effectiveness in fighting corruption (%)	84
Table 7.3: Respondents ranking of public officials and opinion leaders about their involvement in corruption	88
Table 7.4: Proportion of Population aware of their right to demand for accountability of public funds	89
Table 7.5: Proportion of Population aware of Committees set up at the Parish level to monitor delivery of services	91
Table 7.6: Average Distance to selected facilities by residence and region (Kms)	93

## List of Figures

Figure 3.1: Percentage of respondents' views on whether human rights are respected in Uganda by Sex, Residence and Region	16
Figure 3.2: Percentage of respondents' views on whether human rights are respected in Uganda by Education and Age Groups	16
Figure 3.3: Percentage of respondents who are aware that they have a right to access justice	18
Figure 3.4: Distribution of households that own land by sex of household head, residence and region (%)	23
Figure 3.5: Percentage of the Population who have been deprived of their right to property in the last 12 months	24
Figure 3.6: Percentage of population who made payment other than normal payment at the clinic	32
Figure 3.7: Distribution of households with safe water sources by residence and region (%)	34
Figure 3.8: Percentage of the Population entitled to Paid Leave by Sex and Occupation (%)	37
Figure 4.1: Percentage of the population who think in the last election, the electoral commission served without taking sides by background characteristics	40
Figure 4.2: Percentage of the population who expressed themselves freely during the last presidential elections by sex, residence and age groups	46
Figure 4.3: Proportion that observed irregularities during the last General Elections	47
Figure 4.4: Proportion that participated in planning meeting (%)	50
Figure 4.5: Extent to which Population thinks Politicians respond to the needs of the Communities	53
Figure 5.1: Knowledge of Independence of CSOs in undertaking their roles	60
Figure 5.2: Populations Perceptions on the Independence of Parliament in undertaking their Roles	60
Figure 7.1: Proportion of the Population that was aware of any anti -corruption body in their district by background characteristics (%)	85

# List of Abbreviations

<b>ACTV</b>	African Centre for the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims
<b>ASF</b>	Advocates Sans Frontiers
<b>CEHURD</b>	Centre for Health, Human Rights and Development
<b>CI</b>	Confidence Intervals
<b>CPI's</b>	Corruption Perception Indices
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisations
<b>CV</b>	Coefficient of Variation
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development (UK)
<b>DIT</b>	Directorate of Information Technology
<b>DPP</b>	Department of Public Prosecutions
<b>EA</b>	Enumeration Area
<b>FBO</b>	Faith Based Organisations
<b>FGD</b>	Focus Group Discussions
<b>FHRI</b>	Foundation for Human Rights Initiative
<b>FIDA</b>	Uganda Association of Women Lawyers
<b>HC</b>	Health Centre
<b>IG</b>	Inspectorate of Government
<b>JLOS</b>	Justice Law and Order Sector
<b>KCCA</b>	Kampala Capital City Authority
<b>KY</b>	KabakaYekka
<b>LAC</b>	Legal Aid Clinic
<b>LAP</b>	Legal Aid Project
<b>LC</b>	Local Council
<b>LGA</b>	Local Government Act
<b>LLG</b>	Lower Local Government
<b>MDAs</b>	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MEMD</b>	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
<b>MP</b>	Member of Parliament
<b>MW</b>	Mega watts
<b>NGBS</b>	National Governance Baseline Survey
<b>NIS</b>	National Integrity Survey
<b>NDP</b>	National Development Plan
<b>NFA</b>	National Forestry Authority
<b>NGO</b>	Non- Governmental Organisation

<b>NHP</b>	National Health Policy
<b>NRC</b>	National Resistance Council
<b>NSDS</b>	National Service Delivery Survey
<b>NSS</b>	National Statistical System
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>PNFP</b>	Private Not For profit
<b>PNSD</b>	Plan for National Statistical Development
<b>PPS</b>	Probability Proportional to Size
<b>PDAU</b>	Public Defenders' Association of Uganda
<b>RME</b>	Relative Margin of Error
<b>SE</b>	Standard Errors
<b>SHaSA</b>	Strategy for Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa
<b>SMART</b>	Specific Measurable, Accurate, Reliable and Timely
<b>STATA</b>	Statistical Software for Purposes of Analysis
<b>SSP</b>	School of Statistics and Planning
<b>UDHR</b>	Universal Declaration on Human Rights
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational Scientific Cultural Organisation
<b>UNHC</b>	United Nations High Commission
<b>UNHS</b>	Uganda National Household Survey
<b>UPC</b>	Uganda People's Congress

# Executive Summary

Good Governance is critical to achieving the NDP and Millennium Development Goals. The efforts made by the Ugandan Government of Uganda in streamlining Governance issues have been documented by a number of international and national studies by Transparency International, Afro Barometer, Africa Peer Review Mechanism by the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) and the IGs - National Integrity Survey and partially in the National Service Delivery Survey. These studies have shown strong linkages between establishing democratic governance, reducing poverty and securing access to justice. Democratic governance is normally undermined where access to justice for all citizens (irrespective of gender, race, religion, age, class or creed) is absent, since being poor and marginalized means being deprived of choices, opportunities, access to basic resources and a voice in decision-making.

## Findings

### 1) Human Rights and Access to Justice

Human rights are universal legal guarantees protecting individuals and groups against actions which interfere with fundamental freedoms and human dignity. The Survey findings revealed that 77 percent of the adults agreed that human rights are respected in the country. However, there were notable regional variations with the Eastern region registering (90%) and Kampala recording the least, 59 percent.

The male population was more aware of their rights to seek justice compared to their female counter parts. The level of public trust in the justice institutions was also measured. The results indicate that the knowledge about the Uganda Police Force was universal across all regions in the country while the Department of Public Prosecution on the other hand was least known.

The results from the survey revealed that overall 45 percent of the population that fell sick sought care from a Government Health Unit/Hospital as their first point of consultation. Ten percent of the population who sought treatment for major illnesses made a payment (bribe) other than the normal payment in the clinic. The practice is more common in the urban areas (14%) compared to the rural areas (9%).

**“The Survey findings revealed that 77 percent of the adults agreed that human rights are respected in the country. However, there were notable regional variations with the Eastern region registering (90%) and Kampala recording the least, 59 percent.”**

## 2) Political representation and Participation

The survey found that 72 percent of the population felt that the media gave equal coverage to all candidates during the last Presidential elections. About two thirds (68%) of the population (aged 18 years and above) reported that the Electoral Commission served in the last general elections (2011) without taking sides during the 2011 general elections.

The survey revealed that 75 percent of the population (aged 18 years and above) voted in the 2011 Local Government elections while 80 percent voted during the Presidential elections. Of those who voted, 90 percent indicated that they expressed themselves freely during the last presidential elections.

Electoral malpractices do exist, although in negligible proportions. The results further indicate that overall, about eight percent of the voters were offered some goods in kind or otherwise to vote during the 2011 Presidential elections. However the proportion was higher during the Parliamentary (10 %) and the Local Government Council elections (nine percent) than the presidential elections (eight percent). About three percent of the voters reported that they were pressured in some way during the 2011 Presidential elections. The proportion was almost the same during all the three categories of elections.

The survey estimated that five percent of the eligible voting population found that someone had already voted in their name during the 2011 presidential elections. Overall, about 19 percent of the voters reported to have witnessed some form of irregularities during the 2011 presidential elections. The proportion of those who witnessed was higher for males (24%) compared to females (16%).

The survey findings indicate that 75 percent of the population who were aged 18 years and above voted in the previous Local Government Council elections. Good performance by public leaders

declined with increasing level of leadership position. The performance of Lower level leaders such as LC111, was rated to be relatively good as reported by more than half (56%) of the respondents.

## 3) Democracy and Decentralisation

Only 57 percent of the respondents strongly agreed that Cabinet respects the rule of law. A total of 72 percent agreed that Government follows rule of law in its delivery of services while 26 percent strongly disagreed. Similarly, 57 percent of the respondents strongly agreed that Cabinet respects the rule of law.

Overall, 54 percent of the respondents reported that Civil Society Organizations in their sub-county were independent of the Government in performing their duties, compared to 24 percent which reported that they were not independent while 22 percent didn't know. Overall, respondents who agreed that parliament was independent of the government were 36 percent.

Over two thirds of Ugandans (68 %) did not know the Directorate for Public Prosecution (DPP) and so they did not know whether it operates with government interference or not. This implies that there is need to sensitize about what the department does in relation to crime administration.

## 4) Access to Information

The survey found out that twenty eight percent of the adult population aged 18 years and above did not know of their right to access information. The majority of the adult population (86 %) was not aware about any laws or policies in Uganda that governed and regulated access to information. The survey findings further revealed that only six percent of the respondents received minimal sensitization about access to information. As a result of limited knowledge to access information, results showed that about five in 10 respondents did not know where to find the required information. Only 22 percent of the adults had



“It is surprising to note that only 12 percent of the respondents were aware of Committees set up in their Parishes to monitor delivery of services”

accessed public information in the 12 months prior to the survey. The main area for which information was sought was health (42 %) and the least being Finance and Administration (5%).

#### 5) Transparency and accountability

Three quarters (73%) of the respondents perceived corruption to be a serious problem in the country and the results vary significantly by residence. The Uganda Police Force was reported by two-thirds of the respondents as the most corrupt Government institution.

Bribes have continued to be a challenge in Uganda. Ten percent of the respondent's admitted to have offered bribes or paid for services which were

meant to be free in the health sector. However, Government was perceived to be taking steps to fight corruption. However, there was low level of awareness of the existence anti-corruption bodies among the population. The findings also indicated that the public needs to be sensitised on these efforts by Government in the fight against corruption.

Only 27 percent of the respondents reported to be informed about the utility of public funds by their Local Councils. It is surprising to note that only 12 percent of the respondents were aware of Committees set up in their Parishes to monitor delivery of services, and a negligible percentage (1 %) did actually participate on these Committees.





# 1.0 Introduction

The success of national and international development frameworks lies in effective governance. Globally, studies have employed various approaches including the expert knowledge to develop governance indices that constitute the basis for ranking countries' performance towards good governance. The African Governance Outlook (2012) revealed that good governance plays a key role in achieving equitable and sustainable development in Africa. It confirmed the causal linkage between good governance and the decline in absolute poverty levels, infant mortality, literacy rates, gender equality, access to clean water and other Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Some countries including Mongolia, Zambia and Uganda have taken initiatives to carry out national assessments by running National Integrity Surveys. They have produced Corruption Perception Indices (CPIs) or related governance indicators. The country-led initiatives were augmented by the Non-Government Organizations (NGO) and Faith Based Organizations (FBO) initiatives within the countries focusing on smaller areas or specific governance areas.

However, for some time, statistics on governance in different countries remained scanty, yet it was often used as a benchmark for decision-making both at national and international levels.

From the mid-1990s governance assessments were dominated by bilateral and multilateral

donors, as well as other external actors.

A number of institutions including the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and Transparency International developed methodologies for the assessment of governance. At a meeting of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) GOVNET group (2008), over 30 different governance assessment tools were identified. However, most of the tools not only measured perception, but were found to rely heavily on the experts' knowledge. The internationally led initiatives had shortfalls including; data gaps, incomplete or no data for some of the variables measured, rankings based on inadequate information particularly that from expert judgment; and subjective data collection processes that raised validity questions of the indices. The governance indices were also developed based on aggregated national level data, confirming that they lacked sub-regional analyses, thus affecting their reliance and use by individual countries.

At the regional level, various scholars have assessed governance in Africa. The Ibrahim Index assesses national governance against 57 criteria. The criteria capture the quality of services provided to citizens by governments focusing on safety and rule of law, participation and human rights, sustainable economic opportunity, and human development. However, the focus is on the

results that the people of a country experience, rather than stated policies and intentions.

National Statistical Systems face growing data demands in the increasingly complex social, economic environment. They interact with and are increasingly affected by the dynamic developments in the economy and policy directions at national, regional and international level. National statistical systems (NSS) are expected to respond aptly to these changes by producing and disseminating quality statistics to inform sustainable policy design and decision making. Previous efforts by various government agencies and NGOs to collect information on governance were not coordinated. The processes, concepts and assessment methodologies were not harmonized. The need to harmonize, develop and apply appropriate statistical assessment methodologies for measuring and assessing governance therefore became apparent.

Building on on-going efforts in statistical production and development, and recognizing

that governance is, more than ever, a critical factor for economic and social development, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) in collaboration with the School of Statistics and Planning, the then ISAE (Institute of Statistics and Applied Economic), Makerere University, steered the process of generating a set of indicators for measuring governance in the country. The motivation to adopt a multi-stakeholder approach to governance assessment was driven by the need for collectively agreed upon measurable governance indicators to inform the National Development Plan (NDP), the Uganda Vision 2040; the EAC Integration Agenda, African Union Vision 2063, the 2015 deadline and post 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); the irregularity with which data is collected and computed based on expert knowledge and the difficulty it creates in tracking progress among others. The approach was informed by a data mapping exercise that preceded the stakeholder consultative meetings, training and development of indicators.



“...governance is, more than ever, a critical factor for economic and social development”



## 1.1 Survey objectives

The National Governance Baseline Survey (NGBS), code-named NGBS-2013 is aimed at generating baseline data for compilation of governance indicators in Uganda. The sub-themes covered by the survey include; human rights, access to justice, access to information, democracy, political representation and participation, as well as transparency and accountability.

**The specific objectives for the NGBS-2013 are to:**

- i) Collect nationally representative baseline (quantitative and qualitative) data on the governance;
- ii) Populate the prioritised set of governance indicators with the baseline survey data on the sub-themes;
- iii) Develop a national state of governance report based on the collected governance baseline data; and,
- iv) Disseminate the national governance baseline survey report stakeholders.

## 1.2 Data Mapping

The data mapping exercise was undertaken to profile existing governance indicators, and the various government and non-government institutions that were directly or indirectly involved in governance assessment. The exercise targeted the central region because of the central administrative functions of government and location of the headquarters of most institutions in the public and private sector domain. Thus the main purpose of the data mapping exercise was to develop a comprehensive list of governance indicators and institutions that conduct governance assessments in Uganda. Specifically, the mapping exercise sought to:-

- i) Identify the institutions involved in governance assessments, where they are located and how they could be contacted
- ii) Identify indicators of governance being assessed by these institutions

- iii) establish the availability and quality of different types of governance indicators and data being assessed by the identified institutions
- iv) Categorize the indicators by the established main pillars of governance
- v) Identify any gaps in the governance assessments
- vi) Identify whether the institutions had the capacity to conduct sustainable government assessment
- vii) Generate a governance indicator matrix, and
- viii) Provide a framework for governance stakeholder training

The exercise collected qualitative and quantitative data to provide depth and breadth to the governance indicator development exercise. The qualitative data were more of opinions and discussions gathered through the interactions with the respondents in the different institutions. These included challenges institutions face in collecting governance data, financial and human resource capacity to conduct a reliable governance assessment.

The data mapping exercise revealed that various government and non-government institutions produced governance statistics. However, their efforts were limited by lack of standardized tools to assess related elements of governance, limited capacity to develop governance indicators, lack of data management and analysis skills, limited capacity to disseminate as well as lack of scientific knowledge to develop - Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic and Timely (SMART) governance indicators. The multi-stakeholder approach employed in this survey generated SMART governance indicators which would facilitate a robust and comprehensive governance assessment in line with national and international statistical standards. The National Governance Baseline Survey (NGBS) was the first ever such survey undertaken and provides benchmark data that will form the basis for establishing the



governance statistical database at the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS).

The indicators determined were categorised under three main sub-themes of governance namely; **democracy, human rights, and transparency & accountability**. The sub-categories were as follows

**a) Democracy**

- Nationhood and citizenship,
- The rule of law and access to justice,
- Civil and political rights,
- Economic and
- Social rights.

**b) Human rights;**

- Media in a democratic society,
- Political participation,
- Government responsiveness, and
- Decentralization.

**c) Transparency and accountability;**

- Free and fair elections,
- Democratic role of political parties,
- Government effectiveness, and
- Civilian control of the military and police.

### 1.3 Significance Of The Baseline

The baseline generated information to inform the following frameworks;

- a) The Uganda Vision 2040, the beginning of Chapter 6 states that, *“good governance is the back-bone on which the development processes are based to ensure services are delivered to citizens and peace reigns in the nation”*. It further states that, *“the vision is aimed at consolidating the tenets of good governance which include constitutional democracy; protection of human rights; the rule of law; free and fair political and electoral processes; transparency and accountability; government effectiveness and regulatory quality; effective citizens participation in development processes; and peace, defence and security of the citizens and the country”*.

In addition, His Excellency, the President of Uganda in the Uganda Vision 2040 foreword enlisted the bottlenecks that constrained Uganda’s socio-economic development since her independence

including; ideological disorientation, weak private sector, underdeveloped human resources, inadequate infrastructure, small market, lack of industrialization, underdeveloped services sector, under-development of agriculture and poor democracy.

The bottlenecks mentioned are directly affected by governance. Therefore, to address the bottlenecks statistically measurable governance indicators are to be generated from the baseline survey.

- b) The revision and implementation of the short and medium-term National Development Plan (NDPs) of Uganda, Vision 2040 requires reliable statistical information to measure actions and progress made by Government, Private Sector, Civil Society and Individuals.
- c) The generation of statistical information that measures aspects of human rights, democracy, transparency and accountability that are constraining the improvement of service delivery towards; reduction of child mortality (MDG 4) and improvement of maternal health (MDG 5).
- d) The multi-stakeholder approach and inclusive methodology used to ensure accuracy and reliability of governance indicators and the collaboration with key stakeholders increased ownership of the process and the baseline indicators.
- e) At the national level, findings from the baseline will compliment previous surveys such as the National Integrity Surveys, an initiative by the Inspectorate of Government (IG) that mainly investigates the prevalence and incidences of corruption and administrative injustice in public service, which is one of the themes of governance.
- f) At the Africa regional level, the National Governance Baseline Survey (NGBS), augments efforts by the Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) in providing statistical information to support its four main thematic areas of: democracy and good political governance; economic governance and management; corporate governance; and socio-economic development. Other stakeholders like the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) will greatly benefit from the NGBS findings as they aim at facilitating African development and good governance by deepening participatory forms of governance; human development; regional integration and infrastructure; and promoting economic and corporate governance.
- g) Research and innovation is the centre-piece of national development and in order to provide new knowledge, data must be available for use to institutions of higher education. Difficult questions such as; how do we combat corruption, a tendency that usually slows development and service delivery; how do we achieve the Millennium Development Goals, especially reduction of child mortality and improvement of maternal health; how do we achieve the National Development Plans (NDP) and National Vision given the resource constraints. These and many more related questions require statistics for efficient and effective implementations of laws and policies.



“Research and innovation is the centre-piece of national development and in order to provide new knowledge, data must be available for use to institutions of higher education.”

# 2.0 Methodology

## Introduction

This chapter elaborates how the Governance Baseline Survey was conducted. It presents information on the survey methodology including the scope and coverage of the survey, the sampling design, development of the questionnaires, the field work organisation, the data collection approaches used, data management processes as well as information on response rates.

### 2.1 Scope and Coverage of the Survey

The concept of Governance is quite wide and complex and therefore difficult to capture in a simple definition. Though the governance literature proposes several definitions, a majority rest on three dimensions: authority; decision-making, and accountability. The Uganda National Governance Baseline Survey was designed to cover the following sub-themes of the governance concept:

- a) Human Rights,
- b) Access to Justice,
- c) Access to Information,
- d) Democracy and decentralization,
- e) Political representation and participation, and
- f) Transparency and accountability.

The National Governance Baseline Survey was designed to collect basic information on all household members and detailed information from adult household members (aged 18 years and above).

### 2.2 Survey Instruments

The National Governance Baseline Survey 2013 collected information at both the Local Council (LC1) and Household levels. The survey was designed to collect both quantitative and qualitative data using face to face interviews, Focus Group Discussions at community level and key informant interviews using a structured questionnaire and a checklist to guide.

The National Governance Baseline Survey Household Questionnaire contained the following sections;

- a) Identification particulars and Housing and Household Conditions which were applicable at household level
- b) Background characteristics of individuals in households applicable to all household members
- c) Education Background

- d) Health
- e) Work Environment,
- f) Human Rights and Access to Justice
- g) Political Representation and Participation
- h) Democracy and Decentralization
- i) Access to Information,
- j) Transparency and Accountability

Sections on Education background to Transparency and Accountability were applicable to the selected adults in the household. The survey also collected qualitative community level information through Focus Group meetings to complement the quantitative data collected from households.

### 2.2.1 Questionnaire Development Process

The National Governance Baseline Survey was conducted as part of the activities of the project titled “Multi-stakeholder Approach to the Development of Governance Indicators in Uganda”. The process started in 2011 and it included the following components: i) Training in Governance Statistics, ii) Data mapping, iii) Indicator development and Questionnaire development.

A Pre-test of the Uganda National Governance Baseline Survey questionnaire was undertaken in February 2013. Details are given in a report titled **“National Governance Baseline Survey Training of Enumerators Report”** of October 2013.

## 2.3 Sampling design

The Uganda National Governance Baseline Survey collected information at the household and community (LC1) levels. The target population

of the survey were all adult men and women (i.e. aged 18 years and above). However, owing to cost and quality considerations, a nationally representative sample of adult men and women were interviewed. The survey was designed to provide estimates at national, rural-urban and regional level. In order to generate the desired estimates, the country was divided into five statistical regions namely Kampala City, Central, Eastern, Northern and Western.

### 2.3.1 Sample size determination and Allocation

The process of determining the sample size for the survey took into consideration the following aspects:

- i) The desired level of accuracy required for the survey estimates,
- ii) The cost and operational limitations and
- iii) The efficiency of the sample design.

The need to generate reliable estimates at national level with a rural/urban disaggregation was the main factor taken into consideration while determining the sample size, as well as the key governance indicators from the 3rd National Integrity Survey (2008).

In order therefore, to generate separate estimates for each region, (Kampala City, Central, Eastern, Northern and Western), the sample was allocated equally to the five strata with 750 households per region and this gave a national representative sample of 3,750 households. Table 2.1 presents the allocation of households by region and by rural-urban residence.



Table 2.1: Sample allocation of EAs and Households

Region	Allocation of EAs			Allocation of households		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Kampala	75	0	75	750	0	750
Central	20	55	75	200	550	750
Eastern	11	64	75	110	640	750
Northern	11	64	75	110	640	750
Western	13	62	75	130	620	750
Total	130	245	375	1300	2450	3750

## 2.3.2 Selection of the Sample Units

### a) Household level

A three-stage cluster sampling design was employed to select a representative sample at household level. In the first stage, 75 Enumeration Areas (EAs) were selected from each stratum using the 2014 Population and Housing Census frame. The selection was done with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) where the number of households in the EA was taken as a measure of size.

At the second stage, a list of households from each of the sample EAs was compiled. A representative sample of 10 households was selected from each EA using systematic sampling approach. Thus a total of 750 households were selected from each stratum yielding a total of 3,750 households countrywide.

At the third stage (household level), a maximum of two adults (one male, one female) were selected for interview. The Kish grid was used to select the persons from among the household members with equal probability. The interviewers were provided with guidelines on the use of the Kish Grid for selection of the third stage units.

### a) Community Level

Information was also collected at community level (LC1) through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). The community level approach was adapted to;

- Obtain information from individuals who had varied experiences with regard to access to justice,
- Triangulate information obtained from communities using other approaches on governance related issues, and
- Obtain suggestions for improvement.

The community Focus Groups' were constituted with the following category of people: 2 persons from the Local Council 1 (LCI) committee, a woman representative, a Youth representative, an Opinion leader, a representative of persons with disability and a representative from the Civil Society Organizations operating within that particular community.

The FGD was conducted in 9 districts namely; Apac and Gulu in the Northern region; Amuria and Iganga in the Eastern region; Mbarara and Kabarole in the Western region; Mubende and Rakai in the Central region and Kampala district. In each district, 3 EAs were visited. Separate FGDs for men and women were held in each EA.

The survey also collected information on Health and Education institutions as well as information on Justice, Law and Order. The educational and health facility visited were those that are commonly used by the sampled communities. These were identified during the FGDs.

### 2.3.3 Weights

In order for the sample estimates from the Governance Baseline survey to be representative of the population, it was necessary to multiply the data by a sampling weight. The basic weight for each sample household was equal to the inverse of its probability of selection (calculated by multiplying the probabilities at each sampling stage). A household weight was attached to each sample household record in the data files. The sampling probabilities at each stage of selection were maintained in an Excel spreadsheet with information from the sampling frame for each sample cluster and second stage stratum, so that the overall probabilities and corresponding weights could be calculated. Following the fieldwork, it was necessary to enter in this spreadsheet the total number of households listed and the final number of completed household interviews in each sample cluster.

Based on the stratified two-stage sample design, the probability of selection for the sample households within a sample EA was expressed as follows:

$$p_{hij} = \frac{n_h \times M_h}{M_h} \times p_{2hij} \times \frac{m_{hij}}{M_{h\bar{i}}},$$

where:

$p_{hi}$  = probability of selection for the sample households in the i-th sample PSU in stratum h

$n_h$  = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h for Governance survey 2013

$M_{hi}$  = total number of households in the frame for the i-th sample PSU in stratum h

$M_h$  = total number of households in the sampling frame for stratum h

$m_{hi}$  = number of sample households selected in the i-th sample PSU in stratum h

$M'_{hi}$  = total number of households listed in the i-th sample PSU in stratum h

The basic sampling weights, or expansion factors, were calculated as the inverse of these probabilities of selection. Based on the previous expressions for the probabilities, the weights for the sample households were calculated as follows:

$$W_h = \frac{M_h \times M'_h}{n_h \times M_h \times m_h},$$

where:

$W_{hij}$  = basic weight for the sample households in the i-th sample PSU of stratum h

It was also important to adjust the basic weights for the households to take into account the nonresponsive in each sample cluster (or alternatively, at the stratum level). The final adjusted weight for the sample households was expressed as follows:

$$W'_h = W_h \times \frac{m'_h}{m''_h},$$

where:

$m'_{hi}$  = total number of valid (occupied) sample households selected in the i-th sample PSU in stratum h

$m''_{hi}$  = number of sample households that have completed Household questionnaires in the i-th sample PSU in stratum h

Following the adjustment of the household weights for non-response, the weights were generally normalized (standardized) so that relative weights could be used for the analysis of the survey data.

### 2.3.4 Sampling Errors

An estimate from a data collection exercise is associated with two types of errors i.e. sampling and non-sampling errors, the magnitude of which has an effect on the accuracy of survey results. Non-sampling errors can be attributed to many sources including: inappropriate definition of concepts, differences in the interpretation of questions by the interviewers, inability or unwillingness to provide correct responses on the part of the respondents, mistakes in coding or recoding data;

mainly committed during the process of data collection. They are usually impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors on the other hand, arise because conclusions are based on only a sample of the population and not the totality and can be statistically evaluated. The sample of respondents selected for the survey was only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from survey results.

The sampling error of any estimate is usually measured by the Standard Error (SE) which is the square root of the variance. The SE is further used to calculate Confidence Intervals (CI) for the estimates. In addition, it is also appropriate to measure the relative errors of some of the variables and the Coefficient of Variation (CV) is one such measure. It is the quotient of the SE divided by the mean of the variable of interest.

The Taylor linearization method of variance estimation for survey estimates was used to estimate the sampling errors. The method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate,  $r=y/x$ , where  $y$  represents the total sample value for variable  $y$ , and  $x$  represents the total number of cases in the group or sub-group under consideration. The variance of  $r$  is computed using the formula below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

## 2.4 Data Collection

The UBOS recruited the appropriate number of field staff to serve as field interviewers and supervisors. The requirements for the field staff were based on;

- Possession of the approved levels of education,
- Ability to fluently speak at least one local language spoken in the different regions and
- Experience in data collection.

All field staff were trained for a period of 7 days, which included one day for field practice. The training consisted of;

- Lectures including instruction in general interviewing techniques, field procedures, a detailed review of items on the questionnaires,
- Mock interviews between participants in the classroom,
- Practice interviews with real respondents in areas in Kampala (but outside the Governance Survey sample) and,
- Lectures on different aspects of governance given by experts in the field of Governance from the different institutions.

The training was conducted by staff of the collaborating institutions (UBOS and SSP). For purposes of data collection, the field staffs were constituted into 10 field teams. Each team consisted of a Team Supervisor, four Interviewers and one Driver. The Supervisor was administratively and technically responsible for work and the entire team, including ensuring high quality of work in the team. The data collection took place in the months of November and December 2013. The approach field teams used for data collection involved moving from one EA to another as assigned from UBOS headquarters. The field teams were from time to time supervised by senior staff from UBOS, SSP and UNDP.

## 2.5 Data processing

All the questionnaires for the Uganda National Governance Baseline Survey were retrieved for data processing and the data processing included office editing, coding of open ended questions, data entry, and editing of computer identified inconsistencies. Data Entry Operators were recruited and trained on how to capture the data while Office Editors were recruited to support the data entry team with editing. The data was captured using Census and Survey Procedures (CsPRO) and exported to STATA Statistical Software for purposes of analysis. The programs for data capture, editing and tabulating the survey data were developed by the Bureau.

## 2.6 Response rates

A summary of response rates from the household and individual interviews is shown in Table 2.2. Out of the 3,750 households sampled, interviews were fully completed in 2,566 households, while interviews were partially done in 659 households. This indicates a household response rate of about 94 percent. In urban areas, interviews were completed in 742 households while in 206 households the interviews were partially done giving a response rate of 92 percent. In rural areas, in 1814 households, interviews were fully completed while in 453 households, interviews were partially completed. This gives a response rate of 95 percent in rural areas. The main reason for non-response was the interviewer's failure to find a respondent at home after at least three visits.

**TABLE 2.2: RESULTS OF THE HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEWS – NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS AND RESPONSE RATES, UGANDA 2013**

Result	Residence				Total	
	Urban		Rural		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
<b>Total Households selected</b>	1,175	100	2,575	100	3,750	100
<b>Household screening</b>						
Households completed fully (Hcf)	742	63.1	1,814	70.4	<b>2,556</b>	68.2
Households partly completed <sup>1</sup> (Hpc)	206	17.5	453	17.6	<b>659</b>	17.6
Household refused (Hr)	15	1.3	5.0	0.2	<b>20</b>	0.5
Temporarily absent, inadequate informant (Ta)	66	5.6	109	4.2	<b>175</b>	4.7
Vacant, demolished dwelling, change of status (V)	132	11.2	182	7.1	<b>314</b>	8.4
Other <sup>2</sup> (O)	14	1.2	12	0.5	<b>26</b>	0.7
<b>Household response rate<sup>3</sup> (%)</b>	<b>92.1</b>		<b>95.2</b>		<b>94.3</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Partly completed households means the household was identified and the screening done but the eligible respondent selected for interview was not interviewed for one reason or another. For purposes of calculating household response rates, it is considered as done.

<sup>2</sup> Other includes any other result not listed

<sup>3</sup> The Household Response Rate is calculated as:

# 3.0 Human Rights and Access to Justice

## Introduction

**A**ccess to justice is intrinsically linked to the promotion and protection of human rights. Access to justice is both an independent human right and a crucial means to enforce other substantive rights. As stated in a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) report of 2005, it is a fundamental right, as well as a key means to defend other rights. Therefore, access to justice institutions (whether formal or informal) is crucial in ensuring that people have their human, political, and legal rights recognized and protected. As UNDP states, there are strong links between establishing democratic governance, reducing poverty and securing access to justice.<sup>2</sup> Democratic governance is undermined where access to justice for all citizens is non-existent, since being poor and marginalized means being deprived of choices, opportunities, access to basic resources and a voice in decision-making.

The ability of people to defend their rights and access justice is a fundamental human right principle that is guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)<sup>3</sup> and several international human rights instruments to which the Government of Uganda is signatory.<sup>4</sup> In observance of its international obligations, Uganda provides guarantees for access to justice in the 1995 Constitution.<sup>5</sup>

## 3.1 The Concept of Human Rights

Human rights are universal legal guarantees protecting individuals and groups against actions which interfere with fundamental freedoms and human dignity.<sup>6</sup> In order for the population to effectively claim their rights, it is important that they are aware of them and the institutions from which to seek redress in case of abuses. As United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) states, “Human rights education is an integral part of the Right to Education and is increasingly gaining recognition as a human right in itself.

Knowledge of rights and freedoms is considered a fundamental tool in guaranteeing respect for the rights of all.”<sup>7</sup> The United Nation Plan of Action for the UN Decade for Human Rights Education defines human rights education as “any learning, education, training and information efforts aimed at building a universal culture of human rights, including: (a) the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; (b) the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity; (c) the promotion of understanding, tolerance, gender equality and friendship among all nations, indigenous peoples and minorities; (d) the enabling of all persons to participate effectively in a free and democratic society governed by the rule of law; (e) the building



“The findings show that the Uganda Police Force (UPF) and the Local Councils (LCs) were the Justice Institutions that the majority of respondents were aware of”



and maintenance of peace; and (f) the promotion of people-centred sustainable development and social justice.

Several international instruments and documents have provisions on human rights education, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (article 26), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (article 13), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (article 29), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (article 10), the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (article 7), the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (Part I, paras. 33-34 and Part II, paras. 78-82) and the Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held in Durban, South Africa in 2001 (Declaration, paras. 95-97 and Programme of Action, paras. 129-139).

The Constitution of Uganda under Article 51 establishes the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) with one of its functions being to establish continuing programmes for research, education and information to enhance the respect for human rights. The Commission has a duty to conduct civic education and to encourage the public to defend the constitution. To this end, the UHRC through its Research, Education and Documentation directorate has been engaged in sensitizing the public on human rights issues.<sup>8</sup> Knowledge on human rights and the respective institutions from which to seek redress in case of violations contributes to ensuring respect for, and protection of human rights by the people. According to the 2012 UHRC Report on the state of human rights in the country, some chapters of the constitution including provisions of human rights are abused and violated as a result of the failure by the state to popularize such provisions among the members of the public, security agencies and enforcement institutions.<sup>9</sup>

In order to enhance civic education programmes in the country, Civil Society Organizations in collaboration with the Government of Uganda and with funding from the Democratic Governance Facility have established a Civic Education Resource Centre, which is the first of its kind in the country, to aid in the dissemination of primary civic information to all Ugandans. Key government players involved with civil society in this cause include: Office of the Prime Minister, Judicial Service Commission, the Inspectorate of Government, Uganda Human Rights Commission, Electoral Commission and the National Library of Uganda.

**In August 2013, the Uganda Human Rights Commission launched its first National Action Plan for Human Rights (NAPHR).** The NAPHR is aimed at improving the protection and promotion of human rights in the country. One of its key milestones is sensitizing the public about their rights across the country although the Organisation is financially constrained. Article 20, Chapter 4 of the Constitution of Uganda (1995), enjoins all organs and Agencies of Government and all persons to respect, uphold and promote the rights and freedoms of individuals and groups.

Given this background, the survey sought information on whether Human Rights were being respected in Uganda. According to the qualitative study, communities visited generally understood human rights in terms of freedom of speech, right to life and food, right to security, enjoying one's life without abuse and restrictions, freedom of movement, and right to own property and access to basic necessities.

Figure 3.1 below shows the proportion of respondents' views on whether human rights are respected in Uganda. Seventy seven percent of the respondents stated that human rights are respected. However, there were variations across regions. The Eastern region had the highest proportion of the population stating that human

rights are respected (90%), followed by the Northern region (80%). Kampala had the lowest proportion of the population stating that Human Rights are respected, (59 %). A higher percentage of females (80%) than males (75%) stated that human rights are respected in Uganda. There was a difference by region as a higher percentage (80%) of rural residents than urban residents (70%) stated that human rights are respected.

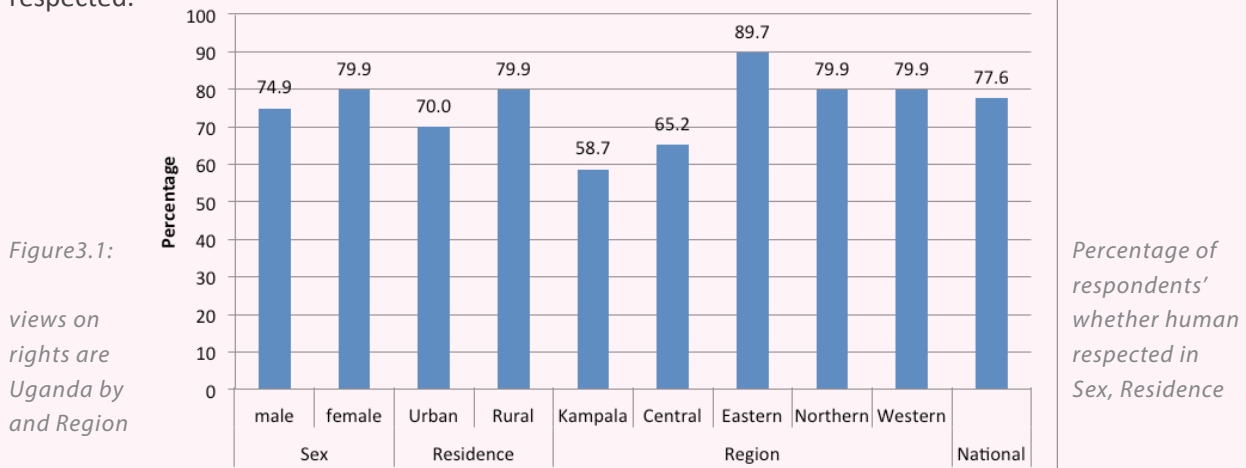
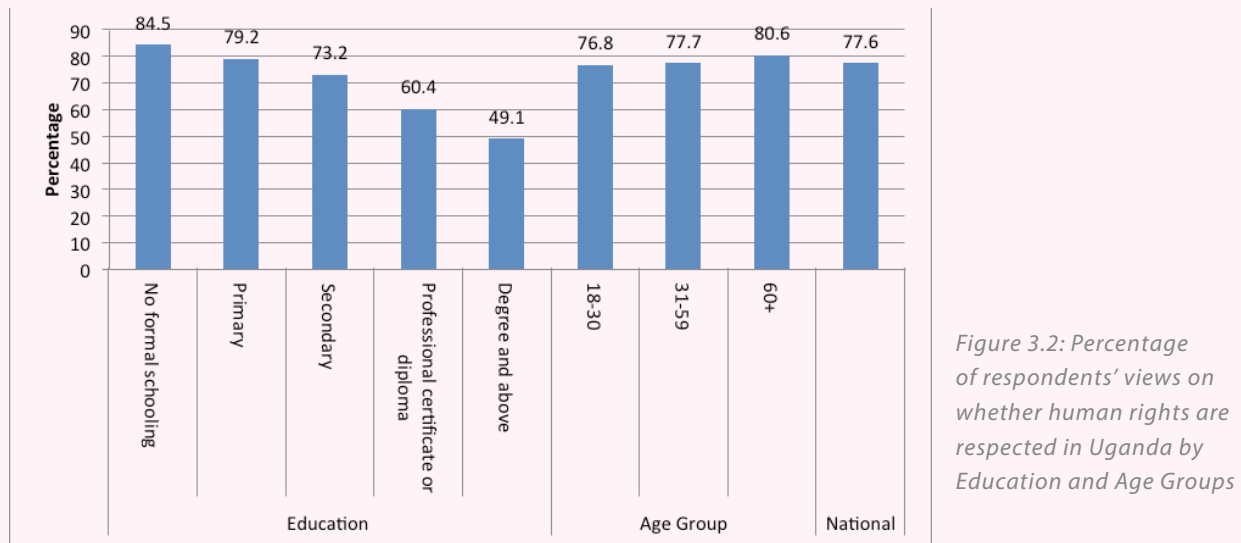


Figure 3.2 shows that when disaggregated by education there is a decreasing trend with the highest percentage (85%) among those with non-formal education and lowest percentage (49%) among those with degree and above saying that human rights are respected in Uganda. There is an increasing trend when disaggregated by age with 77% of population of age group 18-30, 78% of those in age group 31 -59 and 81% of those in age group of 60+ saying that human rights are respected. in Uganda.



Community members, especially from the central and Kampala regions attributed corruption and unprofessional conduct of the Uganda Police Force as the main reason for violation of human rights. It was argued that law enforcement Officers favour those who are known to them even when they are in the wrong. It was mentioned that police is so exploitative when it comes to handling people's cases. They demand for a lot of money - "Police means money" added one young man, Central region.



## 3.2 Access to Justice

Access to justice is a core fundamental right and a central concept in the broader field of justice. It refers to the ability by all people to have the opportunity to make use of fair, effective and accountable mechanisms for the protection of rights, control of abuse of authority and resolution of conflicts. It involves people's ability to seek and obtain a remedy through formal or informal institutions of justice for grievances in conformity with human rights standards. Access to justice is a means to protect and enjoy other rights. For the right to access justice to be truly enjoyed, a number of other human rights must also be protected, such as the right to information, the right to physical safety, the right to confidentiality and the right to privacy. Access to justice is more than improving an individual's access to courts or guaranteeing legal representation. It involves normative legal protection, legal awareness, legal aid and counsel, adjudication, enforcement, and Civil Society oversight.

The right to access justice is a fundamental human right guaranteed by several international conventions and other international treaties and rules, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Article 2(3)), the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (Article 7(1)(a)), the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Art.13), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Article 37d), and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Article 6). Others include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article

10), the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Article 40), Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Art. 13), Protocol to the African Charter on the Rights of Women in Africa (Article 8), and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Gender and Development (Article 7). The Constitution of Uganda (1995) also provides for the right to access to justice.<sup>10</sup> The effectiveness of the population to access justice first of all relies on their knowledge of their human rights and understanding of the means to claim for them.

Figure 3.3 below indicates the respondent's level of awareness on their right to access justice in case of a grievance. The findings revealed that more urban residents (90%) than rural residents (87%) were aware that they have a right to access justice. In terms of gender, the females (85 %) were less aware that they had a right to seek justice compared to their male counterparts (90%). There was no significant difference in levels of awareness by age.

Analysis showed regional differentials with Kampala and Western having the highest percentage (91%) of respondents aware of their right to justice compared to the Eastern with the lowest percentage (78%). Analysis by education showed an increasing trend of those with no education having the lowest percentage (80%), while those with a Degree and above having the highest percentage (98%) of people who are aware of their right to access justice. This shows that the more educated a person is, the more likely he or she will be aware of his or her right to access justice.

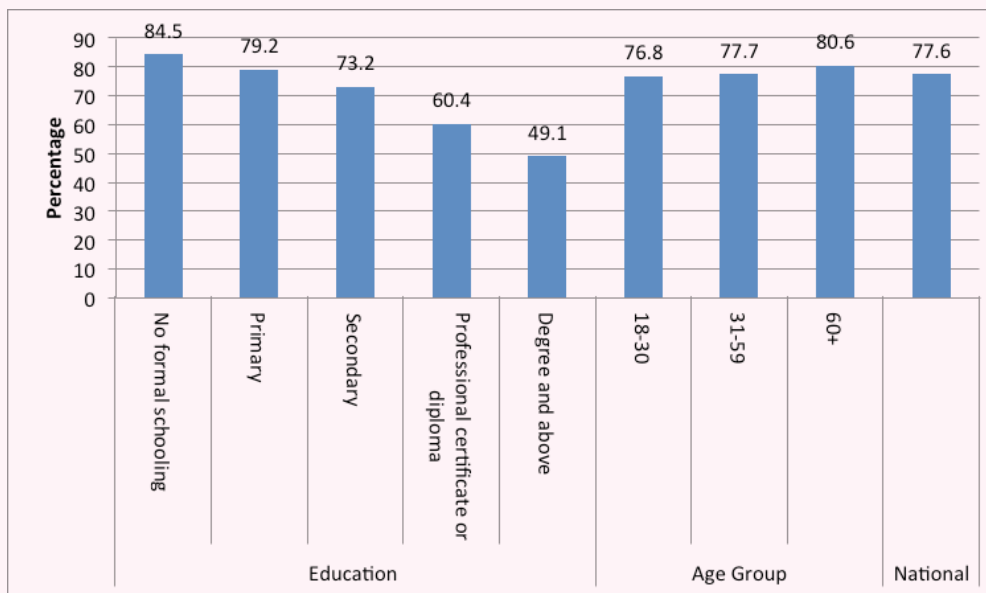


Figure 3.3: Percentage of respondents who are aware that they have a right to access justice

### 3.3 Level of awareness of the Justice institutions in Uganda

Uganda has a number of institutions that are charged with the administration of justice in the country. One of such institutions in any legal system is its judiciary. In Uganda, the Constitution of Uganda, 1995 under Article 129 provides for and guarantees the independence of the judiciary. The highest court in the land is the Supreme Court, followed by the Court of Appeal that handles appeals from the High Court. It also sits as the Constitutional Court in determining matters that require Constitutional interpretation. The High Court of Uganda has established a number of divisions to handle specific fields of law, including the Family Division, the Criminal Division, the Anti-Corruption Division, the War Crimes Division, the Land Division, the Civil Division and the Commercial Division.

The Constitution under Article 129 (1)(d) further provides for subordinate courts such as Magistrates' courts,<sup>11</sup> the Local Council Courts,<sup>12</sup> the Court Martial<sup>13</sup> and Qadhis' courts. Other institutions involved in the administration of Justice in Uganda include the Uganda Police

Force,<sup>14</sup> Uganda Human Rights Commission,<sup>15</sup> the Directorate of Public Prosecutions,<sup>16</sup> and the Office of the Administrator General.<sup>17</sup> The realization of the right to access justice relies on the public's knowledge of the justice institutions to which to refer in case of a grievance.

The NGBS collected information on level of awareness of justice institutions in Uganda. Table 3.1 shows the level of awareness of the Justice institutions in Uganda. The findings show that the Uganda Police Force (UPF) and the Local Councils (LCs) were the Justice Institutions that the majority of respondents were aware of. The findings reveal that people are more informed about the LCs and the Uganda Police Force with (98%) and 95 percent respectively. This was followed by the Formal Courts (61 %), UHRC (25) and Uganda Prisons (9%). The least known institutions were the; Accountant General (AG) (6%).DPP (5%), Electoral Commission (EC) (3%), and the Office of the Inspectorate of Government (IG) with 2 percent of the population aware, and The analysis by region shows that the Inspectorate of Government was least known in

the Western (0.3%) and Eastern (2%) regions. Similarly, the Office of the Administrator General was least known in the Western (2%) and Northern (5%) regions. For all institutions, the higher the education level the greater the percentage of people who were aware of the institution. Analysis by residence also showed that awareness was higher among urban dwellers than rural dwellers with the exception of the LC which had the same percentage (98%) of residents aware.

Table 3.1: Percentage and distribution of people aware of the different types of justice institutions in Uganda

	UPF	Uganda Prisons	DPP	Courts of Law	UHRC	IG	EC	AG	LC
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	96.0	10.5	5.9	67.1	31.1	2.7	3.7	6.9	97.7
Female	93.7	7.0	4.2	53.8	18.4	1.1	1.8	5.2	98.4
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	97.7	13.0	10.2	68.7	45.0	3.9	2.4	10.4	97.2
Rural	94.0	7.7	3.8	58.5	18.8	1.4	2.8	5.0	98.3
<b>Region</b>									
Kampala	99.0	13.5	11.4	62.9	41.4	4.0	5.4	6.2	95.8
Central	97.8	7.5	6.2	61.8	25.5	3.2	4.7	7.1	98.0
Eastern	96.3	13.7	6.7	62.7	22.2	2.0	4.6	10.5	97.8
Northern	92.9	7.2	2.0	43.4	34.6	2.5	0.1	5.1	96.3
Western	91.1	4.9	3.0	63.0	18.1	0.3	0.5	2.0	99.6
<b>Education</b>									
None	92.6	4.3	1.2	46.7	7.5	0.9	2.2	8.3	99.0
Primary	94.1	7.2	4.4	58.5	15.4	0.4	1.4	5.4	98.4
Secondary	97.6	9.9	6.2	65.7	40.5	2.7	4.0	3.4	97.9
Certificate/ Diploma	96.8	28.5	15.5	78.8	61.5	11.0	10.9	9.2	94.3
Degree	98.6	12.4	13.9	85.7	65.0	14.8	7.5	18.6	90.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.7.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>98.1</b>

UPF=Uganda Police Forces; DPP=Directorate of Public Prosecution; UHRC=Uganda Human Rights Commission; IG=Inspectorate of Government; EC=Electoral Commission; AG= Administrator General (Trustees); LC=Local Council

### 3.4 Public Confidence and trust in the formal justice institutions

Public confidence in the justice institutions is fundamental to their operation in as far as the administration of justice is concerned. This is because the public participates in the process as witnesses. Low levels of public confidence also lead to disrespect and dissatisfaction with those responsible for administering the system.

Table 3.2 shows the levels of public trust in the justice institutions in the country. The Uganda Police Force had the largest percentage of the population (33%) rating them highly, followed

by the formal courts of law (20%) UHRC (18 %), EC (17%) and Uganda Prisons (13%). Very large percentages of the population indicated they did not know most of the institutions. Percentage who did not know the institutions were AG 81 percent, DPP 79 percent, IG 72 percent, UHRC 60 percent, EC 40 percent and formal courts of law 40 percent. Those who did not know the institutions could neither give neither their perceptions of trust nor their rating of the institutions in service delivery as shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Perception of levels of public trust and Rating of institutions in providing justice

	Perception of Level of trust in the institution				Rating of institution in justice delivery			
	High	Moderate	Low	Don't know	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
Uganda Police	33.2	35.6	24.5	6.7	57.7	20.8	13.6	7.9
Uganda Prisons	13.3	26.1	16.7	43.9	29.5	15.1	6.7	48.7
DPP	5.0	8.0	8.6	78.5	9.7	6.5	4.1	79.8
Courts of law	20	25.7	14.3	40	35.9	14.2	6.7	43.2
UHRC	18.1	15.6	6.7	59.7	28.9	6.6	3.1	61.4
IG	6.5	10.8	10.2	72.5	12.5	6.9	5.3	75.2
EC	16.6	21.6	17.8	44	32.8	11.6	9.1	46.4
Administrator General	5.2	7.0	6.8	81	10.6	5.1	4.1	80.3

### 3.5 Access to Legal Aid services

One of the fundamental procedural rights of all people accused or suspected of crimes is the right to legal assistance at all stages of the criminal process. Legal aid is an essential element for the exercise and enjoyment of a number of human rights, including the rights to a fair trial and to an effective remedy.<sup>18</sup> It may be generally understood as the provision of assistance to people otherwise unable to afford legal representation and access to the court system.<sup>19</sup> The duty to provide legal aid is a critical part of the duty to ensure three fundamental rights guaranteed by all international and regional human rights instruments, namely, rights to equality before the law, the equal protection of the law, and an effective remedy, by a competent tribunal, for human rights violations.<sup>20</sup>

Legal aid services address the concerns of the poor and vulnerable by focusing on challenges arising from affordability of user costs, lack of legal representation, alienation due to technicalities and ignorance of legal rights.

Several international and regional conventions guarantee an individual's right to legal aid. For example, Article 14 (3)(d) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides that an accused offender be granted legal aid if he or she does not have sufficient means to pay for it. The African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights under Article 7(1) guarantees every individual's right to have his cause heard, including the right to be defended by counsel of his choice.

Other instruments and documents that guarantee the rights to legal aid include the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Article 37 (d)), the United Nations Body of Principles for the protection of all people under any form of detention or imprisonment, the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the treatment of prisoners, and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules on the Administration of Juvenile Justice.<sup>21</sup>

The 1995 Constitution of Uganda under Article 28 (3)(e) imposes an obligation on the State to provide legal representation at its expense to every person charged with any offence which carries a sentence of death or imprisonment for life. In line with the above Constitutional provision, the Government of Uganda through the judiciary operates a state brief system for capital offenders. Section 3 of the Advocates Act establishes the Law Council of Uganda, with a mandate to exercise general supervision and control over the provision of legal aid and advice to indigent persons in Uganda. However, there is no comprehensive legal, institutional and policy framework to guide the provision and regulation of legal aid services for of non-capital offences. A draft Legal Aid Bill, 2012 is currently undergoing scrutiny by the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS). The Bill defines legal aid to mean the provision of legal advice or representation by a lawyer, an advocate, a paralegal or a legal aid provider as the case may be, to a client free of charge or at a very minimal cost.

Legal aid is also provided for under the Poor Persons Defence Act, where it appears for any reason that it is desirable in the interests of justice, that a prisoner should have legal aid in the preparation and conduct of his or her defence, at his or her trial and that the means of the prisoner are insufficient to enable him or her to obtain such aid.<sup>22</sup>

The Advocates Act (Amended 2002) as well as the regulations under it provide for legal aid. The Advocates (Pro bono Services to Indigent Persons) Regulations No. 39 of 2009 provides for the requirement of all advocates in Uganda to give pro bono services for at least 40 hours in a year or pay money in lieu thereof. Regulations 3(2) and (3) specify the nature of pro bono services and the area of law in relation to which professional services can be rendered. These include:(a) Giving advice or providing representation to indigent persons; (b) Involvement in free community legal education; (c) Administrative law; (d) Criminal law; (e) Debt and credit; (f) Employment and industrial law; (g) Family and succession law; (h) Wills and estates; (l) Land rights.

The Advocates (Student Practice) Regulations of 2004 grant the right of audience to persons under instructions to acquire professional skills for the purposes of enrolment on condition that they appear with an Advocate with a valid practicing certificate. This increases the capacity levels of persons who may provide legal aid in the country.

Table 3.3 shows the proportion of respondents who were aware of the legal aid service providers in their respective sub-counties. Nine percent of the respondents in Uganda were aware of free legal aid services that were being provided in their sub-counties.

In regard to the specific institutions providing legal services, 4 percent of the respondents were aware of FIDA, followed by the Uganda Law Society's legal aid services provided under its Legal Aid Project (2%). Other legal aid services that the respondents cited were those provided under the Legal Aid Clinic of the Law Development Centre (1%) and by the Public Defenders Association of Uganda (0.4%).

Table 3.3: proportion of population aware of institutions offering free legal assistance in their sub counties

	Proportion aware of any institutions	Proportion of population aware of the different institutions offering legal assistance in sub-counties				
		FIDA	LAC	LAP	PDAU	Others
<b>SEX</b>						
Male	11.3	3.4	1.7	2	0.7	3.6
Female	7.9	4.4	0.8	1	0.2	1.3
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	12.2	6.0	1.8	1.5	0.7	3.3
Rural	8.6	3.4	1.0	1.5	0.3	2
<b>Region</b>						
Kampala	13.9	9.3	1.4	1.1	0.9	2.4
Central	8.4	4.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	2.1
Eastern	13.5	6.4	1.2	2.5	0.5	3.4
Northern	12.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	0.5	3
Western	4.2	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.2
<b>Education level</b>						
None	8.0	2.6	1.2	2.1	0.2	0.4
Primary	7.9	3.3	0.6	0.9	0.3	2.3
Secondary	10.9	5.3	1.5	1.5	0.6	3.1
Certificate / Diploma	20.6	7.1	5.2	2.3	1.4	4.0
Degree	27.9	16.9	5.1	5.7	2.9	11.3
<b>Age Group</b>						
18-30	8.6	3.8	1.1	0.9	0.6	2.0
31-59	10.5	4.3	1.3	1.8	0.4	2.8
60+	7.5	3.2	0.8	1.9	0	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>

FIDA= Uganda Association of women lawyers; LAC=Legal Aid Clinic; LAP=Legal Aid Project; UDAU=Public Defenders' Association of Uganda

### 3.6 The right to property

Property rights can be defined as those material things which can be possessed, as well as any right which may be part of a person's patrimony, which include all movables and immovable, corporal and incorporate elements and any other intangible object capable of having value.<sup>23</sup> Property serves as the basis for the entitlements that ensure the

realization of the other rights such as the right to an adequate standard of living.

The right to property is guaranteed under the Article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of all

Forms of Discrimination against Women (Article 16), the Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Article 15), the African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights (Article 14), and the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Article 5).

The Constitution of Uganda, 1995 under Article 26 guarantees people's rights to own property either individually or in community with others. The same constitutional provision prohibits the compulsory deprivation of property or any interest in or right over property of any description except

where: (a) the taking of possession or acquisition is necessary for public use or in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health. Article 26(2) (b), however, provides that the compulsory taking of possession or acquisition of property be made under a law, with the provision for prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation, prior to the taking of possession or acquisition of the property and also provides for a right of access to a court of law by any person who has an interest or right over the property.

### 3.6.1 Land ownership

Land is a natural resource that is essential in ensuring livelihood of the people. Land ownership is key element in determining access and use, which further assures sustainability of families and food security.

The Governance baseline survey collected information on whether or not households own land. The results presented in Figure 3.4 revealed that nationally 76 percent of the households owned land. A higher proportion of household in rural areas owned land (83%) compared to those in

the urban areas (53%). About four-fifths (78%) of male headed households owned land, compared, to 70 percent of female headed households. Kampala and the Central regions with more urban households had the lowest percentages of households that own land, 40 percent and 59 percent respectively.

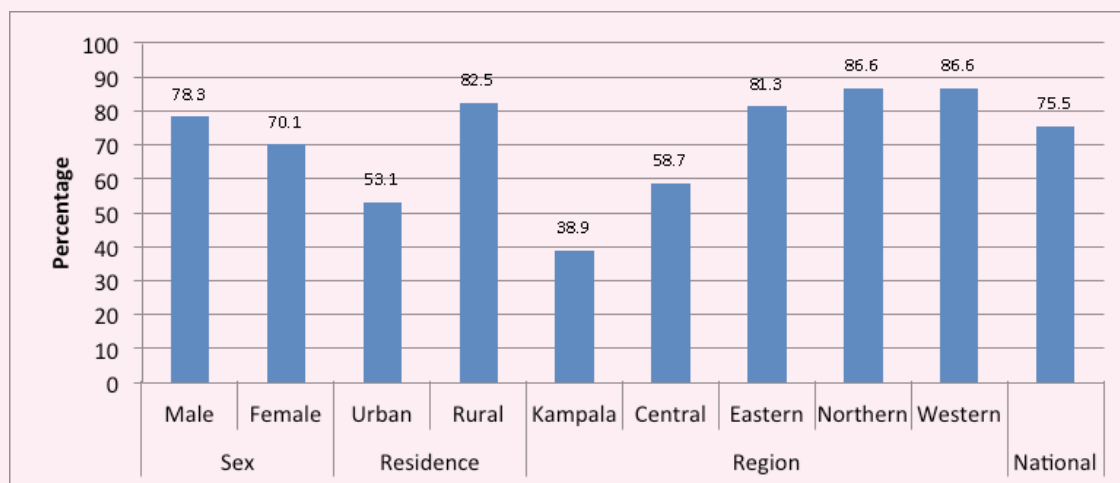


Figure 3.4: Distribution of households that own land by sex of household head, residence and region (%)

### 3.6.2 Property deprivation

The respondents were asked whether they had been deprived of their property in the last 12 months. Thirty one percent of the respondents indicated having lost their property. In relation to regional distribution, the Central part of the country had the highest proportion of respondents who had been deprived of their property (38 %), followed by Western (34 %), Kampala (32 %),

Northern (28%) and Eastern (24%). However, there were variations in terms of the residence and gender with Seventy eight percent of the respondents being in the rural areas. In regard to gender, more males (34%) than females (29%) were deprived of their property in the last 12 months.

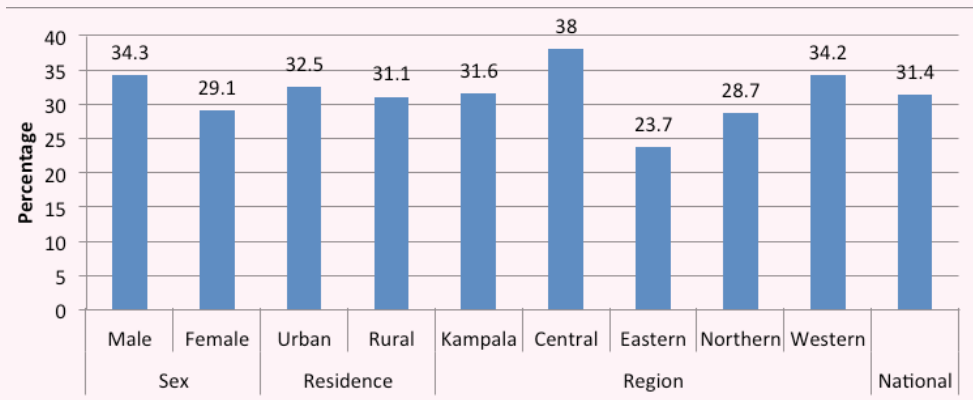


Figure 3.5: Percentage of the Population who have been deprived of their right to property in the last 12 months

### 3.6.3 Formal and non-formal redress mechanisms

Formal and non-formal institutions mechanisms are the avenues that can be explored in addressing or solving a grievance. In Uganda, both formal and informal institutions are involved in solving community problems. Some of the informal avenues include the use of family/clan leaders, cultural/traditional leaders and religious leaders/institutions.

Table 3.4 below shows the proportion of respondents who referred their grievance to

either formal or informal institutions for redress. Ninety two percent of the respondents indicated that they had referred a grievance to the Local Council Leader. This was followed by the Uganda Police Force (UPF) with 71 percent. In terms of gender, 56 percent of male respondents indicated having lodged a complaint with either a formal or an informal institution compared to the female counterparts (44%). The Uganda Human Rights Commission (0.4%) and Religious Leaders (3%) received the least grievances. The grievance to UHRC were only in the Kampala region.



Table 3.4: Percentage of population that referred their grievances to formal and non-formal justice institutions

	<b>F a m i l y leader</b>	<b>Traditional leader</b>	<b>Religious leader</b>	<b>L o c a l C o u n c i l leader</b>	<b>Uganda Police Force</b>	<b>U g a n d a Human Rights Commission</b>
<i>sex</i>						
Male	8.5	2.6	4.6	90.9	78.7	0.7
Female	17.6	11.7	0.6	93.1	60.1	0.0
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	0	18.3	2.3	81.3	86.3	1.8
Rural	15.7	3.9	2.9	94.3	64.8	0.0
<i>Region</i>						
Kampala	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.4	86.8	7.3
Central	5.3	0.0	0.0	90.1	86.7	0.0
Eastern	12.3	2.5	2.0	93.6	64.3	0.0
Northern	36.1	15.3	9.3	97.1	53	0.0
Western	8.5	14.6	3.3	89.6	64.8	0.0
<i>Education</i>						
None	8.0	0.0	2.5	94.1	59.2	0.0
Primary	20	12.1	4.5	94.5	66.7	0.0
Secondary	3.5	0.0	0.0	85.7	82.7	1.5
Certificate/ diploma	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.5	91.1	0.0
Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.3	92.4	0.0
<i>Age group</i>						
18-30	15.2	6.8	1.6	89.7	75.3	0.0
31-59	9.0	7.5	3.6	91.1	72.6	0.7
60+	20.8	5.3	2.0	100	50.6	0.0
Total	12.9	6.9	2.8	91.9	71.2	0.4

### 3.7 Public satisfaction on the processes under the different justice institutions

All the Justice Institutions have processes and procedures to be followed from the time a complaint is lodged to the time a decision is made. That is from the time of filing a complaint, hearing of the complaint to the time it is disposed off. However, in some instances, such processes have costs implications.

Table 3.5 above indicates the respondents' levels of satisfaction with the aspects involved in the justice processes. From a national perspective, 41 percent of the respondents were satisfied with the time it took to dispose of a case they lodged with the respective institutions compared to 59 percent who were dissatisfied. Forty two percent

were satisfied with the process of lodging the complaint, one third (34%) with final judgement and 46 percent with the cost involved. However, there were variations by region, where 42 percent of the respondents in the Western region were very satisfied with the time it took to dispose of a case or complaint compared to the three percent in the Kampala region.

Generally less than half of the population said they were satisfied with justice processes and in all cases except cost of process, females were less satisfied than males. When disaggregated by regions, the Eastern region had the lowest satisfaction levels in all aspects of justice assessed. The highest levels of satisfaction were mostly in Western and Central regions.

Table 3.5: Percentage levels of respondents' satisfaction on the justice processes

	Time it took to dispose-off complaint		The Process		The final judgment		The cost of the process	
	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	42.4	57.6	44.7	55.4	36.3	63.7	45.9	54.2
Female	40.2	59.8	39.1	60.9	29.9	70	46.1	53.9
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	34.5	65.5	36.1	63.9	27.5	72.5	42.1	57.9
Rural	43.6	56.4	44.1	55.9	35.3	64.7	47.2	52.8
<b>Region</b>								
Kampala	38.1	61.9	39.2	60.9	26.4	73.5	36	64
Central	49.3	50.7	51.6	48.4	37.2	62.8	61	39
Eastern	31.6	68.3	32.3	67.7	21.8	78.2	30.2	69.8
Northern	33.2	66.9	34.9	65.1	24.6	75.4	49.6	50.4
Western	51	49	49.3	50.7	50.9	49.2	47.6	52.4
<b>Education level</b>								
None	33.2	66.8	36.8	63.2	26.6	73.4	40.3	59.6
Primary	47.2	52.8	46	53.9	37.9	62.1	50.9	49.1
Secondary	37.7	62.2	41.2	58.9	31.3	68.7	43.8	56.2
Certificate/ Diploma	27.3	72.7	27.3	72.7	22.3	77.7	26.4	73.6
Degree	22.2	77.9	24.7	75.3	15.3	84.7	23.5	76.5
<b>Age group</b>								
18-30	43.3	56.7	42	58	33.7	66.3	47.6	52.4
31-59	41	59	42.1	57.9	33.2	66.7	45.3	54.7
60+	38.5	61.5	43.2	56.8	34.2	65.9	45.4	54.7
<b>National</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>54.0</b>

## 3.8 Right to adequate housing

Adequate housing is essential for normal healthy living, and fulfills psychological needs for privacy and personal space; physical needs for security and protection from unsuitable weather. It also acts as a basic gathering point where important relationships are forged and nurtured.

The UN Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing defines the right as that of every woman, man, youth and child to gain and sustain a safe and secure home and community in which to live in peace and dignity.<sup>24</sup> This right has the following elements: **Availability of Services, Materials, Facilities, and Infrastructure; Affordability; Habitability/Decent and Safe Home; Accessibility; Location; and Cultural Adequacy.** The Right to Housing is guaranteed in many international and regional instruments<sup>25</sup> and declarations.<sup>26</sup> Protection against forced evictions is also a key element of the right to adequate housing and is closely linked to security of tenure.<sup>27</sup>

### 3.8.1 Type of dwelling unit

A dwelling unit is a building or group of buildings occupied by a household as separate living quarters. It may be a hut, a group of huts, a detached house, a group of houses, and

apartment, tenement among others. Table 3.6 presents the distribution of type of dwelling unit by sex, residence, region, education level and age group of household head. The results show that overall the greatest proportion of the population (53 %) were found to be living in detached dwellings, 24 percent live in huts, 19 percent live in tenement, while the least proportion (5 %) live in other types of dwellings. The analysis further revealed that the Northern region had the highest percentage (74 %) of respondents living in huts, in Western (79%), Central (53%) and Eastern (49%) regions the highest percentages lived in detached houses while in Kampala the highest percentage (66%) of the population lived in tenements. Most of the rural population lived in detached houses (54%) and huts (29%) while most of the urban population lived in tenements (47%) and detached houses (39%).

Whereas there is a decrease in percentage of people living in huts from 33% for those with no education to 3.6% for those with degree and above, there is an increase in the percentage of the population living in tenements from 11% for those with no education to 35% for those with degree and above. This implies that the higher the education the better the type of housing inhabited.

Table 3.5: Distribution of type of dwelling units by sex, residence, region, education level and age group of household head (%)

	Detached	Hut	Tenement	Others
Sex of household head				
Male	52.6	24.7	17.3	5.3
Female	54.2	21.1	20.7	4.0
Residence				
Urban	39.2	7.2	46.7	6.9
Rural	57.5	28.6	9.7	4.3
Region				
Kampala	26.5	2.9	66.1	4.5
Central	53.0	2.3	33.2	11.5

	Detached	Hut	Tenement	Others
Eastern	49.2	34.9	12.9	3.0
Northern	21.9	73.7	1.7	2.8
Western	78.7	9.5	9.9	1.9
Education level of household head				
None	52.2	33.0	10.9	3.8
Primary	55.9	24.8	14.3	5.0
Secondary	48.9	14.9	32.7	3.5
Certificate/diploma	44.9	16.3	31.2	7.6
Degree	46.2	3.6	35.1	15.1
Age group of household head				
18-30	38.8	22.0	34.7	4.5
31-59	56.1	23.5	15.1	5.3
60+	65.9	25.8	4.1	4.2
National	53.1	23.5	18.5	4.9

\*others includes: Servant quarters, garage and others

### 3.8.2 Sources of Lighting

In 2002, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development enacted an energy policy with the view to “meet the energy needs of Uganda’s population for social and economic development in an environmentally sustainable manner.” This was in line with states’ aspirations enshrined in The Constitution that “The state shall promote and implement energy policies that will ensure that people’s basic needs and those of the environmental preservations are met.” The state is therefore charged with the responsibility of ensuring that the citizens have easy access to sufficient, reliable, affordable, quality, and safe and environmentally benign energy services to stimulate economic growth and improve the living standards of all the people of Uganda.

The Governance Baseline Survey (2013) collected information on the major type of lighting source normally used in the household. The results in Table 3.7 reveal that nationally 55 percent used

the paraffin Tadooba, 14 percent used electricity, 13 percent the paraffin lantern and 19 percent used other sources of lighting as the main source of lighting.

This pattern was observed for all regions except Kampala where majority (79%) use electricity. The figure showed that electricity was used mostly in urban areas (46 %) whilst in rural areas the main source was reported to be the paraffin Tadooba (64%). Table 3.7 also shows that the higher one’s education level, the greater the percentage of people using electricity. From the table, 4% of the population with no education used electricity, 7.5% of those with primary education, 28% of those with secondary, 32% of those with Diploma and 83% of those with degree and above use electricity as main source of lighting. In all age groups the main source of lighting is paraffin Tadooba.

Table 3.6: Main source of lighting (%)

	Electricity	Paraffin Tadooba	Paraffin Lantern	Others	Total
<b>Sex of household head</b>					
Male	13.0	54.6	12.2	20.2	100
Female	15.5	56.5	13.1	14.9	100
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	45.9	27.5	16	10.6	100
Rural	3.8	63.9	11.4	20.9	100
<b>Region</b>					
Kampala	79.1	8.3	5.1	7.4	100
Central	17.9	52.6	12.5	16.9	100
Eastern	9.0	70.9	7.4	12.7	100
Northern	4.2	53.6	8.7	33.5	100
Western	6.5	54.7	20.3	18.6	100
<b>Education level of household head</b>					
None	4.0	61.8	9.9	24.2	100
Primary	7.5	65.4	11.3	15.8	100
Secondary	28.3	34.2	16.3	21.2	100
Certificate or diploma	32.1	18.9	25.8	23.3	100
Degree	82.9	6.0	5.0	6.1	100
<b>Age groups</b>					
18-30	20.6	41.5	17	20.9	100
31-59	12.5	59.4	11.1	17.1	100
60+	7.7	62.9	10.2	19.2	100
<b>National</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>100</b>

Others include Biogas, generator and others

### 3.9 Economic and Social Rights

Economic, social and cultural rights are those human rights relating to the workplace, social security, family life, participation in cultural life, and access to housing, food, water, health care and education.<sup>28</sup> Economic, social and cultural rights are recognized and protected in international and regional human rights instruments.

The primary international legal source of economic, social and cultural rights is the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The Covenant contains some of

the most significant international legal provisions establishing economic, social and cultural rights, including rights relating to work in just and favourable conditions (Article 6), to social protection (Article 9), to an adequate standard of living (Article 11), to the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health (Article 12), to education (Article 13) and to enjoyment of the benefits of cultural freedom and scientific progress (Article 15), among others.

A number of other major international and

regional human rights instruments contain provisions relating to economic, social and cultural rights. These include the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women which recognize and protect many of the ESCRs recognized in the ICESCR in relation to children and women. Others include the African Charter, the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the UDHR. Uganda ratified the ICESCR in 1987, and is therefore under obligation to respect, protect and fulfil economic, social and cultural rights and are expected to take steps to achieve progressively the full realization of these rights.

### 3.9.1 Right to Health

The right to health is the economic, social and cultural right to a universal minimum standard of health to which all individuals are entitled. The enjoyment of this right is vital to all aspects of a person's life and well-being, and is crucial to the realization of many other fundamental human rights and freedoms. The Constitution of the World Health Organization enshrines the highest attainable standard of health as a fundamental right of every human being.<sup>29</sup> The right to health is not to be understood as a right to be healthy. General Comment No. 14 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights<sup>30</sup> states that the right to health extends not only to timely and appropriate health care but also to the underlying determinants of health, such as access to safe and potable water and adequate sanitation, an adequate supply of safe food, nutrition and housing, healthy occupational and environmental conditions, and access to health-related education and information, including on sexual and reproductive health.<sup>31</sup> The right to health is recognized in several international instruments.<sup>32</sup>

The right to health is not explicitly provided for under the Bill of Rights (Chapter Four) in the 1995

Constitution of Uganda. There are, however, provisions which have a bearing on health. For example, Principle XIV of the National Objective and Directive Principle of State Policy (NODPSP) enjoins the State to promote the social well-being of the people and in particular to ensure that all Ugandans enjoy rights and opportunities and access to education, health services, clean and safe water, food security and adequate housing. It further enjoins the State to take all practical measures to ensure the provision of basic medical services (NODPSP, Principle XX) and to promote a good water management system at all levels (NODPSP, Principle XXI).

The Constitution also urges the State to encourage and promote proper nutrition in order to build a healthy State (NODPSP, Principle XXII (c)), and institute measures to prevent or minimize damage and destruction resulting from pollution (NODPSP, Principle XXVII (ii)). In light of the above, the government has put in place laws and policies towards the realization of the right to health in the country.<sup>33</sup>

### 3.9.2 Health Service delivery in Uganda

The 2013 Governance baseline collected information essential for monitoring the Social and economic rights such as housing, employment and Health. Analysis in different areas such as; place of first consultation, payments made other than normal payments, work place injuries, provision of protective gear at work, paid leave among others was done.

The delivery of health services in Uganda is done by both the public and private sectors, with GoU owning most of the facilities. Uganda's health care system works on a referral basis. Where case cannot be handled at Health Center (HC) II, it is referred to the next level up and so on. According to the Second National Health Policy (NHP II), the number of health facilities in the public sector and the Private-Not-For-Profit (PNFP) grew from 1,979 in 2004 to 2,301 in 2010.

### 3.9.3 Medical attention/care sought

The survey collected information on place of first consultation and sought to establish whether members of the household that fell sick sought medical services from any healthcare centre. The results presented in table 3.8 reveal that 45 percent of the population that fell sick sought medication from a Government health facility as the first point of consultation followed by the private clinic with 34 percent. Regional disaggregation showed that consultations from private clinics were highest in the Kampala (47%) and Central (40%) regions while consultations in government health facilities was highest in Northern (60%) and Western regions (46%), followed by the Western (29%). Consultation of private clinic increased with level

of education in that only 33 percent with no education consulted private clinics as first place when they fell sick while for Degree holders and above, over half (51%) consulted private clinics.

The reverse is true about consultation of government health facilities, whereas 45 percent of those with no education consulted government health facilities, the percentage reduced to only 22 percent for the degree holders. There were no differentials by age. All age groups tended to use more of government health facilities than private clinics.

Table 3.7: Distribution of population that fell sick by first place of consultation by region (%)

	Private Clinic	Government health unit	Private/NGO health unit	Drug shop	Others	Total
Male	36.0	41.5	2.3	12.5	7.6	100
Female	33.1	46.7	3.9	8.6	7.6	100
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	43.3	37.1	3.8	9.9	5.9	100
Rural	32.3	46.2	3.1	10.3	8	100
<b>Region</b>						
Kampala	46.6	27.5	6.5	10.3	9.2	100
Central	39.8	42.0	3.6	8.4	6.1	100
Eastern	35.1	39.3	2.1	13.4	10.1	100
Northern	17.7	59.8	4.9	8.8	8.7	100
Western	36.7	46.0	2.7	9.3	5.3	100
<b>Education</b>						
None	32.8	45.2	2	9.8	10.1	100
Primary	33.7	45.0	3.1	10.8	7.4	100
Secondary	36.8	43.7	5.1	8.1	6.3	100
Certificate/Diploma	40.1	37.7	5.7	13.9	2.7	100
Degree	50.5	22.4	2.2	18	6.9	100
<b>Age group</b>						
18-30	35.4	44.8	3.1	10	6.7	100
31-59	34.3	43.6	3.3	11.1	7.7	100
60+	31.9	47.1	3.5	8.1	9.4	100
National	34.3	44.5	3.3	10.3	7.6	100

### 3.9.4 Payment other than normal payment

A payment for a service outside that which is required refers to money paid for a favour and is not receipted. The results presented in figure 3.6 reveals that 10 percent of the population who sought treatment for major illness made a payment which was above the normal payment in the clinic and the practice was more common in the urban areas (14%) compared to the rural areas (9%). This was more pronounced in Kampala (16%) followed by the Eastern (16%), Central (9%), Western (8%) and the Northern regions (5%) respectively. Analysis by residence reveals that only nine percent of the population in the rural areas that sought treatment for major illnesses made payment above the normal payment compared to 14 percent in urban areas.

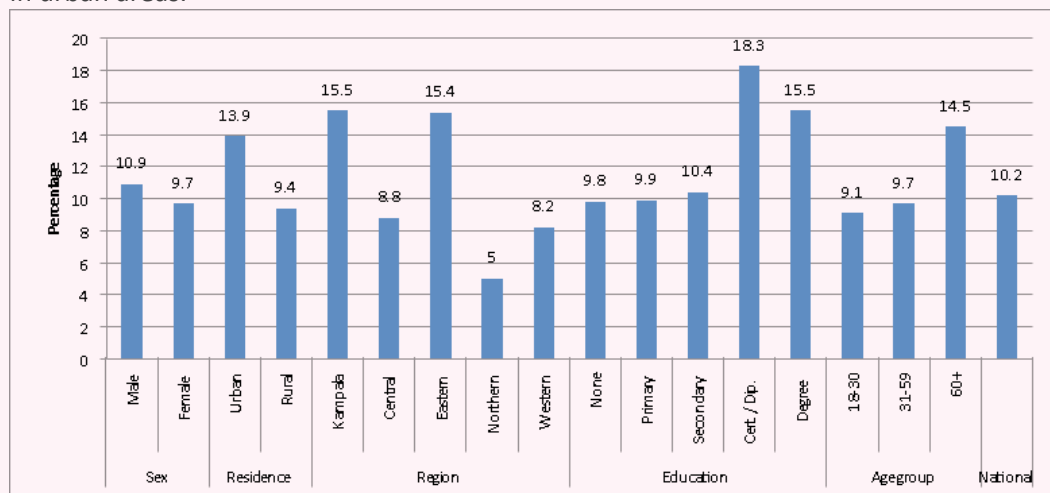


Figure 3.6: Percentage of population who made payment other than normal payment at the clinic

## 3.10 The Right to food

The right to meals and nourishment is a vital right for all, and an essential element without which human beings cannot survive. The right to adequate food means that every man, woman and child alone and in community with others must have physical and economic access at all times to adequate food using a resource base appropriate for its procurement in ways consistent with human dignity.<sup>34</sup> This right is recognized by several international<sup>35</sup> and regional instruments.<sup>36</sup> General Comment 12 of the CESCR provides the core content of the right to adequate food to include the following elements: Availability of food; Food safety; Economic and physical Accessibility. In order to provide for the enjoyment of the right to food in Uganda, the government drafted the Food and Nutrition Policy and Bill in 2009 which is yet to be passed

by Parliament into law. In 2011, the government launched the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (2011-2016), with the aim of reducing stunted growth in children under five years.

### 3.10.1 Number of meals eaten in a day

The governance baseline survey collected information on aspects of food security namely the number of meals that a household has in a day and storage of food. Table 3.9 reveals that nationally, 60 percent of the households had two meals a day. Further analysis showed that by region, 41 percent of households in Kampala followed by the Western (36%) had respondents reporting that they had more than two meals a day. These were followed by the Eastern (27%), Central (23%) and the Northern (16%) regions reporting more than two meals in a day.



Table 3.8: Distribution of households showing the number of meals per day (%)

	Less than two meals	Two meals	More than two meals	Total
<b>Sex of household head</b>				
Male	11.8	59.6	28.6	100
Female	14.4	60.1	25.5	100
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	12.1	52.2	35.7	100
Rural	12.9	62.1	25.0	100
<b>Region</b>				
Kampala	9.9	48.8	41.3	100
Central	17.3	59.9	22.8	100
Eastern	8	65.4	26.6	100
Northern	25.9	58.2	15.9	100
Western	6.1	57.8	36.1	100
<b>Education</b>				
None	19.9	64.2	15.8	100
Primary	12.4	62.6	25	100
Secondary	7.0	55.1	37.9	100
Certificate/Diploma	11.5	40.9	47.7	100
Degree	9.7	33.7	56.6	100
<b>Age group</b>				
18-30	10.0	56.5	33.5	100
31-59	13.0	59.9	27.1	100
60+	16.1	64.5	19.4	100
National	12.7	59.8	27.5	100

### 3.11 The right to water

Water is a natural resource that is fundamental to the life and health of all people. Safe drinking water and sanitation are indispensable for living a dignified life for all.<sup>37</sup> General Comment No. 15 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights defines the right to water as the right of everyone to sufficient, safe, acceptable and physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic uses.<sup>38</sup> The right to water has been recognized in the international instruments. The Convention on the Elimination

of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in Article 14(2) enjoins States parties to take all appropriate measures to ensure that women “enjoy adequate living conditions particularly in relation to water supply.” This right is also recognized in Article 24(2) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child which requires States parties to combat disease and malnutrition “through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking-water.” The right to water is also inextricably related to the right to the

highest attainable standard of health, the rights to adequate housing and adequate food, and the right to life and human dignity.

On 28 July 2010, through Resolution 64/292, the United Nations General Assembly explicitly recognized the human right to water and sanitation and acknowledged that clean drinking water and

sanitation are essential to the realization of all human rights. The Resolution urges States and international organizations to provide financial resources help capacity-building and technology transfer to help countries, in particular developing countries, to provide safe, clean, accessible and affordable drinking water and sanitation for all.

### 3.11.1 Safe Drinking Water

Sources of water expected to be relatively free of disease are piped water and water drawn from protected wells and deep boreholes. Other sources, like unprotected wells and surface water (rivers, streams, ponds, and lakes), are more likely to carry disease-causing agents. The source of water for drinking is a proxy indicator as to whether water is suitable for drinking or not. The findings in Figure 3.7 show that nationally, 72 percent of households reported using improved water source as their main source of drinking water. About 67 percent of the rural households were using improved water sources compared to 86 percent in urban areas. The central region had the lowest proportion of households using improved water sources (62 %), followed by the Western (65 %). Kampala had the highest number of households using improved water sources (92 %). Further analysis by gender showed that more female headed households (78%) used improved water sources compared to 69% of the male headed households.

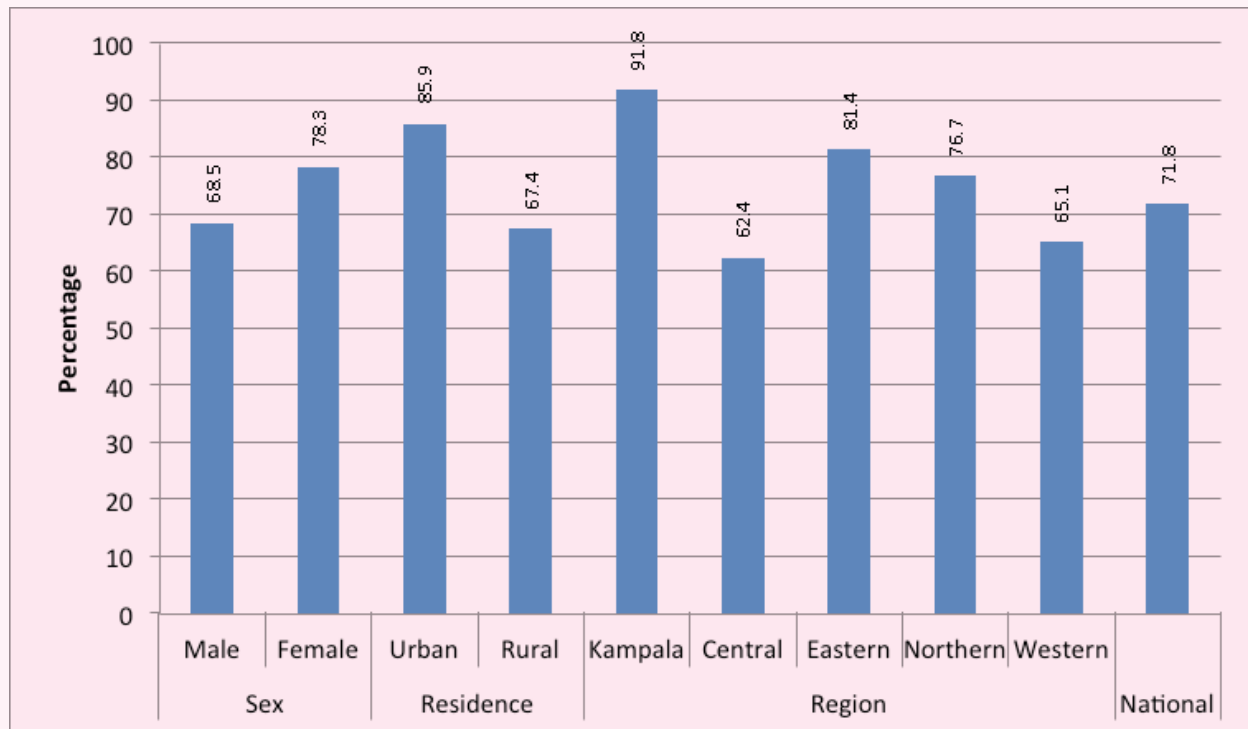


Figure 3.7: Distribution of households with safe water sources by residence and region (%)

## 3.12 The Right to Work

The right to work is the foundation for a life with dignity and it is central to survival and development of the human personality. It entitles everyone to have the possibility to earn a living by the work of their choice and to working conditions that are safe and healthy.

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), decent work sums up the aspirations of people in their working lives—for opportunity and income; rights, voice and recognition. Since work has the potential to satisfy social, intellectual and personal needs, it is an integral prerequisite for a life of human dignity. The right to work is a fundamental right, recognized in several international legal instruments. The ICESCR contains the most comprehensive provisions on the right to work. Article 6 provides for the right to work, which includes the right of everyone to the opportunity to gain his living by work which he freely chooses or accepts.

The 1995 Constitution of Uganda under the National objectives and directive principles of State policy state that all Ugandans must enjoy rights, opportunities and be able to access work. Article 40(2) states that every person in Uganda has the right to practice his or her profession and to carry on any lawful occupation, trade or business. The right to work in Uganda is governed by the Employment Act, Workers' Compensation Act, the Factories Act and the National Social Security Fund Act, among others.

### 3.12.1 Working Environment

The health, safety and well-being of our workforce are essential elements of a successful and sustainable organization. Ensuring the safety and well-being of staff and of contractors, suppliers and visitors is integral to any organization. In addition to the safety of employees, ensuring as few accidents as possible is as vital since even though it is difficult to quantify the direct costs of accidents, they can affect insurance costs, sick pay and absence cover, interrupt work activities, reduce productivity and affect employee morale and motivation. Over half of the respondents (54%) reported working in harmful environment but only 20 percent said they were given protective gear. This leaves a significant proportion of workers at risk. More males (56%) than females (49%) work in harmful environments. The proportion who reported being provided with protective gear was much less for females (9%) than males (24%). Analysis by regions shows Eastern and Northern region with the highest population (64% and 63%) reporting working in harmful environment and they are the ones with the lowest percentage (10% and 8%) of those who reported being provided with protective gear. Central (33%) and Kampala (30%) are the regions with highest percentage reporting provision of protective gear, even then this is about half of those who need protective gear.

Table 3.10: Work Environment

	Work in harmful environment	Have protective gear
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	55.7	24.2
Female	48.7	9.4
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	53.7	29.3
Rural	53.5	16.9

	Work in harmful environment	Have protective gear
<b>Region</b>		
Kampala	57.6	30.4
Central	53.2	33.2
Eastern	64.3	10.4
Northern	63.1	8.2
Western	42.2	19.5
<b>Education</b>		
None	49.6	6.5
Primary	53.3	18.8
Secondary	57.7	30.3
Certificate/Diploma	47.5	21.9
Degree	58.1	35.3
<b>Age group</b>		
18-30	58.6	21.3
31-59	52.5	20.4
60+	47.1	14.5
<b>National</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>20.0</b>

### 3.12.2 Entitlement to Paid Leave

In Uganda, paid leave is provided for in the Employment Act of 2006 part VI section 54 which stipulates that all employees are entitled to a holiday with full pay at the rate of seven days in respect of each period of a four month continuous service and a day's holiday with full pay on a public holiday. Figure 3.8 shows that only five percent of the respondents indicated that they were entitled to paid leave at their workplaces.

However, there were wide variations across occupation by gender (6% for males and 4% for females). The professionals (49%), reported the highest number of workers entitled to paid leave, followed by technicians and associate professionals (33%). The lowest numbers were reported by the Craft and related workers (3%) as well as the Agricultural and Fisheries workers (1%).

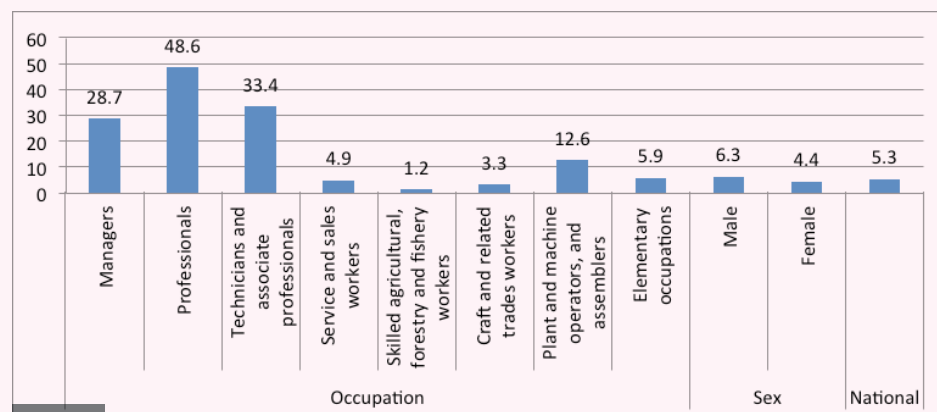


figure 3.8: Percentage of the Population entitled to Paid Leave by Sex and Occupation (%)

### 3.13 Summary

Access to justice is a stand-alone human right and a means to exercise other substantive rights. Safeguarding this fundamental right is key to the ensuring the enjoyment of a dignified life. It is therefore crucial to ensure that the justice system and institutions involved in the administration of justice in the country are effective and efficient, and address the aspirations of the people. From the findings of the study, the report draws the following conclusions:

There is need to enhance civic education campaigns to the public so as to develop a more active and informed democratic citizenry which can appreciate the values of dialogue, negotiation, compromise, tolerance, diversity, democracy, good governance, accountability, participation, rule of law and in the end promote a culture of constitutionalism. Through civic education, citizens can learn both their rights and the government services available. It also empowers people with

confidence of voice and the skills they need to make informed decisions, improves access to information, service attainment and transparency, and inspires people to form advocacy and public interest groups to help them to achieve goals for change. Civic education would also enhance the respect for human rights by both the state and non-state actors.

There is need to sensitize the public on the justice institutions in the country, their roles and mandates, and the processes or procedures to follow in registering grievances with them. This will go a long way in ensuring access to justice to the people which eludes many as a result of their lack of knowledge on the existence of such institutions and the processes or procedures in order to achieve justice. In addition, there is also need to decentralize the services provided by these institutions to the local level so that they can be easily accessed.



THE ELECTORAL  
COMMISSION  
RESIDING OFFICER



# 4.0 Political Representation and Participation

## Introduction

**P**olitical participation refers to the degree to which eligible stakeholders are able to sense ownership and involvement in the political process. Voting is a formal expression of preference for a candidate for office or for a proposed resolution of an issue. Basic qualifications for voting in Uganda is age (18 years and above) and citizenship. The participation of the public and other minority groups in mainstreaming political activities has important implications for the broader subject of governance in Uganda.

Voting is a major political act, especially in democratic systems. Therefore the National Governance Baseline Survey used voting as a measure of political participation. Given the pyramidal structure of power in the vast majority of countries and as experience has showed in Uganda, the presidential and parliamentary elections are the most important of all possible elections. This chapter presents survey findings with respect to political participation and representation in the last general elections in Uganda.

### 4.1 Independence of the Electoral Commission

The Electoral Commission in Uganda was established under Article 60 of the constitution of Republic of Uganda 1995 and further Article 61 obligates the Electoral Commission to organize, conduct and supervise regular, free and fair elections, referenda, among other functions. Article 62 of Uganda's Constitution further states that the Electoral Commission shall be independent subject to the Constitution's provisions, and 'shall not be subject to the direction or control of any person or authority' in the performance of its functions. Some of the key indicators of an independent EC include the impartiality of Commission staff and election administrators, a free and fair process of voter registration, the existence of a Code of Conduct during elections, and the extent to which the Commission seeks to ensure that the whole process is free and fair.

The results in Figure 4.1 indicate that overall, 68 percent of the respondents were of the view that the Electoral Commission conducted the last

general elections (2011) without taking sides. The proportion was higher for females (71 %) than that of males (64 %). There are notable differences in the perception by residence and across regions. A higher percentage (71%) of the rural areas were of the view that the Electoral Commission served without taking sides in the last election, compared to urban areas (57%). Analysis by regions showed that the highest percentage (84%) was in Western region and the lowest was in Kampala with 50 percent.

When analyzed by education, the percentage of those who said the Electoral Commission served without taking sides in the last election, was 55 percent for those with a Degree and above compared to 73 percent of those with no education. Analysis by age also showed that the older the age group the higher the percentage of those who said the Electoral Commission served without taking sides in the last election i.e. (65% for 18-30; 69% for 31-59; and 71% for 60+).



Figure 4.1: percentage of the population who think in the last election, the electoral commission served without taking sides by background characteristics

## 4.2 Access to electoral information and voter education

Eligible voters have a right to access the electoral information at any time to gain confidence in the electoral process. Article 59 of the constitution states that “Every citizen of Uganda of 18 years of age or more has a right to vote”

The results in Table 4.1 indicate that on the whole, 75 percent of the respondents were aware that

they had a right to access electoral information. The proportion was higher for males (79%) than that of females (71%). There were also differentials by residence and regions. The proportion was 76 percent in urban areas compared to 74 percent in rural areas, with a similar trend for Kampala (80%) and lowest in Northern region (67 %). Awareness increased with level of education from 66 percent



among those with no education to 88 percent for those with Degree and above.

The Electoral Commission under Section 25 of the Electoral Commission Act mandates the electoral commission to display the national voters' register for at least 21 days for verification. An additional 10 days is allowed for natural justice, making a total display of 31 days. Display of a voter's register is usually done for a specified period of time to check for eligibility/ineligibility of a voter in elections. During the display the electorate is always advised to check the register.

Table 4.1 also reveals that, on the overall, 71 percent of the respondents were able to check the voters' register during the last presidential elections. The proportion was higher for males (76 %) than for females (67 %). There was no variation by residence. Regional disaggregation shows that the percentage was highest in Western region (84 %) and lowest in Kampala (62 %). The percentage of those able to check the voters' register increased with increase in level of education from 61 percent among those with no education to 74 percent for degree and above.

Table 4.1 further shows that 86 percent of the respondents were educated on how to register during the last Presidential elections. The proportion was slightly higher for males (88 %) than females (84 %).

There was no significant variation by residence, 83 percent in urban areas compared to 86 percent in rural areas reporting that they were educated on how to register. The Western region reported the highest proportion of those who received the training on how to register (91 %) and the lowest is Central and Kampala (80%). Percentage of those educated on how to register increased slightly with increase in level of education from 85 percent among those with no education to 92 percent for degree and above.

Before voting day, the electorate should be clear on how they should mark the ballot paper to enable them participate freely in the electoral process. The results in Table 4.1 below indicates that on the overall, 93 percent of the respondents were informed on how to mark the ballot paper during the last presidential elections. The proportion was slightly higher for males (95 %) than for females (91 %). However, there were minimal variations by residence, 91 percent in urban areas compared to 93 percent in rural areas reporting that they were shown on how to mark the ballot paper during the last presidential elections. The Western region reported the highest proportion of those who reported that they were informed on how to mark the ballot paper during the last presidential elections (96 %).

**Table 4.1: Percentage of the population who are aware that they have a right to access electoral information; and were educated on the various electoral process by Sex, residence, region, education and age**

	Proportion of the population who were ....			
	aware of the right to access electoral information	able to check the voters' register	educated on how to register	educated on how to mark the Ballot Paper
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	78.8	76.4	87.6	94.8
Female	70.9	66.9	83.8	90.9
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	76.1	71.1	83	90.8
Rural	74	71.2	86.2	93.3

Proportion of the population who were ....				
	aware of the right to access electoral information	able to check the voters' register	educated on how to register	educated on how to mark the Ballot Paper
<b>Region</b>				
Kampala	80	61.7	79.9	84.8
Central	71.8	66	80.4	88.3
Eastern	78.4	66.2	86.5	94.9
Northern	66.9	67.7	83.7	91.9
Western	76.4	83.5	90.9	96.4
<b>Education</b>				
None	66.4	60.9	84.8	92.5
Primary	73.4	73.7	85.2	93.2
Secondary	83.3	73.9	86.1	93.1
Cert./Dip.	84.7	80.7	87.5	87.3
Degree	87.5	73.8	92.2	89.3
<b>Age Group</b>				
18-30	76.4	67.3	78.9	87.1
31-59	75.2	74.6	89.5	96.1
60+	65.1	65.8	86.2	92.5
<b>National</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>92.7</b>

### 4.3 Political participation

According to the Framework for Assessing Governance, political participation in electoral processes involves much more than just voting. Political participation derives from the freedom to speak out, assemble and associate; the ability to take part in the conduct of public affairs; and the opportunity to register as a candidate, to campaign, to be elected and to hold office at all levels of government. Under international standards, men and women have an equal right to participate fully in all aspects of the political process. (Source: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/wps/publication/Chapter3.htm>)

Political participation was measured by the ability of the respondents to express themselves freely when electing their leaders. Voting is the official choice that one makes in an election or meeting by casting a ballot, raising your hand, speaking

your choice aloud<sup>1</sup>. The Constitution of Uganda in Article 59 states that “every citizen of 18 years and above has the right to vote”, and “that the state shall take all necessary steps to ensure that all citizens that qualify to vote are registered and can exercise their right to vote.”

Note that other than in cases of bi-elections, the elections took place during the following dates;

- i) Presidential and Parliamentary elections - 18/02/2011
- ii) District/City Local Government Councils – 23/02/2011
- iii) Municipality/City Division Councils – 02/03/2011
- iv) Sub-county Local Councils – 07/03/2011

<sup>1</sup> Merriam Webster Dictionary

### 4.3.1 Proportion that voted

The results in Table 4.2 indicate that 80 percent of the respondents voted in the last Presidential /parliamentary elections. The proportion was slightly higher for males (84 %) than females (77 %). There are notable differences in the proportion that voted in the last Presidential/parliamentary elections by residence and regions. Eighty two percent of the rural residents voted compared to 73 percent of their urban counterparts. Eastern (85%), Northern (83%) and Western (82%) had higher percentages of population participating in Presidential elections compared to Kampala (62%) and Central (75%). Across all the background characteristics, the proportion that voted during the last presidential/parliamentary elections was higher than those that voted in the last Local Government Council elections. Fewer voters aged 18-30 years participated in the last general elections. This is partly because some of them had not attained the minimum voting age.

Table 4.2 further indicates that overall, 75 percent voted in both Parliamentary and Local Council elections. The proportion was however slightly higher for males (79%) than females (71 %). There were notable differences in the proportion that voted in both elections by residence and regions. Seventy eight percent of the rural residents voted compared to 66 percent of their urban counterparts. In the three elections; presidential, parliamentary and local councils, the results show that a higher percentage of those with lower levels of education voted ( 83% to 87%) compared to those with higher levels of education (57 to 74%). The results further indicate that 73 percent voted during the three types of elections. There were notable differences in the proportion that voted in all elections by residence and regions. Seventy five percent of the rural residents voted in all elections compared to 63 percent of their urban counterparts. At regional level, 79 percent voted in Western region for all elections compared to 50 percent in Kampala.

Table 4.2: Percentage of the population who voted in the last elections by background characteristics

	Proportion of the population that voted for ....			
	Presidential / Parliamentary	LC III	LC V/District/City	Voted in all
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	83.5	79.3	79.1	77.0
Female	77.0	71.7	71.4	68.8
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	72.7	65.4	65.9	63.2
Rural	82.0	78.0	77.5	75.2
<b>Region</b>				
Kampala	61.5	51.8	52.4	50.3
Central	74.8	67.0	66.4	63.7
Eastern	84.8	79.9	79.6	77.1
Northern	82.9	77.4	77.1	75.2
Western	81.9	80.9	80.9	78.6
<b>Education</b>				
None	87.0	83.4	82.5	79.8
Primary	81.9	77.3	77.2	75.0
Secondary	66.9	62.3	62.0	59.6

	Proportion of the population that voted for ...			
	Presidential / Parliamentary	LC III	LC V/District/City	Voted in all
Cert./Dip.	80.1	73.5	74.5	71.7
Degree	74.0	56.8	58.7	54.2
<b>Age Group</b>				
18-30	62.6	56.9	56.5	53.6
31-59	91.3	87.5	87.6	85.3
60+	89.5	84.9	83.8	82.8
National	79.9	75.1	74.9	72.5

### 4.3.2 Witnessing Vote Counting

In Uganda tallying of results is done by the returning officer with the assistance of a Tally Clerk at a venue gazetted by the Electoral Commission. After polling, the results are counted and immediately declared. The counting process may be witnessed by voters. The results in Table 4.3 indicate that on the overall, 47 percent of the respondents witnessed vote counting during the last Presidential elections.

The proportion is almost similar during the Parliamentary (46%) and the Local Government Council elections (46%). The proportion was higher

for males (over 60 percent) than females (35%) for all the categories of elections. The Western region had a high proportion for all the three categories of elections (50% - 53%) while Kampala had the least (38% - 45%). There were no major differentials by residence. The proportion was highest for the 31-59 age groups (53 %) and lowest for the 60+ age group (39 %). When analyzed by education, the percentage that witnessed voting increased with increase in level of education from 35%-37% for those with no education to 51%-57% for those with degree and above.

Table 4.3: Percentage of the population who during the last elections witnessed vote counting by Sex, residence, region and age groups

	Presidential	Parliamentary	Local Government
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	61.3	60.4	60.5
Female	35.3	34.5	34.5
<b>Residence</b>			
Urban	43.6	42.7	41.0
Rural	48.3	47.4	47.9
<b>Region</b>			
Kampala	44.5	40.8	38.0
Central	49.7	49.1	48.4
Eastern	44.5	43.0	42.5
Northern	42.1	41.2	39.0
Western	50.7	50.7	53.5



“Findings show that the principle of every eligible voter to vote for a candidate of his/her choice was non-universally observed.”

	Presidential	Parliamentary	Local Government
<b>Education</b>			
None	36.8	35.7	35.0
Primary	48.7	47.6	48.3
Secondary	51.9	52.4	52.4
Cert./Dip.	55.8	54.4	52.2
Degree	57	54.1	51.1
<b>Age groups</b>			
18-30	40.4	40.4	40.1
31-59	53.1	51.9	52.0
60+	40.1	38.6	39.0
National	47.2	46.4	46.4

### 4.3.3 Freedom of expression

Freedom of expression; also known as freedom of speech and it includes free press. Freedom of expression is defined as the right to say what one wants through any form of communication and media, with the only limitation being not to cause another harm in character or reputation by lying or misleading words.

The results in Figure 4.2 indicate that 90 percent of those who voted expressed themselves freely during the last Presidential elections. The proportion was similar by gender. There were however differences in the proportion of respondents who expressed themselves freely during the last Presidential elections by residence

and regions. Ninety two percent of the rural residents who voted expressed themselves freely during the last Presidential elections compared to 85 percent of their urban counterparts. By region, the proportion was 93 percent in Western region compared to 84 percent in Kampala. A higher percentage of those with lower education (none 93%, primary 91%) expressed themselves freely during the last presidential elections compared to secondary (86%) and degree level (82%).

The analysis by age group showed that a lower percentage for age group 18-30 (86%) expressed themselves compared to the other age groups (Age groups 31-59 and 60+, 92%).

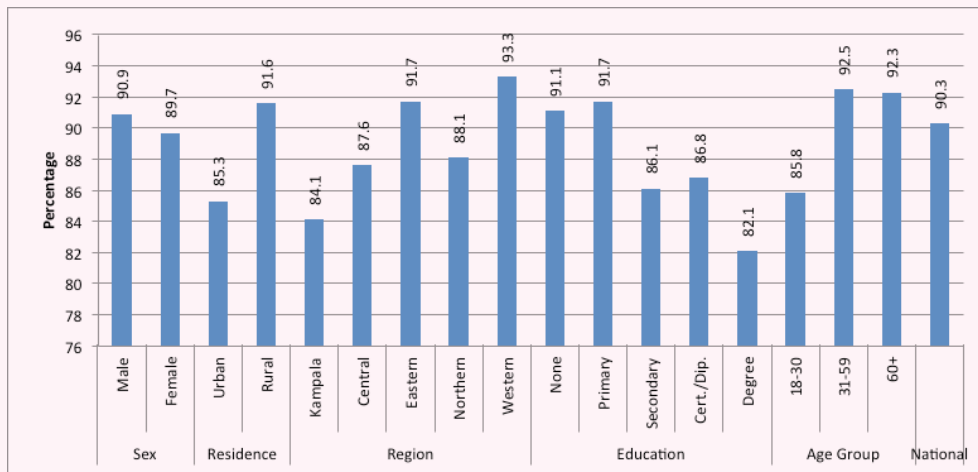


Figure 4.2: Percentage of the population who expressed themselves freely during the last presidential elections by sex, residence and age groups

### 4.4. Electoral malpractices

In Article 61 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, one of the functions of the Electoral Commission is to ensure that regular, free and fair elections are held. This provision allows every eligible voter to vote for a candidate of his/ her choice.

The survey collected information on whether respondents found when someone had voted in their names, or respondents were offered goods,

or they were pressured to vote in a given way. Findings show that the principle of every eligible voter to vote for a candidate of his/ her choice was non-universally observed.

The results in Figure 4.3 indicate that overall, 19 percent of the voters witnessed some irregularities during the last Presidential elections. The proportion was slightly higher for males (24 %) compared to females (16 %). There was a wide

variation by residence and regions. The proportion was 26 percent in urban areas compared to 18 percent in rural areas. The variation across regions was also evident with Kampala reporting the highest proportion of irregularities (30%) compared to Northern region (nine percent). The proportion increased with the increase in the level of education attained.

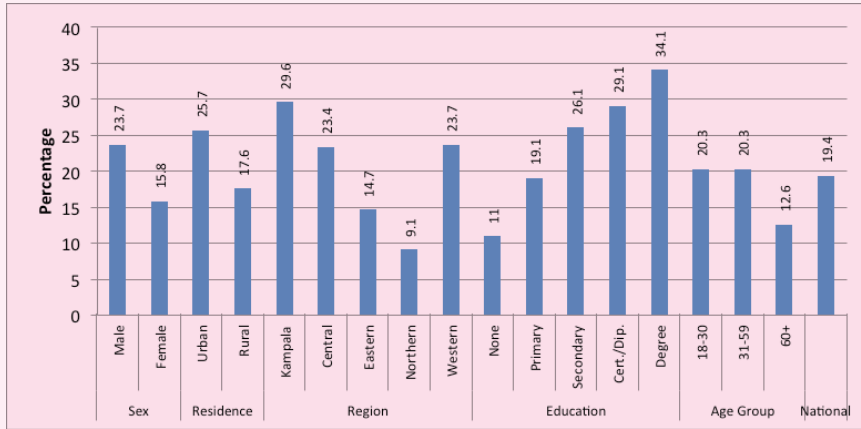


Figure 4.3: Proportion that observed irregularities during the last General Elections

#### 4.4.1 Types of Electoral Malpractices

The results in Table 4.4 indicate that impersonation during voting was minimal. Overall, about five percent of the respondents found that someone had already voted in their name during the last Presidential elections. The proportion was almost similar by gender, but with some minor variations across regions. The proportion was slightly lower for the Parliamentary (3%) and Local Government Council elections (3%) compared to Presidential elections.

The results in Table 4.4 further indicate that overall, about eight percent of the voters were offered some goods in kind or otherwise to vote during the last Presidential elections. However the proportion was higher during the Parliamentary (10%) and the Local Government Council elections (9%). The proportion was slightly higher for males

than females, higher in rural areas than urban areas for all the three types of elections. The Northern region had a slightly higher proportion for the Presidential elections (10%) while Kampala had the lowest (5%).

Every voter should be free during elections and so every Ugandan has a right to pick a candidate of his/her choice without being coerced. A person who pressurises someone to vote therefore commits an offence. The results in Table 4.4 reveal that overall, about three percent of the voters were pressurised to vote in any way during the last Presidential elections. The proportion was almost similar during all the three elections. There were no major variations by gender, residence and regions for all the three elections.

Table 4.4: Percentage of the population who during the last elections found that someone had voted in their name, who were offered any goods in kind or otherwise to vote, and were pressured to vote in any way by sex, residence, region

	Presidential			Parliamentary			Local Government		
	Found that someone had already voted in their name	were offered any goods in kind or otherwise to vote	were pressured to vote in any way	Found that someone had already voted in their name	were offered any goods in kind or otherwise to vote	were pressured to vote in any way	Found that someone had already voted in their name	were offered any goods in kind or otherwise to vote	were pressured to vote in any way
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	5.6	8.0	2.8	3.9	11.2	2.8	4.1	9.9	3.3
Female	3.9	7.0	2.4	2.5	9.8	1.7	2.6	7.9	2.6
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	4.2	7.8	3.3	2.4	9.7	1.9	2.5	8.4	3.7
Rural	4.8	7.4	2.3	3.4	10.7	2.2	3.5	8.9	2.7
Kampala	3.6	5	1.1	1.2	3.8	1.0	1.4	2.7	0.8
Central	4.9	6.3	3.6	3.4	10.0	2.3	3.5	7.7	3.1
Eastern	5.0	8.9	3.0	2.7	11.7	2.4	2.4	9.9	2.7
Northern	2.4	9.6	1.7	1.1	10.5	1.8	1.5	9.1	1.7
Western	5.7	6.7	2.0	4.8	10.9	2.3	5.2	9.8	4.2
<b>Education</b>									
None	4.9	5.8	1.9	3.8	9.0	2.1	4.2	9.0	2.7
Primary	5.2	7.0	2.8	3.5	10.0	2.2	3.5	8.0	3.4
Secondary	4.1	10.8	1.9	2.1	13.6	1.9	2.3	11.8	1.7
cert. /Dip.	1.7	10.9	5.4	0.7	11.8	5.0	1.4	10.1	5.9
Degree	1.5	5.0	1.1	0.5	9.1	0.4	0.6	4.2	0.0
<b>Age groups</b>									
18-30	4.1	8.9	3.0	2.6	11.7	2.8	2.7	10.4	3.7
31-59	4.8	7.1	2.5	3.3	10.4	2.0	3.4	8.6	3.0
60+	5.7	5.4	1.4	4.1	6.8	1.2	4.6	5.1	0.8
National	4.7	7.5	2.5	3.2	10.4	2.2	3.3	8.8	3.0

In the findings from Focus Group Discussions, the Electoral Commission was singled out as having failed to provide the right environment for political participation and consequently people lose the motivation to participate in the electoral process. They gave several reasons for the lack of trust. Polling stations that are out of reach by many voters either because of distance or inaccessible

locations affect the participation of the aged and the disabled and many end up not voting. There is high level of ignorance about the voting process because of poor voter and civic education. Harassment and mistreatment from government security agencies such as police and frequent vote rigging by people in positions of authority puts off many voters. Election irregularities may include



ballot stuffing, multiple voting, eligible voters being denied to vote and ineligible persons voting, among others.

Table 4.5 gives the distribution of other irregularities which were witnessed during the last Presidential /parliamentary elections. Twenty eight percent

of the respondents reported intimidation or violence, 15 percent reported alteration of voters' register, 14 percent reported delays in voting, and bribery was 10%. Others reported with less than 10 percent were ballot stuffing and alteration of results.

Table 4.5: Types of irregularities witnessed in the last Presidential Elections by Sex, Residence and Region

	sex		Residence		Region					National
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	
Intimidation / violence	27.1	29.0	28.7	27.2	30.0	29.6	30.9	23.4	23.0	27.9
Alteration of voters register	15.7	14.8	14.9	15.6	15.2	13.4	7.9	16.3	22.4	15.4
Delays in voting	15.6	11.0	12.5	14.6	11.0	13.0	20.9	18.4	10.7	13.7
Bribery	9.9	11.0	8.8	11.5	8.9	6.9	9.1	12.8	15.9	10.4
State / Voter interferences	8.8	8.0	9.6	7.5	10.4	8.2	6.3	4.6	9.5	8.5
RIGing/ ballot stuffing/ multiple voting	6.4	6.2	5.9	6.7	5.4	5.8	9.1	6.1	6.3	6.3
Alteration of results	5.3	6.7	6.9	5.2	7.4	7.1	4.2	6.1	3.8	5.9
others	11.2	13.3	12.7	11.7	11.7	16.0	11.6	12.3	8.4	11.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## 4.5 Participation in planning meeting for social service delivery at LC1 village level

Democracy provides the bedrock for participation, which translates into effective representation and empowerment in turn positively boosting service delivery and rural development (Blair 2000:23; Narayan 2002:14; Fox and Meyer 1995:20). Decentralization policy brought opportunities for the people to participate in planning for social service delivery right from the village level. Respondents were asked if they participated in any planning meeting for social services such as health, water and sanitation and education in the last 12 months from the time of

the survey. Overall, just over one third (37%) of the respondents indicated they participated in a planning meeting at LC1 village level in the last 12 months. Figure 4.4 shows that a higher proportion of males (44%) than females (32%) participated in the planning meetings. Participation was lowest in Kampala (28%) followed by Western (34%) and Central (38%) regions. Participation was also less pronounced in urban (32%) than in the urban (39%). Age group 31-59 had the highest percentage (41%) of the population participating in planning meetings.

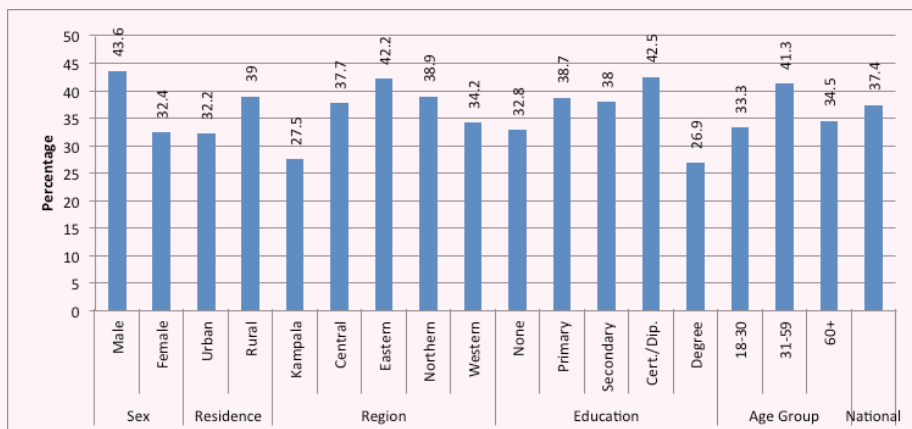


Figure 4.4: Proportion that participated in planning meeting (%)

## 4.6 Community Participation in decision making

People’s involvement in the Country’s development processes is provided for in the Uganda Constitution and the supporting Local Government Act (LGA). National objective of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda on the Role of People in Development states that: “The state shall take the necessary steps to involve the people in the formulation and implementation of development plans and programmes that affect them.” Respondents were asked to state how well their districts consult ordinary people in decision making.

Table 4.6 shows that over half (52%) of the respondents reported that the district leaders never consult ordinary people. A larger percentage of respondents who did not consult were from Central region with 61 percent, followed by Western with 60 percent and Kampala with 58 percent. There were no urban/rural differences or differences by age or education level. Thirteen percent of the population do not know whether ordinary people are consulted.

Table 4.6: Perceptions on whether District Leaders consult Ordinary People and Community Leaders

	District leaders consulting.....											
	ordinary people on decisions				traditional/community leaders				community organization			
	always	some-times	never	don't know	always	some-times	never	don't know	always	some-times	never	don't know
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	3.1	32.6	56.4	7.9	5.0	37.5	37.9	19.6	5.2	33.5	35.4	26.0
Female	2.5	32.1	49.2	16.1	4.0	36.1	28.5	31.4	4.7	28.9	26.4	40.0
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	2.2	30.0	52.5	15.4	4.9	36.1	29.5	29.5	5.2	31.0	28.2	35.5
Rural	3.0	33.1	52.4	11.6	4.3	36.9	33.6	25.1	4.9	30.9	31.0	33.2
<b>Region</b>												
Kampala	2.0	27.9	57.5	12.6	4.5	32.7	35.6	27.2	4.0	29.3	35.0	31.7
Central	2.2	22.1	61.3	14.4	4.0	26.3	35.5	34.2	3.7	23.9	31.4	41.1
Eastern	3.4	42.0	38.7	15.9	5.3	41.7	27.6	25.4	6.0	34.1	25.0	34.9

	District leaders consulting.....											
	ordinary people on decisions				traditional/community leaders				community organization			
	always	some-times	never	don't know	always	some-times	never	don't know	always	some-times	never	don't know
Northern	1.6	44.1	45.2	9.0	4.0	46.6	30.9	18.4	6.0	39.0	31.4	23.6
Western	3.6	26.7	60.0	9.8	4.2	36.4	35.2	24.1	4.7	29.8	32.7	32.7
<b>Education</b>												
None	2.3	33.2	50.5	14.0	3.2	33.5	33.1	30.2	4.3	27.5	31.4	36.7
Primary	3.1	31.5	53.6	11.8	4.5	36.3	34.1	25.1	5.4	30.2	30.6	33.8
Secondary	2.8	32.7	51.5	13.0	5.8	39.2	30.0	25.0	4.0	34.4	29.4	32.1
Cert./Dip.	2.4	34.9	50.5	12.2	4.8	44.1	29.6	21.5	6.6	40.0	29.7	23.7
Degree	0.0	37.5	51.9	10.6	0.2	42.6	21.8	35.4	3.9	32.8	25.1	38.1
<b>Age groups</b>												
18-30	2.8	30.6	51.0	15.6	4.6	37.1	29.8	28.5	4.8	31.0	28.1	36.1
31-59	2.9	33.8	53.9	9.4	4.3	36.9	35.2	23.5	5.2	31.6	31.2	31.9
60+	2.0	32.2	50.7	15	4.2	34.9	31.6	29.2	4.5	27.4	34.6	33.5
<b>National</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>33.7</b>

Traditional/Community Leaders are the people the local communities mostly believe in. They are the channel through which community members present their views on social, political and economic issues so that they are heard by the top authorities. Table 4.6 shows that close to one third of the respondents (33%) reported that community leaders are never consulted on decisions. This is less than 52 percent who reported ordinary people were never consulted. There were more males (38 %) than females (29%) who reported that Community Leaders were never consulted on decision making. Responses did not vary significantly with regions although Central region and Kampala had higher percentages of 36 percent reporting that community leaders are never consulted by the districts. There was a slightly higher percentage who reported that ordinary people were never consulted in the rural (34%) than urban areas (30%).

Analysis was also done to find out whether districts consulted the community organisations and information shows that over one third (34%) of the respondents did not know if the district consults the community organizations while 30 percent reported that they are never consulted. There was a higher percentage of males (35 %) than females (26 %) who reported that community organizations were never consulted.

When disaggregated by region, Kampala region had the highest percentage (35%) of respondents reporting that they were never consulted followed by the Western region with 33 percent. Central region had the highest percentage (41%) of the respondent who did not know if community leaders are consulted or not. From the results in Table, 4.6, it is evident that districts are engagement with the population including ordinary people, community leaders and organizations weak. There were no differences by age, residence or education level.

## 4.7 Taking into account voice of Local Authorities, CSOs and Opposition Parties in Planning and Service Delivery

Table 4.7 shows that the highest percentage of the population think that Government at times takes into consideration the voice of all the three categories of people with 61 percent for NGOs and CSOs, 50 percent for Local authorities and 48 percent for Opposition Parties,. However, for opposition parties, a substantial percentage (39%) think the government does not take the voice of the Opposition Parties into account in planning and service delivery. This opinion however differs by gender with a higher percentage of males (41%) than females (37%) thinking so. Kampala is the region with the highest percentage (48%) of those who think government does not consider the voice of the opposition and Eastern region has the lowest percentage (30%). There is also a slight difference when analyzed by residence with 43 percent of urban dwellers, which is higher than 37 percent of rural dwellers saying government never takes into consideration the voice of the opposition in planning and service delivery. The percentage is lower for those who think government never takes into consideration the voice of NGOs/CSOs (16%) and Local Authorities (13%).

Analysis of those who think government never takes the voice of NGOs/CSOs into consideration shows a significant disparity by regions and by education with Western having 20 percent and Northern having 10 percent. Analysis by education shows that the percentage of the population who think government never takes into consideration the voice of NGOs/CSOs increases from 10 percent for those with degrees to 18 percent for those with no education. This means more of the uneducated people than the educated people think government does not take into consideration the voice of NGOs/CSOs in planning or service delivery. Analysis of those who think government never takes into consideration the voice of Local Authorities shows there is a significant disparity by regions with Central having 18 percent and Eastern having 7 percent.

Analysis by education shows no particular pattern. Over one third (35%) of the population think government always takes into consideration the voice of local authorities in planning and service delivery. This is much higher than those who think government always takes into consideration the voice of opposition parties (11%) or NGOs/CSOs (20%).

Table 4.7: Proportion of Population who think the government takes the voice of the Opposition Parties, CSOs and Local Authorities into account in planning and service delivery

	Opposition Parties				Non-governmental organizations/ Civil society organization				Local authorities (LCV-LCI)			
	Never	at times	always	Don't know	Never	at times	always	Don't know	Never	at times	always	Don't know
Male	41.3	46.6	10.5	1.6	15.6	62.4	19.6	2.3	13.5	50.5	34.0	2.1
Female	37.1	48.9	11.4	2.6	16.8	59.4	19.7	4.1	11.7	49.9	35.5	2.8
Urban	42.6	46.5	9.1	1.8	18.5	61.2	17.5	2.8	14.1	54.5	28.8	2.6
Rural	37.9	48.3	11.5	2.3	15.7	60.7	20.3	3.4	12.1	48.9	36.6	2.5
Kampala	48.4	43.3	6.0	2.3	17.4	62.9	15.8	3.9	14.9	60.2	21.9	3.0
Central	38.2	46.6	12.0	3.3	19.7	52.0	23.3	5.0	17.9	43.1	35.5	3.6

	Opposition Parties				Non-governmental organizations/ Civil society organization				Local authorities (LCV-LCI)			
	Never	at times	always	Don't know	Never	at times	always	Don't know	Never	at times	always	Don't know
Eastern	29.6	60.0	8.7	1.7	12.6	69.8	15.9	1.7	7.0	58.9	32.1	1.9
Northern	44.3	46.5	5.4	3.9	9.6	70.4	13.6	6.4	12.4	56.5	26.9	4.2
Western	43.2	40.0	16.2	0.7	20.3	54.3	24.1	1.3	12.6	42.7	43.7	1.0
None	34.6	50.9	10.5	3.9	18.0	58.4	18.9	4.8	12.9	48.4	34.8	3.9
Primary	39.3	46.3	12.4	2.0	16.3	60.6	19.6	3.5	13.2	47.9	36.6	2.3
Secondary	42.0	48.0	8.7	1.2	16.9	60.9	20.0	2.2	10.6	56.5	31.1	1.8
Cert./Dip.	43.6	45.8	9.1	1.5	9.4	65.2	24.8	0.6	9.9	53.2	34.5	2.4
Degree	35.5	60.4	4.1	0.0	9.5	74.7	15.8	0.0	13.7	62.6	23.7	0.0
18-30	39.6	47.9	10.9	1.6	15.4	61.8	19.9	2.9	12.0	51.2	34.6	2.2
31-59	39.0	48.0	10.6	2.4	16.5	60.5	19.7	3.3	13.0	49.4	35.2	2.4
60+	36.8	47.5	12.9	2.7	18.4	58.4	18.4	4.8	12.0	50.1	33.9	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>

## 4.8 Political Leaders Response to Populations Concerns and Needs

People can monitor the way their leaders manage their affairs and can make their concerns known through civil associations. Participation through such associations and groups eliminates individual isolation and strengthens the people's position in engaging leaders for their concerns/needs and those of the community in general. Respondents were asked if politicians respond to populations' concerns and needs. The responses were: 'not at all', 'slightly', 'somewhat', and completely or 'don't know'.

Overall, 40 percent (41% of the males and 39 percent of the females) reported that politicians did not respond at all to people's concerns and needs. Another one third (34%) reported that Politicians respond slightly (33% of the males and 35 % of the females). Table 4.6 shows that Kampala (45%) and Northern (45%) regions had the highest percentage of respondents who reported that Politicians did not at all respond to the needs and concerns of the people.

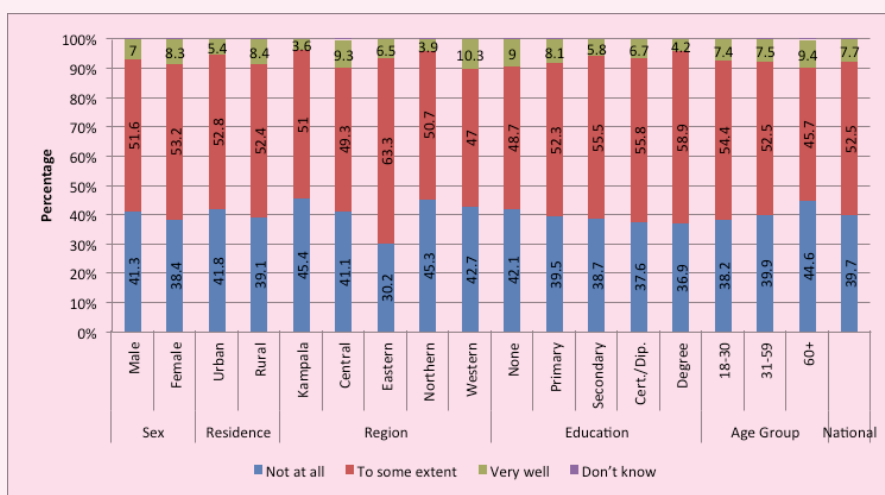


Figure 4.5: Extent to which Population thinks Politicians respond to the needs of the Communities

## 4.9 Performance Rating of Local Councils and MPs

Respondents were asked to rate the performance of their leaders (LC111, LCV LCIV and the Members of Parliament) using the Likert-type scale of very good, good, fair and poor. The definitions of very good, good, fair and poor depended on the judgment of the respondent. Table 4.8 shows that more than half (56%) of the respondents rated performance of LCIII as good or very good, there were no gender difference. The pattern was the same across regions as shown in Table 4.8 below.

Table 4.8 shows rating of performance of LC VI and V leaders by the respondents. Over half (51%) of the respondents rated performance of their LC VI and V as good or very good with males (50%) being slightly less than the females (51%). A quarter (25%) of both males and females rated their performance as fair and less than one quarter (24%) males and (22%) females rated their performance as poor. Whereas over half of the rural respondents (52%) rated their LC VI and V

as good or very good, less than half (47%) of the urban did rate them as good or very good. In the rating of LC VI and V, 3 out of 5 of the regions had more than half of their respondents who rated their performance as very good or good with exception of Kampala and Central that had less than half of their respondents rating so.

The highest rating for poor or fair was for MPs where over half (54%) of the population rated performance of their MPs as either fair (21%) or poor (33%). In all cases there was no gender difference. There were slight differences when analyzed by residence in that in all cases, more urban dwellers than rural dwellers rated performance as fair or poor. The region with the highest rating for MPs as poor was Eastern with 38 percent followed by Western with 34 percent. The exception with over half rating their MPs as good was Northern with 52 percent.

Table 4.8: Performance Rating for Leaders at LCIII, LCV and Parliament

	LC III			LC V/District/City			Member of Parliament		
	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	55.9	24.1	20.0	49.7	25.2	25.1	44.8	20.9	34.3
Female	56.6	25.0	18.4	51.3	24.9	23.8	46.6	21.2	32.2
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	48.8	28.5	22.7	46.1	30.2	23.7	44.5	24.4	31.0
Rural	58.5	23.4	18.0	51.9	23.5	24.6	46.2	20.1	33.7
<b>Region</b>									
Kampala	50.6	27.8	21.5	46.6	27.8	25.6	46.3	26.0	27.7
Central	47.4	28.8	23.8	44.3	28.7	27.0	45.0	24.2	30.8
Eastern	59.2	27.9	12.9	54.0	29.6	16.5	40.9	21.3	37.8
Northern	56.6	21.6	21.8	53.8	19.3	26.9	52.2	17.5	30.4
Western	62.0	19.3	18.7	51.8	20.7	27.5	47.2	19.4	33.5
<b>Education</b>									
None	56.3	23.5	20.2	49.7	24.7	25.6	45.7	19.3	34.9

	LC III			LC V/District/City			Member of Parliament		
	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor
Primary	58.4	22.4	19.2	51.6	23.6	24.8	46.5	21.0	32.6
Secondary	54.6	28.3	17.2	51.9	24.7	23.4	46.1	22.0	31.9
Cert./Dip.	48.1	30.1	21.8	45.2	34.9	19.9	37.4	23.7	38.9
Degree	32.4	48.2	19.4	32.3	49.6	18.2	40.7	27.9	31.4
<b>Age group</b>									
18-30	54.1	25.8	20.1	49.5	25.3	25.2	46.0	22.0	32.0
31-59	57.3	24.0	18.7	51.2	24.2	24.6	46.9	19.7	33.4
60+	59.7	22.9	17.4	51.9	27.5	20.5	40.1	23.9	36.0
<b>National</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>33.1</b>

## 4.10 SUMMARY

About 70 percent of the respondents were of the view that the Electoral Commission conducted the last general elections without taking sides. Seventy one percent of the respondents were able to check the voters' register; 86 percent reported that they were educated on how to register, while 93 percent reported that they were informed on how to mark the ballot paper.

Eighty percent of the respondents reported having voted in the last Presidential/Parliamentary elections while 75 percent reported voting in the last Local Government Council. However, 73 percent of the respondents reported voting in both categories of elections. Overall, 47 percent of

the respondents witnessed vote counting during the last Presidential elections; the proportion was similar during the Parliamentary (46%) and the Local Government Council elections (46%). The proportion was higher for males than that of females for all the categories of elections.

Finally, about five percent of the respondents found that someone had already voted in their name during the last Presidential elections, while eight percent of the voters were offered any goods in kind or otherwise to vote during the last Presidential elections, and about three percent of the voters were pressured to vote in any way during the last Presidential elections.





# 5.0 DEMOCRACY AND DECENTRALISATION

## Introduction

**D**iamond, Linz and Lipset (1995: 2-3) defined democracy as a system of government that complies with three important conditions including meaningful and extensive competition among individuals and organised groups; highly inclusive level of political participation in election of leaders and the formulation of policies as well as in the level of civil and political liberties. In his Gettysburg address, Abraham Lincoln defined democracy as a government of the people, by the people and for the people. The two forms of democracy are: the direct or pure democracy in which the people themselves, rather than elected representatives, determine the laws and policies by which they are to be governed (Longley, 2012); and the indirect or representative democracy where the majority delegate power to a minority nominated to act on their behalf (Rohmann 1999). In Uganda, for example, Article 1(1) of the Uganda constitution provides that 'all power belongs to the people who shall exercise their sovereignty in accordance with this constitution'. Clause (4) further provides that 'the people shall express their will and consent on who shall govern them and how they should be governed, through regular, free and fair elections of their representatives or through referenda'.

Uganda embarked on decentralization of powers and functions from central to local governments in 1987 as a conscious strategy to enhance local democracy and improve service provision. The initial focus was on empowering citizens to participate in decisions that affect their localities. However, the attention was later shifted to strengthening administrative systems to enable them to respond to local service delivery needs and poverty reduction imperatives<sup>2</sup>. In democracy, exercising of political power must respect the law, the constitution, and the will of the people. This is ensured by the rule of law which is a system that protects the rights of citizens from the abuse of government power. Rule of law means that everyone has to obey the same laws. Free and fair elections are one of the basic principles of democracy. An election is said to be free and fair if it assumes the following characteristics: no intimidation, equal participation of women and men in the election without discrimination of one sex against the other either as candidates, agents or voters, no violence, voters vote for the candidate of their choice without being compelled to do so either through bribes like sugar, money and other goods, threats or other pressures from candidates, their agents or supporters,

<sup>2</sup> Kiyaga J.N et al (2009); Local Governance and Local Democracy in Uganda; Commonwealth Journal of Local Governance Issue 2: January 2009

transparency of the electoral processes and freedom of expression during elections, freedom of the media to cover the elections, educating and informing the population about the election without bias among others. In Uganda elections

are conducted by the Electoral Commission. The Electoral Commission is responsible for organizing the elections, maintaining the voters register and conducting voter education.

## 5.1 Respect for the Rule of Law and Democracy

The rule of law, in its most basic form, is the principle that no one is above the law. The most important application of the rule of law is the principle that governmental authority is legitimately exercised only in accordance with written, publicly disclosed laws adopted and enforced with established procedural steps that are referred to as due processes.

### 5.1.1 Respect for the rule of law

Respondents were asked if the Cabinet respects the rule of Law. Respect for the rule of law was not pre-defined but depended on one's judgment. Overall, 57 percent of the respondents (60% males and 54% females) agreed that Cabinet follows the rule of law.

Table 5.1 shows that, overall 57 percent of respondents reported that Cabinet either always or sometimes respects the rule of law. Urban areas had a higher proportion (62%) of respondents than rural (56%) areas reporting that Cabinet sometimes respects the rule of law. Eastern with 70 percent and Kampala with 60 percent were the

regions with the highest proportion of respondents reporting that Cabinet either always or sometimes respects the rule of law. Whereas fewer females (11%) than males (21%) reported that Cabinet does not respect the rule of law, almost twice as many females (35%) as males (19%) reported they did not know. Whereas more urban dwellers (20% compared to 14% in rural) areas said Cabinet did not respect rule of law, more than double as many rural dwellers (31% compared to 18% of urban dwellers) said they did not know. This could be partly attributed to lack of civic knowledge and ignorance of the roles of Cabinet.

The quality of services delivered are dependent on many factors including whether development plans are followed, citizen participation in decision making on service delivery and following rule of law by the government during service delivery. Overall, 72 percent agreed, that government follows rule of law in service delivery; 26 percent disagreed and about 2 percent did not know. There were gender, regional and education level attained differences as shown in Table 5.1.

rule of law

Table 5.1: Cabinet Respect for and adherence to

	Does the cabinet respect the rule of law?				Do you think the government follows the rule of law in delivery of services?		
	Yes, always	Yes, sometimes	No	Don't know	Agree	Disagree	Don't know
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	23.0	37.6	20.7	18.6	70.0	29.0	1.0
Female	24.0	29.8	11.1	35.0	74.4	23.5	2.0
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	20.5	41.4	20.2	18.0	64.0	35.7	0.3
Rural	24.5	31.0	14.0	30.5	75.0	23.1	1.9

	Does the cabinet respect the rule of law?				Do you think the government follows the rule of law in delivery of services?		
	Yes, always	Yes, sometimes	No	Don't know	Agree	Disagree	Don't know
<b>Region</b>							
Kampala	15.0	45.0	27.2	12.7	57.4	41.6	1
Central	24.2	31.4	21.8	22.6	60.6	37.7	1.7
Eastern	29.8	39.9	8.1	22.2	89.7	10.1	0.2
Northern	18.1	31.2	11.0	39.7	70.2	24.0	5.8
Western	22.4	28.0	16.6	32.9	71.2	28.3	0.5
<b>Education</b>							
None	20.9	26.2	9.4	43.6	73.7	22.1	4.1
Primary	24.1	32.7	14.8	28.4	73.6	25.1	1.3
Secondary	26.3	38.5	19.8	15.4	70.7	29.1	0.2
Cert./Dip.	18.5	49.3	23.2	9.0	66.5	33.5	0.0
Degree	20.3	45.2	30.0	4.6	60.9	39.1	0.0
<b>Age Group</b>							
18-30	24.7	32.6	16.5	26.2	73.2	25.6	1.2
31-59	23.3	34.5	15.5	26.8	71.4	26.9	1.7
60+	21.3	30.7	11.1	36.9	74.3	23.1	2.6
<b>National</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>

## 5.2 Independence of Civil Society Organisation and Key Public Institutions

### a) Independence of Civil Society Organizations

Civil society is the domain within which interest groups, political parties, and individuals interact, and have a vital role in building state accountability and responsiveness. Civil Society Organizations are supposed to operate independent of the government. Overall, more than half (54%) of the respondents did not know that Civil Society Organizations in their sub-county were independent of the government. Females had a higher proportion (60%) compared to males (47%) who did not know, rural residents (57%) were

higher than urban residents (45%). This may be because people either do not understand what Civil Society Organizations are or they do not know what their duties are. Regional analysis showed that Eastern with 65 percent and Western with 61 percent had the highest percentage of those who did not know. About two thirds (68%) of the respondents without any formal education reported that they did not know CSOs were independent as seen in Figure 5.1

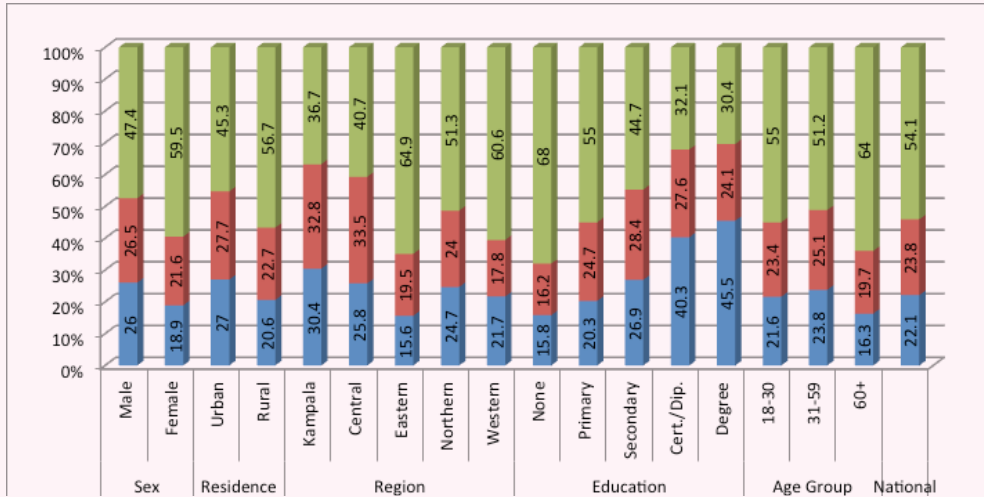


Figure 5.1: Knowledge of Independence of CSOs in undertaking their roles

### a) Parliament

A parliamentary system or a parliament is a system of democratic governance of a state in which the executive branch derives its democratic legitimacy from, and is held accountable to, the legislature (parliament). It is a national representative body having supreme legislative powers within the state. Cabinet is a group within the executive government consisting of the President, Vice-President, Prime Minister and top-level ministers. Respondents' opinion on whether these systems carry out their functions independently were sought using a scale of strongly agree, agree, disagree and strongly disagree.

Overall, 36 percent of the respondents agreed that Parliament was independent of the government. Those who did not know were more than one third (38%). Figure 5.2 further indicates that the gender of the respondent had some effect on the opinions except for those who did not know. A majority of those who agreed were from Eastern region with a total of 49 percent, followed by the Northern region with 36 percent, other regions had less than 35 percent each. Among those who disagreed, Kampala region was leading with 46 percent. A higher percentage of urban residents (36%) disagreed compared to rural residents (24%). Those who did not know were largely from rural areas 40 percent compared to 28 percent in urban areas.

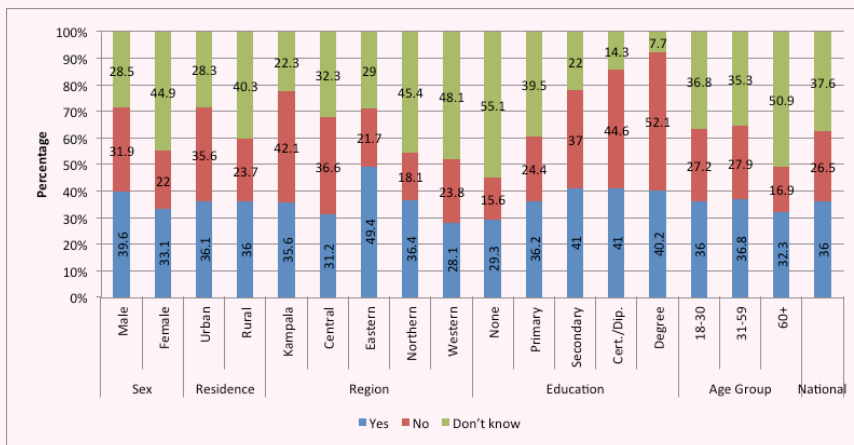


Figure 5.2: Populations Perceptions on the Independence of Parliament in undertaking their Roles

## a) Judicial Bodies

The Ugandan judiciary operates as an independent branch of government and consists of Magistrate's Courts, High Courts, Courts of Appeal, and the Supreme Court. Under Article 142 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda states that The Chief Justice, the Deputy Chief Justice, the Principal Judge, a justice of the Supreme Court, a justice of Appeal and a judge of the High Court shall be appointed by the President acting on the advice of the Judicial Service Commission and with the approval of Parliament.

### i) Independent of Uganda Police Forces

The Mandate of the Uganda Police Force (UPF) is derived from the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda under Article 212. It is charged with advancement and enhancement of peace and stability, order and adherence to the rule of law and good governance to ensure internal co-existence with the public.

Table 5.2 shows that overall, half (50%) of the respondents reported that the Uganda Police Force operates without government interference, 29 percent reported that government interferes with police and 21 percent did not know. Fifty four percent of the males and 47 percent of the females reported that police operates without government interference. There was a higher proportion of the urban residents (32%) than rural residents (27%) who said the UPF does not operate without government interference. Those who did not know were more among the rural population (22%) than the urban population (17%) and a higher proportion were females (27%) compared to males (15%).

### ii) Independence of Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC)

The UHRC is a body established under Article 51 of the 1995 Constitution of Uganda to monitor and advance human rights in Uganda and it is supposed to operate as an independent body from the government. From the results, 49 percent of Ugandans (44% of males and 53% of females)

did not know whether government interferes with UHRC. In rural areas more than half (52%) reported that they did not know, this was higher than in urban areas (37%). Table 5.2 shows that Kampala and Western regions each with 22 percent had the highest proportion of those who said government interfered with UHRC. However, those who reported that UHRC did not operate without interference from the government were higher (20%) in urban areas compared to rural areas (18%).

### iii) Independence of Courts of Judicature

The Judiciary is formed by various courts of Judicature. The Judiciary is mandated by the Constitution to be independent of the other arms of government. Following the enactment of the 1995 Constitution, the Judiciary structure was redefined to consist of the following courts; Supreme Court, Court of Appeal or Constitutional Court, High Court; Chief Magistrates Courts, Grade I Magistrate's Courts, Grade II Magistrate's Courts, The Local Council Courts, Family and Children Courts.

Close to 4 out of every 10 (39%) of the respondents indicated they did not know whether Courts of Judicature were independent of government interference ; and they comprised of over a quarter (32%) of males and 45 percent of the females. Overall, 39 percent of the respondents (44% males and 34% females) reported that the Courts of Judicature operate without interference from the government. The proportion of those who did not know was much higher among females (45%) than males (32%) and highest in Western (50%) and Central (42%) regions. Those who did not know were also higher in rural (42%) than urban (31%) areas as shown in Table 5.2.

### iv) Independence of Inspectorate of Government (IG)

The Inspectorate of Government (IG) is an independent institution charged with the responsibility of good leadership. Respondents were asked whether the IG operates without

interference from government. Over one fifth (21%) agreed to this and there was a significantly higher proportion of males (25%) compared to females (17%). Those who did not know constituted the highest proportion of 61 percent, and also among both males (56%) and females (66%), in rural (64%) or urban (51%) areas. The Western region, with 72 percent, had the highest proportion of those who did not know as shown in Table 5.2..

v) Independence of Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP)

The mandate of the Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP) of Uganda is to investigate and prosecute all criminal cases in the country, delegate such powers where necessary, having regard to public interest, administration of justice and the need to prevent abuse of legal process. Over two thirds of Ugandans (68%) did not know whether the DPP operates with government interference or not. The sex of the respondent did not have much influence on the type of opinion. Table 5.2 shows that 7 out of every 10 (71%) rural based respondents unlike their urban counterparts (58%) did not know whether DPP operated without Government interference.

Table 5.2: perception of respondents on independence of selected institutions from government

	Sex		Residence		Region					National
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	
<b>Uganda Police Force</b>										
Yes, always	23.4	22.4	24.2	22.5	20.5	27.2	22.2	28.5	17.4	22.9
Yes, to some extent	30.5	24.3	27.6	26.9	26.1	19.3	39.0	30.8	21.0	27.0
No	31.5	26.6	31.0	28.2	40.5	32.9	20.2	20.0	35.5	28.8
Don't know	14.6	26.7	17.3	22.4	12.9	20.6	18.6	20.7	26.1	21.3
<b>Uganda Human Rights Commission</b>										
Yes always	20.6	15.5	24.2	15.9	25.9	19.6	18.4	28.1	8.4	17.8
Yes to some extent	17.3	13.8	18.3	14.5	22.0	13.2	22.0	19.2	8.0	15.4
No	18.5	18.1	20.4	17.7	22.4	17.9	20.2	7.8	21.9	18.3
Don't know	43.7	52.6	37.0	51.9	29.6	49.3	39.5	44.9	61.7	48.6
<b>Courts of judicature</b>										
Yes always	19.2	16.4	19.4	17.1	18.3	18.5	19.3	25.5	11.0	17.6
Yes to some extent	24.7	17.7	27.4	18.9	33.3	17.8	29.3	22.2	12.7	20.9
No	23.8	20.9	22.8	22.0	28.1	22.0	18.9	17.5	26.5	22.2
Don't know	32.3	45.1	30.5	42.0	20.2	41.7	32.5	34.9	49.7	39.4
<b>Inspectorate of Government (IG)</b>										
Yes always	11.9	9.1	14.0	9.2	13.0	13.5	11.2	16.6	3.0	10.3
Yes to some extent	12.7	8.2	12.5	9.5	16.7	6.5	18.6	8.2	5.6	10.2
No	20.0	16.9	22.8	16.9	29.4	16.4	20.1	13.3	18.7	18.3
Don't know	55.5	65.9	50.7	64.3	41.0	63.6	50.2	62.0	72.7	61.2

<i>Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP)</i>										
Yes always	9.8	7.5	12.2	7.5	11	11.3	9.2	14.5	2.0	8.5
Yes to some extent	10.2	5.5	9.4	7.0	14.3	5.2	15.4	5.8	2.4	7.6
No	16.3	16.0	20.4	14.9	25.5	15.9	19.0	8.2	16.4	16.2
Don't know	63.7	71.0	58.0	70.6	49.2	67.6	56.3	71.6	79.2	67.7

### 5.3 Political Party Representation

In Uganda, there are over 38 registered political parties. However, currently the political parties with representatives in Parliament are; Conservative Party (CP), Democratic Party (DP); Forum for Democratic Change (FDC), Justice Forum (JEEMA), National Resistance Movement (NRM), and Uganda People’s Congress (UPC). Citizens have a right to belong to a political party without discrimination on account of gender, religious belief, tribe, race, profession or occupation. Respondents were asked if they belong to any political party without interest of knowing which party or whether registered.

Overall, 67 percent of the respondents said that they belonged to a political party, with the highest (72%) among males than females (62%). However this varied so much across regions. The Western region had the highest proportion (80%), followed by the Northern region with 64 percent. The Central region had 60 percent and Kampala had the least proportion of respondents belonging to a political party (53%) (Table 5.3). The type of residence also has influence on belonging to a political party.. A majority of those from rural areas (69%) said they belong to a political party and this was higher than the percentage of urban respondents (59%).

The survey sought to find out from the respondents whether there exists any political party office in the sub county. The results show that overall, about one third (34%) had any political party office in the sub county while 17 percent did not know. The proportion was higher in urban areas (45%) than in rural areas (30%). The Kampala had the highest proportion (47%) of respondents reporting that any political party office existed in the sub county while Northern region had the least (26%).

The survey sought to find out from the respondents whether the political parties with members of parliament had party structures (rules, objectives, finances, membership) in which they operate. Results show that overall, 74 percent (77% males and 71% females) of the respondents reported that all or some political parties represented in Parliament had structures. The proportion was higher in urban areas (78%) than in rural areas (72%). The Western region had the highest proportion (29%) of respondents reporting that Political Parties represented in Parliament did not have structures followed by Eastern region (22%). The rest of the regions had less than 20 percent each as seen from Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Proportion of population belonging to any party, with political party office in sub county, Political parties/organizations represented in parliament have structure

	Proportion of population belonging to any party	Have any political party office in your sub county			Political parties/organizations represented in parliament have structure* in which they operate			
		Yes	No	Don't know	Yes, all	Yes, some	No	don't know
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	72.1	37.5	50.1	12.4	34.8	42.3	19.3	3.6
Female	62.1	30.2	48.2	21.6	29.5	41.2	24.1	5.2
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	58.6	45.1	37.4	17.5	32.2	45.6	20	2.2
Rural	69.0	30.1	52.5	17.4	31.8	40.6	22.5	5.1
<b>Region</b>								
Kampala	53.0	46.5	31.5	22.0	39.7	46.4	12.1	1.8
Central	60.1	27.9	51.9	20.2	38.5	40.1	18.3	3.1
Eastern	63.5	44.3	44.9	10.7	21.7	56.1	21.8	0.4
Northern	61.8	25.6	55.4	19.0	31.5	43.8	18.3	6.4
Western	79.9	30.3	50.4	19.2	34.0	28.4	29.1	8.5
<b>Education</b>								
None	64.9	27.9	48.0	24.1	25.8	39.1	27.9	7.2
Primary	68.0	31.5	52.5	16.0	30.8	42.9	21.5	4.8
Secondary	66.2	40.8	44.0	15.2	35.3	43.2	19.6	1.9
Cert./Dip.	64.3	47.0	38.6	14.4	49.4	36.8	12.1	1.7
Degree	54.6	44.5	35.2	20.3	42.6	36.1	19.4	1.9
<b>Age Group</b>								
18-30	59.3	30.7	50.6	18.8	31.3	42.0	22.2	4.5
31-59	72.4	36.9	48.4	14.6	33.1	41.9	21.0	4.0
60+	66.9	28.1	46.6	25.4	28.2	40.0	25.6	6.2
<b>National</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>

Note: structure\* includes rules, objectives, finances, membership



## 5.4 Summary

More than one half (57%) percent of the respondents strongly agreed that Cabinet respects the rule of law (92% always, 33 percent sometimes). A total of 72 percent agreed that government follows rule of law in delivery of services.

Overall, 22 percent of the respondents reported that Civil Society Organizations in their sub-counties were independent of the government in performing their duties, 24 percent said no, they were not independent while 54 percent didn't know.

Almost one half (49%) of the respondents did not know what UHRC is and what they do and or they were independent of government interference. There were more females (53%) who did not know than males (44%). Also, 39 percent did not know

the Courts of Judicature and what they comprise of; 29 percent of males and 43 percent of females. Sixty one percent did not know either what IG is or whether it operates with or without interference. Among those who did not know, there were 56 percent males and 66 percent females. Only one fifth (20%) said IG always or sometimes operated without government interference.

More than two thirds of Ugandans (68%) did not know the DPP and did not know if it operates with government interference or not. There were more females (71%) than males (64%). Overall, 32 percent of respondents reported that all Political Parties have structures in the sub counties, 42 percent reported that some Political Parties have structures in the sub counties. Overall, 67 percent (72% of the males and 62% of the females) reported that they belong to political parties.



# 6.0 ACCESS TO INFORMATION

## Introduction

According to Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), “Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression. This right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.” This declaration follows from the UNESCO Constitution in 1945 which set out to promote free flow of ideas by word and image. Over the years, the World Summit of the Information Society has maintained freedom of expression and universal access to information as cornerstones of inclusive knowledge societies. Indeed, as the very foundation of all human rights and the one that particularly underpins transparency and accountability.

Following the UNESCO’s annual celebration of World Press Freedom Day on May 3rd, the right to access to information has been highlighted in the Brisbane Declaration on Freedom of Information (2010): The Right to know (2010); the Maputo Declaration on Fostering Freedom of Expression; Access to Information Empowerment of People (2008) and the Dakar Declaration on Media and Good Governance (2005).The right to information is enshrined by governments in access to

information or freedom of information legislation and regulations. Uganda is one of the 11 African Countries with a National Access to Information (ATI) Laws. Other countries are Angola, Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, South Africa, Tunisia, Rwanda and Zimbabwe.

Access to Information Laws and regulations in Uganda are enshrined in Article 41 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, the Access to Information Act of 2005 and the Access to Information regulations of 2011.The regulations establish procedures for citizens to request for government-held information and for the government to respond accordingly.

According to the Article 41 of the Constitution for the Republic of Uganda (1995) and the subsequent Access to Information Act (2005) and the ATI regulations (2011); every citizen has a right of access to information and records in the possession of the State or any public body, except where the release of the information is likely to prejudice the security or sovereignty of the State or interfere with the right to the privacy of any other person. The regulations require the party requesting to access a record or information to make a written request, using the prescribed form,

to the information officer of the public body that is in control of the record or information required. The request has to provide sufficient details to enable an experienced employee of the public body to identify the record or information.

The Access to Information Act applies to all information and records of Government Ministries, Departments, Local Governments, statutory corporations and bodies, Commissions and other Government organs and agencies, unless specifically exempted by the Act. However, the Act does not apply to access to cabinet records and those of its committees, and records of court proceedings before the conclusion of the case.

The ATI laws are essential to human rights, providing citizens with legal access to the government-held information that directly impacts on them. However, ATI laws do not necessarily guarantee freedom of access to information. In a study by Open Society Institute (OSI)'s Justice Initiative (2003), only 36 percent of the 496 requests to information across five countries were successful. World Resources Institute, on their company website<sup>3</sup>, narrates failed trials in accessing information from the National Forestry Authority (NFA); a government institution responsible for managing Uganda's Central Forest Reserves.

In view of the above gaps, this study provides indication on the levels of awareness to the right to access to information, proportion of the respondents seeking to access information, sources of information and the areas of public information that the population accesses..

Access to public information assessment focussed on key indicators outlined in the NDP, the Access to information Act 2005, and the Brisbane Declaration on Freedom of Information, the Right to Know 2010; and the Access to Information Empowerment of People (2008). These indicators include:-

- Time taken to honour a request for information,
- Percentage of honoured requests for information by sector,
- Percentage of computerised records and MIS by Local government and MDAs,
- Percentage of MDAs that have policies operationalizing the Access to Information Act 2005,
- Degree to which MISs are networked for information sharing,
- Percentage of individuals and MDAs that freely access information,
- Sources of information,
- Media used to access information(internet, radio, phone .....etc)
- Percentage of individuals aware about access to information Act and related laws
- Percentage of individuals aware of their rights to access information.
- Cost of accessing information.
- Ownership of communication gargets/ICT equipment

## 6.2 Awareness about the Right to Access information

Through FGDs, respondents broadly summarised and defined public information as information that everyone in the community is entitled to. Most women considered public information to be information about community developments and a voice of the authorities to the people while most men considered it as information on specific government programs. In the communities visited, there was no altering understanding of public information save for some sites of Kampala and the Northern Uganda that considered public information to mean information on sectors such as health, education, agriculture and security that is readily available for community consumption

3 <http://www.wri.org/blog/improving-freedom-information-uganda>

displayed at strategic places. In Northern Uganda specifically, information that public officers have about the community was considered to be public information.

Generally, communities' perceived public information to be that information availed to the community willingly by their leaders like the Local Councils at the village level, Sub-County, up to the district level. This was information concerning community development activities such as immunization, agriculture activities under NAADS, infrastructural development such as roads, health centres, water sources, community services such as security among others.

Through individual interviews, respondents were asked whether they were aware of their right to accessing public information. Findings in Table 6.1 showed that about 72 percent of the respondents reported that they were aware about their right to access public information in case of any need. A relatively higher proportion of the males (78%) than the females (67%) were aware about their right to access public information. Further, a relatively higher proportion of those in the urban (78%) as compared to those in the rural areas (70%) claimed to be aware about their right to access public information. Great variations in the proportion of persons who were aware about their right to access public information were observed by region with Kampala City having a relatively higher proportion than the other regions.

Less than half (46%) of the respondents knew where to access information in case they needed it – see Table 6.1. By gender, the proportion that

knew where to seek information constituted 54 percent and 39 percent for the males and females respectively. A relatively higher proportion of urban residents than their counterparts in rural areas claimed to know where to access information that they need (Urban-54%, Urban-43%).

One in seven respondents (14%) was aware of any law or policy that governed access to public information in Uganda. The proportion of respondents who claimed to know about the laws or policies governing access to information in Uganda had variations by sex, or region of the residence. This study did not establish the exact policies/laws on access to information that the respondents were aware of.

In reference to the previous 12 months prior to the survey, only six percent of the respondents received some sensitization on how to access any public information from the government. Generally, low proportion of respondents across respondents across the study regions knew where to access to public information.

Table 6.1 shows that only two of every ten respondents (22%) had accessed any public information in the last twelve (12) months prior to the survey. The proportion of individuals/ respondents that accessed public information did not significantly differ by sex, age groups or residence. However, it differed significantly by region with the Northern and Eastern region having a relatively higher proportion of the respondents who accessed public information as compared to the other regions. The proportion increased with the increase in the level of education attained.

Table 6.1: Proportion of Respondents aware about their Rights to Access to Public Information

Proportion of respondents.....					
	Know of policies governing access to public information	Aware of the right to access public information	Know where to access public information if needed	Sensitized on how to access information	Accessed public information
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	18.7	78.3	53.9	7.2	25.3
Female	10.9	67.1	39.1	5.3	19.7
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	17.1	78	53.7	10.2	25.3
Rural	13.6	70.4	43.4	5	21.3
<b>Region</b>					
Kampala	15.3	81	58.8	9.5	21.6
Central	8.1	79.1	45.1	6.7	13.5
Eastern	10.9	73.9	49	6.4	38.6
Northern	17.2	63.7	49.1	9.4	30.4
Western	20.9	67.6	38.9	3.1	10.5
<b>Education</b>					
None	8.3	62	35.2	3.3	16.8
Primary	13.2	69.9	40.6	5.7	18.4
Secondary	18.6	82.2	60.4	8.6	31.2
Cert./Dip.	28	86.4	72.5	8.5	39.9
Degree	33.8	98	83.7	17.3	49.5
<b>Age groups</b>					
18-30	14.1	74.6	47.5	6.2	22.7
31-59	15.4	73	46.3	6.7	23.5
60+	11	59	36.7	3.5	14.5
<b>National</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>22.2</b>

The sectors from which public information was sought last were health (42%) followed by education (16%), production (10%), works/transport (6%), community (9%), finance and administration (5%) while the other areas constituted 12 percent. The high information seeking behavior in the sectors of education and

health would be attributed to the fact that the two sectors affect a greater part of respondents livelihoods almost daily, hence of higher necessity. Of the outcome from FGD discussions in most of the sites visited showed that it was difficult to get information on sub-county budgets and programs from local officials.

Table 6.2: Sector in which Information was last Sought

	Production	Education	Health	Works / Transport	Community	Finance and Administration	Others	Total
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	11.4	18.4	35.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	14.2	100
Female	8.0	14.0	48.0	6.0	11.0	3.1	9.9	100
<b>Region</b>								
Urban	10.7	14.0	37.8	10.8	9.5	5.1	12.1	100
Rural	9.4	17.0	43.1	5.0	8.6	4.7	12.1	100
<b>Residence</b>								
Kampala	9.0	15.5	25.6	11.1	9.4	8	21.4	100
Central	11.1	13.2	22.4	9.4	11.8	4.9	27.2	100
Eastern	7.7	16.3	49	2.3	8.8	5.7	10.2	100
Northern	5.7	22.3	46.7	13.5	2.9	0.8	8.0	100
Western	21.7	9.7	37.4	3.8	15.0	7.2	5.1	100
<b>Education</b>								
None	9.1	9.2	53.3	3.7	12.8	5.2	6.8	100
Primary	11.2	17.9	42.0	7.4	8.1	3.7	9.7	100
Secondary	7.8	12.0	41.1	7.4	10.4	4.8	16.5	100
Cert./Dip.	6.6	36.5	24.3	5.8	3.6	12.3	11.0	100
Degree	11.7	13.6	35.8	3.5	4.5	3.3	27.7	100
<b>Age Group</b>								
18-30	8.6	15.2	41.8	8.2	6.8	7.3	12.0	100
31-59	11.0	16.8	42.1	5.0	11.0	2.5	11.7	100
60+	6.8	17.5	39.3	8.6	4.3	7.9	15.6	100
<b>National</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>100</b>

Timely access to information is critical especially in informing timely decision making. Persons who accessed public information were asked how long it took them to access/receive the desired information. Figure 6.3 show that about a third (35 %) received it within a day with about 18 percent taking more than 7 days.

Table 6.3: Duration (in days) it took to attain the required information

	Within a day	Two days	3-7 days	More than 7 days	Total
<b>Sector</b>					
Production	36.3	14.9	32.0	16.8	100
Education	37.6	9.7	27.2	25.5	100
Health	24.7	13.8	45.5	16.0	100
Works /Transport	43.5	8.0	22.4	26.1	100
Community	50.4	13.6	20.1	15.9	100
Finance and Administration	40.5	9.3	37.6	12.6	100
Others	50.7	7.3	23.5	18.4	100
<b>Sex</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>100</b>
Male	35.2	12.8	35.2	16.8	100
Female	35.4	10.9	33.7	20.0	100
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	52.3	10.1	21.5	16.1	100
Rural	29.4	12.5	39.0	19.1	100
<b>Region</b>					
Kampala	48.0	11.8	24.1	16.1	100
Central	57.7	6.3	19.8	16.3	100
Eastern	20.1	17.0	46.6	16.3	100
Northern	28.2	5.1	35.3	31.4	100
Western	68.5	11.9	12.9	6.7	100
<b>Education</b>					
None	23.5	18.4	49.1	9.0	100
Primary	31.4	10.4	35.6	22.6	100
Secondary	38.3	12	28.3	21.4	100
Cert./Dip.	59.2	7.6	24.7	8.4	100
Degree	52.9	13.2	28.1	5.8	100
<b>Age Group</b>					
18-30	35.2	10.6	34.0	20.2	100
31-59	34.9	13.0	35.2	17.0	100
60+	38.6	11.1	32.0	18.4	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>100</b>



## 6.3 Public Rating for the Quality of Information provided by the Government and Public Sector

Table 6.4 further shows the level to which the respondents agreed that the government only provided the necessary information to the public. Regarding the openness of the information shared by the government, about 59 percent agreed that the government was open in sharing the necessary information, about 26 percent did not agree and about 15 percent were undecided. Kampala and Central region had the lowest proportion of respondents, (less than half), who believed that the government openly shared the necessary information.

A relatively higher proportion of respondents from the urban areas disagreed that the government openly shared the necessary information as compared to their rural counterparts. On the other hand, the Northern and Eastern regions had a relatively higher proportion of respondents, (more than two thirds), who agreed that the government was open about the information it shared with the public as compared to the other regions. One out of every seven respondents (15 %) was not sure whether the Government allowed access to public information and this phenomenon was higher among females (19 %) and older persons (26%).

Table 6.4: Perception rating of the Quality of Information given by the Government and the Private Sector

	Whether government openly shares information			Rating of quality of information given by government				Rating of quality of information given by private sector			
	Agree	Disagree	Not sure	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
<b>Sex</b>											
Male	59.2	29.8	11.0	62.2	24.5	6.4	6.9	63.8	18.7	6.2	11.3
Female	58.6	22.4	18.9	65.9	17.1	4.5	12.5	56.7	17.6	6.3	19.3
<b>Residence</b>											
Urban	53.9	33.5	12.6	57.0	26.9	8.3	7.8	64.5	18.8	7.4	9.4
Rural	60.4	23.5	16.2	66.4	18.5	4.6	10.6	58.5	17.9	5.9	17.6
<b>Region</b>											
Kampala	44.2	43.5	12.3	51.7	31.4	9.6	7.3	67.4	19.9	4.0	8.7
Central	38.8	45.7	15.5	54.1	28.6	7.2	10.1	57.4	23.2	7.3	12.2
Eastern	78.5	11.5	10.0	78.5	12.4	2.2	6.9	54	20.9	12.5	12.6
Northern	67.9	15.4	16.6	68.3	18.0	5.0	8.7	66.2	12.3	1.5	20
Western	56.4	23.9	19.7	60.3	19.8	6.0	13.8	62.1	14.4	3.0	20.5
<b>Education</b>											
None	57.1	19.0	23.9	64.3	15.0	2.5	18.1	50.1	13.9	7.1	28.9

	Whether government openly shares information			Rating of quality of information given by government				Rating of quality of information given by private sector			
	Agree	Disagree	Not sure	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
Primary	59.6	25.0	15.3	66.0	18.4	5.8	9.8	60.7	17.9	6.1	15.3
Secondary	60.5	29.7	9.8	62.5	26.1	6.8	4.7	65.3	20.4	7.1	7.2
Cert./Dip.	55.7	36.3	8.0	60.0	32.6	5.0	2.5	69	24.1	2.8	4.2
Degree	47.6	49.4	3.0	41.1	48.1	9.9	0.9	69.1	28.4	1.5	1.1
<b>Age Group</b>											
18-30	58.9	27.6	13.5	64.5	20.6	6.2	8.8	59.2	19.9	6.6	14.4
31-59	59.4	26.2	14.4	64.6	21.2	5.2	9.0	61.6	17.7	6.2	14.4
60+	56.7	16.9	26.4	61.9	16.0	3.3	18.7	54.6	13.6	5.3	26.6
<b>National</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>

Basing on their personal assessment, respondents were asked to rate the quality of information provided by both the Government and the Private Sector. Table 6.4 further shows that overall; about 64 percent of the respondents rated the information provided by the Government to be good, 20 percent rated it as fair and five percent felt the information provided by the government was poor.

The pattern of rating of the quality of information from the Private Sector was quite similar to that of Government. Sixty percent rated the information from the private sector to be of good quality, 18 percent felt it was fair, while those who rate the quality of information from the private sector as poor constituted six percent.

## 6.4 Sources of Information

The survey established the various sources used by the respondents to attain information. Table 6.5 shows the proportion of respondents who used the various media in obtaining information. Over 87 percent of the respondents used radios as a source of information, followed by word of mouth (59%), newspapers (25%), television (18%) and mobile phones (16%). Only four percent used internet in accessing information. There was variation in sources of information except for television, internet and mobile phones that were relatively higher in urban areas than the rural areas.

Findings from FGDs identified community meetings, media sources such as radio stations, open public speakers and notice boards as the main avenues for getting public information. In all the communities visited, the radio was identified as the easiest

source of public information. It was observed that radio stations host district leaders who inform their constituents on various programs being implemented by Government. The Local Council chairpersons and executives were another easy source from which community members access public information. In most villages visited, it was noted that apart from village meetings, the LC1 leaders also use places of worship or social gatherings to inform the people. In addition, respondents observed getting public information through interactions with colleagues at trading centres, market places and drinking joints. Generally, the leading agencies providing public information were the Local Councils, Village Health Teams, media houses such as FM stations, religious houses like churches and mosques, NGOs, politicians and many others

Newspapers were identified as the most difficult

source to access owing to the fact that they are costly. FGD participants noted that women faced more hardships in accessing newspapers than men who have a chance to read some of them from colleagues when they meet at the Trading Centres. Some communities noted that the public officers such as the Community Development Officers, Sub-county Chiefs, and Parish Chiefs were continuously

absent from office and never forth coming to give information to the community when asked. The police was also considered to be another difficult source to access information from because of the bureaucracy. It was noted that delays in holding community meetings implied delayed access to information.

Table 6.5: reported main sources of information by background characteristics

	Newspaper	Radio	Television	Mobile phones	Internet	Word of Mouth
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	32.6	90.6	21.3	20.2	5.1	55.3
Female	18.5	83.4	16.6	11.8	2.1	61.6
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	39.9	87.5	46.7	23.3	9.4	50.8
Rural	20.4	86.4	10.4	13.3	1.7	61.1
<b>Region</b>						
Kampala	47.0	85.7	72	28.0	14.6	47.3
Central	23.1	90.4	26.2	16.1	4.3	46.1
Eastern	25.8	86.5	16.2	13.9	3.3	77.2
Northern	18.3	73.4	5.8	16.1	2.4	79.2
Western	24.5	91.2	11	13.9	1.3	44
<b>Education</b>						
None	6.9	72.7	4.9	4.1	0.9	69.1
Primary	18.6	89.1	12.2	14.3	1.1	59.4
Secondary	47.6	93	39.3	26.1	5.5	51.7
Cert./Dip.	63.8	95.2	47.2	32.7	15.5	41
Degree	72.5	83.4	73.6	30.1	47.2	42.1
<b>Age Group</b>						
18-30	28.5	88.2	24.8	20.1	5.8	52.7
31-59	24.1	87.9	16.7	14.0	2.1	61.3
60+	14.8	75.3	5.2	6.6	1.2	69.2
<b>National</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>58.8</b>

Table 6.6 below shows the proportion of respondents who had television signals, radio waves, news paper, and public phone and internet services in their villages. Regardless of the area/region of residence or age group; at least 9 of any

ten respondents had radios in their communities. However, only 32 percent of the rural residents as compared to 79 percent of their counterparts in the urban areas had television signals in their villages. Less than three of any ten respondents

had internet, newspapers and public phone services in their villages. More respondents from urban areas tended to have TV signals, newspaper, internet and public phone services in their villages than those in the rural areas. By region, Kampala and the central region tended to have TV signals, newspaper, internet and public phone services in their villages than those in the other regions.

Mobile phones have become a very popular source of information. Table 6.6 shows that about 53 percent of the respondents owned mobile phones.

Despite the fact that more than half owned mobile phones, only 42 percent reported phones as a source of information (Table 6.4). Table 6.6 shows great variations in phone ownership by sex, region and area of study.

About 64 percent of the males owned mobile phones as compared to only 44 percent of the females. About 86 percent of the respondents in Kampala and 78 percent of those in urban areas owned a mobile phone as compared to only 46 percent of those in the rural that had mobile phones.

	Proportion of population with below media services in their villages					Proportion of population with mobile phones
	TV Signal	Radio waves	Internet	News papers	Public phone	
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	43.9	91.6	26.5	39.8	29.7	64.3
Female	41.5	90.9	22.5	36.6	29.4	43.8
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	78.7	93.8	61.2	81.0	66.5	77.5
Rural	32.0	90.5	13.5	25.4	18.7	45.8
<b>Region</b>						
Kampala	94.5	99.1	87.7	93.4	82.7	86.2
Central	65.6	94.1	30.4	42.2	44.9	66.1
Eastern	34.3	79.1	16.6	33.5	26.5	45
Northern	16.4	94.3	17.6	26.9	16.1	29.3
Western	34.9	96.3	17.1	33.7	16.3	55.6
<b>Education</b>						
None	26.2	88.2	13.1	22.7	16.9	27.4
Primary	39.9	91.6	18.6	32.8	25.2	51
Secondary	57.9	91.2	39.9	57.6	45.3	71.6
Cert./Dip.	63.7	95.5	53.6	64.4	53.6	96.5
Degree	86.7	99.6	78.7	88.0	70.2	94.8
<b>Age Group</b>						
18-30	46.2	90.8	29.4	42.5	34.4	53.7
31-59	43.6	91.7	21.8	37.8	27.6	56.1
60+	25	90.7	17.5	23.1	20.5	36.1
<b>National</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>53.0</b>

## 6.5 Freedom of the Media in democratic society

Media, refers to communication channels through which information, news, entertainment, education, data, or promotional messages are disseminated. Media includes all broadcasting and news casting medium such as newspapers, magazines, TV, radio, billboards, direct mail, telephone, fax, and internet. According to the Framework for Assessing Governance, one of the indicators of civil society transparency is the freedom of the media. The media has a duty to inform the public about political parties, candidate manifestos and the voting processes among others.

Results in Table 6.7 indicate that overall, 72 percent of the people think the media gave equal coverage to all candidates during the last Presidential elections. The proportion was slightly higher for Parliamentary and Local Government Council elections compared to the Presidential elections. There were minor variations in the proportion by age and gender for the three types of elections. However, there are notable differences by residence and across regions. Urban populations were less likely than rural population to believe that there was equal coverage given to all candidates.

Results in Table 6.7 further indicate that overall, 52 percent of the respondents think media outlets

are free to air diverse political view. The proportion is almost similar by gender. However, it is slightly higher for rural residents (53 %) compared to urban residents (49%). Regional analysis shows that, the proportion is highest in Central region (60 %) and lowest in Northern region (33 %).

Respondents were asked if they were aware of any media house that has been threatened to grant media space to any political party. Overall, close to one quarter (23%) of them was aware of at least a media house that had been threatened for granting media space to some political parties. Table 6.7 further shows that the proportion by sex was 28 percent of the males and only 18 percent of the females. Regional disaggregation indicates that majority of those aware of media threats is mainly from Kampala with 55 percent, followed by Central with 48 percent. The rest of the regions had less than 15 percent of the respondents who were aware of media houses that had been threatened for granting media space to some political leaders. Northern region had the least percentage of respondents (8%) who were aware of any threat to the media houses. About 40 percent of the urban respondents and only 17 percent of the rural respondents said they were aware of media threats.

Table 6.7: Percentage of the population who think the media gave equal coverage to all candidates during the 2011 Presidential/ Parliamentary/ Local Government Council elections by sex, residence, region and age groups.

	Proportion who think media gave equal coverage during the last elections for				Proportion of population who	
	Presidential	Parliamentary	Local Government	All the three elections	think media outlets are free to air diverse political view	are aware of media houses threatened for granting media space to political parties
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	71.1	74.5	75.9	64.6	52.5	27.7
Female	73	74.2	75.9	66.7	52.3	18.2
<b>Residence</b>						

	Proportion who think media gave equal coverage during the last elections for				Proportion of population who	
	Presidential	Parliamentary	Local Government	All the three elections	think media outlets are free to air diverse political view	are aware of media houses threatened for granting media space to political parties
Urban	60.7	64.9	67.7	54.0	49.0	40.3
Rural	75.6	77.2	78.4	69.3	53.4	17.2
<b>Region</b>						
Kampala	48.2	55.1	57.2	43.4	45.3	55.1
Central	60.5	64.5	69.2	54.6	59.5	47.8
Eastern	85	82.5	83.6	75.7	55.0	11.5
Northern	59	61.3	61.7	52.8	32.5	7.7
Western	81.3	85.2	84.7	76.5	56.8	12.9
<b>Education</b>						
None	75.8	76.8	77	71.1	51.5	8.9
Primary	73.6	75.4	77.4	66.7	52.6	19.8
Secondary	68.7	71.2	73.7	62.1	53.7	35.1
Cert./Dip.	65.5	72.3	71.1	60.5	44.9	48.0
Degree	53.4	63.6	59.8	43.9	63.5	52.8
<b>Age group</b>						
18-30	70.8	72.6	74.3	64.5	53.6	23.6
31-59	72.7	75.3	76.5	66.3	52.7	23.1
60+	73.7	75.5	78.1	66.6	46.9	15.7
<b>National</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>22.5</b>

## 6.6 Summary

Although knowledge of the right to access information is high, a relatively significant proportion of the respondents (18%) did not know that it was their 'right to access information'. Further, only 14 percent of the respondents were aware about any laws or policies in Uganda that governed and regulated access to information.

About 94 percent of the respondents had never received any training regarding access to information. Because of this lack of knowledge, about the rights and regulations to access information, findings showed that about half of the respondents did not know where to seek

information that they needed. Only 22 percent had accessed public information in the previous 12 months prior to the survey, with the main area being health (42%) and education (16%).

The findings suggest need for sensitisation of the communities on a) their rights to information as stipulated in the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda; b) the 2005 Access to Information Act; c) and the 2011 Access to Information Regulations. The study generally observes gaps regardless of the sex, rural-urban stratifications or region of the country in seeking and accessing information. Sensitisation interventions therefore

need to enhance information awareness and capacity enhancement structures right from the local communities/village levels. This may involve empowering the local leaders to sensitise their respective communities on their right to accessing public information.

The government needs to build public trust regarding the quality and quantity of information it shares with the public. Findings show that about 26 percent of the respondents felt that the government was not open while sharing information with the public, while 25 percent rated the quality of government information to be lacking ( fair – 20%, poor -5%). A relatively higher proportion of respondents seemed to have more trust in the quality of information from the private sector as compared to that of the government as only 23 percent felt the information from the private sector was lacking (fair – 18%, poor – 6%).

The common and most feasible avenues for awareness include the word of mouth and radio. These avenues were highly identified as main sources of information regardless of the sex, rural-

urban settings or the sub-region of the country. Television, Newspapers and Internet were mainly accessed by those in the urban areas. Mobile phones through use of SMS were another potential avenue for sensitisation and information sharing, since about 53 percent of the respondents owned mobile phones. In using these platforms, it is important to put into consideration the language used by the local communities as a mode of communication.

Twenty three percent of the population were aware of at least a media house that had been threatened for granting media space to some political parties. Of these 28 percent are males and 18 percent are females. The media has a duty to inform the public about political parties, candidate manifestos and the voting processes. Overall, 72 percent of the people thought the media gave equal coverage to all candidates during the last Presidential elections. Similarly, the proportion was 74 percent and 76 percent for the Parliamentary and Local Government Council elections respectively.

# BLACK MONDAY

*Citizen Action Against theft of our money without SHAME!*

## Editorial

That Uganda's largely youthful and child population will stir the country to the future, be it one of gloom or bloom is a closed debate. It is only when we interrogate the ability of our youngsters to take the Nation into a future filled with more promise for all Ugandans that we shudder.

In 2009, the African Development indicators report released by the World Bank showed that youth comprise 83 per cent of the unemployed in Uganda. Uganda is one of the world's highest consumers of alcohol, the gambling or sports betting industry is one of the fastest growing industry today, the HIV infection rate is now 400 new infections a day and the rate of drug abuse in the country has also shot up. Many of the country's most brilliant young minds now wake up drunk to get drunk - and lay waste in a pool of apathy and despair. Our Youth population has now become a development burden and a security threat to the country.

This 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of the Black Monday newsletter is about theft of taxes and the impact it has on the

## UNANIMOUS! Youth Reject CORRUPTION, demand ACTION!

| By Black Correspondent



*Stolen money can be invested in critical sectors to offer job opportunities for our youth rather than keep them gambling in Sports Betting*

Anyone who follows the news in

economic growth from increased

BLACK MONDAY SPOKE TO A NUM-



# 7.0 TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

## Introduction

**T**ransparency refers to being open to people with events and information regarding development. It therefore denotes being upright with integrity without corruption and satisfying people's needs. For instance when elected leaders or even members' are assigned responsibility, they should act in line with the expected procedures and give proper details without bias. Accountability on the other hand refers to taking responsibility for one's actions and words.

Transparency and accountability are interrelated. This is because transparency is a necessary precondition for accountability since to ensure accountability there should be access to clear, accurate and up-to-date information. Lack of accountability and transparency would lead to corruption. Corruption is recognized as the main obstacle to good governance, sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Starting with 2010, Uganda has been producing a report on the "Annual corruption Trends" using the Data Tracking Mechanism (DTM). Information from the National Governance Baseline Survey 2013 and

from the similar surveys to be implemented in the subsequent years will go a long way in enriching this report.

### 7.1.1 People's Perception Towards Corruption

Corruption refers to using one's position of power or influence to manipulate others. It's understood as an illegal payment to quicken the delivery of a service, stealing people's money, misuse of public resources or office for private or selfish means and gains, paying to access or block justice for others, paying for services that are meant to be free and something given to someone to cover wrong deeds. According to the World Bank and the Transparency International Perception Index as well as other local surveys like National Integrity Survey (NIS) and the Public Procurement Disposal of Public Assets (PPDA), it is estimated that Uganda loses over \$250m of public resources per annum to corruption. During the National Governance Survey all respondents were asked a number of questions about how they felt about corruption and their experiences with corruption.

When the population was asked on whether they felt corruption was a problem in the country, overall, 95 percent observed that corruption was a really problem while only two percent felt that it was not a problem at all (Table 7.1). The proportion of respondents observing that corruption was a problem did not differ much by the sex, region, residence, education level or age groups of the respondents.

About 12 percent of the population had paid a bribe or gave a gift to a public servant for a service expected to be free in the last 12 months prior to the survey date. The proportion that had paid a bribe was higher among the urban residents than their counterparts in rural areas (urban-17%, rural-11%). The proportions among males and females were not significantly different but different between residence with urban residents (11%) being higher than rural residents (3%) respectively. By regional consideration, Kampala and the Central Region had the highest proportion of population that had paid a bribe as about one in every 5 persons (20%) claimed to done so. The Northern region had the smallest proportion of the population that had paid a bribe in the last 12 months prior to the survey date (6.5%). By education level, findings indicated that the higher the education level, the more likely to have paid a bribe in the period of reference.

About 23 percent of those who had a professional certificate, diploma or degree had paid a bribe as compared to Kampala was followed by the Central region (19%). Persons aged 18-60 years (nearly 5%) were more likely to report that they gave a bribe or gift to a public servant for a service expected to be free compared to 7 % of those with no formal education qualification, and 13 % of those with Primary/Secondary education. Bribes were mainly paid by those below 60 years.

The median amount of money paid in bribes or gifts during the last 12 months to public officials for a service expected to be free was Ug Shs 30,000. The value of bribe paid by the urban residents was about thrice that paid by their rural counterparts (urban-Ug Shs 60, 000, Rural - Ug Sh20, 000). By regional findings, residents of Kampala paid the highest median amount (Ug shs 50,000) as bribe while the Northern region had the lowest (Ug shs 20, 000) with the other regions recording a median bribe of Ugshs 30,000). Looking at the education levels, degree holders paid a median value five times higher than that paid by those with no formal education level (Degree Ug Shs 100,000; No formal education - Ug Shs.20,000). Males paid a relatively higher median amount of money as a bribe as compared to the females (Males - Ug Shs 35,000; Females - Ug Shs20, 000).

Table 7.1: Extent to which the Population Considers Corruption a Problem

	Extent do you think that corruption is a problem in this country					Proportion of population that paid a bribe in last 12 months	Median bribe paid (US\$)
	Not at all	Moderate	High	Don't know	Total		
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	1.4	13.2	83.1	2.3	100	16	35,000
Female	2.2	17.3	78.1	2.4	100	9.7	20,000
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	2.9	12.2	82.8	2.1	100	16.9	60,000
Rural	1.6	16.4	79.6	2.4	100	11.2	20,000
<b>Region</b>							
Kampala	1.5	8.6	89.6	0.3	100	20.8	50,000

	Extent do you think that corruption is a problem in this country				Total	Proportion of population that paid a bribe in last 12 months	Median bribe paid (USHs)
	Not at all	Moderate	High	Don't know			
Central	3.4	12.7	81.5	2.5	100	18.7	30,000
Eastern	0.8	16.4	78.0	4.9	100	10.4	30,000
Northern	1.5	18.2	78.9	1.5	100	6.5	20,000
Western	1.8	16.7	80.4	1	100	11	30,000
<b>Education</b>							
None	3.4	23.7	69.6	3.2	100	7.2	20,000
Primary	1.4	14	82.2	2.4	100	12.9	30,000
Secondary	1.4	13.2	83.4	2.0	100	13.6	70,000
Cert./Dip.	3.0	7.7	89.0	0.2	100	23.1	20,000
Degree	0.2	10.7	89.1	0.1	100	23.4	100,000
<b>Age group</b>							
18-30	1.9	16.4	79.5	2.3	100	12.7	20,000
31-59	1.5	14.2	82.0	2.2	100	13.7	50,000
60+	3.3	17.5	75.7	3.5	100	6.2	20,800
<b>National</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>30,000</b>

## 7.2 Fight against Corruption

Fighting corruption is a joint effort involving government, citizens, CSOs and all relevant agencies. Therefore, the success of institutions that are fighting corruption strongly relies on the effectiveness and cooperation of all institutions involved in the process. Further, since fighting corruption is a concerted effort, individuals should know where the bodies that are fighting corruption are based in their communities. In the struggle to fight corruption in the country, the Government of Uganda has instituted various entities to spearhead the process. Among these include; the following; Inspectorate of Government (IG), Auditor General, Parliament through Public Accounts Committee (PAC), Uganda Police Force. Government efforts are supplemented by various Civil Society organisations such as Anti Corruption Coalition, Uganda National NGO Forum, Uganda Debt Network and Transparency International.

### 7.2.1 Perceptions towards Government Effectiveness in fighting corruption

Whereas these avenues have been set up, the National Governance Baseline Survey sought to establish perceptions of the general population towards government efforts in fighting corruption. Overall about one in every 4 members of the population (24%) felt the government was not effective at all in fighting corruption with about 43 percent of the view that there were some moderate efforts and 33 percent observing that the government was on course and effective in the struggle. Kampala had the least proportion of the population who felt the government was effective in fighting corruption (18%) while the Eastern region had the highest proportion (43%). The higher the education level, the more likely it was to fault the government for not doing enough to fighting corruption.

Table 7.2 shows a relatively higher proportion of females than the males who observed that the government was effective in fighting corruption (Males-30%, Females-35%) .

Table 7.2: Perception rating of Government’s effectiveness in fighting corruption (%)

	Not at all	Moderate	Effective	Don’t know	Total
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	26.2	40.7	29.7	3.4	100
Female	21.3	39.9	35.1	3.7	100
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	31.4	42.1	23.6	2.9	100
Rural	21.1	39.7	35.4	3.8	100
<b>Region</b>					
Kampala	35.8	44.9	17.9	1.3	100
Central	30.8	39.2	24.8	5.1	100
Eastern	12.6	40.7	43.1	3.6	100
Northern	29.8	38.7	28	3.5	100
Western	21.1	40.7	35.6	2.7	100
<b>Education</b>					
None	21.3	35.6	37.4	5.6	100
Primary	21.9	39.7	34.6	3.8	100
Secondary	26.0	44.4	27.6	2.0	100
Cert./Dip.	35.0	45.3	19.2	0.5	100
Degree	37.5	49.7	12.8	0.0	100
<b>Age groups</b>					
18-30	23.4	41.9	31.3	3.4	100
31-59	23.6	39.3	33.3	3.7	100
60+	22.8	38.7	34.9	3.6	100
<b>National</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>100</b>

## 7.2.2 Institutions known to fight corruption in the country

Through individual interviews; people were asked whether there were any anti-corruption bodies in their districts. Findings presented in **Figure 7.1** showed that only 13 percent of the population knew of any anti-corruption agency in their districts. **Figure 7.1** shows that awareness about the existence of anti-corruption agencies in the districts had a relationship with the education levels. About 42 percent of the degree holders were aware about the existing anti-corruption

agencies as compared to 26 percent of those holding professional certificates or diplomas, 12 percent of the secondary education qualifiers, 12 percent of those with primary education level and 5.4 percent of those with no formal education. and By gender, a relatively higher proportion of males than females were aware about the existence of anti-corruption agencies in their districts. A similar variation was observed by residence and region. About 20 percent of those in the urban areas were

aware of the existing anti-corruption agencies as compared to 11% of their counterparts. Kampala had the highest proportion of population aware of existing anti-corruption agencies (32%) and the least informed was Central (8%).

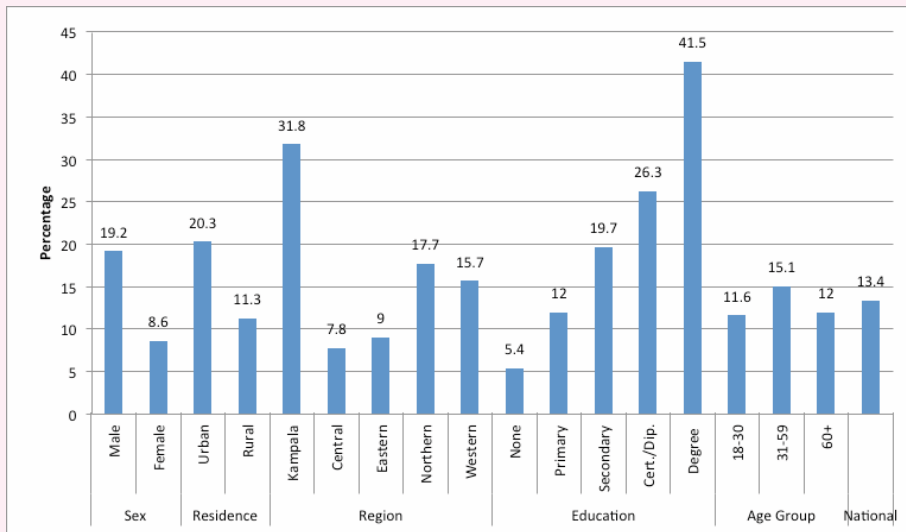


Figure 7.1: Proportion of the Population that was aware of any anti -corruption body in their district by background characteristics (%)

The Focus Group Discussions in Rakai and Mubende districts found that the existing and highly rated agencies in fighting corruption were mentioned as Transparency International, and Parish Development Committees. In Gulu and Apac, the participants rated the Apac Anti-corruption Coalition (TAAC) highly because they were closer to the population and make follow up on development initiatives very effectively. In Kampala region, the Public Accounts Committee was taken to have done a good job even though a lot has to be done in order for it to achieve its purpose because as one respondent noted, “they implicate the corrupt but none of the people has ever refunded our money”. Others mentioned included the church and Venus Smiles. In the western districts of Kabarole and Mbarara; Kabarole Research and Resource Center and the Twerwaneko were rated as being the best in fighting corruption in the area. These agencies were rated best because they train communities about when they interface with corruption tendencies, and are existent in the community. In this context, one Focus Group Discussion noted as follows:

**“Sometimes political parties are engaged in the corruption scandal but whenever they come up and talk about corruption their voice is heard quickly by those in power and the government takes action very fast”, FGD, Kamabale, Kabarole district.**

In the eastern region of Iganga and Amuria districts, the participants did know of the existing agencies fighting corruption in their areas apart from IG only which was mentioned in only one site called Awelu central village in Amuria district

### 7.2.3 Involvement of Various Stakeholders in Fighting Corruption

As earlier presented, the fight against corruption should be a joint effort involving the government, citizens, SCOs, and all other relevant stakeholders such as traditional and religious leaders among others. Information was also collected from respondents on the extent to which public servants, police, judicial organisations, local land opinion leaders were involved in fighting corruption.

#### a) Uganda Police Force

About 63 percent of the population observed that Uganda Police was greatly involved in fighting corruption, 28 percent felt it was involved to some extent, and 7 percent felt it was not involved at all. Only seven percent of the respondents felt that the police were not involved in corruption while the corresponding proportion for the clergy and traditional leaders was 79 percent and 69 percent respectively. The western region had the highest proportion of population who believed Uganda Police was not involved in fighting corruption.

**Whereas Uganda Police was considered to be greatly involved in fighting corruption, the focus group discussions also rated the institution as leading in corruption in the country. For instance, when the police handle small cases, they could charge both the complainant and the suspect as one participant remarked:**

*“You can take someone as a suspect to the police but if that person has money before you even reach home he is already in the village” FGD, Lubira, Iganga district.*

## **b) Civil Servants**

Overall, about 43 % of the population observed that civil servants were greatly involved in the fight against corruption, 45 % observing that they were involved to a certain extent while about 10 % did not see any the involvement of civil servants in the fight against corruption. The central region had the highest proportion of the population who did not see the involvement of civil servants in the fight against corruption.

## **c) Judges, Magistrates, Judicial officials**

About 16 percent of the population did not see how the Judges, Magistrates, and Judicial officials were involved in fighting corruption while 36 percent said they were very much involved and 44 % noted partial involvement. Other than Kampala, all the other regions had at least 10% of the population not appreciating how the Judges, Magistrates, Judicial officials were involved in fighting corruption.

## **d) Cabinet Ministers**

Of any ten members of the population, three (31%) are likely to say that ministers are greatly involved when asked to comment on the extent of involvement of Ministers in the fight against corruption, while 4 (43%) are likely to say they ministers are involved to some extent while 22 percent do not see any involvement at all. A relatively higher proportion of females than males are likely to say ministers are not involved at all in the fight against corruption. By region, the highest proportion of population that did not see ministers' involvement in the fight against corruption was from the Western region (32%) followed by the Central region (28%).

## **e) Members of parliament**

Regarding involvement of Members of Parliament in fighting corruption, about 29 % of the population said they were greatly involved with 43 percent observing the involvement was to some extent while one in any four members of the population (23%) said Members of Parliament were not involved at all in fighting corruption with the highest proportion being among the males than females. Just like the involvement of Ministers, the Western and Central regions had the highest proportion of the population that did not see the involvement of members of Parliament in fighting corruption.

## **f) Local elected leaders**

About one in any four members of the population (26%) observed that local leaders were greatly involved in fighting corruption, 45 percent observed average involvement and 27 percent did not see any involvement. A relatively higher proportion of females than males said the Local Council leaders were not involved at all in fighting corruption. Other than Kampala, all the other regions had at least 25 percent of the population saying local leaders were not involved in fighting corruption.

## **g) Clergy and Traditional Leaders**

Of any three members of the population, at least two (67%) did not see the clergy involved in fighting corruption with about 23 percent saying their involvement was just average. A similar pattern is observed with the traditional leaders as about 65 percent of the population did not see them involved in fighting corruption.

Table 7.3: respondents ranking of public officials and opinion leaders about their involvement in corruption

	Sex		Residence		Region					
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	National
<b>Civil servants</b>										
Not at all	6.9	11.7	7.9	10	3.4	10.4	6.2	7.7	14	9.5
Somewhat	44.1	44.8	41.2	45.5	46.8	43.6	51.4	43.9	39	44.5
Very much	46.6	40.5	48	41.8	48.8	41.1	40.4	44.7	45.5	43.2
Don't know	2.4	3.1	2.9	2.7	1.0	4.9	2.0	3.8	1.5	2.8
<b>Police</b>										
Not at all	5.8	7.7	5.9	7.1	1.4	8.1	5	3.4	10.5	6.9
Somewhat	25.5	30.2	20.9	30.2	23.5	23.9	31.8	28.8	28.8	28.1
Very much	66.6	59.6	70.7	60.4	74.1	63.3	61.8	65.4	59.3	62.7
Don't know	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.1	4.7	1.5	2.5	1.4	2.4
<b>Judges, Magistrates, Judicial officials</b>										
Not at all	14.7	17.1	13.8	16.7	8.0	19.9	11.4	10.4	21.6	16.0
Somewhat	43.4	44.0	46.3	43.0	47.0	34.6	58.9	44.2	37.0	43.8
Very much	38.4	34.3	36.8	35.9	42.9	38.1	27.8	38.2	39.3	36.1
Don't know	3.6	4.5	3.0	4.4	2.2	7.4	1.8	7.2	2.1	4.1
<b>Ministers</b>										
Not at all	19.2	24.3	17.9	23.2	7.6	28.4	13.7	12.7	31.9	22.0
Somewhat	42.1	42.7	41.7	42.7	52.6	32.7	63.6	43.7	29.2	42.5
Very much	34.6	27.5	36.6	28.9	37.2	30	20.4	34.2	36.9	30.7
Don't know	4.1	5.5	3.8	5.2	2.5	8.9	2.2	9.4	2.0	4.9
<b>Members of parliament</b>										
Not at all	20.7	25.7	19.4	24.6	10.6	31.1	14.1	13.9	33.3	23.4
Somewhat	45.0	42.1	47.8	42.1	53.6	35.4	59	47.8	31.7	43.4
Very much	31.0	27.9	29.6	29.2	33.5	25.9	24.5	33.2	33.2	29.3
Don't know	3.4	4.3	3.2	4.1	2.4	7.7	2.4	5.2	1.7	3.9
<b>Local elected officials</b>										
Not at all	24.6	29.3	24.1	28.1	17.2	27.3	26.5	27.4	29.6	27.2
Somewhat	46.2	43.3	44.4	44.6	58.0	38.9	54.7	46.4	36.6	44.6
Very much	26.9	25	28.9	25	23.1	29.3	17.1	23.8	32.4	25.9
Don't know	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.3	1.8	4.5	1.7	2.3	1.3	2.4
<b>Clergy</b>										
Not at all	66.5	67.8	63.6	68.3	62.7	71.3	69.2	67.9	62.6	67.2
Somewhat	24.7	22	26.3	22.3	29.3	17.1	25.9	22.5	25.0	23.2
Very much	6.5	7.7	8	6.9	6.7	6.9	3.2	7.3	11.0	7.2
Don't know	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.5	1.3	4.7	1.7	2.3	1.4	2.4
<b>Traditional leader</b>										



	Sex		Residence		Region					
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	National
Not at all	64.5	66	64.6	65.6	62.3	67.6	65.9	61.9	65.6	65.4
Somewhat	23.6	21.5	23.9	22	29.1	16	24.5	25.6	22.8	22.4
Very much	8.4	9.1	8.4	8.9	6.8	11	5.8	9.6	9.6	8.8
Don't know	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.5	1.9	5.4	3.8	3.0	2.0	3.4

## 7.4 Accountability for Public Funds

### 7.4.1 Awareness about the Right to demand for Accountability for Public funds

Overall, 60% of the sampled population knew its right to know how public funds were used. This proportion was much higher among the males (68%) compared to females (54%). By residence, about 65 percent of the urban residents and 58 percent of their rural counterparts knew of their right to demand for information on how public funds are utilised. Awareness about the right to demand for accountability of public funds was related to the education level. Higher proportions

of persons with higher education levels were more likely to know that right than their counterparts with lower levels. While only 47 percent of the respondents without formal education revealed that they had the right to access information on the use of public funds, the proportion among those with education levels of a degree and above was 80 percent. Considering the age groups; the higher the age the less likely to know about the right. Kampala region had the highest proportion aware of the right to demand for public information (73%) while the western region had the lowest (51%) – see Table 7.4.

Table 7.4: Proportion of Population aware of their right to demand for accountability of public funds

	Proportion of the population .....		
	Aware of their right to demand for information on how public funds are used	Aware of their right to raise a complaint over anyone misusing public funds	Who have raised any complaint to the local council leader (e.g. over the poor public service delivery for example roads, schools and health)
Sex			
Male	67.6	67.3	15.7
Female	53.7	55.5	9.4
Residence			
Urban	65.1	69.4	13.0
Rural	58.4	58.3	12.0
Region			
Kampala	73.0	76.5	11.2
Central	60.7	62.6	10.9
Eastern	67.0	62.2	10.6
Northern	59.8	70.4	26.2
Western	50.5	49.8	7.4
Education			

None	47.1	46.8	10.1
Primary	59.6	60.7	10.5
Secondary	68.1	68.2	16.9
Cert. /Dip.	78.3	81.2	19.7
Degree	79.8	90.2	14.7
Age group			
18-30	62.4	62.3	10.1
31-59	61.1	62.8	13.5
60+	45.6	46.4	14.1
National	59.9	60.8	12.2

Considering knowing the right to raise a complaint over anyone misusing public funds, 61 percent knew of it. Just like awareness on the right to demand for information on how public funds are used, awareness about the right to raise a complaint over anyone misusing public funds tended to vary by gender, residence, region, education levels, and age group – see **Table 7.4**. About 67 percent of the males as compared to 56 percent of the females were aware of the right to raise a complaint on misuse of public funds. By residence, those aware about this right constituted about 69 percent and 58 percent for the urban and rural residents

respectively. Kampala and Northern regions had over 70 percent of the population claiming to know about the right as compared to 62 percent in Central and Eastern regions and 50 percent in the western region.

About 12 percent of the population reported that they had **raised complaint to the Local Council leaders over poor service delivery (e.g. over the poor public service delivery for example roads, schools and health) with the highest proportion being in Northern region (26%) and lowest in the Western (7.4%).**

## 7.4.2 Monitoring Utilisation of Funds in Local Governments

Informing the people on how funds are used in local Governments increases their confidence in their local leaders and it is one of the ways of monitoring transparency and accountability in Local Governments. Of the 30 % of the population that reported that their local leaders inform them about how the local public funds, only 7 percent said it was done often with the remaining 22 percent reported that it was done at times.

**Table 7.5** shows that whereas it was low, the Northern region had the highest proportion of population that received accountability of public funds from their leaders followed by the Eastern,

Western, Central and then lowest in Kampala.

On whether there were Parish level committees to monitor delivery of services at the parish level, only 18 percent of the respondents knew about their existence and only two percent were members. Knowledge about the existence of these committees tended to be influenced by the education level of the respondent with higher proportions of those with higher education levels knowing about their existence than their counterparts with lower education qualifications. By region, the North had the highest proportion of population that claimed to have parish level committees monitoring service delivery.

Table 7.5: Proportion of Population aware of Committees set up at the Parish level to monitor delivery of services

	Do your local leaders inform you of how the received funds are utilized					Proportion of respondents	
	Yes, often	Yes, sometimes	No, never	Don't know	Total	Aware of any committee set up to monitor delivery of services in the parish	Member of any committee set up to monitor delivery of services in the parish
Sex							
Male	9.2	24.3	65.3	1.2	100	20.7	3.9
Female	5.7	20.8	72.7	0.8	100	15.4	1.0
Residence							
Urban	4.9	20.3	73.7	1.1	100	17.8	2.1
Rural	8.0	23.0	68.1	1.0	100	17.8	2.4
Region							
Kampala	3.0	14.8	81.9	0.2	100	14.8	3.0
Central	4.2	19.2	75.2	1.4	100	15.5	1.5
Eastern	7.7	24.3	66.6	1.5	100	13.3	1.5
Northern	9.1	28.8	61.9	0.3	100	32.3	5.0
Western	9.3	21.3	68.6	0.8	100	16.3	2.1
Education							
None	4.8	18.0	75.6	1.6	100	10.7	0.6
Primary	8.4	24.0	66.7	0.9	100	19.1	2.4
Secondary	6.2	22.1	70.9	0.8	100	19.3	2.8
Cert./Dip.	9.7	21.7	68.1	0.5	100	24.7	5.3
Degree	8.1	24.7	67.1	0.0	100	25.0	4.2
Age Group							
18-30	5.6	21.4	71.9	1.1	100	15.2	1.3
31-59	8.2	23.6	67.4	0.8	100	20.4	3.1
60+	8.9	20.6	69.1	1.4	100	15.4	2.4
National	7.3	22.4	69.4	1.0	100	17.8	2.3

## 7.5 Access to Services

Distance to facilities has a strong bearing on accessing services from these facilities. Information was gathered on distances to the nearest water source, polling station, police stations, courts of law, Government primary and secondary schools and the Government Health facilities. All this information was collected as perceived by the respondent and no attempts were made to measure the distances.

### 7.5.1 Distance to the nearest Water Source

The results indicate that the average distance to a water source nationally was 1.4 Km with the mean distance for residents staying in rural areas being 1.5 km, which is slightly higher than that of those staying in urban areas (1.0 km) implying that urban residents had better access to water facilities compared to the rural residents. The reported average distance to the nearest water source did not differ much for Kampala, Eastern and Western regions. However, for the Central and Northern regions, the average distance to a water source was above the national average.

### 7.5.2 Distance to the nearest Polling station, Police station and Courts of law

The findings also revealed that the mean distance to a polling station was 2.0 km with little differentials observed by rural-urban residence: 1.9 Km for urban and 2.0 Km for rural residence. Further, the average distance to a polling station for Northern Region (3.3 Km) was about two times that for Western Region (1.6 Km). The nearest distance to a police station and courts of law are among the indicators of measuring access to justice within the community. The findings estimated the average distance to a police station in the country at 5.5 Km and that to courts of law at 12.8 Km. The average distance to the nearest police station for rural areas (7.9 Km) was about 2.5, more than twice that of urban areas (3.7 Km) while the average distance to the nearest courts of law for rural areas (19.0 Km) was about three times that of urban areas (6.7 Km). The variations by region were also observed, where the average distances reported by residents of Kampala (3.7 Km to police facility and 4.2 Km to courts of law

were the lowest and those for Eastern region the highest for police ( 9.5 Km) and Eastern and Northern the highest for courts of law (20.0 Km).

### 7.5.3 Distance to the nearest Government Primary and Secondary School

Information on distance to the nearest school is a useful indicator on children's access to schooling. Table 7.6 also indicates that the average distance to a Government Primary School was 3.5 Kilometres with, as expected, the average distance to Government Primary School for households in urban areas (2.9 Km) being less than those in rural areas (3.6 Km). Likewise, the average distance to the nearest Government Primary School for households of Eastern region (4.4 Km) were higher than for the other regions. Also, the average distance to the nearest Government secondary school (10.6 Km) was about 2.5 times the average distance to the nearest Government Primary School with rural areas depicting a higher distance to a Government Secondary School (11.4 Km) compared to urban areas (7.9 Km). Similarly the estimated average distance for households staying in Kampala (3.6 Km) was nearly one-third that for Northern region (11.5 Km).

### 7.5.4 Distance to the nearest Government Health Facility

Information from the survey also indicated that the average distance to the nearest Government Health facility in the country was 6.9 Kilometres with the average distances estimated for urban areas (5.7 Kilometres) and Kampala City (3.1 Kilometres) being lower than the ones for rural areas (7.5 Kilometres) and other regions (4.9 Km - 10.1 Km).

Table 7.6: Average Distance to selected facilities by residence and region (Kms)

Background Characteristic	Water Source	Polling Station	Govt Primary School	Police Station	Courts of Law	Govt Health Facility	Govt Secondary School
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	1.0	2.1	2.9	3.7	6.7	5.7	7.9
Rural	1.5	2.8	3.6	7.9	19.0	7.5	11.4
<b>Region</b>							
Kampala	0.2	1.1	1.7	1.7	4.1	3.1	3.6
Central	1.4	2.6	3.9	7.2	16.6	7.1	10.6
Eastern	1.8	3.6	4.4	9.5	19.7	10.1	14.5
Northern	1.1	2.4	3.2	7.4	19.7	4.9	11.5
Western	1.4	2.3	2.8	5.4	13.0	6.1	8.3
<b>National</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>10.6</b>

## 7.6 Summary

More than three quarters (80%) of the respondents perceive corruption to be a big problem, and this perception was stronger among females (83), urban residents (83%), and adults (31-59) (82%). The Police are perceived to be the most corrupt category of public servants (by two-thirds of the respondents), but there are indications that efforts are in place to address this vice. Generally, about five percent of the respondents admitted to have offered bribes or paid for services supposed to be free. It should be noted that respondents were willing to state the amounts they offered as bribes. Government was perceived to be fighting corruption to some extent. However, respondents were generally uninformed about Government

efforts to fight corruption, and there was a low awareness of the existence of anti-corruption bodies. Although about two thirds (60%) of the respondents are aware of the right to information and to complain about abuse of public funds, about six percent of the respondents have actually ever raised a complaint to the local authorities about the poor service delivery. Only 30 percent of the respondents claim to be informed about usage of public funds by their Local Councils. Further, only 18 percent of the respondents were aware of committees set up to monitor delivery of services, and a negligible percentage (2%) do actually participate (members) in these committees.



# 8.0 CONCLUSION

**A**ccess to justice is a stand-alone human right and a means to exercise other substantive rights. Safeguarding this fundamental right is key to the ensuring the enjoyment of a dignified life. It is therefore crucial to ensure that the justice system and institutions involved in the administration of justice in the country are effective and efficient, and address the aspirations of the people. From the findings of the study, the report draws the following recommendations:

Findings reveal that most of the legal aid service providers are urban-based and lack resources to roll out to the different parts of the country, having a legal, institutional and policy framework at the national level to guide the provision and regulation of legal aid and pro bono services would help in addressing the problems associated with the provision of the services. There is need for Government to expedite the enactment of the Legal Aid Policy and Law to guide and enable the legal aid service providers to effectively provide the necessary services to the indigent persons.

In Uganda, the public resorts to both formal and non-formal institutions to resolve grievances or conflicts. However, non-formal institutions have challenges that have resulted in the erosion of confidence and trust by the public because of the way they handle grievances. Such institutions rely

on traditional or religious leanings to adjudicate cases and have been compounded by corruption and unfairness in their conduct. There is need to build the capacity of such institutions in order to ensure that the people who seek redress from them genuinely attain justice and feel satisfied with the decisions made. In addition, there is need to have a legal frame work to regulate the operations of such institutions to make them authentic and effective. Thirty two percent of the population aged 18 years and above were of the view that the Electoral Commission was not impartial during the last general elections with slight notable differences by residence and regions. This calls for appropriate measures by government.

The survey revealed that 79 percent of the population aged 18 years and above voted in the last Local Government elections while 82 percent voted during the Presidential elections. The share of residents who voted remains higher in rural areas (82 %) compared to the urban areas (71%). The survey findings indicate that about 29 percent of the urban population did not vote during the last Local Government elections. This is an indication that the civic education experts in Uganda need to fast track and sensitise the public about the importance of voting their leaders into responsible positions. In as much as the percentage who did not vote during the Presidential elections was

small, the wide variations between the rural and urban population could be an indication that, more emphasis need to be put on the urban population. There is need for massive civic education strategies to educate the public about the electoral process.

Freedom of expression during the electoral period is a human right in the code of conduct during the election period. Among the population, the majority indicated that they expressed themselves freely during the 2011 Presidential elections. The Electoral Commission is, therefore, urged to ensure that freedom of expression becomes a universal indicator among the electorate during the upcoming elections.

Offering goods or cash during elections may be perceived as bribe which leads to distortions in the electoral process. About seven percent (7%) of the voters were offered some goods in kind or otherwise to vote for certain candidates and the proportion was high for both the Parliamentary (10%) and the Local Government elections (nine percent). Addressing this malpractice may require more stringent changes and reforms. Massive civic education should be conducted as a way of curbing such mal-practice and investigate further, the reasons for individuals not voting.

Overall, about 1/5 (19 percent) of the voters reported to have witnessed some form of irregularity during the last Presidential elections. The level was slightly higher for males (24%) compared to the females (15%), an additional five percent of the eligible voting population reported to have found that someone had already voted in their name during the last Presidential elections. The Electoral Commission should consider automated voting during the 2016 elections and have stringent penalties for individuals who get involved in voter fraud.

More than half (59 percent) of the general public did not know either what IG was or whether it operates without interference or not. There were slight gender differentials noted with males (51

percent and females (64) percent. It is evident that the office of the IG needs to institute mechanisms to create awareness of its existence and roles.

The findings also reveal the increased level of corruption brought about by the decentralization system. It is reported that leaders work for their own interests and not for the benefit of the community. The government therefore needs to strengthen available preventive tools and review the punitive measures for individuals who get involved in corruption activities. The capacity and integrity of enforcement institutions also needs to be enhanced. The best law has no value if it is not enforced.

Only 2 in every 10 adults agreed that Cabinet respects the rule of law. Embezzlement of public funds was ranked number one. It was reported by some community members that , **“They have had many cases where money is allocated to cater for their community needs but nothing reaches the ground”**. Embezzlement of funds and where services that are meant to reach community members stay in the hands of a few was highlighted. The Judiciary, as the basic institution of Good governance needs to be strengthened and given more independence in its operations.

The findings also indicate that 40 percent of the population rated the performance of their MPs as good. However, the findings show a case of weak leadership on the part of some MPs who detached from their constituencies pay little attention the concerns of their voters. There is need for checks and balances to strengthen accountability, transparency and monitoring of programmes to benefit the population. The findings suggest need for more information to be availed to the communities on:

Their rights to information as stipulated in the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda;

- f) The 2005 Access to Information Act; and
- g) The 2011 Access to Information Regulations.



The study generally reveals gaps regardless of the sex, rural-urban stratifications or region of the country in seeking and accessing information. There is need for massive publicity of development and related information to enhance awareness and capacity right from the grassroot/village levels. This may involve empowering the local leaders to sensitise their communities, Civil Society Organisations about their right to access public information.

The Government needs to build public trust regarding the quality and quantity of information it shares with the public. Findings show that about 29 percent of the respondents felt that the government was not freely share information with the public. About 41 percent think the Government does not allow the public to access the required information while 30 percent rated the quality of government information to be lacking (fair- 24%, poor -6%). A relatively higher proportion of respondents seemed to have more trust in the quality of information provided by the private sector compared to that from government institutions, although 24 percent felt the information was lacking.

Three quarters of the respondents perceive corruption as a serious problem in the country with a significant variation by residence. There is need to promote the culture of transparency and accountability among the Public Servants. This will improve public confidence towards the government on issues of service delivery. The Government should also motivate the public servants by improving their remuneration and welfare as a way of encouraging them to concentrate on service delivery to the public. This may go along way in reducing corruption tendencies in the country.

Offering bribes is still a challenge in Uganda. About, five percent of the respondent admitted to have offered bribes or paid for services which were meant to be free. The Government and the Civil Society Organisations need to sensitise the public through civic education on how to monitor service delivery in their community and inculcate the culture of patriotism for their country. This will increase on their vigilance to report such cases to the relevant authorities in the community. It is apparent therefore that Government needs to strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to fight corruption in every community as a way of improving integrity, vigilance and civility of the public to report issues related to the vice.

The survey findings revealed poor service delivery at Lower Local Governments with only a small proportion (27 %) of the respondents reported to have knowledge about the usage of public funds by their Local Councils. There is need to involve the community members in matters of service delivery at their level. This will help the community to know about the services being provided in their areas and take interest in the monitoring and evaluation of the various government programmes in their areas.

Overall, the need for good governance as observed through the foregoing findings is important for the policy formulation, decision making and action by government, Civil Society Organisations, leaders at all levels and the general public. To thrive and have impact, all the processes should be informed by quality statistical information from authentic sources.

# Appendix 1: QUESTIONNAIRE

--	--	--	--



UGANDA BUREAU OF  
STATISTICS



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

## NATIONAL GOVERNANCE BASELINE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE 2013

SECTION A: Identification particulars and eligibility	
A1	Stratum <input type="text"/>
A2	District <input type="text"/>
A3	Sub Stratum (Urban=1, Other Urban=2, Rural=3) <input type="text"/>
A4	Enumeration Area <input type="text"/>
A5	Household number <input type="text"/>
A6	Household head ( <i>Name</i> ) _____
A7	Household Sample Number <input type="text"/>

Interview control section				
Visits	Date {date} (DD/MM/YY)	Start time {st} (HH:MM)	End time {et} (HH:MM)	Interview results:
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> am/pm	<input type="text"/> am/pm	Completed (fully responding) <input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> am/pm	<input type="text"/> am/pm	Partly completed <input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> am/pm	<input type="text"/> am/pm	Refused <input type="checkbox"/>
Main language of interviews:				Temporarily absent, inadequate informant <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> [English]				Vacant, demolished dwelling, change of status <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> [Other Specify]				Other reasons (specify): <input type="checkbox"/>

Field staff			
Interviewer's Comments ( <i>if any problems encountered</i> ):			
Supervisor's Comments:			
Interviewer	Field supervisor	Data coding officer	Data entry officer
Name: _____	_____	_____	_____
Signature: _____	_____	_____	_____
Date: <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

THIS SURVEY IS BEING CONDUCTED BY THE UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND THE SCHOOL OF STATISTICS AND PLANNING (MUK) UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS ACT, 1998.

THE UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
P.O. BOX 7186, KAMPALA  
TEL: 0414 - 706000, 041 - 706000  
Fax: 0414 - 237553  
E-mail: [ubos@ubos.org](mailto:ubos@ubos.org), Website: [www.ubos.org](http://www.ubos.org)

**SECTION B: PERSONAL INFORMATION**

**Complete list of household members (Usual and regular residents)**

	NAMES	SEX	RELATIONSHIP	RESIDENTIAL STATUS	AGE	DATE OF BIRTH	BIRTH REGISTRATION	ETHNICITY	MARITAL STATUS	Eligibility criteria
P E R S O N  I D	<p>A. What is the name of the head of this household? (This is usually the person who is the main decision maker, who manages the income/expenses of the household, or who owns or rents the house.)</p> <p>B. What are the names of ALL members of this household? Begin with the name of the household head and include other people like babies, students at boarding school.</p>	<p>READ IF NECESSARY:</p> <p>What is [NAME'S] sex?</p> <p>1=Male 2=Female</p>	<p>What is YOUR/[NAME'S] relationship to the head of the household?</p> <p>1=Head 2=Spouse/partner 3=Son/daughter 4=Brother/sister 5=Parent 6=Other relative 7=Not related</p>	<p>What is the residential status of [NAME]</p> <p>1=Usual member present 2=Usual member absent 3 = R e g u l a r member present 4 = R e g u l a r member absent 5=Guest 6 = D i e d / L e f t Permanently <b>IF CODE 5 &amp; 6, ASK NO FURTHER QUESTIONS</b></p>	<p>What is [NAME'S] age in completed years? <b>IF LESS THAN ONE WRITE 00</b></p>	<p>Date of birth of household member (DD/MM/YY)</p>	<p>Does [NAME] have a birth certificate?</p> <p>1 =Yes, Long 2 =Yes, Short 3 =No 4= Don't know</p>	<p>What is [NAME'S] Ethnicity?</p> <p>Refer to the code list</p>	<p>What is [NAME'S] marital Status?</p> <p>1= Never Married 2=Married Monogamy 3=Marrried Polygamy 4= Cohabiting 5=Divorced 6=Separated 7=Widowed</p>	<p>CIRCLE IF AGED 18 AND ABOVE,</p> <p>USE THE KHIS GRID TO DETERMINE THE RESPONDENT</p>

	NAMES	SEX	RELATIONSHIP	RESIDENTIAL STATUS	AGE	DATE OF BIRTH	BIRTH REGISTRATION	ETHNICITY	MARITAL STATUS (For persons 10years and above)	Eligibility criteria	
	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	ML	FM
01						D   D   M   M   Y   Y	M   M   Y   Y	Y		01	01
02						D   D   M   M   Y   Y	M   M   Y   Y	Y		02	02
03						D   D   M   M   Y   Y	M   M   Y   Y	Y		03	03
04						D   D   M   M   Y   Y	M   M   Y   Y	Y		04	04
05						D   D   M   M   Y   Y	M   M   Y   Y	Y		05	05
06						D   D   M   M   Y   Y	M   M   Y   Y	Y		06	06
07						D   D   M   M   Y   Y	M   M   Y   Y	Y		07	07
08						D   D   M   M   Y   Y	M   M   Y   Y	Y		08	08
09						D   D   M   M   Y   Y	M   M   Y   Y	Y		09	09
10						D   D   M   M   Y   Y	M   M   Y   Y	Y		10	10

**KISH GRID FOR SELECTION OF MALE RESPONDENTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE**

TAKE THE LAST DIGIT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER ON THE COVER PAGE. THIS IS THE FIRST ROW NUMBER YOU SHOULD CIRCLE ON THE KISH GRID BELOW. CHECK THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE **RESPONDENTS** ABOVE. THIS IS THE SECOND COLUMN NUMBER YOU SHOULD CIRCLE. FIND THE BOX WHERE THE CIRCLED ROW AND THE CIRCLED COLUMN NUMBER MEET AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER AT THE INTERSECTION. THIS IS THE NUMBER OF THE ELIGIBLE RESPONDENTS WHO WILL BE ASKED THE PRECEDING QUESTIONS IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE. THEN, GO TO COLUMN (9) IN THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER AND PUT AN ASTERIK (\*) NEXT TO THE ID NUMBER OF THE SELECTED ELIGIBLE RESPONDENT AND RECORD THIS ID NUMBER SUBSEQUENTLY IN SECTION HEADINGS. **FOR EXAMPLE**, IF THE INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER IS '3716', GO TO ROW 6 OF THE KISH GRID AND CIRCLE THE ROW NUMBER (6). IF THERE ARE TWO ELIGIBLE MALE RESPONDENTS IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RANK ALL THE ELIGIBLE MEMBERS STARTING WITH THE ELDEST TO THE YOUNGEST. GO TO COLUMN 2 AND CIRCLE THE COLUMN NUMBER (2). DRAW LINES FROM ROW 6 AND COLUMN 2 AND FIND THE BOX WHERE THE TWO MEET, THEN CIRCLE THE NUMBER IN IT (2). THIS MEANS THAT YOUR MALE RESPONDENT WILL BE THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE 2<sup>ND</sup> RANK.

**MALE**

LAST DIGIT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE MALE RESPONDENTS IN THE HOUSEHOLD							
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]
[0]	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
[1]	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
[2]	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
[3]	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
[4]	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
[5]	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
[6]	1	2	3	2	4	6	4	2
[7]	1	1	2	3	5	1	5	3
[8]	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
[9]	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

**KISH GRID FOR SELECTION OF FEMALE RESPONDENTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE**

TAKE THE LAST DIGIT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER ON THE COVER PAGE. THIS IS THE FIRST ROW NUMBER YOU SHOULD CIRCLE ON THE KISH GRID BELOW. CHECK THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE **RESPONDENTS** ABOVE. THIS IS THE SECOND COLUMN NUMBER YOU SHOULD CIRCLE. FIND THE BOX WHERE THE CIRCLED ROW AND THE CIRCLED COLUMN NUMBER MEET AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER AT THE INTERSECTION. THIS IS THE NUMBER OF THE ELIGIBLE RESPONDENTS WHO WILL BE ASKED THE PRECEDING QUESTIONS IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE. THEN, GO TO COLUMN (9) IN THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER AND PUT AN ASTERIK (\*) NEXT TO THE ID NUMBER OF THE SELECTED ELIGIBLE RESPONDENT AND RECORD THIS ID NUMBER SUBSEQUENTLY IN SECTION HEADINGS. **FOR EXAMPLE**, IF THE INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER IS '3716', GO TO ROW 6 OF THE KISH GRID AND CIRCLE THE ROW NUMBER (6). IF THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE FEMALE RESPONDENTS IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RANK ALL THE ELIGIBLE MEMBERS STARTING WITH THE ELDEST TO THE YOUNGEST. GO TO COLUMN 3 AND CIRCLE THE COLUMN NUMBER (3). DRAW LINES FROM ROW 6 AND COLUMN 3 AND FIND THE BOX WHERE THE TWO MEET, THEN CIRCLE THE NUMBER IN IT (3). THIS MEANS THAT YOUR FEMALE RESPONDENT WILL BE THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE 3<sup>RD</sup> RANK.

**FEMALE**

LAST DIGIT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE FEMALE RESPONDENTS IN THE HOUSEHOLD							
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]
[0]	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
[1]	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
[2]	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
[3]	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
[4]	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
[5]	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
[6]	1	2	3	2	4	6	4	2
[7]	1	1	2	3	5	1	5	3
[8]	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
[9]	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

**SECTION C: FORMAL EDUCATION BACKGROUND FOR PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE**

Now, I am going to ask you questions about your education Background. I will consider selected persons who are 18 years and above

	Serial number in HH Roster			Skip Pattern
	Name of household member			
	Age of Respondent			
<b>C1</b>	<b>Can you read and write with understanding in any language?</b>  1= Unable to read and write  2=Able to read only  3=Able to read and write  4=Use Braille	1  2  3  4	1  2  3  4	
<b>C2</b>	<b>Have you ever attended school?</b>  1=Never attended  2=Attended school in the past  3=Currently attending school	1  2  3	1  2  3	>>C5  >>C4
<b>C3</b>	<b>Why didn't you attend school?</b>  1=Too expensive  2=Too far away  3=Poor school quality  4=Had to help family with farm work  5=Education not useful  6=Parents did not want  7=Assisting with home business  8=Getting employed  9=Other Specify.....	1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9	1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9	>>Sec D
<b>C4</b>	<b>What grade are you currently attending?</b>  REFER TO THE CODELIST BELOW AND WRITE			>>Sec D

**SECTION C: FORMAL EDUCATION BACKGROUND FOR PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE**

	Serial Number in HH Roster			Skip Pattern
	Age of respondent			
<b>C5</b>	<b>Why did you leave school?</b>			
	1=Failed Examinations	1	1	
	2=Completed desired level	2	2	
	3=Not interested in education	3	3	
	4=Wanted to start working	4	4	
	5=To get married	5	5	
	6=Parents did not want me to continue with education	6	6	
	7=Economic reasons	7	7	
	8=School not near	8	8	
	9=Pregnancy	9	9	
10=Other Specify .....	10	10		
<b>C6</b>	<b>What was the highest level of education completed?</b>			
	REFER TO THE CODELIST BELOW AND WRITE			

**CODES FOR C4 and C6**

- 11 =P1
- 12 =P2
- 13 =P3
- 14 =P4
- 15 =P5
- 16 =P6
- 17 =P7
- 31 =S1
- 32 =S2
- 33 =S3
- 34 =S4



35 =S5

36 =S6

41 =Professional Certificate

42 = Diploma

43 =First Degree

44 =Post Graduate Certificate

45 = Post Graduate Diploma

46 =Masters Degree

47 =PhD

96 =other specify

**SECTION D: HEALTH FOR PERSONS 18 YEARS AND ABOVE**

	Serial Number in HH Roster			Skip Pattern
	Age of respondent			
<b>D1</b>	<b>During the last 30 days, did you suffer from any illness?</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>&gt;&gt; D6</b>
	1 = Yes                      2 = No	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>D2</b>	<b>Did you consult any one for treatment during that time when you were ill?</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>&gt;&gt; D6</b>
	1 = Yes                      2 = No	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>D3</b>	<b>Where did you go for the first consultation during that time when you were ill?</b>			
	1 = Member/Drugs at Home	1	1	
	2 = Neighbor/friend	2	2	
	3 = Community Health worker	3	3	
	4 = HOMAPAK drug distributor	4	4	
	5 = Private clinic	5	5	
	6 = Health unit/Hospital government	6	6	
	7 = Health unit/Hospital NGO	7	7	
	8 = Ordinary shop	8	8	
	9 = Drug Shop	9	9	
10 = Other specify.....	10	10		
<b>D4</b>	<b>What was the cost of that consultation, including any medicine prescribed even if purchased elsewhere? (<i>Record inUG Shillings</i>)</b>			
<b>D5</b>	<b>Did you make any other payments besides the normal payments at the facility?</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
	1 = Yes                      2 = No	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	

<b>D6</b>	<b>Do you have any difficulty in seeing, even if wearing glasses?</b>	1	1	
	1=No, no difficulty	2	2	
	2=Yes, some difficulty	3	3	
	3=Yes, a lot of difficulty	4	4	
	4=Cannot do it at all			
<b>D7</b>	<b>Do you have any difficulty in hearing, even if using a hearing aid?</b>	1	1	
	1=No, no difficulty	2	2	
	2=Yes, some difficulty	3	3	
	3=Yes, a lot of difficulty	4	4	
	4=Cannot do it at all			

**SECTION D: HEALTH FOR PERSONS 18 YEARS AND ABOVE**

	Serial Number in HH Roster			Skip Pattern
	Age of respondent			
<b>D8</b>	<b>Do you have any difficulty in walking or climbing steps?</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
	1=No, no difficulty	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
	2=Yes, some difficulty	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	
	3=Yes, a lot of difficulty	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	
	4=Cannot do it at all			
<b>D9</b>	<b>Do you have any difficulty in remembering or concentrating?</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
	1=No, no difficulty	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
	2=Yes, some difficulty	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	
	3=Yes, a lot of difficulty	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	
	4=Cannot do it at all			

<b>D10</b>	<b>Do you have any difficulty (with self- care such as) washing or dressing?</b>  1=No, no difficulty  2=Yes, some difficulty  3=Yes, a lot of difficulty  4=Cannot do it at all	1	1	
		2	2	
		3	3	
		4	4	
		4	4	
<b>D11</b>	<b>Do you have any difficulty communicating (for example understanding others or others understanding you)</b>  1=No, no difficulty  2=Yes, some difficulty  3=Yes, a lot of difficulty  4=Cannot do it at all	1	1	
		2	2	
		3	3	
		4	4	
		4	4	

**SECTION E: WORK ENVIRONMENT FOR PERSON 18 YEARS AND ABOVE**

*Now I am going to ask you questions about your work and work environment. I will consider the selected persons aged 18 years and above.*

	Serial number in HH Roster			S k i p Pattern
	Age of respondent			
<b>E1</b>	<b>In the last 7 days, did you work for a wage, salary, Commission or any payment in kind/working on own farm; including doing paid domestic work, even if it was for only one hour?, or had work from which you were temporarily absent but you will return to? 1 = Yes 2 = No</b>	1	1	>>F1
		2	2	
<b>E2</b>	<b>What kind of work do you usually do in the main job/business that you had in the last 7 days? If on leave, do you have a job you can turn to? Describe the occupation and main tasks. WRITE AND CODE</b>			
<b>E3</b>	<b>Regarding your work, are there things that you feel are harmful to your health?</b>  1 = Yes                      2 = No	1	1	
		2	2	

<b>E4</b>	<b>Have you suffered any of the following injuries at your work place in the last 12 months?</b>  1 = Yes                      2 = No  A. superficial injuries/Sickness B. Fractures C. Dislocations D. Burns, corrosions, Scalds or frostbite E. Breathing problem F. Skin problem G. Stomach problems/Diarrhea H. Fever I. No food J . Extreme fatigue K. Others (Specify).....	<b>A</b>		<b>A</b>	
		<b>B</b>		<b>B</b>	
		<b>C</b>		<b>C</b>	
		<b>D</b>		<b>D</b>	
		<b>E</b>		<b>E</b>	
		<b>F</b>		<b>F</b>	
		<b>G</b>		<b>G</b>	
		<b>H</b>		<b>H</b>	
		<b>I</b>		<b>I</b>	
		<b>J</b>		<b>J</b>	
		<b>K</b>		<b>K</b>	
<b>E5</b>	<b>Are you provided with protective gear at your work place? These may include items such as gloves, masks, boots, helmet, etc.?</b> 1 = Yes                      2 = No	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	
		<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>E6</b>	<b>At your workplace, are you entitled to a paid leave?</b>  1 = Yes                      2 = No	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	
		<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>	

**SECTION F: HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR 18 YEARS AND ABOVE**

*Now I am going to ask you questions about access to justice. I will consider the selected persons aged 18 years and above.*

	Serial number in HH Roster			Skip Pattern
	Age of respondent			
<b>F1</b>	<b>In your opinion, are human rights respected in Uganda?</b>  1=Yes  2=No	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>
		<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>

F2	<p><b>Are you aware that you have the right to seek for Justice under the Ugandan Law?</b></p> <p>1 = Yes</p> <p>2 = No</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	
F3	<p><b>Are you aware of the different institutions you can seek justice from?</b></p> <p>1 = Yes      2 = No</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	>>F5
F4	<p><b>What institutions can you seek justice from? (<i>Do not read , wait for the response and Circle all that apply</i>)</b></p> <p>A=Uganda Police Force</p> <p>B=Uganda Prisons services</p> <p>C=Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP)</p> <p>D=Courts of law</p> <p>E=Uganda Human Rights commission (UHRC)</p> <p>F=Inspectorate of Government (IGG)</p> <p>G= The Electoral Commission</p> <p>H=Administrator General (Trustees)</p> <p>I=Local Council</p> <p>J=Other, specify</p>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>C</p> <p>D</p> <p>E</p> <p>F</p> <p>G</p> <p>H</p> <p>I</p>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>C</p> <p>D</p> <p>E</p> <p>F</p> <p>G</p> <p>H</p> <p>I</p>	

<b>F5</b>	<p><b>If you are to lodge a complaint, do you know how to start the process in these institutions?(READ OUT)1=Yes, 2=No 3=Not Applicable</b></p> <p>A=Uganda Police Force</p> <p>B=Uganda Prisons services</p> <p>C=Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP)</p> <p>D=Courts of law</p> <p>E=Uganda Human Rights commission (UHRC)</p> <p>F=Inspectorate of Government (IGG)</p> <p>G= The Electoral Commission</p> <p>H=Administrator General (Trustees)</p> <p>I=Other, specify</p> <p>J=Local council</p>	A		A		
		B		B		
		C		C		
		D		D		
		E		E		
		F		F		
		G		G		
		H		H		
		I		I		
		J		J		

**SECTION F: HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR 18 YEARS AND ABOVE**

	<b>Serial number in HH Roster</b>			
	<b>Age of respondent</b>			
<b>F6</b>	<p><b>If you were to acquire legal services, do you know where to go and /or who to approach/contact?</b></p> <p>1 = Yes</p> <p>2 = No</p>	1	1	
		2	2	
<b>F7</b>	<p><b>Do you trust lawyers to help you get justice in Uganda?</b></p> <p>1=Yes</p> <p>2=No</p> <p>3=Don't know</p>	1	1	
		2	2	
		3	3	
<b>F8</b>	<p><b>Are you aware of organizations that offer free legal assistance in your sub-county?</b></p> <p>1 = Yes</p> <p>2 = No</p>	1	1	<b>&gt;&gt;F10</b>
		2	2	

<b>F9</b>	<b>Which are these organizations? (DO NOT READ OUT, CIRCLE THE CODES CORRESPONDING TO THE ANSWER)</b>  A = Uganda Association of women lawyers: FIDA  B = Legal Aid Clinic  C = Legal Aid Project  D = Public Defenders' Association of Uganda  E= Forgotten/Don't remember  F= Other, specify	<b>A</b>  <b>B</b>  <b>C</b>  <b>D</b>  <b>E</b>  <b>F</b>	<b>A</b>  <b>B</b>  <b>C</b>  <b>D</b>  <b>E</b>  <b>F</b>		
<b>F10</b>	<b>During the last 12 months, have you been coerced against seeking Justice by any of the following? (READ OUT)</b>  1 = Yes 2 = No  A=Employer  B=Uganda Police Force  C=Army  D=Uganda Prisons Services  E=Family Member  F=Individual member  G=Non-Government organization  H=Other Specify	<b>A</b>  <b>B</b>  <b>C</b>  <b>D</b>  <b>E</b>  <b>F</b>  <b>G</b>	<b>A</b>  <b>B</b>  <b>C</b>  <b>D</b>  <b>E</b>  <b>F</b>  <b>G</b>		<b>IF NO SINGLE YES, SKIP TO F12</b>
		<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>		



**SECTION F: HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR 18 YEARS AND ABOVE**

Serial number in HH Roster				
Age of respondent				
<b>F11</b>	<b>If yes, what did you finally do? (READ OUT ONLY THOSE WITH YES RESPONSE IN F10)</b>  1 = Gave Up 2 = Continued to seek justice 3 = Others Specify 4=Not Applicable  A=Employer B=Uganda Police Force C=Army D=Uganda Prisons Services E=Family Member F=Individual member G=Non-Government organization H=Other Specify	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	
		<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	
		<b>C</b>	<b>C</b>	
		<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	
		<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	
		<b>F</b>	<b>F</b>	
		<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	
		<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>	
<b>F12</b>	<b>In the last 12 months, did anyone take your property against your will?</b>  1 = Yes                      2 = No	<b>1</b> <b>2</b>	<b>1</b> <b>2</b>	<b>&gt;&gt;F19</b>

<b>F13</b>	<b>What was the MOST recent property taken away from you against your will?</b>			
	A= Personal Items(Phone/ Bag /Money)	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	
	B=Television/radio	<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	
	C=House	<b>C</b>	<b>C</b>	
	D=Land	<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	
	E=Motorcycle/Bicycle /Vehicle	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	
	F=Computer/Monitor/CPU or any other device	<b>F</b>	<b>F</b>	
	G= Livestock/Animal	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	
	H= Other Specify.....	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>	

**SECTION F: HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR 18 YEARS AND ABOVE**

	<b>Serial number in HH Roster</b>			
	<b>Age of respondent</b>			
<b>F14</b>	<b>Who took that property?</b>			
	1 = Family member	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
	2 = Community member	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
	3 = Government institution	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	
	4 = Government agent	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	
	5 = Security agent	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	
	6 = Stranger	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	
	7 = I don't know	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	
	8 = Others Specify.....	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>F15</b>	<b>Did you or any member of the household report the complaint to the relevant authorities?</b>			<b>&gt;&gt;F19</b>
	1 = Yes	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
	2 = No	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	

<b>F16</b>	<b>Where did you report the case?</b>  A=Family Leader B=Cultural/ Traditional leader C=Religious leader D=Local Council leader E=Uganda Police Force F=Uganda Human Rights Commission G=Others Specify.....	<b>A</b> <b>B</b> <b>C</b> <b>D</b> <b>E</b> <b>F</b> <b>G</b>	<b>A</b> <b>B</b> <b>C</b> <b>D</b> <b>E</b> <b>F</b> <b>G</b>	
<b>F17</b>	<b>Were you satisfied with the outcome from your most recent complaint to the authorities?</b>  1 = Yes 2 = No	<b>1</b> <b>2</b>	<b>1</b> <b>2</b>	

**SECTION F: HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR 18 YEARS AND ABOVE**

Serial number in HH Roster				
Age of respondent				
<b>F18</b>	<p><b>Based on your recent experience from the previous compliant, how satisfied were you with. (READ OUT)</b></p> <p><b>1 = very satisfied 2 = Satisfied 3 = Very dissatisfied 4= Dissatisfied</b></p> <p>A = Time it took to dispose off the complaint</p> <p>B = The process</p> <p>C = The final judgment</p> <p>D =The cost of the process</p>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	
		<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	
<b>F19</b>	<p><b>How do you rate the following in the delivery of justice in your community? (READ OUT)</b></p> <p><b>1 = Very Good 2 = Good 3 = Fair 4 = Poor 5 = Don't Know/ Not Applicable</b></p> <p>A=Uganda Police Force</p> <p>B=Uganda Prisons services</p> <p>C=Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP)</p> <p>D=Courts of law</p> <p>E=Uganda Human Rights commission (UHRC)</p> <p>F=Inspectorate of Government (IGG)</p> <p>G= The Electoral Commission</p> <p>H=Administrator General (Trustees)</p> <p>I=Other, specify</p>	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	
		<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	
		<b>C</b>	<b>C</b>	
		<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	
		<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	
		<b>F</b>	<b>F</b>	
		<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	
		<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>	
		<b>I</b>	<b>I</b>	

<b>F20</b>	<b>What is your level of trust in each of the following in the delivery of justice?(READ OUT)</b> <b>1 = High 2 = Moderate 3 = Low 4 = Not applicable</b>  A=Uganda Police Force B=Uganda Prisons services C=Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP) D=Courts of law E=Uganda Human Rights commission (UHRC) F=Inspectorate of Government (IGG) G= The Electoral Commission H=Administrator General (Trustees) I=Other, specify	<b>A</b>		<b>A</b>	
		<b>B</b>		<b>B</b>	
		<b>C</b>		<b>C</b>	
		<b>D</b>		<b>D</b>	
		<b>E</b>		<b>E</b>	
		<b>F</b>		<b>F</b>	
		<b>G</b>		<b>G</b>	
		<b>H</b>		<b>H</b>	
		<b>I</b>		<b>I</b>	

**SECTION F: HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR 18 YEARS AND ABOVE**

Serial number in HH Roster				
Age of respondent				
<b>F21</b>	<b>Are you aware of the following? (READ OUT)</b>  A = The Rights of victims  B = The Rights of suspects  C = The Rights of accused persons  D = The Rights of prisoners  <b>1 = Yes                      2 = No</b>	A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	
<b>F22</b>	<b>The following media play a big role in promoting access to justice?</b>  A=Radio  B=Newspaper  C=TV  D=Internet  <b>1 = Strongly agree   2 = Agree   3 = Disagree   4 = Strongly disagree   6 = Don't know</b>	A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	

**SECTION G: POLITICAL REPRESENTATION AND PARTICIPATION**

*Now I am going to ask you questions about political representation and participation. I will consider the selected persons aged 18 years and above.*

Serial number in HH Roster				Skip Pattern
Age of respondent				
<b>G1</b>	<b>Do you know that you have a right to vote?</b>  1 = Yes                      2 = No                      3= Not Applicable	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	

<b>G2</b>	<b>Did you vote in the last ..... elections for?(READ OUT)</b>  1 = Yes      2 = No  3= Not Applicable  A=Local Government Council  B=Presidential/Parliamentary	A		A	
		B		B	
<b>G3</b>	<b>Did you express yourself freely during the last presidential elections?</b>  1 = Yes  2 = No  3= Not Applicable	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	
		<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>	
		<b>3</b>		<b>3</b>	
<b>G4</b>	<b>During the last ..... elections, did you find that someone had already voted in your name?</b> 1 = Yes      2 = No      3= Not applicable  A=Presidential  B=Parliamentary  C=Local Government Council	A		A	
		B		B	
		C		C	
<b>G5</b>	<b>Were you offered any goods in kind or otherwise to vote during the last ..... elections?(READ OUT)</b>  1 = Yes      2 = No      3= Not Applicable  A=Presidential  B=Parliamentary  C=Local Government Council	A		A	
		B		B	
		C		C	
<b>G6</b>	<b>During the last ..... elections, were you pressured to vote in any way?(READ OUT)</b>  1 = Yes      2 = No      3 = Not Applicable  A=Presidential  B=Parliamentary  C=Local Government Council	A		A	
		B		B	
		C		C	

<b>G7</b>	<b>Did the media give equal coverage to all candidates during the last ..... elections?</b>  <b>(READ OUT)</b>  = No 3=Not Applicable  A=Presidential  B=Parliamentary  C=Local Government Council	A		A		
		B		B		
		C		C		

**SECTION G: POLITICAL REPRESENTATION AND PARTICIPATION**

	<b>Serial number in HH Roster</b>			
	<b>Age of respondent</b>			
<b>G8</b>	<b>During the last election, did the Electoral Commission serve without taking sides?</b>  1 = Yes      2 = No      3=Not Applicable	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>G9</b>	<b>Did you witness any irregularities during the last presidential elections?</b>  1 = Yes      2 = No      3=Not Applicable	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>&gt;&gt;G11</b>
		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>&gt;&gt;G11</b>
		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>G10</b>	<b>What irregularities did you witness during the last presidential elections? (Multiple response – read out the codes below and write those that apply)</b>			



<b>G11</b>	<b>Did you witness the vote counting during the last ..... elections?(READ OUT)</b>  1 = Yes                      2 = No  3=Not Applicable  A=Presidential  B=Parliamentary  C=Local Government Council	A		A	
		B		B	
		C		C	
<b>G12</b>	<b>During the last elections, were you able to check the voters' register?</b>  1 = Yes                      2 = No                      3=Not Applicable	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		
		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>		
		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>		
<b>G13</b>	<b>Are you aware that you have a right to access electoral information?</b>  1 = Yes                      2 = No                      3=Not Applicable	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		
		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>		
		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>		
<b>G14</b>	<b>Were you informed/ educated on how to register?</b>  1 = Yes                      2 = No                      3=Not Applicable	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		
		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>		
		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>		
<b>G15</b>	<b>Were you informed on how to mark the Ballot Paper?</b>  1 = Yes                      2 = No                      3=Not Applicable	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		
		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>		
		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>		

## **CODES FOR G10**

- A. Late arrival of election materials
- B. Delayed opening of polls
- C. Unsealed transparent ballot boxes
- D. Missing voters particulars on the register
- E. Poorly set polling stations
- F. Alteration of results
- G. Bribery
- H. Uttering defamatory statements
- I. Lack of requisite academic qualification
- J. Intimidation
- K. State Interference
- L. Manipulation of voters' Register
- M. Violence
- N. Tampering with Ballot Boxes
- O. Undue influence of voters
- P. Interference in voting process
- Q. Rigging/ballot stuffing/multiple voting
- R. Illegal Possession of electoral materials
- S. Failure to ink voters
- T. Late arrival of some polling officials
- U. Inadequate lighting
- V. Others Specify

**SECTION H: DEMOCRACY AND DECENTRALIZATION**

*Now I am going to ask you questions about democracy and decentralization. I will consider the selected persons aged 18 years and above.*

Serial number in HH Roster				Skip Pattern	
Age of household member					
<b>H1</b>	<b>Did you participate in voting your leaders in the previous Local Government council elections at .....? (READ OUT)</b>  <b>1 = Yes &gt;&gt;H3      2 = No</b>  A. LC III  B. LC V/District/City	A		A	
		B		B	
<b>H2</b>	<b>If No to H1, what was your reason for not voting?</b>  1= No candidate/ party represented my views  2= Voting does not make a difference  3= Name was not on the voters register  4= Too young  5= Was not in the country then  6. Other specify.....	1		1	
		2		2	
		3		3	
		4		4	
		5		5	
		6		6	
<b>H3</b>	<b>How do you rate the performance of your leaders at the following levels .....?(READ OUT)</b>  <b>1 = Very good   2 = Good   3 = Fair   4 = Poor</b>  A. LC III  B. LC V/District/City  C. Member of Parliament	A		A	
		B		B	
		C		C	
<b>H4</b>	<b>Are you aware of any media house that has been threatened for granting media space to some political parties?</b>  1 = Yes  2 = No	1		1	
		2		2	
<b>H5</b>	<b>Have you contributed financially to support your candidate?</b>  1 = Yes  2 = No	1		1	
		2		2	

**SECTION H: DEMOCRACY AND DECENTRALIZATION**

	Serial number in HH Roster			
	Age of household member			
H6	<p><b>How well do you think your district is handling the following .....?</b></p> <p>A: Consulting ordinary people on decisions</p> <p>B. Consulting traditional/community leaders</p> <p>C. Leaders of community organization/traditional leaders</p> <p>1= Never, 2=Some times, 3=Often, 4= Always, 5=Don't know</p>	A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
H7	<p><b>Does the cabinet respect the rule of law?</b></p> <p>1 = Yes always 2 = Yes sometimes 3 = No 4 = I don't know</p>	1	1	
		2	2	
		3	3	
		4	4	
H8	<p><b>Do you think the government follows the rule of law in delivery of services</b></p> <p>1=Strongly agree</p> <p>2=Agree</p> <p>3=Disagree</p> <p>4=Strongly disagree</p>	1	1	
		2	2	
		3	3	
		4	4	
H9	<p><b>Do you think politicians respond to the your (population's) concerns and needs?</b></p> <p>1 = Not at all</p> <p>2 = Slightly</p> <p>3 = Somewhat</p> <p>4 = Completely</p>	1	1	
		2	2	
		3	3	
		4	4	
H10	<p><b>Are the Civil Society Organizations in your Sub-county independent of the government in performing their duties?</b></p> <p>1 = Yes</p> <p>2 = No</p> <p>3 = Don't know</p>	1	1	
		2	2	
		3	3	

**SECTION H: DEMOCRACY AND DECENTRALIZATION**

	Serial number in HH Roster			
	Age of household member			
<b>H11</b>	<b>During the last 12 months, did you participate in any planning meeting for Social Service deliveries like water, education, roads, health, agriculture, water and sanitation, electricity and physical infrastructure in your LC1 Village?</b>  1 = Yes      2 = No	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>H12</b>	<b>Parliament is independent of the Cabinet in carrying out its functions. (What is your opinion?)</b>  1=Strongly agree  2=Agree  3=Disagree  4=Strongly disagree  5=Don't know	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	
		<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	
		<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>H13</b>	<b>Do the following judicial bodies operate without interference from the Government? (READ OUT)</b>  A. Uganda Police Force  B. Uganda Human Rights Commission  C. Courts of judicature  D. Inspector General of Government (IGG)  E. Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP)  1 =Yes always, 2 = Yes to some extent, 3= No, 4= Don't know	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	
		<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	
		<b>C</b>	<b>C</b>	
		<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	
		<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	

<b>H14</b>	<b>Do you have any political party office in your sub county?</b>  1 = Yes      2 = No   3 = Don't know	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>H15</b>	<b>Do you belong to any political party? (Don't ask which party)</b>  1 = Yes      2 = No	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>H16</b>	<b>Do political parties and organizations represented in parliament have structures (rules, objectives, finances, membership) in which they operate?</b>  1 = Yes all      2 = Yes some      3 = No	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>H17</b>	<b>To what degree do you think the government takes the voice of the following groups into account in planning and service delivery?</b>  1=Not at all, 2=slightly, 3=somewhat, 4.Completely  A. Opposition parties B. Non-governmental organizations/Civil society organization C. Local authorities (LCV-LCI)	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	
		<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	
	<b>C</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>C</b>	
<b>H18</b>	<b>Are the media outlets free to air diverse political views?</b>  1 =Yes      2 = No      3 = Don't know	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	

**SECTION I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FOR PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE**

*Now I am going to ask you questions about access to information. I will consider the selected persons aged 18 years and above.*

	Serial number in HH Roster			Skip Pattern
	Age of household member			
<b>I1</b>	<b>What are your MAIN sources of information?</b>  (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)  A = Newspapers  B = Radio  C = Television  D = Mobile phones  E = Internet  F = Word of Mouth  G = Others, specify.....	A B C D E F G	A B C D E F G	
<b>I2</b>	<b>Are you aware of your right to access information?</b>  1 = Yes      2 = No	1 2	1 2	
<b>I3</b>	<b>Do you know where to get information in case of need?</b>  1 = Yes      2 = No	1 2	1 2	
<b>I4</b>	<b>Do you know of any policy/law that governs access to information in Uganda?</b>  1 = Yes      2 = No	1 2	1 2	
<b>I5</b>	<b>Do you think that government allows you access to public information?</b>  1 = Yes      2 = No	1 2	1 2	
<b>I6</b>	<b>In the last 12 months, have you accessed any public information?</b>  1 = Yes   2 = No	1 2	1 2	>>I10

**SECTION I: ACCESS TO INFORMATION FOR PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE**

	<b>Serial number in HH Roster</b>			
	<b>Age of household member</b>			
<b>I7</b>	<b>In what sector was the last information that you sought?</b>  1 = Production 2 = Education 3 = Health 4 = Works /Transport 5 = Community 6 = Finance and Administration 7 = Others, specify	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	
		<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	
		<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	
		<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	
		<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	
<b>I8</b>	<b>How many days did it take you to get that information?</b> <i>(Convert hours into days)</i>			
<b>I9</b>	<b>Did you freely access the information that you needed?</b>  1 = Yes 2 = No	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>I10</b>	<b>Do you think Government openly shares the necessary information with the public?</b>  1 = Strongly Agree 2 = Agree 3 = Disagree 4 = Strongly Disagree 5 = Not sure	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	
		<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	
		<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>I11</b>	<b>How do you rate the quality of information provided by .....</b> <b>(READ OUT)</b>  A = Government? B = Private sector?  1 = Very good 2 = Good 3 = Fair 4 = Poor 5 = Don't know	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	
		<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	



<b>I12</b>	<b>Are the following media services available in your village? (READ OUT)</b>  A. Television signal                      1 = Yes              2 = No  B. Radio Waves  C. Internet  D. Newspaper  E. Public Phone	<b>A</b>		<b>A</b>	
		<b>B</b>		<b>B</b>	
		<b>C</b>		<b>C</b>	
		<b>D</b>		<b>D</b>	
		<b>E</b>		<b>E</b>	
<b>I13</b>	Do you have a mobile phone?  <b>1 = Yes              2 = No</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	
		<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>I14</b>	In the last 12 months, were you sensitized on how to access any information from the Government?  <b>1 = Yes              2 = No</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	
		<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>	

**SECTION J: TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE**

*Now I am going to ask you questions about transparency and accountability.. I will consider persons aged 18 years and above.*

	Serial number in HH Roster			Skip Pattern
	Age of household member			
<b>J1</b>	<b>Are you aware that you have the right to demand for information on how public funds are used?</b>  1 = Yes      2 = No	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>J2</b>	<b>Are you aware that you have a right to raise a complaint over anyone misusing public resources/funds?</b>  1 = Yes      2 = No	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>J3</b>	<b>In the last 12 months, have you raised any complaint to the local council leader (e.g. over the poor public service delivery for example roads, schools and health)?</b>  1 = Yes      2 = No	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>J4</b>	<b>Do your local council leaders inform you of how the received funds are utilized?</b>  1 = Yes, Often      2 = Yes, sometimes      3 = No, Never	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>J5</b>	<b>Are you aware of the existence of any committee set up to monitor delivery of services in your parish?</b>  1 = Yes      2 = No	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
				<b>&gt;&gt;J7</b>
<b>J6</b>	<b>Are you a member of any committee set up to monitor delivery of services in your parish?</b>  1 = Yes      2 = No	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>J7</b>	<b>To what extent do you think that corruption is a problem in this country?</b>  1=Not at all 2=Slightly 3.Somewhat 4=Very Much	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	
		<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	

<b>J8</b>	<b>In the past 12 months, how often have you paid a bribe or given a gift to a public servant to acquire a service that was expected to be free?.</b>  1=No contact, 2=Never, 3=Rarely,4= Sometimes 5=Often	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>&gt;&gt;J10</b>
		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>&gt;&gt;J10</b>
		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	
		<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	
		<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	

**SECTION J: TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE**

	Serial number in HH Roster			
	Age of household member			
<b>J9</b>	<b>If 3, 4, and 5 in J8, what is the total sum that you have paid in bribes over the last 12 months? <i>Record in Uganda Shillings</i></b>			
<b>J10</b>	<b>How effectively is government in handling the fight against corruption?</b>  1=Not at all  2=Somewhat effective  3=Effective  4=Very effective	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	
		<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>J11</b>	<b>To what extent do you think the following people are involved in corruption?</b>  A. Civil servants  B. Police  C. Judges, Magistrates, Judicial officials  D. Ministers  E. Members of parliament  F. Local elected officials  G. Clergy  H. Traditional leaders  1= Not at all 2=Slightly 3=Somewhat 4=Very much	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>	
		<b>B</b>	<b>B</b>	
		<b>C</b>	<b>C</b>	
		<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>	
		<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	
		<b>F</b>	<b>F</b>	
		<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	
		<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>	

<b>J12</b>	<b>Do you know of any anti-corruption body in your district?</b>	1= Yes	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
		2= No	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	
		3= Don't know	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>J13</b>	<b>Do you have enough information on your governments' efforts to fight corruption? (PROBE FOR ANY KNOWN EFFORT)</b>	1= Yes	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
		2= No	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	

**SECTION K: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CONDITIONS**

*I am going to ask you about household information. To be answered by one of the **the selected** person from the household who is 18 years and above*

<b>K1</b>	<b>What is the type of the dwelling unit?</b> 1 = Detached House(single) 2 = Semi-detached house 3 = Flat in a block of Flats 4 = Rooms/rooms in the main house 5 = Servant quarters 6 = Tenement(Muzigo) 7 = Garage 8=Hut 9 = Other, specify.....	<b>K4</b>	<b>What is the MAIN source of water for drinking?</b> 01 = Piped water into the dwelling 02 = Piped water into the yard <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 03 = Open water source 04 = borehole 05 = Protected well 06 = Un protected well 07 = Vendor 08 = Public tap 09 = Gravity flow scheme 10 = Rain water 11 = Other Specify.....
-----------	---	-----------	--

K2	<b>What is the occupancy tenure of the dwelling?</b> 1 = Free public 2 = Free private 3 = Subsidized 4 = Rented Public 5 = Rented private 6 = Own House 7 = Other specify.....	K5	What type of lighting source do you normally use in your household? 1 = Electricity 2 = Generator 3 = Biogas 4 = paraffin tadooba 5 = Paraffin lantern 6 = Other specify																				
K3	ASK IF CODES 3, 4 AND 5 IN K2 HAVE BEEN CIRCLED;What is the average income spent on rent per month ( <b>WRITE IN UGANDA SHILLINGS</b> ) <table border="1" data-bbox="338 799 905 858"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>											K6	<b>Does your household own land?</b> 1=Yes <table border="1" data-bbox="999 799 1341 858"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2=No</td><td></td> </tr> </table>									2=No	
								2=No															

**SECTION K: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CONDITIONS**

K7	<b>How many rooms does your household usually use for sleeping?</b> <table border="1" data-bbox="327 1074 426 1132"> <tr> <td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>			K12	<b>How far from your household is the nearest police station/Post from your household in KM?</b> <table border="1" data-bbox="946 1103 1136 1162"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td>.</td><td></td> </tr> </table>			.			
		.									
K8	<b>On average, how many meals does your household have in a day?</b>	K13	<b>How far are the nearest Courts of law from your household in KM?</b> <table border="1" data-bbox="946 1279 1136 1338"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td>.</td><td></td> </tr> </table>			.					
		.									
K9	<b>What is the average distance to the nearest water source from this household in Kilometers?</b> <table border="1" data-bbox="327 1485 517 1544"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td>.</td><td></td> </tr> </table>			.		K14	<b>How far is the nearest Government Health Facility from your household?</b> <table border="1" data-bbox="946 1456 1136 1515"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td>.</td><td></td> </tr> </table>			.	
		.									
		.									

K10	<p>How far was the nearest polling station from your household during the last elections in KM?</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	K15	<p>How far from your household is the nearest Government Secondary School in KM?</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
K11	<p>How far from your household is the nearest Government Primary School in KM?</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	K16	<p>Does this household have a store/granary/ place for keeping food?</p> <p><b>1=Yes</b> <b>2=No</b></p>

## Appendix 2: END NOTES

1. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), *Programming for Justice: Access for All-A Practitioners Guide to a Human Rights-Based Approach to Access to Justice* (Bangkok, Thailand: UNDP Regional Centre, 2005), 3.
2. UNDP. (2004). *Access to Justice: Practice Note*, p.3.
3. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), G.A. Res. 217A(III), U.N. GAOR, 3d Sess., U.N. Doc. A/810 (Dec. 10, 1948).
4. These include: the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which it ratified on 21<sup>st</sup> June 1995; the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which Uganda ratified on 22<sup>nd</sup> July 1985; the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which Uganda ratified on 17<sup>th</sup> August 1990; the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which it ratified on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2008; the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which it ratified on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 1986; the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, which it ratified on 10<sup>th</sup> May 1986; the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol), ratified on 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2010.
5. See Articles 42, 50, 126, 127 and 128 of the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda.
6. OHCHR. (2001). *Training Manual on Human Rights Monitoring: Professional Training Series No. 7*, p.7, Geneva: Switzerland.
7. UNESCO, *Human Rights Education*.
8. UHRC Annual Reports 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012.
9. UHRC, 15<sup>th</sup> Annual Report (2012).
10. Articles 42, 50, 126, 127 and 128 of the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda.
11. The Magistrates Court Act (M.C.A.), Cap 16.
12. Local Council Courts are established under the Local Council Courts Act, Act No. 13 of 2006, s.1.
13. 1Military Courts are established under Part III of the Uganda Peoples' Defence Forces Act, Act No.7 of 2005.
14. The Uganda Police Force is established under Article 212 of the Constitution of Uganda (1995) with the mandate to protect life and property, preserve law and order, prevent and detect crime; and to cooperate with the civilian authority and other security organs established under this Constitution and with the population generally.
15. This is established under Article 51 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and the UHRC Act of 1997, with the mandate of monitoring Government's compliance with international human rights obligations, receiving and investigating complaints of human rights violations, inspecting places of detention to ascertain whether they comply with the international standards, creating awareness about human rights and civic obligations, and to recommend to Parliament effective measures to promote human rights.
16. This is established under Article 120 of the Constitution of Uganda (1995) with the mandate to handle and

prosecute all criminal cases in the country, delegate such powers where necessary, having regard to public interest, administration of justice and the need to prevent abuse of legal process.

17. The department of Administrator General under the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs is mandated to ensure that all estates of deceased persons brought to the attention of the department are administered in accordance with the Succession Laws in Uganda. The Office also institutes legal proceedings in Courts of law against intermeddlers, fraudulent administrators of deceased's estates, unscrupulous relatives and others for the recovery of the deceased's properties from wrong hands. Other functions include: distribution of properties of deceased persons to the beneficiaries of their estates and winding up of estates; management of the interests or properties of minors and persons of unsound mind, which come under the control of the Public Trustees in accordance with the Public Trustee Act; giving legal advice and arbitrating in succession matters to resolve conflicts and issuing Certificates of No Objection to persons intending to apply to Court for Letters of Administration.
18. UN General Assembly, *United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly*, 28 March 2013, A/RES/67/187.
19. Public Interest Law Clinic (PILAC), *A Baseline Survey of Uganda's Legal Aid Service Providers* (March 2012), p.7.
20. Lawyers Rights Watch Canada, international law obligations to provide legal aid.
21. Others are the Dakar Declaration, which recognizes the need for legal assistance in actualizing Articles 7 and 26 on the right to a fair trial which includes the provision of legal aid services to those who cannot otherwise afford them. The Lilongwe Declaration enjoins African states to recognize and support the right to legal aid in their criminal justice systems.<sup>14</sup> The Declaration provides one of the most comprehensive guidelines on legal aid services provision in Africa.
22. Section 2, the Poor Persons Defence Act, Cap 20.
23. <sup>23</sup> *The Case of the Mayagna (Sumo) Awas Tingni Community v. Nicaragua (Judgment)* Inter-American Court of Human Rights, Series C no. 79 (31 August 2001), para. 144.
24. OHCHR & UN Habitat, 'The Right to Adequate Housing' Fact Sheet No. 21/Rev.1, OHCHR: Geneva, p.1.
25. These include; UDHR (Article 25), ICESCR (Article 11), CRC (Article 27), ICERD (Article 5), CEDAW (Article 14).
26. The Vancouver Declaration, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements
27. OHCHR & UN Habitat, *op.cit*, p.4.
28. OHCHR (2008), "Fact Sheet No. 33, Frequently Asked Questions on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights", December 2008, OHCHR: Geneva.
29. WHO (1948) *The Constitution*. WHO: Geneva, Preamble.
30. This is the body responsible for monitoring the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights among states parties.
31. Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment N° 14 (2000) on the right to the highest attainable standard of health, para. 11



32. These include the UDHR (Article 25), ICESCR (Article 12), CRC (Article 24), ICERD (Article 5) CEDAW (Articles 12 & 14) CRPD (Article 25), the African Charter (Article 16), Maputo Protocol (Article 14).
33. These include: Foods and Drugs Act, Cap. 278; National Environment Act, Cap.153; National Medical Stores Act, Cap. 207; National Drug Policy and Authority Act, Cap. 206; Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2006; Public Health Act, Cap. 281; Pharmacy and Drugs Act, Cap. 280; Venereal Diseases Act, Cap.284; Water Act, Cap.152, National Health Policy, 2010, among others.
34. Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment 12 on the Right to adequate food (Twentieth session, 1999), U.N. Doc. E/C.12/1999/5 (1999), para. 6.
35. The UDHR recognizes the right of everyone to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, (Article 25). The ICESCR recognizes the right to adequate food as an essential part of the right to an adequate standard of living (Article 11 (1)). It further recognizes the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger (Article 11 (2)). The right to food is also recognized in other international conventions protecting specific groups, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Articles 12(2) and 14),the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Articles 24(2) and 27), and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Articles 25(f) and 28(1)).
36. For example, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (Article 14); the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Article 15).
37. OHCHR, UN Habitat and WHO, The Right to Water: Fact Sheet No. 35, OHCHR: Geneva, p.1.
38. General Comment No. 15 (2002): The right to water (Articles 11 and 12 of ICESCR).

# Appendix 3: Estimates Of Sampling Errors For Selected Variables

	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits		Number of cases
				Lower	Upper	
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE</b>						
<b>Percentage of respondents' views on whether human rights are respected in Uganda</b>						
Total	0.776	0.010	1.272	0.757	0.796	4,751
Male	0.749	0.013	1.793	0.723	0.776	2,186
Female	0.798	0.011	1.361	0.777	0.820	2,564
Urban	0.700	0.019	2.684	0.663	0.737	1,313
Rural	0.799	0.012	1.507	0.775	0.822	3,435
Kampala	0.587	0.025	4.260	0.538	0.636	817
Central	0.652	0.017	2.555	0.619	0.685	920
Eastern	0.897	0.013	1.467	0.871	0.923	1,046
Northern	0.799	0.014	1.700	0.773	0.826	994
Western	0.799	0.025	3.172	0.749	0.848	974
<b>Distribution of the population aware of the different justice institutions in Uganda</b>						
<b>Uganda Police Forces</b>						
Total	0.948	0.007	0.771	0.934	0.963	3,411
Male	0.960	0.007	0.778	0.946	0.975	1,692
Female	0.937	0.009	1.009	0.918	0.956	1,719
Urban	0.977	0.007	0.760	0.962	0.992	1,037
Rural	0.940	0.009	0.977	0.922	0.958	2,371
Kampala	0.990	0.005	0.477	0.981	0.999	691
Central	0.978	0.007	0.679	0.965	0.992	633
Eastern	0.963	0.011	1.157	0.941	0.985	795
Northern	0.929	0.021	2.250	0.888	0.970	583
Western	0.911	0.019	2.130	0.873	0.949	709
<b>Uganda Prisons</b>						
Total	0.087	0.013	14.705	0.062	0.112	1,101
Male	0.105	0.018	17.177	0.070	0.141	529

	Value (R)	Standard Error	Relative Error	Confidence Limits		Number
Female	0.070	0.014	19.372	0.043	0.097	572
Urban	0.130	0.031	23.707	0.069	0.191	284
Rural	0.077	0.014	17.613	0.050	0.104	816
Kampala	0.135	0.039	29.219	0.057	0.213	193
Central	0.075	0.025	33.515	0.025	0.125	163
Eastern	0.137	0.034	24.524	0.071	0.204	259
Northern	0.072	0.033	45.583	0.007	0.137	203
Western	0.049	0.018	37.158	0.013	0.085	283

### Directorate of Public Prosecution

Total	0.050	0.010	19.357	0.031	0.069	1,068
Male	0.059	0.015	25.381	0.029	0.088	508
Female	0.043	0.011	26.414	0.020	0.065	560
Urban	0.102	0.033	32.313	0.037	0.168	272
Rural	0.038	0.010	25.047	0.019	0.057	795
Kampala	0.114	0.036	31.376	0.043	0.185	188
Central	0.062	0.028	44.923	0.007	0.117	161
Eastern	0.067	0.022	32.364	0.024	0.109	243
Northern	0.020	0.012	58.911	-0.003	0.044	196
Western	0.030	0.015	50.789	0.000	0.060	280

	Value (R)	Standard Error	Relative Error	Confidence Limits		Number of cases
				Lower	Upper	
		(SE)	(SE/R)			
<b>Courts of Law</b>						
Total	0.606	0.029	4.729	0.550	0.662	1,873
Male	0.671	0.028	4.148	0.616	0.725	979
Female	0.538	0.034	6.323	0.471	0.605	894
Urban	0.687	0.048	6.941	0.593	0.780	543
Rural	0.585	0.033	5.658	0.520	0.650	1,329
Kampala	0.629	0.068	10.783	0.496	0.762	370
Central	0.618	0.065	10.574	0.490	0.747	288
Eastern	0.628	0.060	9.566	0.510	0.746	436
Northern	0.434	0.072	16.614	0.292	0.576	271
Western	0.630	0.048	7.563	0.536	0.724	508
<b>Uganda Human Rights Commission</b>						

Total	0.247	0.027	10.925	0.194	0.300	1,285
Male	0.311	0.033	10.657	0.246	0.376	644
Female	0.184	0.027	14.431	0.132	0.236	641
Urban	0.450	0.069	15.255	0.315	0.585	383
Rural	0.188	0.025	13.318	0.139	0.237	900
Kampala	0.414	0.062	14.958	0.292	0.536	267
Central	0.255	0.059	23.206	0.138	0.371	187
Eastern	0.222	0.051	22.748	0.123	0.322	275
Northern	0.346	0.069	19.796	0.211	0.481	251
Western	0.181	0.049	27.133	0.084	0.278	305
<b>Inspectorate of Government</b>						
Total	0.019	0.005	26.094	0.009	0.028	1,035
Male	0.027	0.009	31.783	0.010	0.044	490
Female	0.011	0.004	36.227	0.003	0.019	545
Urban	0.039	0.015	39.238	0.009	0.069	255
Rural	0.014	0.005	34.368	0.005	0.024	779
Kampala	0.040	0.016	39.877	0.008	0.072	175
Central	0.032	0.017	53.362	-0.002	0.066	160
Eastern	0.021	0.011	54.728	-0.002	0.043	230
Northern	0.025	0.015	58.244	-0.004	0.055	195
Western	0.003	0.003	100.048	-0.003	0.010	275
Total	0.019	0.005	26.094	0.009	0.028	1,035
<b>Electoral Commission</b>						
Total	0.027	0.009	31.689	0.010	0.044	1,039
Male	0.037	0.012	32.520	0.013	0.061	491
Female	0.018	0.007	38.410	0.004	0.032	548
Urban	0.024	0.011	47.359	0.001	0.047	252
Rural	0.028	0.010	36.418	0.008	0.048	786
Kampala	0.054	0.026	48.941	0.002	0.106	175
Central	0.047	0.022	47.300	0.003	0.092	162
Eastern	0.046	0.027	59.090	-0.008	0.101	233
Northern	0.001	0.001	102.220	-0.001	0.004	193
Western	0.005	0.004	75.571	-0.003	0.014	276

	Value (R)	Standard Error	Relative Error	Confidence Limits		Number of cases
		(SE)	(SE/R)	Lower	Upper	

<b>Administrator General</b>						
Total	0.060	0.013	21.469	0.035	0.086	1,063
Male	0.069	0.016	23.808	0.036	0.101	499
Female	0.052	0.014	26.409	0.025	0.080	564
Urban	0.104	0.046	43.821	0.014	0.194	264
Rural	0.050	0.012	23.799	0.026	0.073	798
Kampala	0.062	0.020	32.153	0.023	0.102	179
Central	0.071	0.030	41.750	0.012	0.130	161
Eastern	0.105	0.036	34.742	0.033	0.177	247
Northern	0.051	0.024	47.114	0.003	0.099	196
Western	0.020	0.014	68.315	-0.007	0.048	280
<b>Local Council</b>						
Total	0.981	0.004	0.366	0.974	0.988	3,639
Male	0.977	0.005	0.531	0.967	0.988	1,711
Female	0.984	0.004	0.372	0.977	0.991	1,927
Urban	0.972	0.009	0.924	0.955	0.990	964
Rural	0.983	0.004	0.394	0.976	0.991	2,672
Kampala	0.958	0.012	1.248	0.935	0.982	630
Central	0.980	0.008	0.806	0.965	0.996	671
Eastern	0.978	0.008	0.865	0.961	0.994	790
Northern	0.963	0.014	1.433	0.936	0.991	673
Western	0.996	0.003	0.291	0.990	1.002	875
<b>Perception of Level of trust in the institution</b>						
<b>Uganda Police Force</b>						
high	0.332	0.012	3.529	0.309	0.355	4,769
moderate	0.356	0.010	2.943	0.336	0.377	4,769
low	0.245	0.009	3.569	0.228	0.263	4,769
Don't know	0.067	0.006	9.272	0.055	0.079	4,769
High	0.332	0.012	3.529	0.309	0.355	4,769
<b>Uganda Prisons</b>						
high	0.133	0.008	5.996	0.117	0.148	4,769
moderate	0.261	0.010	3.898	0.241	0.281	4,769
low	0.167	0.008	4.949	0.151	0.184	4,769
Don't know	0.438	0.011	2.578	0.416	0.461	4,769
<b>DPP</b>						
high	0.050	0.005	10.446	0.040	0.060	4,769
moderate	0.080	0.005	6.795	0.069	0.090	4,769

low	0.086	0.006	7.563	0.073	0.098	4,769
Don't know	0.785	0.011	1.358	0.764	0.806	4,769
<b>Courts of law</b>						
high	0.200	0.009	4.395	0.183	0.217	4,769
moderate	0.257	0.010	3.731	0.238	0.276	4,769
low	0.143	0.007	4.953	0.129	0.157	4,769
Don't know	0.400	0.013	3.187	0.375	0.425	4,769
<b>UHRC</b>						
high	0.181	0.009	5.033	0.163	0.199	4,769
moderate	0.156	0.008	5.066	0.140	0.171	4,769
low	0.067	0.005	8.076	0.056	0.077	4,769
Don't know	0.597	0.012	2.078	0.572	0.621	4,769
	<b>Value (R)</b>	<b>Standard Error</b>	<b>Relative Error</b>	<b>Confidence Limits</b>		<b>Number of cases</b>
		<b>(SE)</b>	<b>(SE/R)</b>	<b>Lower</b>	<b>Upper</b>	
<b>IG</b>						
high	0.065	0.006	8.996	0.054	0.077	4,769
moderate	0.108	0.007	6.934	0.093	0.123	4,769
low	0.102	0.007	7.179	0.088	0.116	4,769
Don't know	0.725	0.012	1.593	0.702	0.748	4,769
<b>Electro Commission</b>						
high	0.166	0.009	5.360	0.149	0.184	4,769
moderate	0.216	0.009	4.107	0.198	0.233	4,769
low	0.178	0.008	4.646	0.162	0.194	4,769
Don't know	0.440	0.012	2.630	0.417	0.463	4,769
<b>Administrator General</b>						
high	0.052	0.006	12.514	0.039	0.064	4,769
moderate	0.070	0.006	7.974	0.059	0.081	4,769
low	0.068	0.005	8.014	0.057	0.079	4,769
Don't know	0.810	0.010	1.247	0.790	0.830	4,769
<b>Proportion of population aware of institutions offering free legal assistance in their sub counties</b>						
Total	0.094	0.006	6.115	0.083	0.106	4737
Male	0.113	0.008	7.313	0.097	0.130	2178
Female	0.079	0.007	8.452	0.066	0.092	2558

Urban	0.122	0.017	14.238	0.088	0.156	1306
Rural	0.086	0.006	6.662	0.075	0.098	3428
Kampala	0.139	0.018	13.083	0.104	0.175	814
Central	0.084	0.012	13.824	0.061	0.107	917
Eastern	0.135	0.013	9.988	0.108	0.161	1041
Northern	0.126	0.015	12.135	0.096	0.156	992
Western	0.042	0.008	20.062	0.025	0.058	973
<b>Percentage of the population who think in the last election, the Electoral Commission served without taking sides</b>						
Total	0.679	0.012	1.809	0.654	0.703	4001
Male	0.644	0.014	2.237	0.616	0.672	1916
Female	0.708	0.015	2.184	0.678	0.739	2084
Urban	0.586	0.030	5.068	0.528	0.645	1127
Rural	0.706	0.014	1.929	0.680	0.733	2872
Kampala	0.496	0.022	4.367	0.453	0.538	695
Central	0.620	0.025	3.961	0.572	0.669	825
Eastern	0.635	0.024	3.838	0.587	0.682	870
Northern	0.598	0.030	4.938	0.540	0.656	760
Western	0.841	0.023	2.687	0.797	0.886	851

	Value (R)	Standard Error	Relative Error	Confidence Limits		Number of cases
		(SE)	(SE/R)	Lower	Upper	
<b>POLITICAL REPRESENTATION AND PARTICIPATION</b>						
<b>Percentage of the population who voted in the last presidential/parliamentary elections</b>						
Total	0.799	0.008	1.046	0.783	0.816	4688
Male	0.835	0.011	1.269	0.814	0.856	2156
Female	0.770	0.012	1.594	0.746	0.794	2531
Urban	0.727	0.019	2.649	0.689	0.765	1295
Rural	0.821	0.009	1.101	0.803	0.838	3390
Kampala	0.615	0.025	4.062	0.566	0.664	808
Central	0.748	0.018	2.346	0.714	0.783	906
Eastern	0.849	0.020	2.396	0.809	0.889	1026
Northern	0.829	0.015	1.757	0.800	0.858	982
Western	0.819	0.015	1.793	0.790	0.848	966
<b>Proportion that observed irregularities during the last general elections</b>						
Total	0.194	0.008	4.222	0.178	0.211	4115
Male	0.237	0.013	5.400	0.212	0.262	1955

Female	0.158	0.010	6.451	0.138	0.178	2159
Urban	0.257	0.018	6.870	0.222	0.292	1105
Rural	0.176	0.009	5.210	0.158	0.194	3008
Kampala	0.296	0.026	8.809	0.245	0.348	669
Central	0.234	0.018	7.798	0.198	0.270	818
Eastern	0.147	0.016	10.650	0.116	0.178	893
Northern	0.091	0.011	12.120	0.070	0.113	859
Western	0.237	0.017	7.194	0.203	0.270	876
<b>Perceptions on whether district leaders consult ordinary people on decisions</b>						
always	0.028	0.004	12.923	0.021	0.035	4745
sometimes	0.323	0.011	3.308	0.302	0.345	4745
never	0.524	0.012	2.250	0.501	0.547	4745
Don't know	0.124	0.008	6.596	0.108	0.141	4745
<b>Proportion of Population who think the government takes the voice of the Opposition Parties</b>						
Never	0.390	0.012	3.044	0.367	0.414	4769
At times	0.479	0.011	2.287	0.457	0.500	4769
Always	0.110	0.007	6.622	0.095	0.124	4769
Don't know	0.021	0.004	16.718	0.014	0.028	4769
<b>Respondents' rating of the performance of Members of Parliament</b>						
Good	0.458	0.013	2.928	0.432	0.484	4735
Fair	0.211	0.008	3.738	0.195	0.226	4735
Poor	0.331	0.013	3.941	0.305	0.357	4735
<b>Respondents' perception of whether cabinet respect the rule of law</b>						
Yes always	0.236	0.010	4.111	0.217	0.255	4727
Yes sometimes	0.333	0.009	2.643	0.316	0.351	4727
No	0.154	0.007	4.789	0.140	0.169	4727
Don't know	0.276	0.011	3.869	0.255	0.297	4727
<b>DEMOCRACY AND DECENTRALISATION</b>						
<b>Respondent who think the government follows the rule of law in delivery of services</b>						
Agree	0.724	0.011	1.502	0.703	0.746	4718
Disagree	0.260	0.011	4.125	0.239	0.281	4718
Don't know	0.016	0.003	16.698	0.011	0.021	4718



	Value (R)	Standard Error	Relative Error	Confidence Limits		Number of cases
				Lower	Upper	
		(SE)	(SE/R)			
<b>Respondents who think the government follows the rule of law in delivery of services</b>						
Agree	0.724	0.011	1.502	0.703	0.746	4718
Disagree	0.260	0.011	4.125	0.239	0.281	4718
Don't know	0.016	0.003	16.698	0.011	0.021	4718
<b>Independence of Civil Society Organisation and Key Public Institutions</b>						
<b>Civil Society Organizations</b>						
Yes	0.221	0.010	4.503	0.201	0.240	4745
No	0.238	0.009	3.862	0.220	0.256	4745
Don't know	0.541	0.012	2.199	0.518	0.564	4745
<b>Parliament</b>						
Agree	0.360	0.010	2.824	0.340	0.380	4736
Disagree	0.265	0.009	3.445	0.247	0.283	4736
Don't know	0.376	0.011	2.884	0.354	0.397	4736
<b>Uganda Police Forces</b>						
Yes, always	0.229	0.008	3.568	0.213	0.245	4738
Yes, to some extent	0.270	0.010	3.791	0.250	0.291	4738
No	0.288	0.010	3.452	0.269	0.308	4738
Don't know	0.213	0.009	4.005	0.196	0.229	4738
<b>Uganda Human Rights Commission</b>						
Yes, always	0.178	0.009	5.064	0.160	0.195	4738
Yes, to some extent	0.154	0.008	5.223	0.138	0.170	4738
No	0.183	0.008	4.437	0.167	0.199	4738
Don't know	0.486	0.012	2.496	0.462	0.509	4738
Yes, always	0.178	0.009	5.064	0.160	0.195	4738
<b>Courts of judicature</b>						
Yes, always	0.176	0.008	4.613	0.160	0.192	4738
Yes, to some extent	0.209	0.009	4.479	0.190	0.227	4738
No	0.222	0.009	4.261	0.203	0.240	4738
Don't know	0.393	0.011	2.817	0.372	0.415	4738

<b>Inspectorate of Government</b>						
Yes, always	0.103	0.007	6.745	0.090	0.117	4734
Yes, to some extent	0.102	0.006	6.278	0.089	0.114	4734
No	0.183	0.008	4.334	0.167	0.198	4734
Don't know	0.612	0.012	1.903	0.589	0.635	4734
<b>Directorate of Public Prosecutions</b>						
Yes, always	0.085	0.006	7.373	0.073	0.098	4715
Yes, to some extent	0.076	0.005	7.195	0.065	0.086	4715
No	0.162	0.008	4.677	0.147	0.177	4715
Don't know	0.677	0.012	1.712	0.654	0.700	4715
<b>Proportion of population belonging to any party</b>						
Total	0.666	0.010	1.572	0.645	0.687	4712
Male	0.721	0.012	1.722	0.697	0.745	2,171
Female	0.621	0.015	2.384	0.592	0.650	2,540
Urban	0.586	0.029	4.987	0.529	0.644	1,309
Rural	0.690	0.011	1.588	0.668	0.711	3,400

	Value (R)	Standard Error	Relative Error	Confidence Limits		Number of cases
		(SE)	(SE/R)	Lower	Upper	
<b>ACCESS TO INFORMATION</b>						
<b>Proportion aware of the right to access public information</b>						
Total	0.721	0.008	1.155	0.705	0.738	4,745
<b>Proportion of the population that any accessed public information during the last 12 months</b>						
Total	0.222	0.010	4.663	0.202	0.242	4,730
<b>Sector on which Information was last Sought</b>						
Production	0.097	0.013	13.393	0.072	0.123	1,060
Education	0.162	0.016	9.953	0.130	0.194	1,060
Health	0.418	0.022	5.301	0.374	0.461	1,060
Works/transport	0.065	0.010	14.674	0.046	0.084	1,060
Community	0.088	0.013	15.200	0.062	0.115	1,060
Finance and administration	0.048	0.010	20.682	0.029	0.068	1,060
Others	0.121	0.012	10.303	0.096	0.145	1,060
<b>Reported Main Sources of Information</b>						
Newspaper	0.248	0.011	4.422	0.227	0.270	4,769
Radio	0.866	0.008	0.966	0.850	0.883	4,769

	Value (R)	Standard Error	Relative Error	Confidence Limits		Number of cases
		(SE)	(SE/R)	Lower	Upper	
Television	0.187	0.013	7.145	0.160	0.213	4,769
Mobile phones	0.156	0.008	5.200	0.140	0.172	4,769
Internet	0.035	0.004	10.091	0.028	0.042	4,769
Word of Mouth	0.588	0.012	2.074	0.564	0.612	4,769
<b>Proportion of population with mobile phones</b>						
Total	0.530	0.014	2.665	0.502	0.558	4,769
<b>Proportion who think media gave equal coverage during the last general elections for</b>						
Presidential	0.721	0.011	1.593	0.699	0.744	3,864
Parliamentary	0.743	0.010	1.391	0.723	0.764	3,840
Local Government	0.759	0.011	1.407	0.738	0.780	3,773
<b>TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY</b>						
<b>Perception of the extent to which corruption is a problem in this country</b>						
Not at all	0.019	0.003	13.864	0.014	0.024	4,769
Moderate	0.154	0.008	5.022	0.139	0.170	4,769
High	0.803	0.009	1.109	0.786	0.821	4,769
Don't know	0.024	0.004	17.484	0.016	0.032	4,769
<b>Perception rating of Government's effectiveness in fighting corruption</b>						
Not at all	0.235	0.010	4.139	0.216	0.254	4,769
Moderate	0.403	0.010	2.602	0.382	0.423	4,769
Effective	0.327	0.011	3.512	0.304	0.350	4,769
Don't know	0.036	0.006	15.775	0.025	0.047	4,769
<b>RANKING OF INSTITUTIONS ABOUT THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN CORRUPTION</b>						
<b>Civil servants</b>						
Not at all	0.095	0.006	6.465	0.083	0.107	4,769
Somewhat	0.445	0.010	2.184	0.426	0.464	4,769
Very much	0.432	0.010	2.401	0.412	0.453	4,769
Don't know	0.027	0.004	13.820	0.020	0.035	4,769
	Value (R)	Standard Error	Relative Error	Confidence Limits		Number of cases
		(SE)	(SE/R)	Lower	Upper	
<b>Police</b>						

	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits		Number of cases
				Lower	Upper	
Not at all	0.069	0.005	7.513	0.058	0.079	4,769
Somewhat	0.281	0.010	3.458	0.262	0.300	4,769
Very much	0.627	0.010	1.643	0.607	0.648	4,769
Don't know	0.023	0.004	15.206	0.016	0.030	4,769
<b>Judges, Magistrates, Judicial officials</b>						
Not at all	0.160	0.008	5.108	0.144	0.176	4,703
Somewhat	0.438	0.010	2.228	0.418	0.457	4,703
Very much	0.361	0.010	2.659	0.342	0.380	4,703
Don't know	0.041	0.005	11.415	0.032	0.050	4,703
<b>Ministers</b>						
Not at all	0.220	0.010	4.743	0.199	0.241	4,769
Somewhat	0.425	0.011	2.487	0.404	0.445	4,769
Very much	0.307	0.011	3.427	0.286	0.327	4,769
Don't know	0.049	0.005	10.293	0.039	0.059	4,769
<b>Members of parliament</b>						
Not at all	0.235	0.012	4.939	0.212	0.257	4,769
Somewhat	0.434	0.011	2.486	0.413	0.455	4,769
Very much	0.293	0.011	3.726	0.271	0.314	4,769
Don't know	0.039	0.005	11.934	0.030	0.048	4,769
<b>Local elected officials</b>						
Not at all	0.272	0.010	3.799	0.252	0.292	4,769
Somewhat	0.446	0.011	2.379	0.425	0.467	4,769
Very much	0.259	0.010	3.692	0.240	0.277	4,769
Don't know	0.023	0.004	16.116	0.016	0.031	4,769
<b>Clergy</b>						
Not at all	0.672	0.013	1.932	0.647	0.698	4,769
Somewhat	0.232	0.011	4.824	0.210	0.254	4,769
Very much	0.072	0.005	7.351	0.061	0.082	4,769
Don't know	0.024	0.004	15.493	0.017	0.031	4,769
Clergy						

	Value (R)	Standard Error	Relative Error	Confidence Limits		Number of cases
		(SE)	(SE/R)	Lower	Upper	
<b>Traditional leader</b>						
Not at all	0.654	0.012	1.806	0.631	0.677	4,769
Somewhat	0.224	0.011	4.922	0.203	0.246	4,769
Very much	0.088	0.006	6.855	0.076	0.100	4,769
Don't know	0.034	0.006	16.548	0.023	0.045	4,769

# Appendix 4: Staff involved in the 2013 NGBS

<b>Interviewers</b>	<b>Supervisors</b>	<b>Report Authors/Reviewers</b>
1 Abwola Franklin Ben	1 Balyebuga Francis	1 Wilson Nyegenye
2 Amuka William	2 Birike Nora Telah	2 Simon Kyewalyanga
3 Anyalyel Liberty	3 BusingyeNyogire	3 Okua Bob
4 Awubwa Eugene	4 Kulany Kenneth	4 Twesigye Byron
5 BatandaPersis	5 Labong Catherine Joy	5 Ronald Wesonga
6 Bemanzi Juliana	6 Nalwoga Sarah	6 Owino Abraham Yeyo
7 BukenyaKizito	7 Nansubuga Margaret	7 Mbaziira Mike
8 Bukulu Mohammed	8 OkelloIsiru Sophie	8 HalangoN.Dorcas
9 Eyokia Juliet	9 Ogwal Alphonse	9 Ronald Ssombwe
10 Francis Kizito	10 Tumuhikye Martin	10 Birikadde Francis Xavier
11 Jurua Brenda		11 Andrew MukuluLutakome
12 Kasalamwa Catherine		12 Wamayi Norah Madaya
13 KapimpiniEnock		13 James Muwonge
14 Kasirye Michael		14 Agnes M.N. Ssekiboobo
15 Kasumba Joseph Mary		15 Imelda AtaiMusana
16 KemigishaMerab		16 Atuhaire K. Leonard
17 Kemigisha Juliet		17 Margaret Helen Atiro
18 Lulitsa Joseph		
19 Mafabi Pius		
20 Mausio Stephen Brian		
21 MugalaDorcas		
22 Mugonza Joseph		
23 Namubiru Mariah		
24 NabirumbiFaridah		
25 NagadyaProssy		
26 Nakanyike Carol		
27 NakawukaShanita		
28 Nakintu Susan		
29 Namayanja Aisha		
30 Namayanja Sarah		
31 Ojanduru Lilian		
32 Ojiambo Milton		
33 Olwala Nelson		
34 Ssendagire Ivan		
35 Wadero Maurice		
36 WibertVundruDrazi		
37 WycliffWaiswa		

## **Senior Supervisors**

1 Adriku Charles
2 Amuka William
3 Anyalyel Liberty
4 Awubwa Eugene
5 BatandaPersis
6 Bemanzi Juliana
7 BukenyaKizito
8 Bukulu Mohammed
9 Eyokia Juliet
10 Francis Kizito
11 Jehopio Peter
12 Jurua Brenda
13 Kasalamwa Catherine
14 KapimpiniEnock
15 Kasirye Michael
16 Kasumba Joseph Mary
17 KemigishaMerab
18 Kemigisha Juliet
19 Wesonga Ronald

## **Drivers**

1 Dungu Morris
2 Kasunsuni Peter
3 Luswata John
4 Lusimbo Simon
5 Ngobi Mustapha
6 Matovu Henry
7 Mayende Chris
8 Semyalo Edward
9 Waga David
10 Wekyali Alex





## **UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

Plot 9, Colville Street, P. O. Box 7186 Kampala

Tel: 256-414-706 000

Fax: 256-414-237 553

Email: [ubos@ubos.org](mailto:ubos@ubos.org)