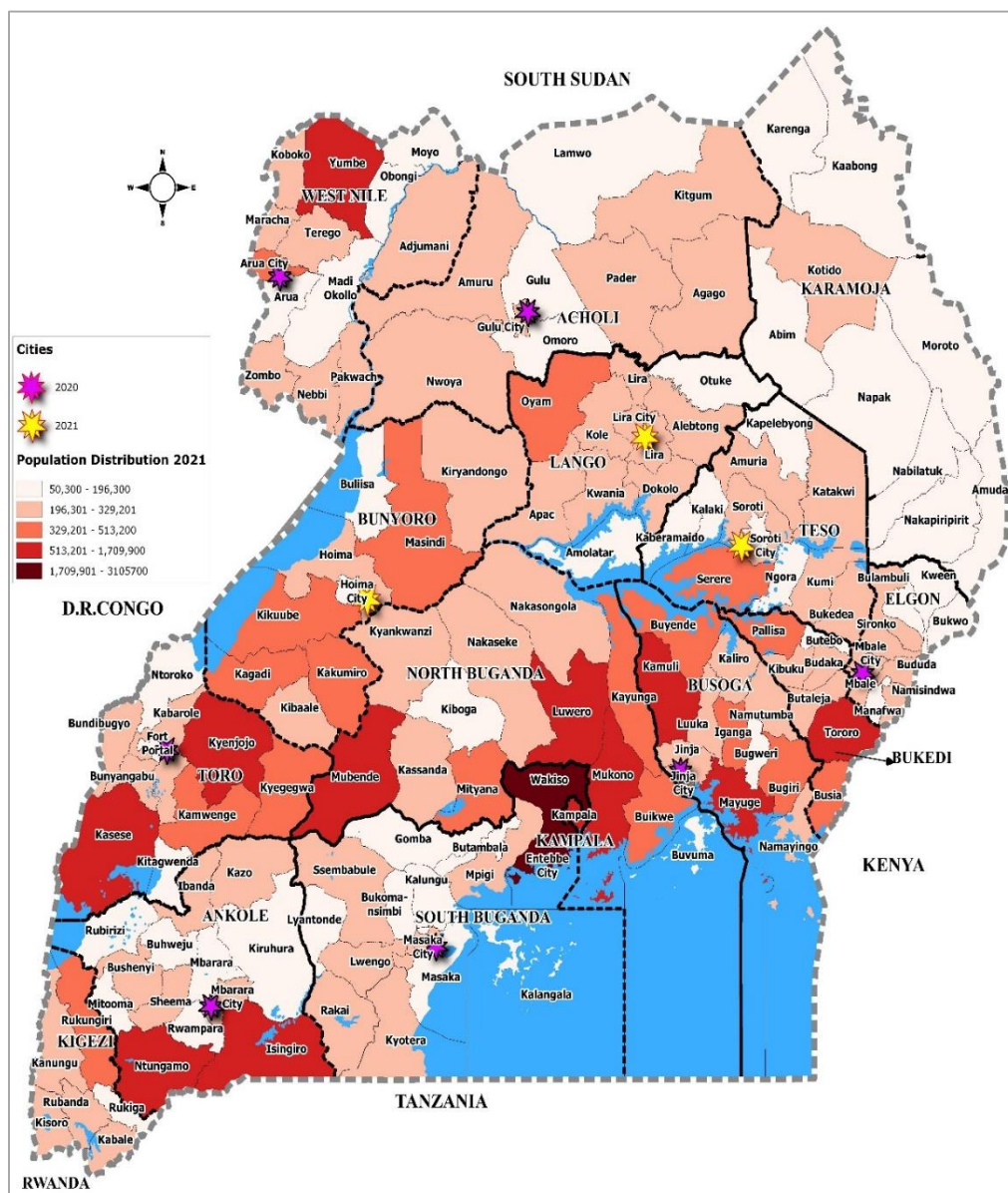


Figure 1 Figure A: Distribution of District Statistical Subregions and Cities



This report presents findings from the National Service Delivery Survey 2021 (NSDS) undertaken by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) on behalf of the Ministry of Public Service (MoPS).

Additional information about the Survey may be obtained from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), Plot 9 Colville Street, P.O. Box 7186, Kampala, Uganda; Telephone: (+256-414) 706000 Fax: (+256-414) 237553/230370; E-mail: ubos@ubos.org; Internet: www.ubos.org.

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PREFACE



The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) conducted the 2021 National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Service. Like the previous National Service Delivery Surveys, the NSDS 2021 collected information on selected sectors namely Education, Health, Water and Sanitation, Environmental Management, Energy Use and Minerals, Lands and Housing Conditions; Justice, Law and Order, Agricultural services, Transport services (Road Infrastructure, Water and Air transport), Public Sector Management and Accountability. The survey was aimed at providing information about the performance of the selected sectors for policy

formulation, implementation and monitoring at all levels of governance.

The NSDS 2021 comprised three modules. These were the Household module that sought information from households, Community/Service Provider – that collected information from services available in their communities, Schools and Health Centers and the District Level Service provider questionnaire that was responded to by heads of selected departments or Institutions. This report presents the main findings based on the three modules. The report includes trends of several indicators on Education, Health, Water and Sanitation and several other indicators as highlighted above. The survey collected much more information besides what has been included in this report. Therefore, UBOS calls upon all stakeholders to utilize the wealth of data collected and availed over the years to undertake in-depth empirical analysis so as to better inform future policy formulation, implementation and monitoring of improved service delivery. UBOS will always avail the data to the data users on request.

I am very grateful to the Government of Uganda and the European Union for providing the required funds that enabled UBOS to carry out the survey. I would also like to appreciate the World Bank for supporting us in the printing of the final report. I extend my gratitude to the Steering Committee (Ministry of Public Service, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Works and Transport, Ministry of Education and Sports, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries and Service Commissions); and the Technical Committee, the survey management team, all field staff, and the individual households and the service providers who responded to our questionnaires for their contribution to the production of this report regardless of all the COVID-19 challenges.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Chris N. Mukiza', with a long, sweeping underline.

Chris. N. Mukiza (PhD)

Executive Director

September 2022

FOREWORD



I am very pleased to present to you the Report of the National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS) 2021. This report is a manifestation of the commitment of the Government of Uganda to institutionalize strategies for encouraging service recipients to provide accurate feedback regarding the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery.

As you may be aware, under the Public Service Reform Programme, four National Service Delivery Surveys were conducted in 2000, 2004, 2008 and 2015. The overall objective of these National Service Delivery Surveys was to provide a comprehensive assessment of the trends in service delivery in the areas that were covered in the previous surveys and to obtain a baseline position in the additional areas that were brought on board. This was the same objective for the 2021 NSDS.

The study was conducted in all the regions of Uganda and covered the sectors of Education, Health, Agriculture, Infrastructure, Water and Sanitation, Energy, Justice, Law and Order, and Public Sector Management and Accountability. The survey establishes the availability, accessibility, cost and utilization of services and whether service recipients are satisfied with service delivery in terms of coverage, quantity and quality.

In each of the sectors covered, the survey provides feedback from service recipients regarding areas where progress and positive trends in service delivery have been made. Likewise, for each area covered, the Survey Report also highlights areas where challenges are still being encountered.

I wish to take this opportunity to commend the following, who have been very instrumental in the National Service Delivery Survey 2021:

- i. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics that provided the technical expertise for the Survey.
- ii. The Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee that provided the over-sight policy direction to the Survey.
- iii. The Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee for the technical input and coordination of the Survey.
- iv. The field staff who collected information from the households all over the Country.
- v. The Households that participated in the study and voluntarily and honestly provided the information.
- vi. All Ministries and Local Governments for their input and support and;

I am confident that the findings of the National Service Delivery Survey 2021 will be greatly valued and will also provide a foundation for new policy actions that will deepen the implementation of the various sector reforms and a basis for evaluating future performance of the Public Sector.

I enjoin all of you to read and make use of this Report as an instrument to market the positive aspects of service delivery that have been registered by the Government and to identify policy actions that need to be undertaken to address the challenges that have been identified.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Catherine Bitarakwate Musingwiire'. The signature is stylized and cursive.

Catherine Bitarakwate Musingwiire (Mrs.)

PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SERVICE

LIST OF ACRONYMS

BoG	Board of Governors
BTVET	Business, Technical and Vocational Education and Training
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CWD	Children with Disabilities
DPP	Department of Public Prosecution
EA	Enumeration Area
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ENR	Environment and Natural Resources
ENT	Ears, Nose and Throat
ERT	Energy for Rural Transformation
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HC	Health Centre
HH	Household
HSSP	Health Sector Strategic Plan
IG	Inspectorate of Government
IGG	Inspector General of Government
IPPS	Integrated Public Payment system
JLOS	Justice Law and Order Sector
KII	Key Informant Interview
LC	Local Council
LGs	Local Governments
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MESTS	Ministry of Education Science Technology and Sports
MFI	Micro Finance Institutions
MFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
MoJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
MoPS	Ministry of Public Service
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority

NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
NSDS	National Service Delivery Survey
OPD	Out-Patient Department
PCR	Pupil Classroom Ratio
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PHPs	Private Health Practitioners
PMA	Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture
PNFP	Private-Not- For- Profit Organisations
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRDP	Peace, Recovery Development Plan
PSM	Public Sector Management
PSR	Pupil toilet Stance ratio
PTR	Pupil Teacher Ratio
SACCOS	Saving and Credit Cooperatives
SCR	Student Classroom Ratio
SMC	School Management Committee
SSR	Student Stance Ratio
STR	Student Teacher Ratio
SWA	Sector Wide Approach
SWAP	Sector Wide Approach
SWG	Sector Working Group
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNADA	Uganda National Agro-input Dealers Association
UNMA	Uganda National Meteorological Authority
UNPS	Uganda National Panel Survey
UPE	Universal Primary Education
USE	Universal Secondary education
UTIs	Urinary Tract Infections
VEDCO	Volunteer Efforts for Development Concerns
WfP	Water for Production

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The principal functions of government are; to assume responsibility for provision of goods and services to the public at nonmarket basis, either for collective or individual consumption; or to redistribute income and wealth by means of transfer payments (*GFSM2014*). The Government of Uganda in 1992 introduced the decentralization policy by transferring substantial planning and service delivery functions from the central government to the local governments. The public service is the main implementing agency for national development programmes- specifically, the delivery of public services. It is, therefore, very important for the public service to monitor and evaluate the delivery of public services and obtain feedback from service recipients, regarding their availability, accessibility, affordability and utilization of these services. The National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS) has been institutionalised by the Government as a key instrument to that effect.

The overall objective of this NSDS 2021 was to provide a comprehensive assessment of the trends in service delivery in the areas of Education, Health, Water and Sanitation, Environmental Management, Energy Use and Minerals, Lands and Housing Conditions; Justice, Law and Order, Agricultural services, Transport services (Road Infrastructure, Water and Air transport), Public Sector Management and Accountability; and Projects implemented. A summary of some of the findings are highlighted in this section.

Demographic Characteristics

The estimated household population increased from 36.3 million in the 2015 NSDS to 43.4 million in the NSDS 2021. Females (22.5 million) were slightly more than males (20.9 million) in the NSDS 2021 and a similar trend was observed in 2015. Buganda South sub-region had the highest share (14%) of the population while Karamoja had the lowest share (3%). Persons aged less than 5 years and the 5-9 years age group each constitute about 15 percent of the population. This is reflected in the population structure of Uganda, a characteristic of a developing country with a large proportion of a young people. Close to three in every ten households (27%) were female headed. The percentage of female-headed households was highest in Karamoja (48%) and lowest in Elgon (18%). Majority of the respondents were aged 18 – 64 years (89%) and 75% of the household members were related to the household heads. The households were largely engaged in agricultural activities in the seven days preceding the survey.

Education

Nationally, 75 percent of the household population aged 6 – 12 years were attending primary school at the time of the survey in 2021. Compared to the year 2015, the primary education GER

declined from 119 to 118. The combined NER declined from 78 in 2015 to 73 in 2021. Two thirds of learners (67%) attended government managed primary schools. At national level, 87 percent of the learners attending day primary school travelled three kilometres or less to school with the average distance to school being 1.8 kms which was a decline from 2.4 average distance in 2015. Only eight percent of primary school learners nationally received any printed home study materials during the COVID-19 lockdown. Overall, 73 percent of government primary schools charged development/ building fund. Half (49%) of the government primary schools reported that learners were provided with lunch at school whereas 16 percent reported that learners go without lunch. The availability of classroom facilities in government primary schools was universal (99%) however, only about three in ten (28%) reported that they were adequate. Nationally, the Pupil Teacher Ratio in government primary schools was 53 learners per teacher. Ninety five percent of the government primary schools indicated they had separate toilet facilities for boys and girls, however only 30 percent was revealed that they were adequate. Fifty nine percent of primary schools had safe sources of drinking water.

Compared to 2015, the GER for secondary education school increased from 33 to 39. Nationally, the NER for secondary education was 27 with male NER at 24 and female NER at 29. Compared to 2015, the combined NER increased from 22 to 27. Forty five percent of learners attended Government managed secondary schools. Sixty two percent of the learners attending day secondary school travelled three kilometres or less to school with the average distance being three kms. Availability of classroom facilities was universal (100%), however less than a third (30%) reported that they were adequate. Student Teacher Ratio for in secondary education stood at 31 learners per teacher. Furthermore, the availability of toilet facilities in government secondary schools was universal and in 97 percent of them, there were separate stances for males and females. Sixty seven percent of government secondary schools had access to a safe source of drinking water while a quarter (26%) had no access to drinking water sources. At national level, 82 percent of government secondary schools had introduced the use of ICT in their schools.

Six in every ten vocational institutions (62%) were managed privately while a third (31%) were managed by government. Availability of classroom facilities was universal (100%) however only less than a third (30%) reported that they were adequate. Although 99 percent of vocational institutions reported availability of toilets facilities, only 63 percent revealed that they were adequate. The highest percentage of vocational institutions (43%) reported insufficiency of funds as their major constraint followed by 26 percent that reported inadequate buildings.

Health

One in every ten persons (12%) reported an illness in the 30 days prior to the date of the interview which is a decline from 26 percent in 2015. Fever (22%) and headaches (19%) were the most reported symptoms. Eight in every ten persons (87%) sought health care when they fell sick. Forty five percent sought care from government health facilities (33% from a health center and

12% from a hospital) which is a decline from 50 percent in 2015. Average distance to a government health facility was 5 kilometers. However, the greatest concern among users of government health facilities was non-availability of medicines and supplies (89% in health centers and 90% in hospitals). Only 16 percent of the persons that sought care from a government health facility paid for the service. Seventy three percent were satisfied with the services offered in government health facilities. The overall quality of Government health services rated as good has stagnated at 46 percent since 2015 and half of the households (51%) reported that the overall quality of services provided at Government health facility between 2021 and 2015 had improved. In terms of family planning services, almost all (96%) of the women aged 15-49 years required the service (19 percent) used it. Only 26 percent of children aged less than five required immunisation services which was a reduction from 40 percent in 2015, of these 98% got immunized. The need for antenatal care services was 14 percent and 98 percent was met. Willingness to pay for immunisation and maternal health services has declined since 2015. Regarding COVID 19 SoPs, about two thirds (62%) of the population washed their hands with soap more often than before. Only 12 percent of the population wore a mask all the time, 11 percent did not wear a mask at all while three percent did not go out in the public during the seven days preceding the survey.

Water and Sanitation

At national level, accessibility to safe water during the dry season in 2021 was 79 percent, which was an increase from 75 percent in 2015. Boreholes/protected springs & gravity flow scheme (51%) were the main water sources during the wet season (42%) followed by harvested rainwater (25%). About five in every ten households (58%) accessed safe water within a distance of up to 0.5 km during the wet season which was a drop from 63 percent in 2015. Overall, long distance to water sources (40%) was the major constraint faced by households in accessing safe water, followed by unreliable safe water sources (21%). With regard to payment for water, 83 percent of all households that used piped water paid for it. Furthermore, 86 percent of the households that paid for piped water reported that they mainly pay user fees/tariffs. Water was mainly collected by the female adults (38%) followed by female minor at 23 percent. Karamoja (56%) and West Nile (52%) subregions had the highest number of of female adults who collected water at the time of the survey.

About six in every ten households (57%) use a kitchen built outside of the main dwelling. At national level, gardens (36%) and pits (34%) were the most common methods for garbage disposal. About two in every ten households in Karamoja sub-region disposed off garbage in the bush (20%). Domestic waste was the most generated (53%) type of waste in Ugandan communities. Overall, 42 percent of communities reported that garbage disposal had improved compared to 22 percent who reported that it had worsened.

About three in every ten households use a bathroom with a drainage provided (27%). Four in every ten households were using an improved toilet facility. Overall, 29 percent of households

cited high costs and ignorance (26%) as the major factor limiting construction of toilet facilities in their communities. Close to seven in every ten households (69%) did not have any functional hand washing facilities while only fourteen percent had hand washing facilities with both water and soap.. Seventy nine percent of the households had clean compounds as observed at the time of the survey.

Environmental Management

Fifty eight percent of the respondents stated that the changes in the environment had worsened since 2000, 16 percent indicated that it had improved and 26 percent indicated that it had remained the same. Wetlands (44%) and forests (39 %) were the most degraded environmental components. Overall, 34 percent of communities sighted drought as the most evident impact of environmental degradation in the communities; followed by floods (22 %). Thirty nine percent of the communities stated that population pressure was the highest cause of degradation within the communities. Nationwide, more than half of the communities (52%) reported inadequate sources as the major constraint to accessing natural resources. Water was reported by the highest proportion of communities (71%) as the most extracted product from the environment, followed by firewood (61%) and medicine/Grass (57% each).

Wetlands (43%) were the most identified sources of eco system service in 2021 which was an increase from 25 percent in 2015. By sub-region, 81 percent of the communities in the Bukedi sub region reported wetlands as the main source of eco system service followed by Teso with the lowest in Bunyoro sub region.

Housing Conditions and Energy Use

Close to eight in every ten (78%) households lived in owned dwelling units, which was a two percent increase from 2015. More than three quarters of dwellings (78%) had iron sheets as roofing material, 45 percent were constructed with burnt brick walls and 36 percent had cement screed floors. Most of the households depend on firewood (68 %) and charcoal (28 %) for cooking, which puts the environment at risk of degradation. There was an increase in the access and usage of electricity for lighting (from 18 percent in NSDS 2015 to 20 percent in NSDS 2021). Forty six percent of the households that consume electricity paid the energy company followed by 36 percent that used post - paid meters. Generally, households using electricity experienced load shedding three times a week for about 18 hours a day.

Agriculture

Crop husbandry is the more common agricultural activity (62 %) followed by animal husbandry 26 percent. Food crops (65 %) were the most commonly grown crops for sale followed by coffee (22%) while tea was the least grown. The most common inputs used by households were planting materials (50%) followed by pesticides (23%) and hybrid seeds (20%). The main reason for non-use of agricultural inputs was because they were considered not useful (40%) by

households. Majority households obtained agricultural inputs privately (veterinary shops, markets, cooperatives, shops/local vendors).

Eight in every 10 households received market information for inputs through other farmers compared to 67 percent in 2015. Households that required apiary extension services (59%) required them once a season while those that required crop husbandry (48%) indicated that they needed them at least once a season (47%). Government was mentioned as the major source for these extension services. Group meetings was the most preferred method of receiving extension services (42%). SACCOs (32%) followed by relatives/friends (26%) were reported to be the main sources of credit for agricultural purposes. Only 15 percent reported banks as the main source of credit. At community level, 80 percent of the communities reported direct rain in season (83%) as the main source of water for production, followed by wetlands (21%). Wetland reclamation (22%) and mulching (22%) were the main technologies used by smallholder farmers as reported by communities.

Transport Services

At national level, 57 percent of households reported community access roads as the nearest type of road to their dwelling in 2015 compared to 62 percent in 2015. Overall, 85 percent of households indicated that the nearest road to their dwelling is usable all year round. Overall, bad weather (26%) and potholes (25%) were the major constraints reported while using any type of road. maintenance of tarmac roads has continued to improve over the three survey year series from 55% in 2015, to 61% in 2015 and to 67% in 2021. Seven in every ten households (73%) were aware of road safety issues, almost seven in every ten of whom stated that one look, listen, and think before crossing any road (68%). Concerning water transport, only seven percent of the households had used the service in the two years preceding the survey; among whom, only 16 percent use it daily. The private sector is still the major provider of other water transport services like boats while Government is the main provider of ferry services. The proportion of water transport users paying for ferry services significantly decreased from eight percent in 2015 to only three percent in 2021. Of the water transport users that pay for water services provided by Government, 100 percent mentioned that they paid the official fees. Bad weather and unreliability of water transport services were the major constraints faced by users of water transport. With respect to how water transport services by Government have changed in the two years preceding the survey, 47 percent of households reported that the services provided had improved while 39 percent revealed that the services had remained the same.

Justice, Law and Order

At national level, knowledge of LC I as a place for arbitration had the highest proportion (95%) followed by the Uganda Police (92%), LC II (48%) and LC III (45%). The least known institutions were Centre for Arbitration and Dispute Resolution (CADER) and Uganda Law Reform Commission (ULRC), Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) at one percent respectively. Of the

five percent of the household that had an issue that required arbitration, seven in every ten households were satisfied with the way their issue or case was handled. Three in every ten households made payments for services received from an institution or court. About eight in every ten cases reported to institutions/courts for arbitration took less than one month to be solved. Only six percent of households reported having a member on the LC One committee at the time of the survey. Majority respondents reported that some LC I meetings were public while some were private (38%), eight in every ten of whom reported that minutes of the meetings were accessible to the public. In terms of frequency of the public LC I meetings held, more than half of the respondents indicated that they were adho in nature.

Concerning travel documents, only one percent of usual and regular household members in Uganda at the time of survey had a passport. The general view of households was that travel documents were obtained directly from the concerned offices. The passport as well as other travel documents were difficult to obtain, with almost two in every ten respondents able to obtain a Passport with ease. On the issue of National Identity, close to eight in every ten persons aged 16 years and above indicated that they had registered for one. Almost nine in every ten percent that had registered for the ID had actually received it. Overall, the proportion of household members five years and above that had visited other districts reduced by three percent points from 2015. Overall, only twenty seven (27%) persons aged 10 years and above were aware of the East African Anthem. Variety of goods available (18%) was the major benefit accrued from the EAC cooperation while loss of market share due to competition (11%) was the major challenge cited. Four in every ten household members aged 65 years and above had registered for the SAGE programme. Half of the registered proportion reported that they had received money given under the SAGE programme (51%). Overall, 2 percent of households had retired government employees.

Public Sector Management and Accountability

At national level, about half of the households (47%) rated the performance of civil servants as good. Only seven percent of households rated the attitudes of civil servants as poor. Only four percent of households reported having a member who was employed in Government service in 2021. Of the four percent with a member employed by Government, 70 percent reported that the salaries were paid on time. Nineteen percent of the respondents believe that the pay of public servants is adequate. Forty six percent of those who had retired applied for their pension and seven in every ten household members were receiving it.

About two in every ten respondents (26%) reported bribery as the most common form of corruption existing in the public sector. Greed/need for quick money tendencies (50%) was perceived as the main cause of corruption in the public sector. Limited/delayed access to services for citizens (47%), worsens poverty and prevents development (44%) were cited as the leading effects of corruption. About seven in every ten respondent (69%) said corruption in Uganda had

increased while only three percent thought it has reduced. Respondents' suggestions on what they consider the most effective ways of tackling corruption was by strengthening enforcement of laws on corruption (30%).

Uganda Police (39%), Parliament of Uganda (29%), Judiciary (15%) and Inspectorate of Government (7%) were the most known anti-corruption institutions in Uganda. Four in every ten respondents were aware of the efforts of Uganda Police to fight corruption. Respondents who had ever personally reported corruption to anti-corruption institution were more likely to report to Uganda Police (93%) followed by the Judiciary (4%). Overall, the commonly known forms of Maladministration were reporting late for duty (21%) followed by delayed access to services and absenteeism both at nineteen percent. More than half of the respondents (54%) said that maladministration has increased in the district, thirty five percent were of the view that it had remained the same while only seven percent reported that it had reduced. The findings also show that seventy seven percent of the respondents believed that moral decadence existed and is caused mainly by peer influence (70%) and poverty (65%). Seven in every ten respondents identified family as the organization/institution to curb immorality followed by government (68%).

Projects Implemented

Water provision (38%) was the most important project to the communities. The most implemented projects were majorly on Sensitization/Extension Service/Information Provision (31%), construction of roads/bridges (25 %) and of new crops or improved varieties (25%). Projects where more than 75% of communities benefited included: toilet/latrine construction (79%), new roads or bridges (79%) and health unit construction (77%). The Local Government was the major implementer of projects, followed by Central Government. The survey findings show that a lot more needs to be done in the areas of agricultural projects like poultry keeping and fish farming. Central Government, Local Governments as well as Civil Society Organization should intensify activities in this sector since it is the backbone of Uganda's economy.

Enterprises

The results indicate that most of the enterprises were engaged in trade (63%) followed by those in hotels, restaurant eating places (12%) and the least in education at one percent. Overall 97 percent of the enterprises were owned under Sole Proprietorships and only two percent were in Partnership. The urban enterprises (69 percent) had a slightly higher likelihood of renting premises compared to the rural enterprises (50 percent). Forty four percent of the enterprises were visited or inspected by tax officer. Twenty percent of the enterprises submitted an application to obtain an operating license over the last two years. The main obstacles faced by enterprises in the business environment included access to finance (67 percent), energy related (42 percent), and tax rates (38 percent). About one quarter (26 percent) of the enterprise operators experienced power outages in the last complete month.

Information and communication technologies

Sixty five percent of the population 15 years and above in Uganda owned mobile phone in 2021 with 54 percent owning ordinary phones, 9 percent owning smart phones while 2 percent owned both types of phones. Overall, only 9 percent of persons 15 years and above used internet facilities during the last three months preceding the survey in 2021. Teso sub region reported the lowest proportion of internet users (2 percent) and Kampala reported the highest of 42 percent. Thirty six percent used the internet at their places of work while 10 percent used internet while at the place of education. Of the persons that used the internet, 94 percent used it for social networking, 58 percent used it for telephoning twenty six percent for academic work while the least used it for e-commerce. Only one in every ten persons 15 years and above were aware of any or some government online services. Of those who used any e-government services in the past 12 months preceding the survey, 85 percent reported that they were the services. More than one half (52 percent) the households used the radio as their main source of information followed by phones (19 percent).

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Government of Uganda has the obligation to provide services to its citizens and to steer economic growth and development through the provision of public service. The Ministry of Public Service (MoPS) as the main implementing agency for national development programmes, specifically service delivery, finds it important to monitor and evaluate the delivery of public services. Therefore, the National Service Delivery (NSDS) has been institutionalized by Government to obtain feedback from service recipients, regarding their efficiency and effectiveness.

The decentralization policy adopted by the Government of Uganda transferred substantial planning and service delivery functions from the central government to the local governments (districts and lower level councils). This development meant to empower the local governments to start making their own development and service delivery plans. The districts and sub counties became centers of focus in the implementation and administration of programs within their area of jurisdiction in accordance with national, regional and international development frameworks. A baseline Service Delivery Survey was conducted in 1995/96 and piloted in nine districts. The survey at that time was limited to health services, Agricultural extension programmes and custom services of the Uganda Revenue Authority.

The first National Service Delivery Survey was conducted in 2000 by a consortium of firms led by Development Consultants International (DCI). The Administrative Reform Secretariat of the Ministry of Public Service coordinated the survey and the Uganda Bureau of Statistics provided technical support to the survey. The survey widened the scope of coverage and provided baseline information on Education, Health, Road Infrastructure, Water and sanitation, Agriculture and Veterinary extension services and Governance (Law, Order and Access to Justice). In 2004, the second NSDS was conducted as part of a continuous series of the NSDS that provide periodical updates on the performance of public services with regard to availability, accessibility, utilization and satisfaction of services. It was conducted by Uganda Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Service. The findings provided indicators to facilitate bottom-up planning through monitoring and evaluation of the performance of the various actors. Since then a series of NSDS have been conducted in 2008, 2015 and the most recent 2021 whose implementation has been disorganized by Covid-19 pandemic which again explains its delay.

1.2 Survey Objectives

The overall objective of the 5th full-fledged National Service Delivery Survey was to provide a comprehensive assessment of the trends in service delivery in the areas that were covered in

the previous survey and to obtain a baseline position in the areas that were not covered. Ultimately, the survey aimed to establish the availability, accessibility, cost and utilization of services and whether service recipients were satisfied with the trends in service delivery, in terms of coverage, quantity and quality.

The specific objectives of the Survey were:

- (i) To provide up to date information about the performance and impact of selected public services at local government and national level;
- (ii) To measure changes in service delivery in the selected sectors;
- (iii) To identify constraints and gaps in the provision of selected government services by sectors;
- (iv) To provide recommendations for improvement in service delivery;
- (v) To generate and disseminate information about services offered by selected government sectors.

1.3 Sampling Design

The NSDS 2021 sample was designed to allow generation of separate estimates at the national level, for urban and rural areas and for the 15 sub-regions of Uganda. A two-stage stratified sampling design was used. At the first stage, Enumeration Areas (EAs) were grouped by districts of similar socio-economic characteristics and by rural-urban location. The EAs were then drawn using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS). At the second stage, households which are the ultimate sampling units were drawn using Systematic Random Sampling.

A total of 1,088 EAs were selected from the 2014 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) list of EAs which constituted the sampling frame. Unlike the 2004 NSDS, it was not possible to get district estimates. The survey was designed to generate indicators at 15 sub regions and will therefore provide results at those levels and for rural urban areas. An attempt was made for a possibility to generate some baseline information for the newly created cities which may require further analysis for the interested party. The district groupings for the 15 sub regions include the following;

Sub-regions	Districts
Kampala	Kampala
Buganda South	Bukomansimbi, Butambala, Gomba, Kalangala, Kalungu, Lwengo, Lyantonde, Masaka, Mpigi, Rakai, Sembabule, Wakiso and Kyotera
Buganda North	Buikwe, Buvuma, Kayunga, Kiboga, Kyankwanzi, Luwero, Mityana, Mubende, Mukono, Nakaseke, Nakasongola and Kasanda
Busoga	Bugiri, Buyende, Iganga, Jinja, Kaliro, Kamuli, Luuka, Mayuge, Namayingo, Namutumba and Bugweri
Bukedi	Budaka, Busia, Butaleja, Kibuku, Pallisa, Tororo and Butebo
Elgon	Bududa, Bukwo, Bulambuli, Kapchorwa, Kween, Manafwa, Mbale, Sironko and Namisindwa
Teso	Amuria, Bukedea, Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Kumi, Ngora, Serere, Soroti, Kapelebyong and Kalaki
Karamoja	Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Napak, Nabilatuk and Karenga
Lango	Alebtong, Amolatar, Apac, Dokolo, Kole, Lira, Otuke, Oyam and Kwania
Acholi	Agago, Amuru, Gulu, Kitgum, Lamwo, Nwoya, Pader and Omoro
West-Nile	Adjumani, Arua, Koboko, Maracha, Moyo, Nebbi, Yumbe, Zombo, Pakwach, Madi-Okollo, Terego and Obongi
Bunyoro	Buliisa, Hoima, Kibaale, Kiryandongo, Masindi, Kagadi, Kakumiro and Kikuube
Tooro	Bundibugyo, Kabarole, Kamwenge, Kasese, Kyegegwa, Kyenjojo, Ntoroko, Bunyangabu and Kitagwenda
Ankole	Buhweju, Bushenyi, Ibanda, Isingiro, Kiruhura, Mbarara, Mitooma, Ntungamo, Rubirizi, Sheema Rwampara and Kazo
Kigezi	Kabale, Kanungu, Kisoro, Rukungiri, Rubanda and Rukiga

1.3.1 Sample Size and Response Rate

The determination of the sample size was based on the degree of precision desired for the survey estimates, cost and operational limitations; and the efficiency of the design. The actual sample fully covered in the survey was 9338 households, with a response rate of 87 percent as presented in Table 1.1. As the case in most household surveys, the response rate was higher in rural areas (92%) compared to urban areas (80%)

Table 1. 1: Results of Households Interviewed.

	Urban	Rural	Overall
Completed	3179	6159	9338
Partially done	13	2	15
No household member/competent member at home	126	128	254
Entire household absent for the extend period of time	157	200	357
Refused	48	16	64
Dwelling vacant	162	114	276
Dwelling destroyed	9	26	35
Dwelling not found	225	68	293
Others (Specify)	56	42	98
Response Rate	80%	92%	87%

1.4 Survey Instruments

The Survey used two types of questionnaires, namely Household (Service User) and Institutional (Service Provider). The Institutional Questionnaires included Community/Sub-county, District and Enterprise. The content of the questionnaires was based on the previous NSDSs conducted and on the recommendations from stakeholders during the survey design. The respondents for the institutional questionnaires included Chief Administrative Officers, Heads of departments e.g District Production officers, head teachers, head of health institutions, Community Development Assistants, sub county chiefs, extension officers at subcounties, health assistants, community leaders and community members. For the household questionnaire, which guided the content of the Institutional questionnaire, respondents were asked questions on the following areas:

- i. Household characteristics (such as age, activity status, occupational etc...)**
- ii. Education characteristics of household members (quality and access)**
- iii. Health status (availability, quality and access)**
- iv. Access to and use of water**
- v. Housing and sanitation**
- vi. Energy use at household level**
- vii. Agricultural services (extension, inputs, marketing and other agricultural issues)**
- viii. Road infrastructure, water and air transport services**
- ix. Involvement and participation in local council one activities, governance and management of public services.**

The questionnaires were designed to ultimately establish the availability, accessibility, affordability, utilization and level of satisfaction of services. The detailed questionnaires administered at the various level have been appended to the report. The other instruments of the survey included the interviewers' manual, sampling frame, and enumeration area maps.

Pretest, Main Training and Fieldwork

1.5.1 Pretest

Prior to the main fieldwork, the data collection modules were pretested to ensure that the questions were clear, flowing and easily understood by the respondents. Fourteen experienced field workers comprising both male and female were recruited and trained on how to administer the modules. After the training, four teams of fieldworkers were constituted in respect to the local languages and deployed accordingly in the four statistical regions (Central, Western, Eastern and Northern). The pretest fieldwork was done over a four-day period and feedback on the flow and ease of administering questions was provided and discussed. Thereafter the tools were further refined in preparation for the main training.

1.5.2 Main Training

The survey entailed recruitment of 75 field staff to serve as team supervisors and interviewers for the main survey. The training was conducted for a period of 21 days. The main approach of the training comprised instructions in relation to interviewing techniques and field procedures, a detailed review of the data collection modules, tests and practice using hand-held Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) devices. The training also included classroom mock interviews and field practice in selected EAs outside of the main survey sample. Team supervisors were further trained in data quality control procedures and coordination of fieldwork activities.

1.5.3 Fieldwork

A centralized approach to data collection was employed, whereby 16 mobile field teams were always deployed from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) headquarters to the sampled Enumeration Areas (EAs). Each team comprised one field supervisor, three or four enumerators and a driver. The field staff were recruited based on fluency of the local language spoken in the respective region of deployment while the supervisors were balanced between males and females. Prior to the deployment of main survey fieldwork teams, ten listing teams each comprising a team leader and two listers were constituted to update the number of households within the sampled EAs.

At the headquarters, a team of regional and senior supervisors undertook several other survey activities in line with the survey including data scrutiny, field monitoring, coordination and supervision among others. The field data collection was scheduled to be conducted in 4 months commencing from August 2021. Four separate trips were carried out and after each trip, teams met at the headquarters for refresher training and debriefing sessions. During the meetings, the main issues discussed included logistical and data collection challenges which were resolved before the teams could proceed back to the field.

1.6 Data Processing and Management

The 2019 NSDS data was collected and directly captured electronically using Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) devices while in the field. Prior to field data collection, applications were designed for each questionnaire and field interviewers were trained on how to use the application in CAPI.

The hardware used included Tablets (Samsung Model – SMT 231) and Power Banks for interviewers. Field supervisors were equipped with Laptops and Internet Modems to facilitate synchronization, scrutinizing, editing and submission of data collected to the UBOS Headquarters in appropriate time. The software used was Survey Solutions Version 5.21. Survey Solutions is a free tool developed by the World Bank to improve survey data collection by enabling better communication between enumerators and supervisors; more reliable statistics due to checks performed during the interview; and more up-to-date statistics due to a reduced time lag between data collection and data analysis.

The data processing largely involved: the design of questionnaires in the Survey Solution's Designer Interface as well as inclusion of consistency checks, skip patterns and validation rules. The Application was tested for the flow of questions and entries before training of the field staff. During the training, field staff were familiarized with use of the application and field practice was undertaken for quality assurance purposes. In the field, data was captured by interviewers then transferred to field supervisors as well as UBOS headquarters in appropriate time for further scrutiny and quality assurance. In cases where clarification or re-interviews were required, interviewers were sent back to the households.

With the advent of CAPI for the NSDS 2021, data management started in the field with scrutiny of the captured data. This was first undertaken by the supervisors who then transferred the data to the headquarters on the Survey Solution's Cloud. Data was converted and exported to STATA format for further checks and quality assurance as well as for generation of statistical tables.

1.7 Funding

The Government of Uganda and European Union provided the financial support for the 2021 National Service Delivery Survey.

1.8 Estimates of Sampling Errors

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: non-sampling errors and sampling errors. Non-sampling errors usually result from mistakes made during data collection and capture and those include misunderstanding of the questions, either by the respondent or by the interviewer and by capture of wrong entries. Such errors were controlled through rigorous training of the data collectors and through field spot-checks undertaken by the supervisors at the different levels.

On the other hand, sampling errors (SE) are evaluated statistically. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples that would yield different results from the selected sample. Sampling errors are usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic such as the mean, percentages, etc. The Tables in Appendix III present standard errors and Coefficients of Variations (CVs) for selected indicators at national, rural-urban and sub-regional levels.

1.9 The Structure of the Report

This report comprises 14 Chapters. The chapters are on Background and Methodology, Demographic Characteristics, Education, Health, Water and Sanitation, Environment Management Issues, Housing Condition, Energy Use and Household Electricity, Agriculture, Transport; Justice, Law and Order, Public Sector Management and Accountability, Projects Implemented and Enterprises respectively.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

Population studies have proved that most services required in society are specific to certain socio-economic characteristics. Therefore, the National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS 2021) collected information on personal socio-economic characteristics of all household members. These included the sex, age, relationship to the household head, marital status, activity and occupation status, and orphanhood. This chapter presents the main findings about the demographic characteristics of households and their members.

2.2 Household Population

The household population was estimated by sex and location. A household is defined as a group of people who normally eat and live together. Table 2.1 presents the estimated household population by sex in the two recent surveys. The estimated household population increased from 36.3 million in the NSDS 2015 to 43.4 million in the NSDS 2021. Whereas the survey is not a good source of total population data, the figure is consistent with the population projections 2022 of 44.2 million people.

The household population was about 43 million in 2021

Females (22.5 million) were slightly more than males (20.9 million) in the NSDS 2021 and a similar trend was observed in 2015. This translates into a sex ratio of 93 males per 100 females. The urban population was estimated at 26.7 percent, an increase from 18.6 percent in 2015. The increase resulted from over sampling from the newly created cities. Buganda South sub-region had the highest share (14%) of the population while Karamoja had the lowest share (3%) in 2021.

Table 2. 1: Estimated Household Population and percentage share by Sex and Location ('000)

Characteristics	2015		2021	
	Population ('000)	Percent	Population ('000)	Percent
Sex				
Male	17,669	48.7	20,949	48.2
Female	18,567	51.2	22,471	51.8
Residence				
Rural	29,502	81.4	31,818	73.3
Urban	6,749	18.6	11,602	26.7
Sub-region				
Kampala	1,270	3.5	1,730	4.0
Buganda South	4,294	11.8	5,982	13.8
Buganda North	3,967	10.9	4,374	10.1
Busoga	4,930	13.6	4,421	10.2
Bukedi	1,986	5.5	2,241	5.2
Elgon	2,292	6.3	2,205	5.1
Teso	1,662	4.6	2,402	5.5
Karamoja	1,233	3.4	1,232	2.8
Lango	2,203	6.1	2,533	5.8
Acholi	1,602	4.4	1,989	4.6
West Nile	2,374	6.5	3,335	7.7
Bunyoro	1,832	5.1	3,058	7.0
Tooro	2,429	6.7	3,012	6.9
Ankole	2,856	7.9	3,176	7.3
Kigezi	1,320	3.6	1,730	4.0
National	36,250	100	43,420	100

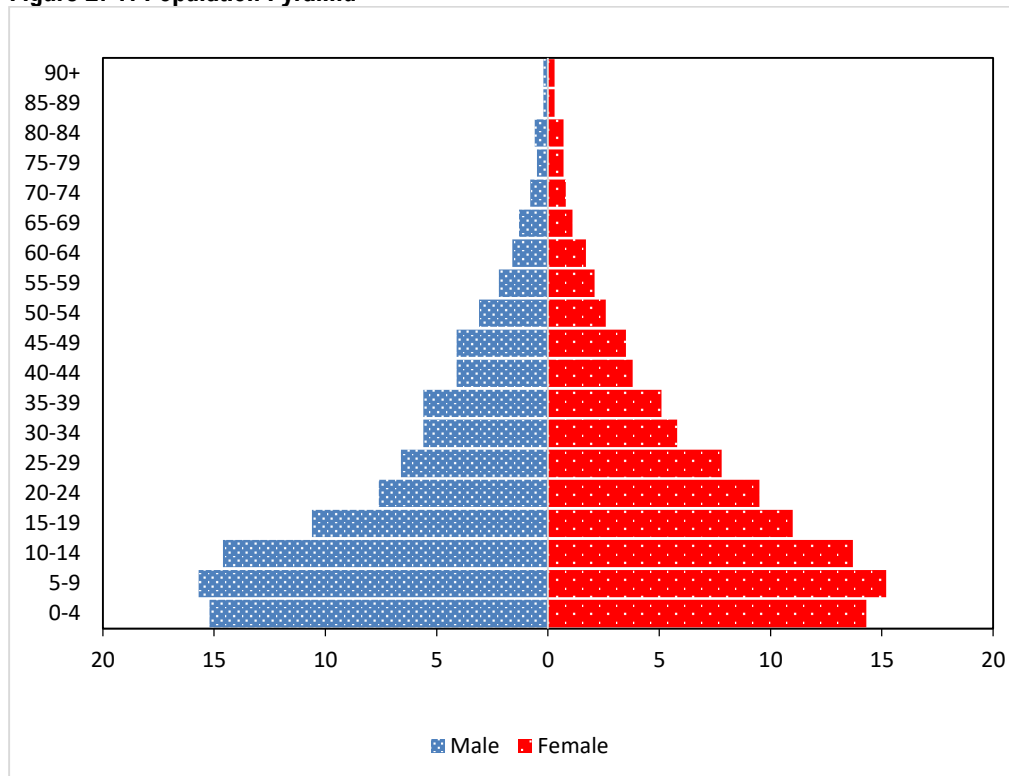
2.3 Age Composition

The age composition of a population is important for a number of reasons. The proportion of children and older persons have much to do with the balance of national expenditures on schools, childcare, immunization, reproductive health, expenditures on old-age social security systems and health care for chronic and degenerative diseases. The ratio of the population aged 65 and over to the working age population is key in the design of programmes for the elderly.

Figure 2.1 shows the graphical presentation of the distribution of the household population in five-year age groups. The population pyramid reflects a characteristic of a developing country like Uganda implying that; people in the younger age group make up a large proportion of Uganda's population. Persons aged less than 5 years and the 5-9 years age group each constitute about 15 percent of the population. There is almost no difference between the proportion for males and females in these young age groups. The proportions decrease with increasing age.

Uganda's population is largely young

Figure 2. 1: Population Pyramid



Karamoja had the Highest percentage of female headed Households (48%)

2.4 Characteristics of Household Heads

The survey collected information on the composition of households, including the relationship that members had with the household head. A household has only one member designated as a household head. A household head is defined as the member under whose guidance the major decisions of the household are taken. The findings in Table 2.2 show that, at national level, close to three in every ten households (27%) were female headed. The percentage of female-headed households was highest in Karamoja (48%), followed by Kampala (41%), Acholi (34%) and lowest in Elgon (18%). The findings also indicate that, the majority of the household heads were in the age group 25-49 years (59%) while only eight percent of the households were headed by persons in the age group 18 – 25 years. At national level, 67 percent of household heads were literate (i.e., able to read and write with understanding in any language including those that use Braille) with wide variations observed by sub-region. With regard to the activity status in the seven days preceding the survey, 57 percent of household heads were engaged in Agricultural activities while 43 percent did non-Agricultural work. Lango sub-region (85%) had the highest percentage of household heads engaged in Agricultural activities. On the other hand, Kampala (99%) followed by the Buganda South (66%) registered the highest proportion of Heads that engaged in non-Agricultural activities.

Table 2. 2: Household Heads by selected Background characteristics (%)

Background Characteristics	Sex of household head		Age group			Literacy	Activity status		Total	
	Male	Female	< 18	18-24	25-49	50+	Literate	Agric households		Non - Agric
Sub regions										
Kampala	59.5	40.5	-	11.9	69.2	18.8	85.2	1.3	98.7	100
Buganda South	72.9	27.1	-	7.7	62.3	30	71.5	33.8	66.2	100
Buganda North	74.1	25.9	-	8.6	57.1	34.3	77.8	55.3	44.7	100
Busoga	74.1	25.9	0.1	5.1	55.5	39.3	66.7	59.9	40.1	100
Bukedi	79.1	20.9	-	9.9	54.3	35.9	59.4	75.6	24.4	100
Elgon	82.4	17.6	0.3	6	54.6	39.1	64.2	66.2	33.8	100
Teso	79	21	-	7.2	60.6	32.1	62.7	80.8	19.2	100
Karamoja	52.4	47.6	0.2	10.9	65	23.8	17.9	47.7	52.3	100
Lango	71.8	28.2	0.1	9.8	58.3	31.8	75	84.5	15.5	100
Acholi	65.9	34.1	-	10.2	61	28.8	62.3	70.1	29.9	100
West Nile	69.4	30.6	-	10.7	60.7	28.6	63	72.4	27.6	100
Bunyoro	76.3	23.7	-	9.5	58.1	32.5	71.5	68.1	31.9	100
Tooro	79.2	20.8	-	3.7	57.6	38.7	74.5	52.4	47.6	100
Ankole	71.7	28.3	0.2	5.7	55.1	39	50.9	67.3	32.7	100
Kigezi	78.5	21.5	-	6.7	55.9	37.4	56.4	69.9	30.1	100
National	72.9	27.1	-	8	59.1	32.8	67.1	56.9	43.1	100

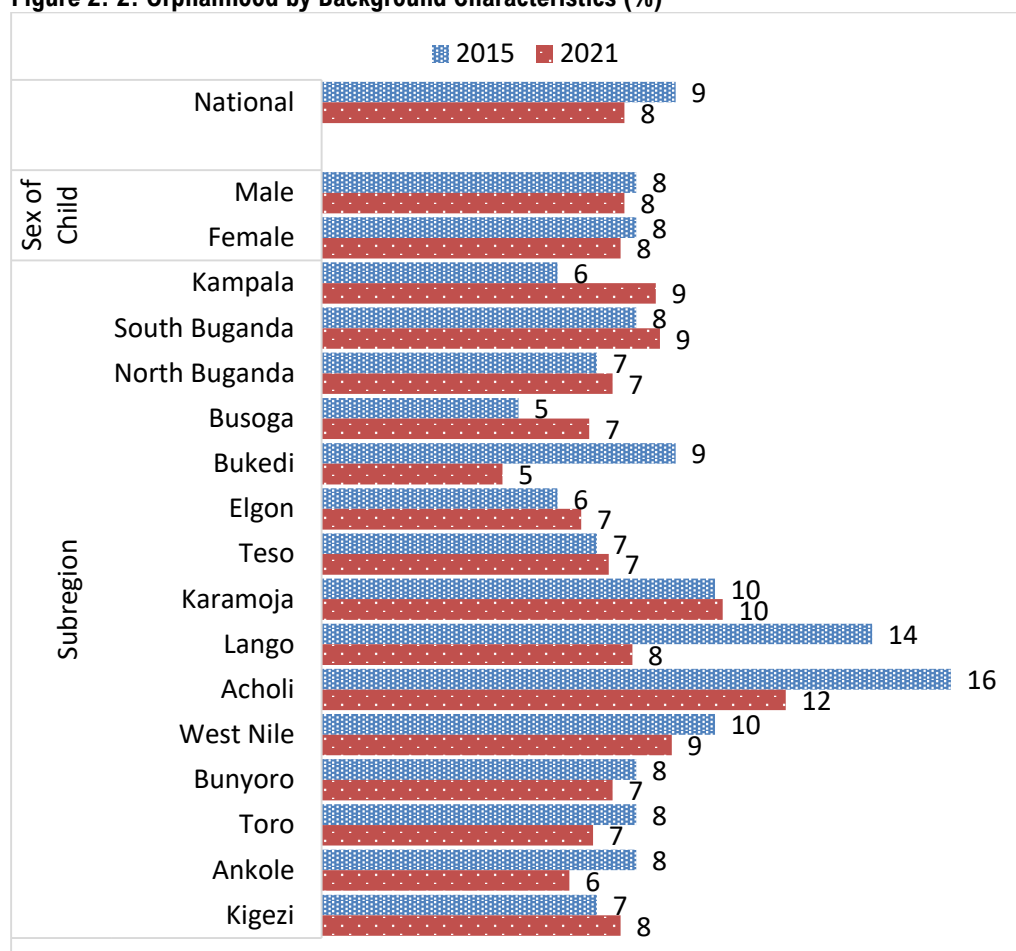
2.5 Survival Status of Parents

The Government of Uganda, through the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, is mandated to promote social protection of poor and vulnerable children. Such children include: orphans, street children, those that toil under exploitative and hazardous conditions and those that suffer sexual abuse and other forms of discrimination. Given all the different forms of vulnerable children, the focus of this survey was on orphans.

Orphanhood directly increases with age of the children

An orphan is a child below the age of 18 years who has lost one or both parents. The survey collected information on whether the biological parents of each household member aged below 18 years were still alive. The findings presented in Figure 2.2 show that, at national level, orphanhood reduced by one percent between 2015 (nine percent) and 2021 (eight percent). A similar trend is observed across some sub-regions. Although a one percentage point decrease was observed between 2015 and 2021, Kampala had the highest increase in orphanhood rate 3 percent points, the Acholi sub-region still has the highest orphanhood rate (12%) compared to the national average (8%). The orphanhood rates are comparable to those got from the PHC findings.

Figure 2. 2: Orphanhood by Background Characteristics (%)



Further analysis of the distribution of orphanhood by type and other characteristics is presented in Table 2.3. Countrywide, nine in every ten children (92%) were not orphans. Six percent of children were single orphans (had lost either mother or father) while one percent were full orphans (had lost both parents). The Acholi sub-region had the highest percentage of orphans (9% single orphans and 3% full orphans) followed by Karamoja (9% single orphans and 1% full orphans). When compared to 2015, there was a decrease in the percentage of single orphans by two percentage points.

Table 2. 3: Children Aged Below 18 Years by Survival Status of Parents (%)

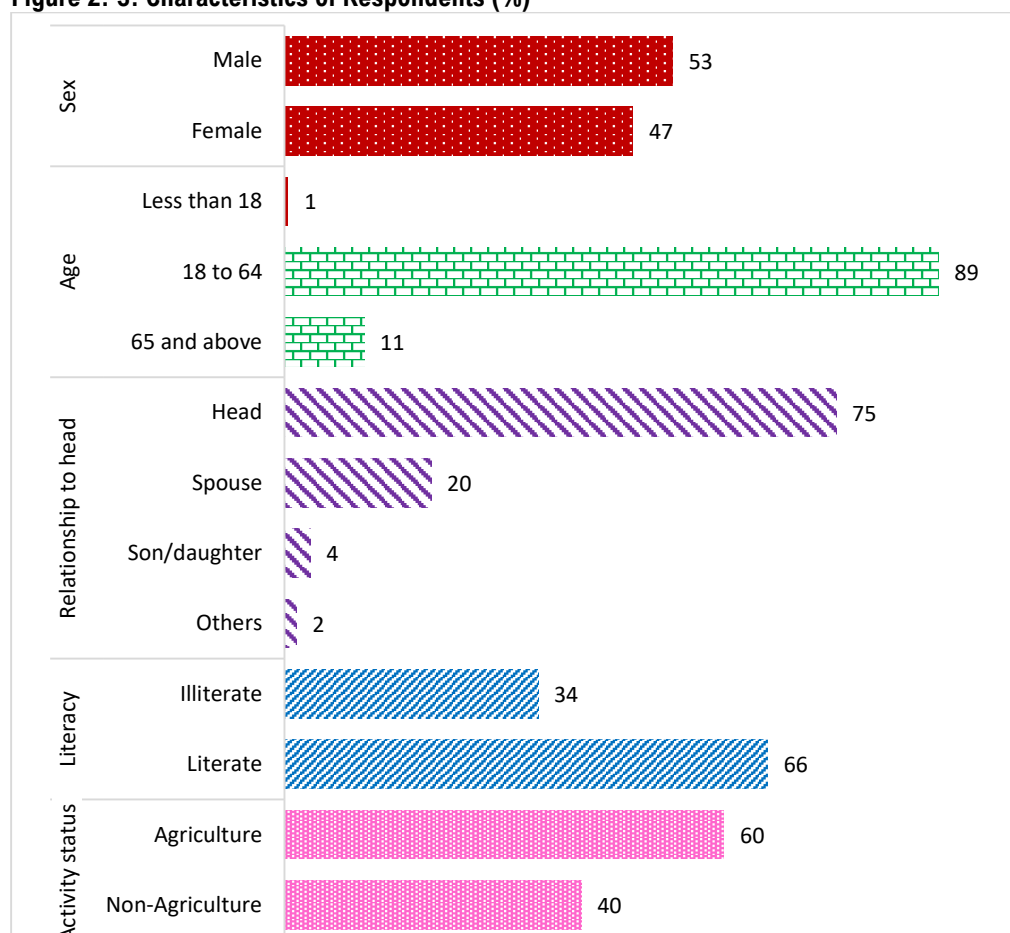
Characteristics	2015					2021				
	Not Orphan	Single Orphan	Full Orphan	Not Stated	Total	Not Orphan	Single Orphan	Full Orphan	Not Stated	Total
Sex of child										
Male	90.2	8.4	1.1	0.4	100	91.8	6.3	1.4	0.5	100
Female	90.5	7.9	1.3	0.4	100	91.9	6.2	1.4	0.6	100
Sub-region										
Kampala	91.3	6.9	1.5	0.2	100	91.1	6.0	2.5	0.4	100
Buganda South	90.5	8.2	0.9	0.4	100	91.0	7.1	1.5	0.4	100
Buganda North	91.3	7.2	0.7	0.8	100	91.4	5.3	2.1	1.2	100
Busoga	94.4	4.6	0.8	0.2	100	92.8	5.8	1.0	0.3	100
Bukedi	90.1	8.0	1.6	0.3	100	95.1	3.8	0.8	0.3	100
Elgon	92.7	5.8	1.5	0	100	92.6	5.5	1.1	0.8	100
Teso	91.2	7.4	0.5	0.9	100	92.2	5.8	1.5	0.5	100
Karamoja	87.0	11.5	1.2	0.2	100	89.4	8.9	1.3	0.3	100
Lango	85.6	12.0	2.4	0	100	91.9	7.7	0.2	0.2	100
Acholi	83.1	13.2	3.4	0.2	100	87.6	8.7	3.1	0.7	100
West Nile	88.6	10.5	0.7	0.2	100	91.0	8.4	0.5	0	100
Bunyoro	90.8	8.2	0.8	0.2	100	91.8	6.3	1.1	0.8	100
Tooro	90.8	7.5	1.3	0.4	100	92.7	6.4	0.5	0.4	100
Ankole	89.8	8.7	0.9	0.6	100	92.9	3.5	2.8	0.8	100
Kigezi	91.2	7.9	0.5	0.3	100	92.0	5.5	2.1	0.4	100
National	90.4	8.1	1.2	0.4	100	91.8	6.3	1.4	0.5	100

2.6 Characteristics of the Respondents

Sixty-six percent of respondents in the survey were able to read and write

The selection of an appropriate respondent during the survey undertaking is important for good results. Figure 2.3 summarizes the characteristics of the respondents that provided information on behalf of the rest of the household members. The survey had more male respondents (53%). Majority of the respondents were aged 18 – 64 years (89%) and 75% of the household members were related to the household heads. Further more, 66 percent were literate (66%) and employed in the Agricultural sector (60%).

Figure 2. 3: Characteristics of Respondents (%)



2.7 Summary of Findings

The national household population was estimated at 43 million in 2021 with the Buganda South sub-region registering the highest population (14%) compared to other sub-regions. Persons aged less than 5 years and the 5-9 years age group each constitute about 15 percent of the population. This indicates that Uganda's population is largely young, which is a characteristic of developing countries. Three in every ten households (27%) were female headed; with the Karamoja sub-region registering the highest percentage of female headed households (48%) while Elgon sub-region had the lowest (18%). At national level, 67 percent of household heads were literate (i.e., able to read and write with understanding in any language including those that use Braille). Majority of the households were engaged in agricultural activities in the seven days preceding the survey. At the national level, eight percent of the children were orphans (had lost either one or both parents).

CHAPTER THREE

EDUCATION

3.1 Introduction

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995) under articles 30 and 34 not only enshrines a child's right to basic education but also makes it obligatory on the state to provide it. The aspirations of United Nations Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, the Africa Agenda 2063 and the East African Community Vision 2050 are to have a holistic approach to achieving sustainable development for all. Sustainable Development Goal 4 Target 4.1 emphasizes ensuring that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective outcomes. Children's rights to education are also articulated in global, regional and national frameworks like the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC). The medium-term objectives of the education sector under the National Development Plan (NDP III) include: achieving equitable access to education and training at all levels; enhancing the quality and relevance of education and training at all levels, efficient and effective delivery of education services.

The survey covered the schooling status of household members aged three years and above, reasons for never attending school, reasons for leaving school, distance to the school for day scholars, provision of lunch at school as well as rating of the quality of teaching in schools. At the community level, heads of government aided educational institutions (primary, secondary and vocational) were asked a variety of questions about their institutions including: availability of facilities (e.g., classrooms, teachers house, toilets etc.), water and sanitation, academic performance, school meetings, constraints faced by the school, training and mentoring of teachers, accountability in the school/institution, use of Information and Communication Technology and HIV/AIDS policy among others. This chapter presents the findings on the major indicators that were generated from the survey results to enable assessment of progress made in the education sector. To the extent possible, comparison is made with indicators from previous surveys to give a picture of the general trend.

3.2 School Age Population

The official school going age bracket for pre-primary level is 3 – 5 years; 6 – 12 years for primary level, 13 – 18 years for secondary level and 19 – 24 years for post-secondary school level. Table 3.1 shows the distribution of school going age population (6 – 24 years) by sex. At national level, the results show that about 20 million of the population were of school age constituting 46 percent of the total population. The pre-primary school age population comprised 10 percent, primary school age constituted 21 percent of the total population while the secondary school age

population was 15 percent. There were no significant variations by sex.

Table 3. 1: Composition of School Age Population by Age group and Sex

Age-group	Number '000			Share to total Population (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pre-primary school Age (3-5 Years)	2,134	2,103	4,237	10.2	9.4	9.8
Primary School Age (6-12 Years)	4,528	4,583	9,111	21.6	20.4	21.0
Secondary School Age (13-18 Years)	3,067	3,249	6,316	14.6	14.5	14.5
Post Secondary School Age (19-24 Years)	1,881	2,536	4,417	9.0	11.3	10.2
Total School Age (6-24 Years)	9,476	10,368	19,844	45.2	46.1	45.7

3.3 Pre-Primary and Primary Education

3.3.1 Pre-primary schooling status

The Government of Uganda through the Early Childhood Care and Education Policy (2018) recognises the fact that Early Childhood Care Education (ECCE) is a foundation for quality education as it encompasses a critical phase in children's physical, mental and psycho-social development. ECCE concentrates on children aged 0 to 8 years of age who need to be nurtured in a safe and caring environment that allows them to become healthy, secure, confident and empowered persons with life-long learning capabilities.

Note that the survey defined currently attending school to include household members who were attending school at the time of the survey. It also included those currently attending school, learners out of school on holidays, vacation or because of temporary closure of the school/institution and learners who were temporarily absent from school/institution due to illness or other unavoidable circumstances.

The NSDS 2021 collected information on the schooling status of persons aged 3 – 5 years to allow for monitoring access to Early Childhood Care Education. Table 3.2 presents the distribution of persons aged 3 – 5 years attending Pre-primary school. At national level, out of 4.2 million persons aged 3 – 5 years, close to 1.5 million were attending nursery/kindergarten. This implies that 2.7 million persons comprise of those not attending and those attending Primary one at an early age of 5 years. Comparison of the results by sex shows a higher population of females than males currently attending pre-school. The Table further shows notable variations by sub-region which ranges from 266,000 children aged 3 – 5 years in Buganda North Sub-region attending pre-primary level to only 9,000 children in Karamoja sub-region.

1.5 million children aged 3-5 years were attending nursery/ kindergarten

Table 3. 2: Distribution of Persons aged 3 – 5 years attending Pre-Primary

Background characteristics	Population currently attending Pre-school ('000)			% Currently attending Pre-school of those currently attending school		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Residence						
Rural	565	548	1,112	9.3	9.8	9.6
Urban	175	194	369	10.0	9.8	9.9
Sub-regions						
Kampala	31	18	49	13.4	6.5	9.6
Buganda South	124	113	237	13.4	11.5	12.4
Buganda North	130	136	266	16.5	17.0	16.8
Busoga	92	94	186	10.8	11.4	11.1
Bukedi	18	24	42	4.3	5.2	4.8
Elgon	16	30	46	3.7	6.8	5.3
Teso	21	15	36	5.1	3.4	4.3
Karamoja	5	5	9	4.1	4.3	4.2
Lango	29	39	68	6.9	8.6	7.8
Acholi	29	23	52	7.0	6.6	6.8
West Nile	31	35	66	5.4	6.1	5.7
Bunyoro	58	57	116	10.6	10.9	10.7
Tooro	74	59	132	12.6	10.7	11.7
Ankole	48	57	105	9.3	10.4	9.9
Kigezi	34	39	72	11.8	13.5	12.7
National	739	742	1,482	9.9	9.8	9.8

3.3.2 Schooling Status of population aged 6-12 years

Household respondents were asked to give information about the schooling status of all household members aged 3 years and above. The findings presented in Table 3.3 presents the distribution of the household population aged 6 – 12 years by their schooling status and selected background characteristics. The findings show that nationally, 84 percent of the household population aged 6 – 12 years were attending primary school at the time of the survey in 2021. Disaggregation of the primary school age population by sex and residence shows minimal variation in the proportions currently attending school. Kampala (92%) and Tooro (90%) sub-regions had the highest percentage of children aged 6 – 12 years attending school while Karamoja had the lowest percentage (40%), followed by Lango (77%).

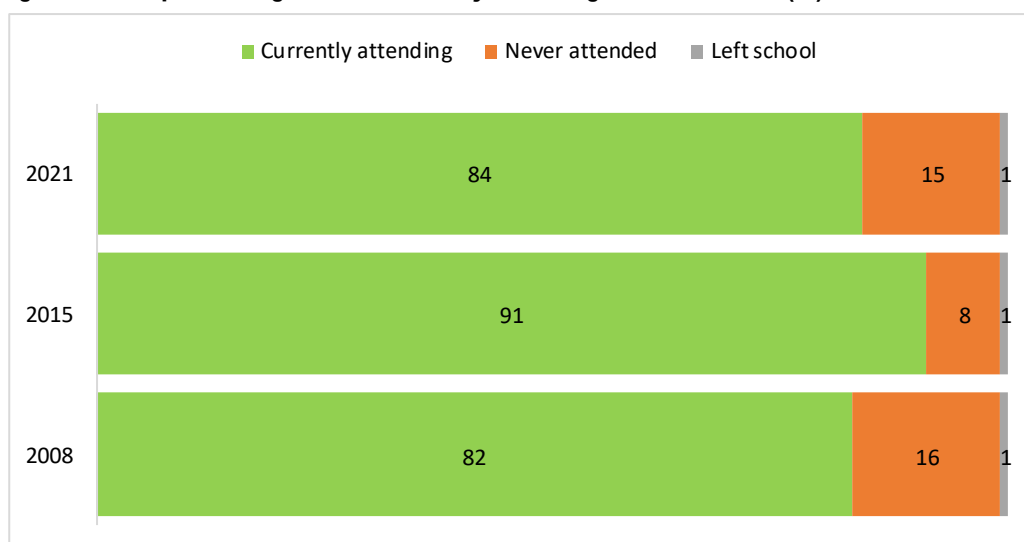
75% of persons 6-12 years were attending primary school at the time of the survey.

Table 3. 3: Distribution of Household population aged 6 – 12 Years by Schooling Status and background characteristics (%)

Background characteristics	Schooling status			Total
	Never attended	Attended school in the past	Currently attending school	
Sex				
Male	16.0	0.8	83.2	100
Female	14.7	1.1	84.2	100
Residence				
Rural	16.4	1.0	82.5	100
Urban	11.5	0.8	87.7	100
Sub regions				
Kampala	6.7	1.4	91.9	100
Buganda South	11.9	0.6	87.5	100
Buganda North	10.3	2.3	87.4	100
Busoga	11.6	0.3	88.1	100
Bukedi	11.2	0.4	88.4	100
Elgon	13.0	1.2	85.8	100
Teso	21.3	1.4	77.3	100
Karamoja	59.6	0.6	39.8	100
Lango	22.7	0.5	76.8	100
Acholi	15.3	0.1	84.6	100
West Nile	16.8	0.6	82.5	100
Bunyoro	13.3	1.1	85.6	100
Tooro	8.5	1.4	90.0	100
Ankole	17.5	1.6	81.0	100
Kigezi	14.3	0.9	84.8	100
National	15.3	1.0	83.7	100

Figure 3.1 presents the national trend in the distribution of household population aged 6 – 12 years by schooling status across the three survey periods. The findings show a notable decrease in the percentage of children who were currently attending school from 91 percent in 2015 to 84 percent in 2021. The percentage that never attended school increased from eight percent in 2015 to 15 percent in 2021 while those that left school remained at one percent.

Figure 3. 1: Population Aged 6 – 12 Years by Schooling Status and Year (%)



3.3.3 Enrolment and Gender Parity in Primary School Level

Enrolment is a key variable used to track all learners that access education in the set age groups in accordance with various levels. All children of school going age should have equal access to education and should be afforded equitable support to achieve success. The Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) is the share of children of any age that are enrolled in school. It shows the general level of participation in a given level of education; which shows the capacity of the education system to enroll students of a particular age group. A higher percentage shows a higher degree of participation.

The primary school net enrollment ratio (NER) is the share of children of official primary school age that are enrolled in primary school; the NER cannot exceed 100%. Table 3.4 presents the GER and NER at primary school level. Nationally, the GER was 121 with male GER at 123 and female GER at 118. Compared to the year 2015, the GER has increased from 119 to 121. On the other hand, nationally, the combined NER was 73 with male NER at 72 and female NER at 74. Compared to 2015, the combined NER declined from 78 to 73 in the year 2021.

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) measures progress towards elimination of gender imbalances in education participation and availability of learning opportunities to girls in relation to those available to boys. It also reflects the level of women’s empowerment in society. The indicator is a proxy measure of the accessibility of schooling for girls. A GPI of between 0.97 and 1.03 is generally considered to indicate parity between the sexes; a GPI below 0.97 indicates a disparity in favour of males while a GPI above 1.03 indicates a disparity in favour of females.

Table 3.4 also presents the GPI in primary level enrolment by background characteristics. At national level, there is almost parity between the sexes. At sub-regional level, there was disparity in favour of females in Kampala, Buganda South, Bukedi, Teso and Lango. Considering residence, there was parity between sexes in urban residents of 1.00 compared to 2015 where there was disparity in favor of male (0.96).

Nationally, at primary level enrolment, there is parity between the sexes (1)

Table 3. 4: Primary Level Enrolment and Gender Parity Index from 2015 to 2021.

Background characteristics	Gross Enrolment Ratio			Net Enrolment Ratio			Gender Parity Index
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Residence							
Rural	117.3	112.7	114.8	75.5	78.5	77.0	0.98
Urban	124.4	120.1	122.1	71.3	73.0	72.2	1.00
Sub region							
Kampala	110.2	109.8	110.0	66.6	90.2	77.3	1.04
Buganda South	106.0	100.8	103.2	71.2	74.2	72.7	1.08
Buganda North	114.0	108.1	110.8	67.6	69.9	68.8	0.90
Busoga	129.0	123.5	126.2	77.4	76.1	76.8	0.94
Bukedi	149.4	151.2	150.4	78.8	87.9	83.3	1.14
Elgon	146.9	135.5	140.9	79.8	79.0	79.4	0.94
Teso	140.7	139.4	140.0	70.4	75.1	72.8	1.07
Karamoja	67.7	63.1	65.3	39.3	37.3	38.3	0.93
Lango	135.9	124.7	130.0	66.1	70.4	68.4	1.14
Acholi	138.1	127.9	133.0	77.9	77.5	77.7	0.94
West Nile	133.8	135.1	134.5	76.1	80.0	78.2	1.03
Bunyoro	119.9	118.9	119.4	75.3	76.5	75.9	0.95
Tooro	120.6	116.7	118.6	76.4	78.3	77.3	0.95
Ankole	107.2	109.0	108.2	70.6	67.8	69.2	0.96
Kigezi	108.1	99.5	103.5	74.5	68.1	71.1	0.97
National	122.8	118.4	120.5	72.2	74.2	73.2	1.00
2015							
Rural	120.7	119.5	120.1	75.3	78.9	77.1	0.99
Urban	121.2	116.9	119.0	84.9	80.8	82.8	0.96
National	120.8	119.1	119.0	76.8	79.2	78.0	0.99

3.3.4 Reasons for never attending school

The survey collected information on the reasons for not attending school for those who had never been to school. Table 3.5 shows that, at national level, 55 percent of children aged 6 - 12 years were reported to be too young to go to school which is an increase by eight percentage points from 2015. One in every ten persons (14%) never attended school because of covid 19 lockdown, followed by those that reported that school was too expensive (11%). Disaggregation by sub-regions shows that Bukedi had the highest percentage of 6 – 12 years old population who had never attended school because they were considered to be “too young” (91%) followed by Teso (85%) and the lowest in Karamoja at 13 percent. Karamoja had the highest percentage of 6 – 12 years old population that did not attend school because children had to help at home (36%) followed by too expensive (26%) while Acholi and Lango (2% each) had the lowest percentage in terms of cost.

5 in 10 children (6-12 years) (55%) who did not attend school because were thought to be too young.

Table 3. 5: Distribution of children 6-12 years by main reason for never attending school (%)

Background characteristics	Too young	Covid 19 lock down	Too expensive	Had to help at home	Too far away	Parents did not want	Disabled	Others	Total
Sex									
Male	57.3	14.1	10.2	4.6	5.2	2.2	2.0	4.4	100
Female	52.6	14.5	11.8	6.1	5.3	2.2	2.0	5.6	100
Residence									
Urban	56.4	17.4	6.8	4.4	1.4	4.6	2.5	6.6	100
Rural	54.8	13.7	11.8	5.5	6.0	1.7	1.9	4.7	100
Sub-regions									
Kampala	71.1	8.7	-	-	8.7	-	11.5	-	100
Buganda South	25.7	45.4	21.6	-	-	4.3	-	3.0	100
Buganda North	47.5	10.6	21.7	-	7.3	4.5	1.8	6.7	100
Busoga	61.1	13.6	7.1	-	6.0	3.4	2.1	6.9	100
Bukedi	91.2	3.3	-	-	-	-	3.6	1.9	100
Elgon	79.7	8.0	1.8	-	-	-	1.0	9.5	100
Teso	84.5	5.4	4.9	0.5	1.3	1.8	1.0	0.7	100
Karamoja	13.0	5.1	25.7	36.3	6.5	1.3	0.6	11.6	100
Lango	54.8	30.4	1.6	1.2	2.1	2.7	4.4	3.0	100
Acholi	75.4	10.4	1.5	-	8.1	-	4.1	0.6	100
West Nile	43.7	17.5	6.0	1.3	13.3	0.9	5.2	12.2	100
Bunyoro	61.8	19.4	11.2	1.3	5.2	-	-	1.3	100
Tooro	77.0	3.5	-	-	13.1	5.8	0.7	-	100
Ankole	75.7	0.9	13.3	-	5.8	1.9	2.0	0.3	100
Kigezi	74.9	7.4	10.0	-	2.2	3.8	-	1.8	100
National	55.1	14.3	11.0	5.3	5.2	2.2	2.0	5.0	100
NSDS 2015	46.8	-	18.4	6.3	6.3	2.4	5.5	14.3	100

Other includes orphaned, displaced, insecurity among other factors*

3.3.5 Primary School Management

Nearly 7 in 10 primary schools (67%) that learners attended were government schools.

At the household level, information was collected on who manages the day to day operations of the school that the household member attends. Table 3.6 shows the distribution of primary school learners by management of the primary school attended. Overall, nationally, two thirds of learners (67%) attended Government managed primary schools. A higher percentage of primary school learners in rural areas attended Government managed primary schools (71%) compared to learners in the urban areas (50%). Among the sub-regions, Teso (92%) and West Nile (91%) had the highest percentage of learners attending Government primary schools while Kampala (25%) had the lowest percentage.

Table 3. 6: Distribution of Primary School learners by management of the Primary School they attended (%)

Background characteristics	Management of primary school					Total
	Gov't	Private	NGO	Religious organization	Other	
Sex						
Male	67.0	31.5	0.4	0.9	0.2	100
Female	65.9	33.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	100
Residence						
Rural	71.0	27.7	0.4	0.7	0.2	100
Urban	49.7	49.1	0.4	0.9	0.0	100
Sub-region						
Kampala	24.6	75.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Buganda South	37.8	61.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	100
Buganda North	49.1	49.4	0.3	1.2	0.0	100
Busoga	64.6	34.1	0.5	0.7	0.0	100
Bukedi	79.2	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Elgon	72.1	27.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100
Teso	91.9	7.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100
Karamoja	85.5	5.4	1.1	4.1	3.9	100
Lango	89.8	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	100
Acholi	81.0	17.6	0.0	0.3	1.0	100
West Nile	90.8	6.6	0.6	2.0	0.0	100
Bunyoro	53.5	45.3	0.2	1.1	0.0	100
Tooro	69.2	30.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	100
Ankole	57.4	39.2	2.0	1.4	0.0	100
Kigezi	65.3	33.6	0.8	0.3	0.0	100
National	66.5	32.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	100

3.3.6 Distance to the nearest government primary school

Distance to school is an influential factor in encouraging children to attend school and to increase new admissions. Information about distance to the nearest primary school is a useful indicator of children's access to schooling. A distance of three kilometers is considered acceptable by the Ministry of Education and Sports and is the target of the Government. However, this distance seems to be longer for children who enroll in school at the target age of six years.

At community level, information was collected on the distance from the centre of the village (geographical middle) to the nearest government primary school. The findings summarized in Table 3.7 shows that at national level, 89 percent of communities had government primary schools within three kilometres with the average distance being 1.6 kms. There were variations by residence and region. A higher percentage of communities in urban areas (92%) had the nearest government schools within a distance of three kilometres compared to those in rural areas (87%). Among the sub-regions, Bukedi (100%) had the highest percentage of communities

89% of communities had government primary schools within 3 kms

that had the nearest government schools within a distance of three kilometres while Karamoja sub-region (69%) had the lowest. There were minimal variations between the two survey periods.

Table 3. 7: Percentage distribution of communities by distance to nearest government primary school (Km).

Background characteristics	Distance				Total	Average Distance (Km)
	0.0 - 3.0 kms	3.1 - 5.0 kms	5.1 - 8.0 kms	Above 8 kms		
Residence						
Rural	87.1	9.0	2.4	1.5	100	1.8
Urban	91.6	7.2	1.2	0.0	100	1.4
Sub-regions						
Kampala	94.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	100	1.3
South Buganda	85.0	13.2	0.0	1.9	100	1.8
North Buganda	81.9	11.6	6.5	0.0	100	1.8
Busoga	83.0	11.6	5.4	0.0	100	1.8
Bukedi	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1.1
Elgon	94.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	100	1.0
Teso	96.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	100	1.2
Karamoja	69.1	11.2	12.3	7.4	100	2.8
Lango	91.6	6.9	1.5	0.0	100	1.8
Acholi	90.9	5.6	0.0	3.5	100	1.7
West Nile	96.6	1.7	1.6	0.0	100	1.3
Bunyoro	90.1	4.0	1.6	4.3	100	2.4
Tooro	87.9	12.1	0.0	0.0	100	1.5
Ankole	87.7	12.3	0.0	0.0	100	1.6
Kigezi	90.6	5.1	4.4	0.0	100	1.3
National	88.7	8.4	2.0	0.9	100	1.6
2015						
Rural	84.8	11.4	2.5	1.3	100	1.9
Urban	95.3	3.9	0.8	0.0	100	1.2
National	87.2	9.7	2.1	1.0	100	1.8

3.3.7 Rating of the quality of teaching in Primary Schools

Household respondents who had members of their households attending primary schools were asked to rate the quality of teaching at the school attended by the household member. The results presented in Table 3.8 show that nationally, 45 percent rated the quality of teaching as good while three percent rated it as very good. A higher percentage of respondents in urban areas (48%) rated the quality of teaching as good compared to those in rural areas (45%). Disaggregation by sub-region shows that Buganda South (12%) had the highest percentage of respondents rating the quality of teaching in primary schools attended by members of their households as very good compared to other sub-regions.

There were minimal variations between respondents rating of quality of teaching between NSDS 2015 and NSDS 2021.

Nationally, 45% of household respondents rated the quality of teaching at primary school attended by household members as good.

Table 3. 8: Respondents' rating of the quality of teaching in the school (%)

Background characteristics	Rating of quality of teaching						Total
	Very			Don't			
	Poor	Poor	Average	Good	Good	Know	
Residence							
Rural	2.4	12.1	37.6	44.7	2.7	0.5	100
Urban	1.4	7.1	39.5	47.8	3.1	1.2	100
Sub regions							
Kampala	0.0	7.4	18.4	68.1	6.1	0.0	100
Buganda South	0.0	9.7	32.6	44.1	11.6	1.9	100
Buganda North	11.6	14.6	46.4	26.3	1.2	0.0	100
Busoga	1.5	13.2	43.6	39.8	1.4	0.4	100
Bukedi	1.6	14.0	10.5	70.5	0.7	2.7	100
Elgon	4.3	12.1	46.1	36.1	0.8	0.6	100
Teso	2.4	23.9	55.3	17.2	1.2	0.0	100
Karamoja	0.2	3.5	26.5	64.7	4.4	0.6	100
Lango	1.0	9.3	52.9	31.6	4.1	1.1	100
Acholi	2.0	17.6	33.1	45.6	0.0	1.7	100
West Nile	1.4	3.4	29.4	64.0	1.5	0.4	100
Bunyoro	3.8	13.6	37.8	39.9	4.9	0.0	100
Tooro	0.7	8.8	23.5	63.9	3.1	0.0	100
Ankole	0.0	4.5	28.9	61.9	4.3	0.4	100
Kigezi	0.3	6.5	31.3	60.3	1.5	0.0	100
National	2.3	11.3	37.9	45.2	2.8	0.6	100
NSDS 2015	2.5	16.0	37.7	40.8	2.3	0.7	100

3.3.8 Rating of the quality of facilities in primary Schools

Household respondents who had members of their households attending primary schools were further asked to rate the quality of facilities at the school attended by the household member. The results presented in Table 3.9 show that nationally, 47 percent rated the quality of facilities as good while three percent rated the quality of facilities as very good. The results also show that there was minimal variation in the proportions by residence. Disaggregation by sub-region shows that Kampala (10%) and Bunyoro sub-region (9%) had the highest percentage of respondents rating the quality of facilities in primary schools attended by members of their households as very good compared to other sub-regions.

Nationally, 47% of respondents rated the quality of facilities in primary school attended by household member as good.

Table 3. 9: Respondents' rating the quality of facilities in the school

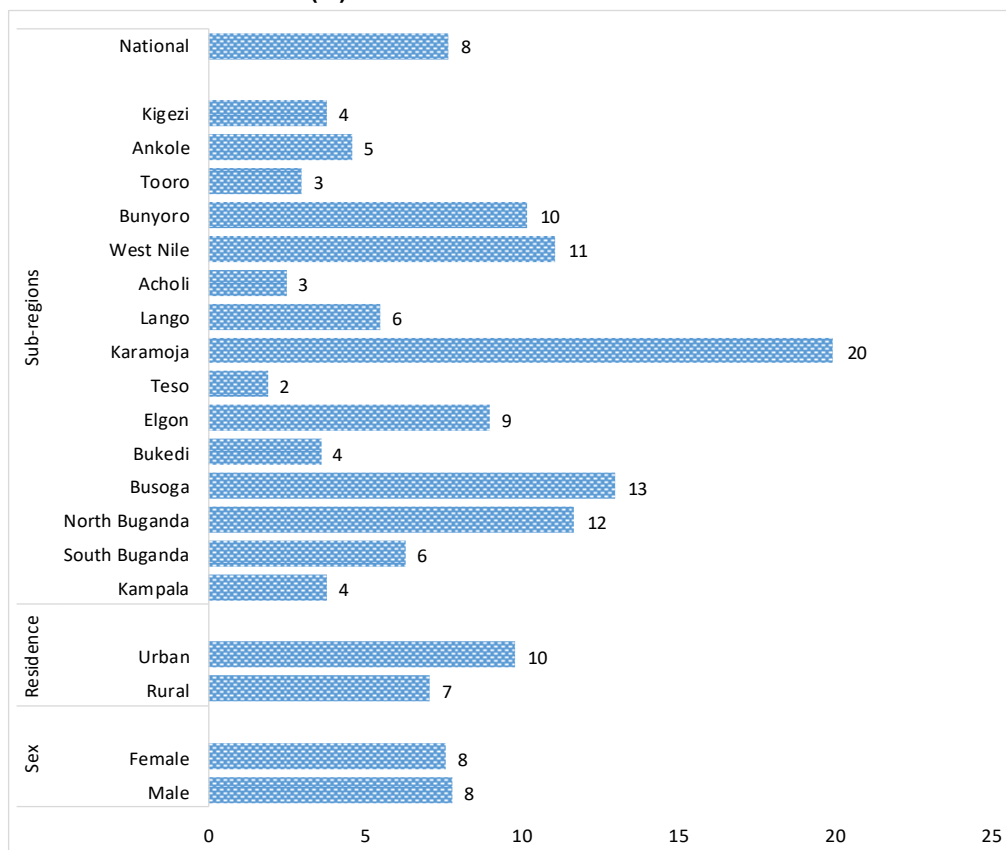
Background characteristics	Rating of quality of facilities in the school						Total
	Very Poor			Very Good			
	Poor	Poor	Average	Good	Good	Don't Know	
Sex							
Male	2.1	10.3	37.3	46.5	3.3	0.4	100
Female	1.8	10.7	36.9	47.2	3.1	0.3	100
Residence							
Rural	2.0	10.7	37.4	46.6	3.1	0.3	100
Urban	1.8	9.7	35.7	48.4	3.8	0.6	100
Sub-regions							
Kampala	0.0	7.4	8.1	74.3	10.2	0.0	100
Buganda South	2.9	8.3	36.4	47.3	4.2	1.0	100
Buganda North	2.0	18.4	45.6	30.9	3.1	0.0	100
Busoga	1.3	9.6	42.4	44.4	2.1	0.2	100
Bukedi	0.7	12.7	15.0	69.3	2.3	0.0	100
Elgon	4.4	10.6	41.4	42.3	1.0	0.3	100
Teso	1.4	20.6	58.4	17.2	2.4	0.0	100
Karamoja	2.4	7.2	30.2	51.9	5.6	2.6	100
Lango	1.6	7.7	45.9	40.5	4.2	0.1	100
Acholi	1.0	16.6	34.4	42.8	2.6	2.6	100
West Nile	0.6	7.0	31.9	59.4	0.8	0.2	100
Bunyoro	4.2	9.6	30.1	47.3	8.9	0.0	100
Tooro	5.4	8.4	22.6	59.9	3.8	0.0	100
Ankole	1.1	2.8	26.9	63.8	5.4	0.0	100
Kigezi	0.0	6.1	27.0	63.6	3.3	0.0	100
National	2.0	10.5	37.1	46.9	3.2	0.3	100

3.3.9 Home study materials

As a sector response to the Covid 19 pandemic, the Ministry of Education and Sports through the National Curriculum Development Centre and the Uganda National Examination Board developed self-study materials to help learners continue learning from their homes during the COVID-19 lockdown. The survey collected information from household respondents on whether primary school learners received any printed home study materials since March 2020 when schools were closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The results in Figure 3.2 show that overall, only eight percent of primary school learners nationally received any printed home study materials. There was no variation in the distribution by sex. A higher percentage of primary school learners in urban areas (10%) received the study materials than those in rural areas (7%). Considering sub-regions, Karamoja sub-region (20%) had the highest percentage of learners who received the self-study materials compared to other sub-regions.

Figure 3. 2: Distribution of primary school learners that received any printed home study materials since March 2020 (%)



3.3.10 Source of home study materials

For those learners who received study materials, information was collected on the source. The sources included home study materials from government, NGOs, class notes received before school closure, electronic study materials via email/whatsapp, TV or Radio programmes. Note that this was a multiple response question so the totals do not add up to 100 percent. The findings presented in Table 3.10 indicate that nationally, 81 percent of the learners received the home study materials from government. Sixteen percent used class notes received before schools closed. Three percent received self-study materials via radio programmes. Disaggregation by sex indicates similar proportions received self-study materials from the various sources. A higher percentage of primary school learners from rural areas (88%) received self-study materials from government sources than their counterparts in urban areas (61%). Considering sub-regions, Busoga (96%) and Karamoja (95%) had the highest percentages of learners that received self-study materials from government while Kampala (58%) and Ankole (59%) had the lowest. Electronic sources of self-study materials via television programmes were higher in urban areas and were also mainly in Kampala, Ankole and Buganda North sub-regions.

Government was the main source of home study materials during lockdown.

Table 3. 10: Primary school learners by main sources of study materials during Covid-19 lockdown

Background characteristics	Source of study materials					
	Class notes before			Via email/ whatsapp	Via T.V programmes	Via radio programmes
	Gov't	schools closed	NGO			
Sex						
Male	81.0	16.5	5.9	2.8	2.7	2.9
Female	80.1	16.2	8.1	6.2	3.9	2.7
Residence						
Rural	87.6	12.8	6.6	0.5	0.8	2.3
Urban	61.3	25.9	8.1	15.3	10.2	4.1
Sub-regions						
Kampala	57.9	42.1	0.0	32.0	20.3	0.0
Buganda South	72.0	12.7	0.0	21.3	1.3	6.7
Buganda North	64.9	19.7	0.0	8.2	11.5	0.0
Busoga	95.9	2.8	3.7	0.1	0.5	0.0
Bukedi	90.8	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elgon	85.0	13.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	5.1
Teso	86.1	13.9	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karamoja	95.1	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lango	81.4	17.8	8.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Acholi	88.1	0.0	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Nile	85.2	31.2	22.9	1.2	1.3	4.7
Bunyoro	73.1	24.3	2.6	3.4	0.0	2.4
Tooro	71.0	14.6	8.9	0.0	6.0	0.0
Ankole	59.0	36.4	14.6	10.0	21.5	21.5
Kigezi	76.1	23.9	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
National	80.6	16.3	7.0	4.5	3.3	2.8

3.3.11 Persons who helped primary school learners understand received study materials during home studies.

For those learners who received study materials, information was further collected on the persons who helped them understand the self-study materials they received. The results in Table 3.11 show that overall, more than a third of the primary school learners (37%) were helped to understand the self-study materials they received by their siblings while more than a quarter (27%) were helped by their parents/guardians. One in every three persons (30%) did not receive any support at all. Disaggregation by sex indicates there was almost no variation in the proportions that helped to understand the self-study materials. Higher percentages of primary school learners in urban areas than rural areas received support from siblings and parents/guardians.

Of those learners who received study materials, 37% were helped to understand the materials by their siblings.

Table 3. 11: Distribution of primary school learners by persons who helped them understand received study materials during home studies (%)

Background Characteristics	Persons who helped							Total
	No support at all		Parents/ guardians	Radio programmes	TV programmes	Fellow		
	Siblings	class mates				Private teachers		
Sex								
Male	32.4	30.6	29.6	0.9	1.3	2.2	2.9	100
Female	28.2	43.1	24.3	1.0	0.1	2.1	1.2	100
Residence								
Rural	34.3	32.2	27.2	1.2	0.8	1.8	2.5	100
Urban	19.7	49.0	26.6	0.3	0.5	3.0	0.8	100
National	30.4	36.8	27.0	1.0	0.7	2.2	2.1	100

3.3.12 Payments for services provided in Government Primary Schools

For each community where the survey was conducted, information was collected from the most commonly used government primary school in that community. The survey was conducted in a total of 807 primary schools across the country. Table 3.12 shows the percentage of schools by the various charges paid by parents/guardians at school and the regularity of these payments. Overall, 73 percent of government primary schools charged development/ building fund, 43 percent charged lunch fee and 17 percent charged for school uniform. However, these figures at national level mask wide variations. There was almost no variation in the proportion of government primary schools that charged development fee between urban and rural areas. Disaggregation by sub-region shows that 99 percent of government primary schools in West Nile charged development/building fees while in Kampala only 35 percent of schools charged it. A higher percentage of government primary schools in urban areas (55%) than in rural areas (38%) charged lunch fees.

With regard to school uniform, overall, 17 percent of government primary schools charged parents/guardians for school uniform. More government primary schools in urban areas (35%) charged for school uniforms than schools in rural areas (8%), with Buganda South sub-region (82%) having the highest percentage of government primary schools that charged for school uniforms compared to other sub-regions.

Nationally 73% of government schools charged development/ building fund, 43% charged lunch fee and 17% charged for uniforms

Table 3. 12: Payments for services provided at Government primary schools (%)

Background characteristics	Payments for services by parents					
	Dev't/			Text Books,		
	Building Fees	Lunch Fee	School Uniform	Pens Pencils	Examination Fees	Coaching Fees
Residence						
Rural	73.4	37.9	7.5	0.0	42.1	6.4
Urban	73.3	54.5	35.1	0.3	25.5	9.3
Sub-regions						
Kampala	34.9	69.8	44.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Buganda South	55.4	74.3	82.4	2.1	14.2	4.9
Buganda North	67.5	73.6	32.8	0.0	29.4	0.0
Busoga	55.3	90.4	6.9	0.0	19.7	0.0
Bukedi	65.5	29.1	6.8	0.0	17.1	5.7
Elgon	53.9	53.9	18.5	0.0	10.2	5.1
Teso	75.0	27.8	7.1	0.0	37.5	7.1
Karamoja	68.3	9.6	13.2	0.0	34.7	0.0
Lango	96.5	45.0	11.5	0.0	70.0	15.3
Acholi	85.8	53.8	43.7	0.0	62.8	17.2
West Nile	99.0	40.9	7.3	0.0	70.2	5.4
Bunyoro	78.8	26.4	12.6	0.0	45.2	6.2
Tooro	41.7	15.2	4.1	0.0	27.0	24.7
Ankole	89.9	16.3	10.7	0.0	8.1	2.8
Kigezi	77.7	11.3	0.0	0.0	29.1	3.2
National	73.4	43.3	16.5	0.1	36.7	7.4

3.3.13 Provision of lunch at school

A daily school meal provides a strong incentive to send and retain children in school. It allows children to focus on their studies, increase school enrolment and attendance, decrease drop-out rates, and improve cognitive abilities. In some parts of the country, the school feeding programme is tailored to provide take home rations to target girls to narrow the gender gap. Information was collected from primary school head teachers on how learners and teachers get lunch.

Table 3.13 shows the distribution of government primary school by how learners and teachers get their lunch. Half (49%) of the government primary schools reported that learners were provided with lunch at school whereas 16 percent reported that learners go without lunch. There were variations by residence and sub-region. Sixty percent of government primary schools in urban areas provided learners with lunch at school compared to 44 percent in rural areas. In one out of five government primary schools in rural areas (20%), learners did not have lunch compared to eight percent in urban areas. In the case of teachers, the findings show that, at national level, 89 percent of government primary schools provided lunch to teachers at school with variations observed by residence and sub-region.

Half (49%) of government primary schools provided learners with lunch at school.

Table 3. 13: Distribution of Government Primary Schools by provision of lunch to Learners and Teachers (%)

Background characteristics	Learners				Total	Teachers				Total
	Lunch at school	Packed from home	Go back home	No lunch		Lunch at school	Packed from home	Go back home	No lunch	
	Residence									
Rural	43.9	14.8	21.5	19.8	100	86.3	1.8	6.1	5.8	100
Urban	60.1	21.8	10.0	8.1	100	94.4	2.7	1.7	1.2	100
Sub-region										
Kampala	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Buganda South	88.2	2.7	0.0	9.1	100	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Buganda North	85.2	4.3	0.0	10.5	100	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	100
Busoga	95.4	0.0	0.0	4.6	100	96.8	1.9	0.0	1.3	100
Bukedi	39.9	5.4	2.8	51.9	100	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Elgon	55.4	0.0	20.1	24.5	100	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Teso	36.1	3.4	14.9	45.7	100	54.5	1.8	18.6	25.1	100
Karamoja	90.9	0.0	9.1	0.0	100	90.9	0.0	9.1	0.0	100
Lango	44.6	0.0	40.4	15.0	100	94.3	0.0	4.2	1.5	100
Acholi	59.4	2.8	23.9	13.8	100	94.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	100
West Nile	38.6	0.0	52.5	9.0	100	86.2	0.0	9.8	4.0	100
Bunyoro	22.0	71.9	0.0	6.2	100	70.1	23.5	4.2	2.2	100
Tooro	21.7	59.8	5.2	13.3	100	92.5	0.0	2.0	5.5	100
Ankole	13.7	81.5	4.8	0.0	100	97.9	0.0	0.0	2.1	100
Kigezi	4.0	68.8	23.5	3.6	100	83.8	0.0	4.0	12.1	100
National	49.2	17.1	17.8	16.0	100	89.0	2.1	4.7	4.3	100

3.3.14 Availability of classrooms in Government Primary Schools

School infrastructure is key for effective teaching and learning in schools. The Pupil - Teacher Ratio (PTR) and Pupil Classroom Ratio (PCR) are efficiency indicators that provide a representation of the learning/teaching classroom environment in terms of overcrowding and pupil-teacher contact among other issues. A lower value of the indicators implies reduced levels of overcrowding or reduced competition for classroom resources and implies better learning conditions.

Nationally, availability of classroom facilities in government primary schools was universal, but only 28% reported that they were adequate.

Table 3.14 presents the distribution of government primary schools visited by the availability of classroom facilities, adequacy of the facilities, the average classroom size by grade and the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR). The findings show that, whereas nationally, the availability of classroom facilities in government primary schools was universal, only about three in ten (28%) reported that they were adequate. Nationally, the PTR in government primary schools was 53 learners per teacher. The PTR was higher in government schools in rural areas (58) than urban areas (46).

Table 3. 14: Government Primary schools by Availability, Adequacy of Classrooms

Background characteristics	Available	Adequate	Average class size							Pupil Teacher Ratio
			P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	
Residence										
Rural	99.5	21.6	126	96	94	100	85	68	39	58
Urban	99.2	39.9	97	94	102	112	99	88	69	46
Sub-region										
Kampala	100	53.7	61	107	90	98	91	88	90	59
Buganda South	100	38.5	87	60	64	67	65	59	52	43
Buganda North	100	40.7	54	43	44	42	41	38	27	42
Busoga	100	18.9	136	113	112	113	105	90	51	51
Bukedi	100	28.6	152	132	122	135	128	100	59	65
Elgon	98.4	15.9	122	112	114	121	104	92	59	53
Teso	98.6	17.8	125	105	110	132	115	89	50	55
Karamoja	94.3	36.7	34	29	26	24	20	17	12	38
Lango	100	17.1	175	167	171	188	166	131	75	67
Acholi	100	40.1	74	69	74	99	88	71	48	44
West Nile	100	23.0	274	159	169	171	116	87	53	67
Bunyoro	100	39.0	80	76	85	95	80	68	45	46
Tooro	98.1	32.8	64	61	60	66	56	55	40	40
Ankole	100	39.7	88	55	59	53	50	48	38	37
Kigezi	100	29.1	102	70	62	58	48	42	25	43
National	99.4	27.5	117	95	97	104	89	74	48	53
2015										
Rural	99.4	30.9	95	69	74	73	66	56	35	53
Urban	100	41.6	78	80	76	86	83	73	62	48
National	99.6	34.3	91	71	74	76	71	61	41	52

3.3.15 Type of classroom buildings in Government Primary Schools

From government primary schools, information was further collected on the type of buildings the school had. The results in Table 3.15 show that nationally, three quarters (77%) of government primary schools had permanent classroom buildings while 18 percent had both permanent and semi-permanent buildings. As expected, a higher percentage of government schools in urban areas (85%) had permanent classroom buildings compared to those in rural areas (72%). Buganda South (97%) and Buganda North (96%) were the sub-regions with the highest percentages of government primary schools that had permanent classroom buildings.

Nationally, 77% of government primary schools had permanent classroom buildings

Table 3. 15: Distribution of government primary schools by type of classroom buildings (%)

Background characteristics	Type of building				Total
	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Both permanent & semi- permanent	Other	
Residence					
Urban	85.3	0.8	13.9	0	100
Rural	71.8	7.4	20.1	0.7	100
Subregions					
Kampala	100	0	0	0	100
Buganda South	97.4	0	2.6	0	100
Buganda North	96	0	4	0	100
Busoga	90	0	10	0	100
Bukedi	94.9	0	5.1	0	100
Elgon	71	1.6	27.4	0	100
Teso	88.1	8.5	3.4	0	100
Karamoja	84.2	5.3	10.5	0	100
Lango	67.9	3.7	27.2	1.2	100
Acholi	84.6	5.1	10.3	0	100
West Nile	59	9.6	28.9	2.4	100
Bunyoro	91.7	0	8.3	0	100
Tooro	74.4	7.7	17.9	0	100
Ankole	43.6	12.8	43.6	0	100
Kigezi	25.9	25.9	48.1	0	100
National	76.5	5.1	17.9	0.4	100

**Other includes temporary buildings*

3.3.16 Condition of classrooms in Government Primary Schools

Head teachers were asked to rate the condition of the classrooms on a scale of 1-5 whereby 1 denoted “very poor”, 3 denoted “average” while 5 denoted “very good”. Analysis of the ratings in Table 3.16 shows that, nationally, the condition of classrooms in 47 percent of government primary schools was rated as average while in a quarter (25%) the condition was rated as good. One out of five government primary schools (21%) the condition of classrooms was rated as poor.

Kampala sub-region (87%) had the highest percentage of government primary schools with classrooms rated as average.

The condition of classrooms in 47 percent of government primary schools was rated as average

Table 3. 16: Distribution of government primary schools by condition of classrooms (%)

Background characteristics	Condition of Classrooms					Total
	Very Poor	Poor	Average	Good	Very Good	
Residence						
Urban	5.1	15.6	48.5	30.4	0.4	100
Rural	6.6	24.2	45.5	22.6	1.1	100
Subregions						
Kampala	0.0	8.7	87.0	4.3	0.0	100
Buganda South	0.0	26.3	44.7	26.3	2.6	100
Buganda North	4.0	24.0	44.0	24.0	4.0	100
Busoga	1.7	15.0	53.3	28.3	1.7	100
Bukedi	0.0	23.1	28.2	48.7	0.0	100
Elgon	0.0	8.1	53.2	38.7	0.0	100
Teso	11.9	32.2	33.9	22.0	0.0	100
Karamoja	31.6	26.3	31.6	10.5	0.0	100
Lango	12.3	35.8	39.5	12.3	0.0	100
Acholi	13.2	31.6	34.2	21.1	0.0	100
West Nile	6.0	21.7	45.8	26.5	0.0	100
Bunyoro	12.5	6.3	62.5	16.7	2.1	100
Tooro	0.0	15.8	36.8	44.7	2.6	100
Ankole	0.0	7.7	64.1	28.2	0.0	100
Kigezi	0.0	29.6	51.9	14.8	3.7	100
National	6.0	21.2	46.5	25.3	0.9	100

3.3.17 New classrooms constructed in the last three years

18% of government primary schools constructed at least a new classroom in the last three years.

Information was sought from government primary schools on how many of the available classrooms were constructed in the last three years preceding the survey. The findings summarised in Table 3.17 show that overall, 82 percent of government primary schools did not have any new classrooms constructed in the last three years preceding the survey. Six percent of government primary schools constructed at least one or two classrooms during the period. Only four percent of government schools constructed four or more classrooms in the last three years preceding the survey. There were variations observed by residence and sub-regions.

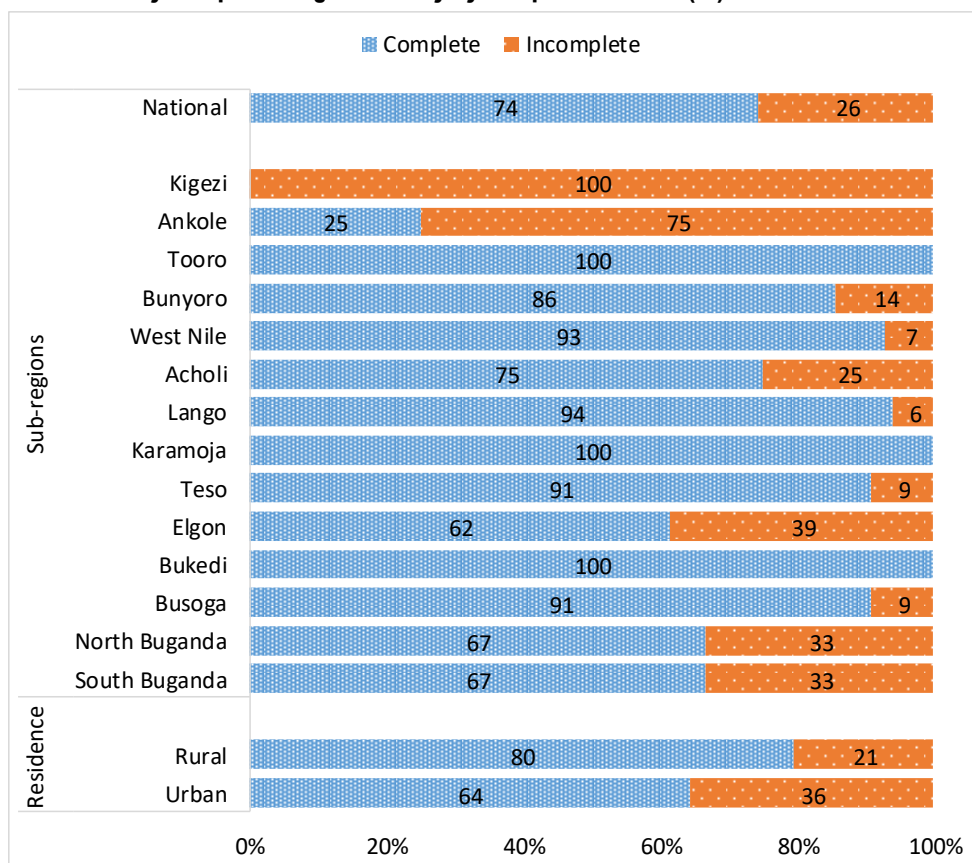
Table 3. 17: Distribution of government primary schools by number of new classrooms constructed in the last 3 years preceding the survey and status (%)

Background characteristics	Number of new classrooms					Total
	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	
Residence						
Urban	82.3	8.4	4.6	1.3	3.4	100
Rural	81.2	4.1	7.2	2.9	4.5	100
Sub-regions						
Kampala	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Buganda South	76.3	10.5	5.3	2.6	5.2	100
Buganda North	76.0	4.0	12.0	4.0	4.0	100
Busoga	81.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	5.0	100
Bukedi	84.6	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	100
Elgon	79.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	11.3	100
Teso	81.4	1.7	8.5	6.8	1.7	100
Karamoja	94.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Lango	79.0	6.2	11.1	2.5	1.2	100
Acholi	89.5	5.3	2.6	2.6	0.0	100
West Nile	83.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	9.6	100
Bunyoro	85.4	4.2	2.1	0.0	8.4	100
Tooro	84.2	7.9	2.6	5.3	0.0	100
Ankole	59.0	30.8	5.1	2.6	2.6	100
Kigezi	85.2	3.7	3.7	7.4	0.0	100
National	81.6	5.6	6.3	2.4	4.0	100

3.3.18 Construction status of new classrooms

For those government primary schools that had classrooms constructed in the last three years preceding the survey, information was sought on whether the building was complete or incomplete at the time of the survey. The results in Figure 3.3 show that nationally, government primary schools that had constructed new classrooms in the last three years preceding the survey, 74 percent of the buildings were complete. A higher percentage of government primary schools in rural areas (80%) that constructed new classrooms in the last three years had completed the buildings compared to those in urban areas (64%). Findings by sub-region show that all the newly constructed classrooms in Tooro, Karamoja, and Bukedi were complete while all those in Kigezi were incomplete at the time of the survey.

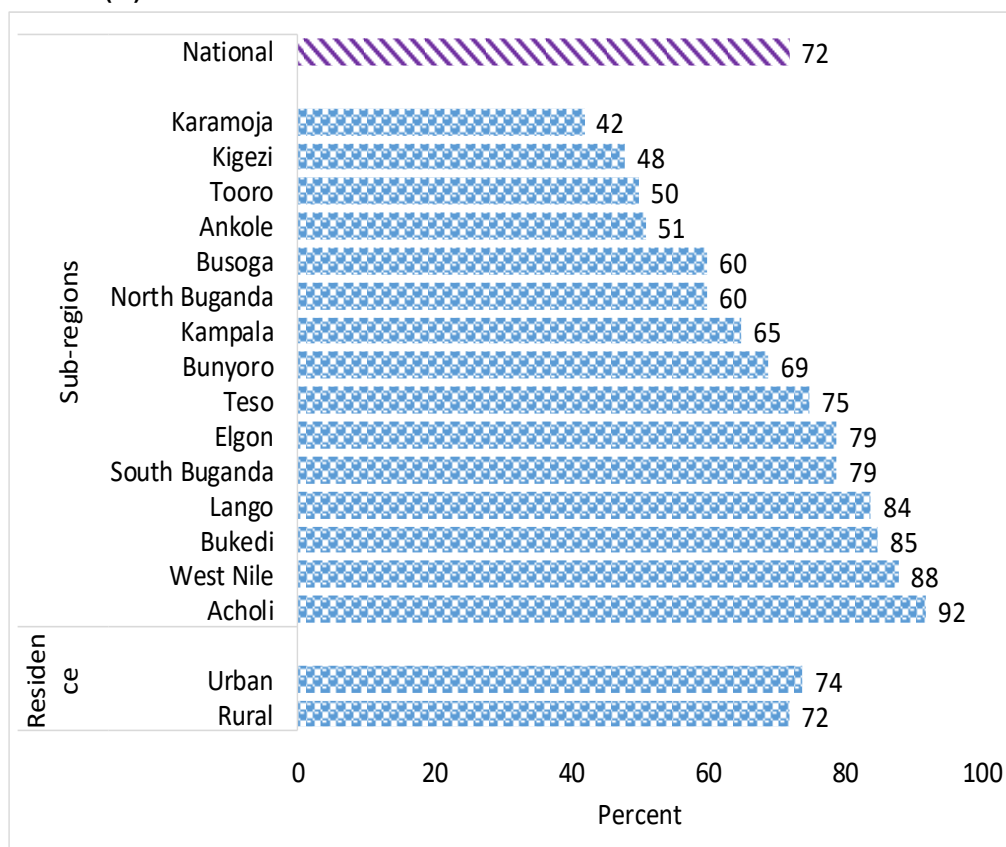
Figure 3. 3: Distribution of government primary schools that had classrooms constructed in the last three years preceding the survey by completion status (%).



3.3.19 Accessibility of classroom buildings to People with Disability (PWDs)

The survey also sought information on whether the classroom buildings were accessible to PWDs and the findings are summarized in Figure 3.4. Nationally, 72 percent of government primary schools had buildings that are accessible to PWDs with minimal variation between rural and urban areas.

Figure 3. 4: Distribution of government primary schools by accessibility of classroom buildings to PWDS (%)



3.3.20 Availability of Toilet facilities in Government Primary Schools

Sanitation is a basic human right. The Convention of the Rights of Children (CRS) which was ratified by most countries of the world including Uganda states that children have a right to a safe environment for enhanced learning, health and development of good citizens. The Pupil Toilet Stance Ratio (PSR) is one of the indicators used to measure hygiene related issues and it is the number of learners in the school divided by the total number of latrine stances in the school. The Government standard for learners per latrine stance ratio is 40:1 and should be separate for boys and girls. A high pupil stance ratio puts learners at the risk of contracting sanitation related diseases such as diarrhoea.

Table 3.18 presents the availability and adequacy of toilet facilities, the Pupils – Stance Ratios for Boys and Girls as well as the availability of separate toilets for teachers at the primary school premises. The findings indicated that nationally, the availability of toilet facilities in government primary schools was universal (99%). Ninety five percent of the government primary schools indicated that they had separate toilet facilities for boys and girls. Although availability of toilet facilities for government primary schools was universal, only 30 percent of the schools revealed that they were adequate. This is further reflected in the high PSR of 75 for boys and 78 for girls. In addition, the results show that at national level, 68 percent of government primary schools had separate toilet facilities for teachers and 65 percent had toilets that catered for the physically impaired.

30 percent of government primary schools have adequate toilet facilities

Table 3. 18: Government Primary schools by availability and adequacy of toilet facilities

Background characteristics	Available (%)	Adequate (%)	Separate toilet facilities for boys and girls (%)	Pupil- Stance Ratio - Girls	Pupil- Stance Ratio - Boys	Separate toilet facilities for teachers (%)
Residence						
Rural	98.8	23.7	93.6	79	84	62.9
Urban	99.5	41.5	96.9	69	70	79.0
Sub-regions						
Kampala	100.0	55.7	100.0	63	48	71.8
Buganda South	100.0	47.0	88.2	70	72	77.7
Buganda North	100.0	49.8	86.6	58	69	63.2
Busoga	100.0	25.1	95.1	74	74	52.7
Bukedi	97.1	28.5	97.4	89	90	66.7
Elgon	98.2	12.0	98.5	103	109	68.6
Teso	100.0	16.5	84.6	109	113	66.5
Karamoja	94.9	35.3	95.5	55	57	76.7
Lango	98.5	20.1	97.8	96	96	64.0
Acholi	96.9	22.7	90.9	56	71	55.7
West Nile	100.0	36.6	96.0	80	81	72.0
Bunyoro	100.0	55.1	100.0	52	57	80.5
Tooro	100.0	24.5	91.8	62	70	66.2
Ankole	97.3	37.4	97.2	50	51	78.2
Kigezi	100.0	17.4	100.0	49	55	75.7
National	99.0	29.5	94.7	75	78	68.1
NSDS 2015	99.4	28.1	97.7	59	61	66.5

3.3.21 Construction Materials for the Toilets/latrines

Table 3.19 summarizes the distribution of government primary schools by type of toilet/latrine buildings. Nationally, 82 percent of government primary schools had toilet/latrines with permanent buildings, nine percent had toilets/latrines with both permanent and semi-permanent buildings and eight percent had semi-permanent buildings. Ninety percent of government primary schools in urban areas had toilet/latrines with permanent buildings compared to 77 percent in rural areas. South and Buganda North sub-regions (100% each respectively) had the highest percentage of government primary schools had toilet/latrines with permanent buildings while Kigezi sub-region (63%) had the lowest.

82 percent of toilet facilities in government primary schools are permanent buildings

Table 3. 19: Distribution of government primary schools by type of toilet/latrine buildings (%)

Background characteristics	Toilets/Latrine type of building					Total
	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Both permanent & semi-permanent	Temporary	Other	
Residence						
Urban	89.6	2.5	6.3	1.7	0.0	100
Rural	77.0	10.5	10.2	2.0	0.2	100
Subregions						
Kampala	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buganda South	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Buganda North	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Busoga	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Bukedi	94.7	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	100
Elgon	77.4	4.8	16.1	1.6	0.0	100
Teso	65.0	25.0	6.7	3.3	0.0	100
Karamoja	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lango	75.0	6.3	16.3	2.5	0.0	100
Acholi	68.4	10.5	15.8	5.3	0.0	100
West Nile	67.5	19.3	10.8	1.2	1.2	100
Bunyoro	91.7	2.1	6.3	0.0	0.0	100
Tooro	94.9	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	100
Ankole	71.8	12.8	15.4	0.0	0.0	100
Kigezi	63.0	3.7	18.5	14.8	0.0	100
National	81.5	7.6	8.8	1.9	0.1	100

Note: Karamoja and Kampala the observations were too few and thus have been excluded.

3.3.22 Ranking of the Condition of toilets/latrines

Head teachers of government primary schools were asked to rate the condition of the toilets/latrines on a scale of 1-5 whereby 1 denoted “very poor”, 3 denoted “average” while 5 denoted “very good”. The results in Table 3.20 show that nationally, 39 percent of government primary schools had toilets in average conditions while 35 percent had toilets in good condition. Nearly one in five (18%) of government primary schools had toilets/latrines in poor condition.

39 percent of government primary schools had toilets in average condition

Table 3. 20: Distribution of Government primary schools by condition of toilets/latrines and selected background characteristics (%)

Background characteristic	Toilets/Latrines condition					Total
	Very Poor	Poor	Average	Good	Very Good	
Residence						
Urban	5.9	13.0	35.1	44.4	1.7	100
Rural	5.9	21.4	41.4	29.1	2.3	100
Subregions						
Kampala	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buganda South	5.3	15.8	36.8	39.5	2.6	100
Buganda North	16.0	8.0	40.0	32.0	4.0	100
Busoga	1.6	18.0	50.8	26.2	3.3	100
Bukedi	0.0	7.9	50.0	39.5	2.6	100
Elgon	3.2	12.9	40.3	43.5	0.0	100
Teso	11.7	30.0	43.3	13.3	1.7	100
Karamoja	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lango	11.3	27.5	31.3	28.7	1.3	100
Acholi	10.8	35.1	21.6	32.4	0.0	100
West Nile	2.4	13.3	32.5	49.4	2.4	100
Bunyoro	2.1	14.6	52.1	27.1	4.2	100
Tooro	7.7	15.4	28.2	43.6	5.1	100
Ankole	0.0	12.8	51.3	35.9	0.0	100
Kigezi	11.1	22.2	51.9	14.8	0.0	100
National	5.9	18.4	39.2	34.5	2.1	100

Note: Karamoja and Kampala the observations were too few and thus have been excluded.

3.3.23 New toilets/latrines constructed in last three years and construction status

Information was sought from government primary schools on the number of toilets/latrines which were constructed in the last three years preceding the survey. The findings summarised in Table 3.21 show that nationally, 67 percent of government primary schools did not have any new toilets/latrines constructed in the last three years preceding the survey. Twenty percent constructed one toilet/latrine during the said period while seven percent constructed two toilets/latrines and a similar percentage constructed three or more toilets/latrines. There was minimal variation by residence.

For those government primary schools that had toilets/latrines constructed in the last three years preceding the survey, information was sought on the completion status of the building at the time of the survey. The results in Table 3.21 show that nationally, of the government primary schools that constructed new toilets/latrines in the last three years preceding the survey, 91 percent of the buildings were complete. A higher percentage of government primary schools in rural areas (92%) that constructed new toilets/latrines in the last three years had completed the buildings compared to those in urban areas (88%).

33 percent of government primary schools had new toilets facilities constructed in last 3 years

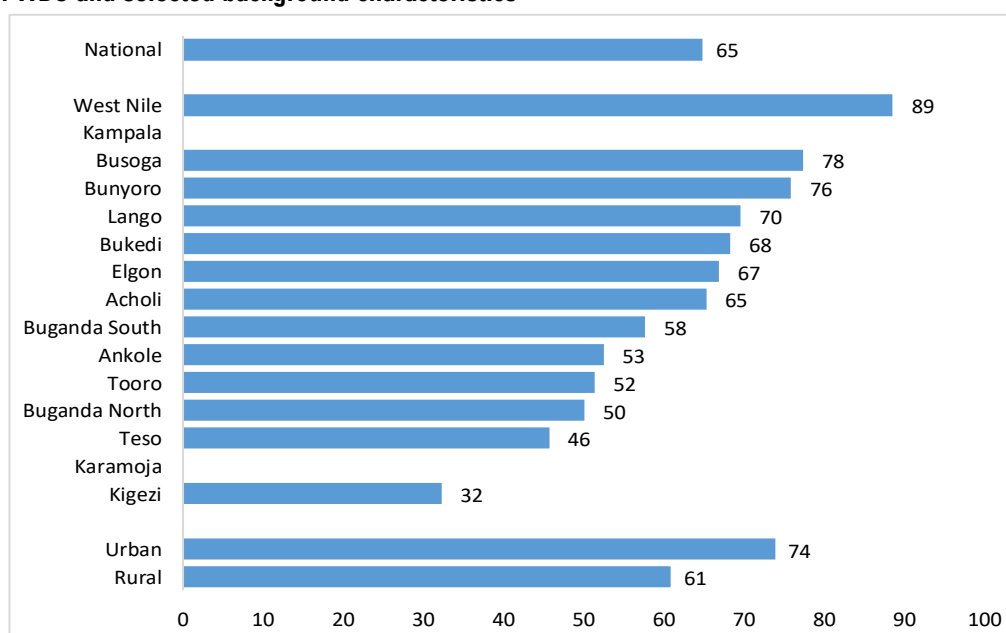
Table 3. 21: Distribution of government primary schools by number of new toilets/latrines constructed and construction status (%)

Residence	Toilets/Latrines new					Construction status		
	None	One	Two	Three or more	Total	Complete	Incomplete	Total
Urban	67.8	20.9	6.3	5.1	100	88.3	11.7	100
Rural	66.4	19.1	6.8	7.8	100	91.9	8.1	100
National	66.9	19.7	6.6	6.7	100	90.7	9.3	100

3.3.24 Accessibility of toilets/latrines accessible to People with Disabilities (PWDs).

The survey also sought information on whether the toilet/latrine buildings were accessible to PWDs and the findings are summarized in Figure 3.5. Nationally, 65 percent of government primary schools had toilet/latrine buildings that are accessible to PWDs with a higher percentage in urban areas (74%) than rural areas (61%). West Nile (89%) had the highest percentage of government primary schools with toilets/latrines accessible by PWDs while Kigezi sub-region had the lowest (32%).

Figure 3. 5: Distribution of government primary schools by accessibility of toilets/latrines by PWDS and selected background characteristics



Note: Karamoja and Kampala the observations were too few and thus have been excluded.

3.3.25 Availability of hand washing facilities in government primary schools

At every school, information was collected on presence of hand washing facilities to be used. Table 3.22 presents the distribution of government primary schools by availability of hand washing facilities. The findings indicate that nationally, in over a half (51%) of government primary schools, there were hand washing facilities present with soap. A notable one in five government primary schools (20%) had no hand washing facilities. A higher percentage of government primary schools in urban areas (59%) than in rural areas (47%) had hand washing facilities present with soap.

Table 3. 22: Distribution of Government Primary schools by availability of hand-washing facilities (%)

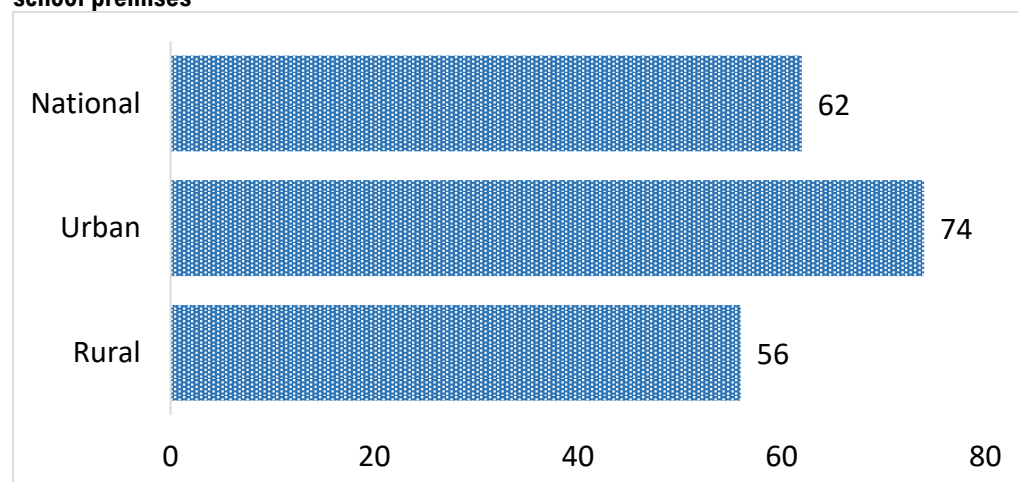
	Present with soap	Present without soap	No hand washing facility	Not accessible	Total
Residence					
Rural	47.0	29.9	21.2	1.9	100
Urban	58.9	21.2	18.5	1.4	100
National	50.9	27.1	20.3	1.7	100

3.3.26 Availability of First Aid Facilities in Government Schools

Having a first aid facility in every school is very important so that when a problem occurs, precious time is not lost in assembling material. The time between an injury and giving first aid is the “golden window” period, where maximum benefit of the first aid is derived.

The survey collected information on the availability of first aid facilities at school premises. The results in Figure 3.6 indicate that nationally, six in ten government primary schools (62%) had first aid facilities on their premises. A higher percentage of government primary schools in urban areas (74%) than in rural areas (56%) had first aid facilities at school premises.

Figure 3. 6: Percentage of Government Primary schools by availability of first aid facilities on school premises



3.3.27 Availability of other facilities in Government Primary Schools

School infrastructure is a very important component in ensuring quality education. The goal of school infrastructure is to enhance staff motivation and improve academic achievement of learners. In the libraries, learners get the opportunity to conduct their own personal studies and carry out research. Teachers need to be housed in the school. Information was collected on the availability and adequacy of selected facilities from the most commonly used government primary school in the community.

74 percent of government primary schools had teachers' houses, but of these only 10 percent were adequate

Table 3.23 shows the percentage distribution of government primary schools by availability and adequacy of selected facilities. At national level, 95 percent of government primary schools were reported to have Head Teachers offices, 74 percent had teachers' houses, 32 percent had libraries and 38 percent had staffrooms. However, in terms of adequacy, 49 percent of government primary schools reported Head Teachers offices were adequate, only 10 percent reported teachers houses were adequate, while 21 percent and 41 percent indicated that libraries and staffrooms were adequate respectively.

Table 3. 23: Government Primary schools by availability and adequacy of selected facilities (%)

Facility/Residence	Available	Adequacy
Teachers Houses		
Rural	75.0	9.8
Urban	72.4	8.9
National	74.1	9.5
Library		
Rural	27.9	20.1
Urban	39.6	22.5
National	31.7	21.1
Store		
Rural	28.1	33.4
Urban	45.8	33.9
National	33.8	33.6
Staffroom		
Rural	32.7	37.6
Urban	48.7	46.6
National	37.9	41.3
Head Teacher's Office		
Rural	94.1	49.3
Urban	97.2	47.8
National	95.1	48.8

3.3.28 Types of buildings used for selected facilities

The survey sought information on the types of buildings for selected facilities. These facilities included teachers' houses, library, staffroom, head teacher's office and stores. Overall, as shown in Table 3.24, nationally, 64 percent of government primary schools had permanent buildings for teachers houses, 17 percent had semi-permanent teachers houses. A notable six percent had temporary buildings as teachers' houses. Majority of government primary schools had libraries (87%), staff rooms (86%), Head Teachers office (92%) and stores (86%) housed in permanent buildings.

Table 3. 24: Distribution of government primary schools by type of buildings of selected facilities and background characteristics (%)

Residence	Type of building			Temporary	Other	Total
	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Both permanent & semi-permanent			
Teachers' houses						
Rural	55.7	19.3	14.8	8.1	2.1	100
Urban	79.8	11.2	6.7	1.7	0.6	100
National	64.1	16.5	12.0	5.9	1.6	100
Library						
Rural	83.9	15.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	100
Urban	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
National	87.3	12.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	100
Staff room						
Rural	81.3	13.9	2.8	2.1	0.0	100
Urban	93.2	5.1	0.9	0.9	0.0	100
National	86.6	10.0	1.9	1.5	0.0	100
Head Teacher's Office						
Rural	90.2	8.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	100
Urban	95.3	4.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	100
National	92.0	7.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100
Store						
Rural	85.2	9.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	100
Urban	85.8	6.2	0.0	7.1	0.9	100
National	85.5	7.7	0.0	6.4	0.4	100

3.3.29 Perception on the Condition of selected facilities in government primary schools

Information was sought on the condition of the selected facilities by asking the respondent to rate the condition of the facility on a scale of 1-5 whereby 1 denoted “very poor”, 3 denoted “average” while 5 denoted “very good” and the results are summarized in Table 3.25. Nationally, of government primary schools that had teachers houses, 37 percent were rated as being of average condition, a quarter (25%) were rated as good while three in ten (29%) were rated as poor. Of the government primary schools that had libraries, half (52%) were of average condition while three in ten (30%) were rated as good.

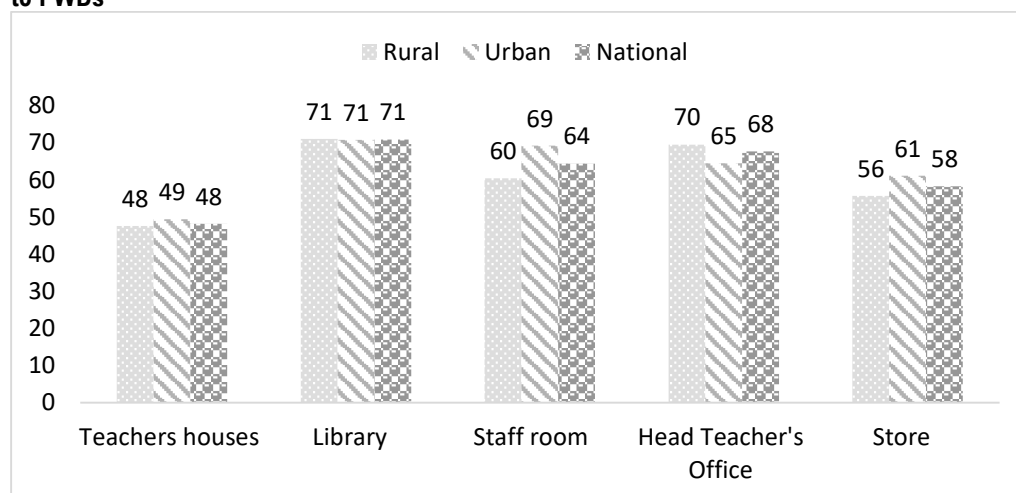
Table 3. 25: Distribution of government primary schools by condition of selected facilities and background characteristics (%)

Type of facility/ Residence	Condition					Total
	Very Poor	Poor	Average	Good	Very Good	
Teachers' houses						
Rural	7.2	29.8	38.6	22.9	1.5	100
Urban	11.2	28.1	32.6	27.5	0.6	100
National	8.6	29.2	36.5	24.5	1.2	100
Library						
Rural	1.6	17.7	52.4	27.4	0.8	100
Urban	0.0	15.6	52.1	32.3	0.0	100
National	0.9	16.8	52.3	29.5	0.5	100
Staff room						
Rural	2.1	22.9	45.8	27.8	1.4	100
Urban	4.3	18.8	33.3	42.7	0.9	100
National	3.1	21.1	40.2	34.5	1.1	100
Head Teacher's Office						
Rural	2.6	13.4	46.5	36.7	0.7	100
Urban	3.0	12.8	41.5	41.5	1.3	100
National	2.8	13.2	44.7	38.4	0.9	100
Store						
Rural	3.3	25.4	45.1	25.4	0.8	100
Urban	0.9	24.8	38.9	34.5	0.9	100
National	2.1	25.1	42.1	29.8	0.9	100

3.3.30 Accessibility of selected facilities to PWDs

The survey also sought information on whether the selected facilities were accessible to PWDs and the findings are summarized in Figure 3.7. Nationally, of the government primary schools that had teachers' houses, 48 percent were accessible to PWDs with minimal variation between rural and urban areas. Of the government primary schools that had libraries, 71 percent were accessible to PWDs.

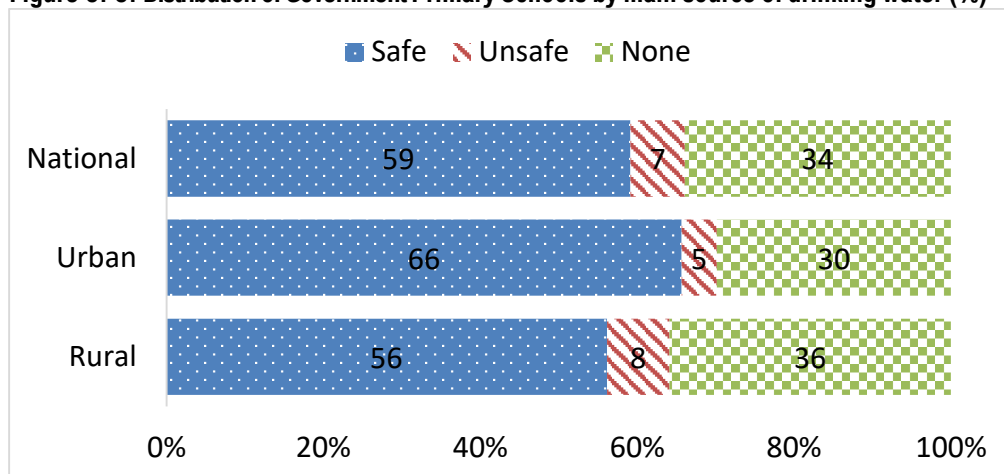
Figure 3. 7: Percentage of government primary schools by accessibility of selected facilities to PWDs



3.3.31 Main source of drinking water in Government Primary Schools

The survey collected information on the main source of drinking water available to the primary schools. For purposes of this analysis, the sources of water were grouped into “safe” and “unsafe”. Safe water sources include piped water, public taps, boreholes, protected well/spring, harvested rainwater and gravity-fed schemes. Note that the definition used for safe water sources differs from the one used internationally which excludes rainwater. As shown in Figure 3.8, at national level, 59 percent of primary schools had safe sources of drinking water. There was a higher percentage of schools in urban areas (66%) than rural areas (56%) that had safe water sources.

Figure 3. 8: Distribution of Government Primary Schools by main source of drinking water (%)



3.3.32 Main sources of energy used in Government Primary Schools

Table 3.26 shows the distribution of government primary schools by main sources of energy for lighting and cooking. Nationally, 37 percent of government primary schools mainly used electricity from the national grid for lighting while 27 percent used solar electricity. About two thirds of government primary schools in urban areas used electricity from the national grid for lighting compared to 18 percent in rural areas. Considering sources of energy for cooking, nationally, 94 percent of government primary schools mainly used firewood for cooking while one percent used electricity from the national grid. There was no variation in the proportions of government primary schools that mainly used firewood for cooking in urban and rural areas.

Table 3. 26: Distribution of Government Primary schools by source of energy (%)

Residence	Lighting				Total	Cooking				Total
	Electricity- National grid	Electricity- Solar system	Others*	None		Fire- wood	Electricity- National grid	Others**	No cooking at school	
Urban	70.0	10.4	2.4	17.1	100	93.8	2.9	0.4	2.9	100
Rural	19.1	36.4	10.1	34.2	100	93.7	0.7	2.0	3.6	100
National	36.9	27.3	7.5	28.2	100	93.7	1.5	1.3	3.4	100

Electricity Other includes personal generators and Community/thermal plants

Other includes paraffin lantern, tadooba, candles, firewood, grass, etc*

*Other** includes solar, cowdung, etc*

3.3.33 School meetings in Government Primary Schools

School meetings are important for quality education service delivery for example there should be at least three staff meetings and two general learners' meetings in a term as stipulated in Basic Required Minimum Education Standards of Uganda. School Management Committees (SMCs) and Board of Governors (BoG) play a pivotal role in school governance to enhance the quality of education offered. In bringing together the representatives of different stakeholders, it lays the groundwork for broadened and shared decision-making. Parent-teacher interactions have a bearing on the child's performance. Respondents at educational institutions were asked whether

At national level, in government primary schools, holding of staff, PTA and SMC meetings was universal.

the schools held various types of meetings and the results are presented in Table 3.27. At national level, in government primary schools, holding of staff, PTA and School Management Committee meetings was universal. Nationally, about eight in ten government primary schools held Parent – class teacher interaction and student leader/staff meetings.

Table 3. 27: Distribution of primary schools by type of school meetings held (%)

Residence	Type of school meeting				
	Staff Meeting	PTA	School Management Committees	One-To-One Parent- Class Teacher	Student Leader/ Staff Meetings
Rural	99.6	98.4	99.7	77.5	73.6
Urban	100.0	98.1	99.6	85.1	81.2
National	99.7	98.3	99.7	80.0	76.1

3.3.34 Regularity of meetings in Government Primary Schools

Respondents at government primary schools who reported that their schools held meetings were asked about the regularity of the meetings. Table 3.28 show that in the majority of government primary schools, staff meetings were held monthly (49%). Majority (69%) held SMC meetings once a term. For half of the government primary schools (50%), one-on-one parent class teacher meetings was held once a term.

Table 3. 28: Distribution of Government Primary Schools by type and regularity of meetings

Type of Meeting	Regularity of meetings					
	Once a term	Monthly	Weekly	Yearly	Half Yearly	Ad hoc
Staff meeting	33.9	49.1	3.1	0.7	1.7	11.4
PTA	65.7	7.3	0.0	20.6	3.5	2.9
School management committees	69.4	16.7	0.2	4.0	2.7	7.2
One-to-one parent & class teacher	50.4	6.6	1.6	5.1	1.6	34.7
Student leader/staff meetings	41.0	17.8	11.0	5.2	1.7	23.2

3.3.35 Accountability of Financial Resources in Government Primary Schools

Accountability is an important aspect of governance. Respondents in government primary schools were asked the major mode the school used to ensure accountability of financial resources and the results are presented in Table 3.29. Nationally, Auditors (70%) were the major mode of ensuring accountability followed by School Management/Board of Governors (22%).

Nationally, Auditors (70%) were the major mode of ensuring accountability

Table 3. 29: Distribution of Government Primary Schools by mode of ensuring accountability of Financial Resources (%)

Residence	Major mode of ensuring accountability					Total
	Auditors	School management committee	PTA	Head Teacher rules	Other	
Rural	71.5	20.0	1.2	7.0	0.4	100
Urban	66.1	24.6	0.0	9.3	0.0	100
National	69.7	21.5	0.8	7.8	0.3	100

3.3.36 HIV/AIDS policy in primary schools

Sensitizing the children to abstain during school assemblies was the most common strategy of disseminating HIV/AIDS information.

Head teachers in government primary schools were asked whether they were aware of the HIV/AIDS policy for schools. The results presented in Table 3.30 indicate that at national level, awareness of the HIV/AIDS policy in government primary schools was 96 percent with no significant variation observed by residence. When asked how their schools disseminated HIV/AIDS information, nationally, 86 percent reported that sensitizing the children to abstain during school assemblies was the commonest strategy of disseminating HIV/AIDS information followed by counselling and guidance (75%). A negligible two percent of schools used sign language interpreters/captioners as a mode of dissemination.

There were variations observed by residence and sub-region. A slightly higher percentage of schools in urban areas (88%) than rural areas (85%) used sensitizing the children to abstain during school assemblies as the commonest strategy of disseminating HIV/AIDS information. Considering sub-regions, Lango sub-region (100%) had the highest percentage of government primary schools that used sensitizing the children to abstain during school assemblies as the commonest strategy of disseminating HIV/AIDS information while Buganda North (54%) had the lowest. Note that this was a multiple response question so the totals do not add up to 100 percent.

Table 3. 30: Government Primary Schools by awareness of HIV/AIDS policy for schools (%)

Residence	Awareness	Mode of dissemination of HIV/AIDS information								
		Assemblies /sensitizing children to abstain	Guidance to Counseling	& Talking Compound	Posters	Drama	Peer to Peer Education	Debate	Braille / Tactile	Sign Language Interpreters/ Captioners
Rural	96.0	84.6	72.3	72.3	61.7	36.9	39.9	30.6	3.2	2.6
Urban	96.6	87.7	79.0	74.5	73.8	44.2	37.7	40.5	2.5	1.8
National	96.2	85.6	74.5	73.0	65.6	39.2	39.2	33.8	3.0	2.4

Nationally, 35 percent of government primary schools indicated inadequate buildings as the major constraint they faced.

3.3.37 Problems/constraints faced by Government Primary Schools

Table 3.31 shows the distribution of government primary schools by major constraint faced. Nationally, about a third of government primary schools (35%) indicated inadequate buildings as the major constraint they faced. Nearly a quarter (24%) reported lack of/inadequate accommodation for teachers as their major constraint. Considering residence, 38 percent of government primary schools in rural areas reported inadequate buildings as the major constraint compared to 30 percent in urban areas.

Table 3. 31: Distribution of government funded primary schools by major institutional constraints faced (%)

Constraints	Residence		
	Rural	Urban	National
Inadequate buildings	37.9	29.7	35.0
Inadequate/lack of teachers accommodation	23.0	24.7	23.6
Insufficient funds	11.1	23.4	15.4
Inadequate number of qualified teachers	15.4	8.4	12.9
Delayed remittance of funds	5.4	7.1	6.0
Lack of instructional materials*	2.9	3.4	3.1
Long distances covered by learners	3.4	2.1	2.9
Special Needs Teachers	0.9	1.3	1.0
Total	100	100	100

Lack of instructional materials includes text books, chalk braille papers, brailled text books, Perkins brailers, computers with talking software etc.*

3.4 Secondary Education

Under Uganda's education system, the secondary education cycle lasts six years and consists of Senior 1 (i.e. the eighth year of study) through Senior 6 (the 13th year of study). The cycle is split into two levels: ordinary level, which lasts for four years, and advanced level, which lasts for two years.

3.4.1 Enrolment and Gender parity in Secondary Schools

Nationally at secondary school enrolment, there is gender parity between the sexes.

The secondary school net enrollment ratio (NER) is the share of children of official secondary school age (13-18 years) that are enrolled in secondary school; the NER cannot exceed 100%. The gross enrollment ratio (GER) is the share of children of any age that are enrolled in secondary school. It indicates the extent of over-aged and under-aged enrolment. Table 3.32 presents the GER and NER at secondary school level. The GER for secondary education was 37 for both males and females. Compared to 2015, the GER has increased from 33 to 37. On the other hand, nationally, the NER was 27 with male NER at 24 and female NER at 29. Compared to 2015, the combined NER increased from 22 to 27.

Table 3.32 also presents the GPI in secondary level enrolment by background characteristics. At national level, there is disparity in favor of females. At sub-regional level, there is disparity in favour of females in Kampala, Buganda North and Buganda South, Elgon, Tooro and Ankole. Compared to 2015, at national level the current GPI favors females.

Table 3. 32: Secondary school level enrolment and Gender Parity Index

Background characteristics	Gross Enrolment Ratio			Net Enrolment Ratio			Gender Parity Index
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Residence							
Rural	51.7	54.6	53.3	36.0	46.1	41.2	1.21
Urban	32.2	31.3	31.7	20.2	23.0	21.6	1.01
Sub region							
Kampala	71.0	80.9	76.2	54.6	67.1	61.2	1.60
Buganda South	52.4	50.6	51.4	41.3	47.8	44.7	1.20
Buganda North	34.7	36.3	35.5	21.0	37.6	29.0	1.47
Busoga	30.1	27.6	28.8	23.3	20.8	22.0	0.98
Bukedi	32.2	32.8	32.5	21.5	16.0	18.4	0.96
Elgon	49.2	52.0	50.6	18.6	32.8	25.6	1.24
Teso	33.0	32.6	32.8	14.5	17.7	16.1	1.03
Karamoja	14.0	14.2	14.1	7.9	8.2	8.0	1.01
Lango	23.6	25.2	24.4	13.2	10.3	11.6	0.83
Acholi	40.9	36.2	38.6	26.2	18.4	22.5	0.53
West Nile	21.5	20.2	20.8	14.2	9.4	11.8	0.61
Bunyoro	34.1	37.8	36.0	24.7	26.3	25.5	0.93
Tooro	43.4	43.9	43.6	26.9	36.7	32.0	1.06
Ankole	35.8	35.2	35.5	23.8	36.3	30.7	1.38
Kigezi	30.0	31.5	30.8	20.4	24.5	22.5	0.95
National	36.9	37.1	37.0	24.3	28.9	26.7	1.09
2015							
Rural	29.5	27.4	28.5	17.5	19.6	18.5	0.93
Urban	55.4	50.3	52.7	35.6	35.9	35.8	0.91
National	33.9	31.7	32.8	20.6	22.7	21.6	0.94

3.4.2 Secondary School Management.

At the household level, information was collected on who manages the day to day operations of the school the household member attends. Table 3.33 shows the distribution of secondary school learners by management of the school attended. Overall, nationally, 45 percent of learners attended Government managed secondary schools. Almost one in every two of secondary school learners in rural areas attended Government managed schools (49%) compared to learners in the urban areas (38%). Among the sub-regions, Lango (70%) and West Nile (65%) had the highest percentage of learners attending Government secondary schools while Kampala (22%) had the lowest.

Nationally 45 percent of learners attended Government managed secondary schools.

Table 3. 33: Distribution of learners by management of the secondary schools attended (%).

Background characteristics	Management of the school					Total
	Gov't	Private	NGO	Religious organization	Other	
Residence						
Rural	49.1	49.4	0.1	1.1	0.2	100
Urban	38.1	57.0	1.0	4.0	0.1	100
Sub-regions						
Kampala	22.4	72.8	4.2	0.6	0.0	100
Buganda South	27.7	66.8	0.0	5.5	0.0	100
Buganda North	38.6	59.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	100
Busoga	55.0	43.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	100
Bukedi	58.1	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Elgon	63.2	36.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	100
Teso	60.4	39.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100
Karamoja	53.4	37.9	0.0	4.1	4.6	100
Lango	69.5	30.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Acholi	43.2	53.3	0.0	1.7	1.7	100
West Nile	65.4	33.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	100
Bunyoro	41.1	56.8	0.0	2.0	0.2	100
Tooro	54.2	44.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	100
Ankole	40.2	54.5	0.0	5.3	0.0	100
Kigezi	49.4	47.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	100
National	44.8	52.4	0.5	2.2	0.1	100

3.4.3 Distance to Government Secondary School

At community level, information was collected on the distance from the centre of the village (geographical middle) to the nearest government secondary school. The findings summarized in Table 3.34 shows that at national level, 45 percent of communities had government secondary schools within three kilometres with the average distance being 5.4 kms. There were variations by residence and region. A higher percentage of communities in urban areas (74%) had the nearest government schools within a distance of three kilometres compared to those in rural areas (30%). Among the sub-regions, Elgon (71%) had the highest percentage of communities that had the nearest government schools within a distance of three kilometres while Karamoja sub-region (15%) had the lowest. Compared to 2015, there was an increase in the proportion of communities with the nearest government secondary school within 3 km from 39 percent in 2015 to 45 percent in 2021.

Nationally, 45 percent of communities had government secondary school within three kilometres

Table 3. 34: Percentage distribution of communities by Distance to nearest Government Secondary School (Km).

Background characteristics	Distance				Total	Average Distance (Km)
	0.0 - 3.0 kms	3.1 - 5.0 kms	5.1 - 8.0 kms	Above 8 kms		
Residence						
Urban	73.6	14.8	6.9	4.7	100	3.0
Rural	30.4	22.8	22.3	24.5	100	6.7
Sub-regions						
Kampala	69.1	26.1	1.6	3.2	100	2.7
South Buganda	51.9	12.1	18.2	17.8	100	5.2
North Buganda	44.7	9.3	23.8	22.1	100	5.5
Busoga	44.0	28.8	14.2	13.0	100	4.6
Bukedi	63.2	20.4	12.6	3.8	100	3.2
Elgon	71.4	13.6	6.4	8.5	100	3.1
Teso	38.1	21.7	24.7	15.5	100	6.6
Karamoja	15.3	10.9	13.4	60.4	100	15.3
Lango	30.0	16.8	17.9	35.2	100	7.5
Acholi	38.6	17.0	29.2	15.3	100	6.1
West Nile	31.6	25.6	20.8	22.0	100	5.7
Bunyoro	27.3	29.9	21.1	21.6	100	7.5
Tooro	37.4	28.3	18.6	15.6	100	4.9
Ankole	49.1	23.2	12.2	15.5	100	4.7
Kigezi	43.1	27.2	18.3	11.4	100	4.9
National	45.4	20.0	16.9	17.6	100	5.4
2015						
Rural	30.2	28.0	19.6	22.1	100	6.7
Urban	66.8	21.3	8.9	3.1	100	2.8
National	39.1	26.4	17.0	17.5	100	5.7

3.4.4 Rating of quality of teaching

As mentioned earlier, quality teaching encourages a learner's development in all areas – socially, emotionally, spiritually as well as academically. Households whose members attended secondary schools were asked to rate the quality of teaching at the school attended. The results presented in Table 3.35 are the respondents' perceptions regarding the quality of teaching. The findings show that nationally, 58 percent rated the quality of teaching as good while 10 percent rated the quality of teaching as very good. A higher percentage of respondents in rural areas (60%) rated the quality of teaching as good compared to respondents in urban areas (54%). Disaggregation by sub-region shows Bukedi and Karamoja (80% each respectively) had the highest percentages of respondents rating the quality of teaching in secondary schools attended by members of their households as good while Buganda North (33%) had the lowest.

Nationally 58 percent rated the quality of teaching as good

Table 3. 35: Distribution of respondents by rating of the quality of teaching in the secondary school (%)

Background characteristic	Rating of quality of teaching						Total
	Very Poor	Poor	Average	Good	Very Good	Don't Know	
Residence							
Rural	0.5	3.2	28.6	59.8	7.6	0.3	100
Urban	1.2	4.7	22.7	54.4	15.2	1.7	100
Sub-regions							
Kampala	0.0	12.8	3.1	55.5	28.6	0.0	100
Buganda South	0.0	6.0	9.0	68.7	16.2	0.0	100
Buganda North	3.6	2.1	52.0	33.4	3.8	5.2	100
Busoga	0.0	1.2	36.8	48.2	13.8	0.0	100
Bukedi	0.0	0.0	20.2	79.8	0.0	0.0	100
Elgon	2.1	1.3	40.2	52.1	4.4	0.0	100
Teso	1.8	9.9	46.6	30.2	8.8	2.7	100
Karamoja	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.3	19.7	0.0	100
Lango	0.0	4.8	24.0	51.4	19.7	0.0	100
Acholi	0.0	6.0	22.4	69.7	1.9	0.0	100
West Nile	0.4	1.1	17.5	77.8	3.1	0.0	100
Bunyoro	0.0	1.0	13.5	68.0	17.2	0.2	100
Tooro	0.0	4.4	18.9	72.5	4.2	0.0	100
Ankole	0.0	0.0	18.1	71.5	10.4	0.0	100
Kigezi	0.0	8.4	16.1	68.9	6.6	0.0	100
National	0.7	3.7	26.6	58.0	10.1	0.8	100

3.4.5 Rating of quality of School facilities

Household respondents who had members of their households attending secondary schools were further asked to rate the quality of facilities at the school attended by the household member. The results presented in Table 3.36 show that nationally, 61 percent rated the quality of facilities as good while eight percent rated the quality of facilities as very good. The results also show a higher percentage of respondents in urban areas (66%) than rural areas (59%) rated school facilities as good. Disaggregation by sub-region shows Karamoja (27%) had the highest percentage of respondents rating the quality of facilities in secondary schools attended by members of their households as very good compared to other sub-regions.

Nationally, 61 percent of respondents rated the quality of facilities at school as good

Table 3. 36: Rating of the quality of facilities at the school attended (%)

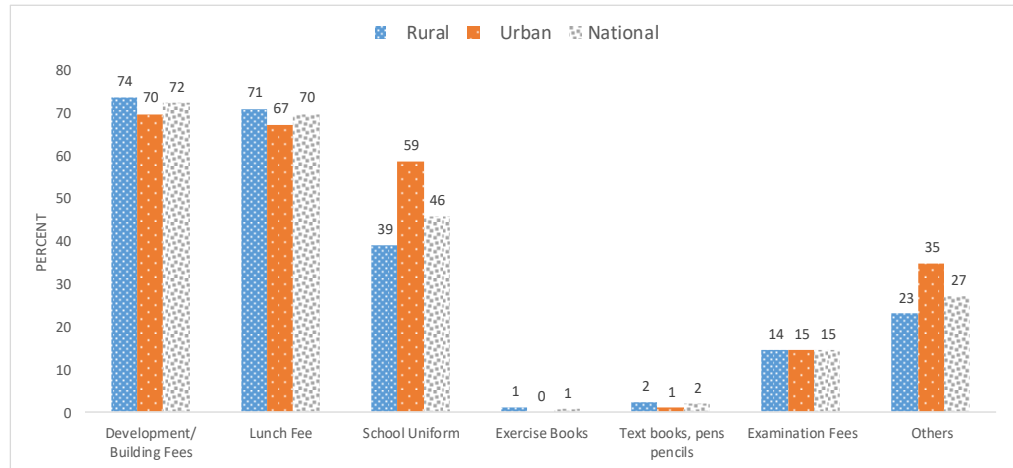
Background characteristic	Rating						Total
	Very Poor		Average	Very Good		Don't Know	
	Poor	Poor		Good	Good		
Residence							
Rural	0.8	4.3	27.7	59.3	7.3	0.5	100
Urban	1.2	0.7	22.9	65.6	8.0	1.7	100
Sub-regions							
Kampala	0.0	0.0	13.3	73.2	13.5	0.0	100
Buganda South	0.0	0.0	19.3	70.7	10.0	0.0	100
Buganda North	3.6	4.1	45.2	35.2	6.9	5.2	100
Busoga	0.0	12.5	26.5	50.5	10.5	0.0	100
Bukedi	0.0	0.0	17.7	82.3	0.0	0.0	100
Elgon	4.4	0.5	27.5	66.3	1.4	0.0	100
Teso	0.7	5.3	50.6	34.9	5.2	3.4	100
Karamoja	0.0	0.0	2.0	71.5	26.5	0.0	100
Lango	1.2	3.1	20.8	60.0	14.9	0.0	100
Acholi	0.0	3.1	20.4	74.6	1.9	0.0	100
West Nile	0.0	0.0	13.0	83.6	3.4	0.0	100
Bunyoro	0.0	1.0	13.6	72.3	12.9	0.2	100
Tooro	0.0	5.1	38.8	49.2	6.9	0.0	100
Ankole	0.0	0.0	21.2	73.7	5.1	0.0	100
Kigezi	0.0	0.0	12.6	78.4	6.6	2.5	100
National	0.9	3.1	26.1	61.4	7.6	0.9	100

3.4.6 Payments for services provided in Government Secondary Schools

Figure 3.9 shows the proportions of government secondary schools that charge various fees. At national level, 72 percent of government secondary schools charged development/building fees, 70 percent charged lunch fees while 46 percent charged uniform fees. There was a higher percentage of government secondary schools in rural areas (74%) that charged development fee compared to those in urban areas (70%). Seventy percent of government secondary schools in rural areas charged lunch fees compared to 67 percent in urban areas. With regard to school uniform, more government secondary schools in urban areas (59%) charged for school uniforms than schools in rural areas (39%).

At national level, 70 percent charged lunch fees while 46 percent charged uniform fees.

Figure 3. 9: Percentage of government secondary schools by payments for services provided

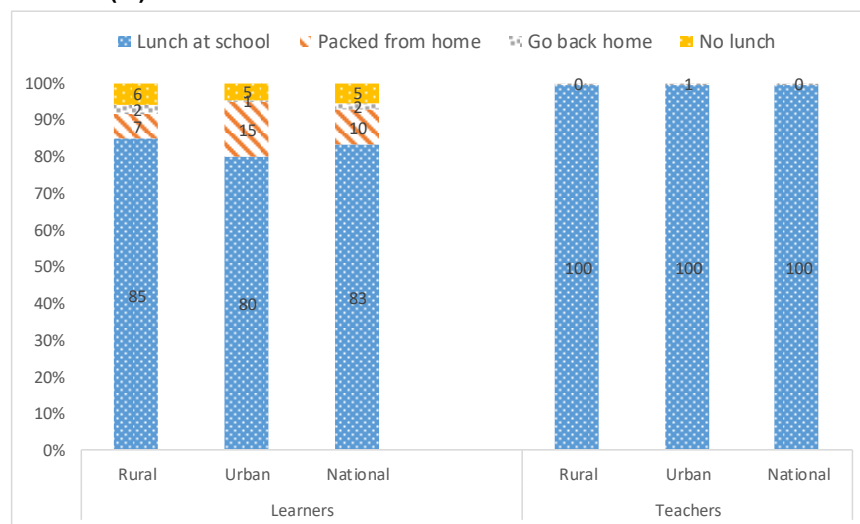


3.4.7 Provision of lunch in Government Secondary Schools

Nationally, 83 percent of government secondary schools provided learners with lunch at school

Figure 3.10 shows the distribution of government secondary schools by how learners and teachers get lunch. At national level, 83 percent of the schools provided learners with lunch at school whereas five percent of schools reported that learners go without lunch. There were some variations in the proportion of schools that provided learners with lunch at school by residence and sub-region. Eighty five percent of government secondary schools in rural areas provided learners with lunch at school compared to 80 percent in urban areas. Provision of lunch for teachers in government secondary schools was universal with no significant variations by residence or sub-regions.

Figure 3. 10: Distribution of Government Secondary Schools by provision of lunch to Learners and Teachers (%)



3.4.8 Availability and Adequacy of classrooms in Government Secondary Schools

School infrastructure is a very important component in ensuring quality education and is key for effective teaching and learning in schools. School infrastructure includes classrooms, laboratories, meeting halls, open fields, sanitation facilities among others. It is in the classrooms that day to day formal teaching and learning take place.

The Student-Teacher Ratio (STR) and Student Classroom Ratio (SCR) are efficiency indicators that provide a representation of the learning/teaching classroom environment in terms of overcrowding and Student-Teacher contact among other issues. A lower value of the indicators implies reduced levels of overcrowding or reduced competition for classroom resources and implies better learning conditions.

Table 3.37 presents the distribution of secondary schools by the availability of Classroom facilities, their adequacy, the average classroom size by grade and the Student-Teacher Ratio (STR). The findings show that, although the availability of classroom facilities was universal (100%), less than a third (30%) reported that they were adequate. The findings also show that the average classroom size generally reduced with increase of the grade. For instance, S1 had the highest average class size of 105 learners while average class size in advanced level (S5 and S6) was 25 and 22 learners in S5 and S6 respectively. With regard to the STR, the national average stood at 31 learners per teacher. STR was higher in urban (34) than rural areas (28).

Nationally, the availability of classroom facilities was universal however, adequacy was at 30 percent

Table 3. 37: Secondary schools by availability, adequacy of Classrooms, average classroom size and student-teacher ratio

Residence	Available (%)	Adequate (%)	Average class size						Student-Teacher Ratio
			S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	
Rural	99.6	29.4	83	69	66	51	12	10	28
Urban	100	31.9	153	131	136	105	51	48	34
National	99.7	30.3	105	89	88	68	25	22	31

3.4.9 Type of classroom buildings in Government Secondary Schools

Information was further collected from government secondary schools on the type of buildings the schools had. The results in Table 3.38 show that nationally, nine in ten (89%) of government secondary schools had permanent classroom buildings while eight percent had both permanent and semi-permanent buildings. A higher percentage of government schools in urban areas (95%) had permanent classroom buildings compared to those in rural areas (86%).

Nationally, nine in ten (89%) of government secondary schools had permanent classroom buildings

Table 3. 38: Distribution of government secondary schools by type of classroom buildings

Residence	Classrooms type of building					Total
	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Both permanent & semi-permanent	Temporary	Other	
Rural	86.1	2.8	9.8	1.4	0.0	100
Urban	94.7	0.6	4.1	0.0	0.6	100
National	89.3	2.0	7.7	0.9	0.2	100

3.4.10 Condition of classrooms in Government Secondary Schools

Head Teachers were asked to rate the condition of the classrooms on a scale of 1-5 whereby 1 denoted “very poor”, 3 denoted “average” while 5 denoted “very good”. Analysis of the ratings in Table 3.39 shows that, nationally, the majority of Head Teachers of government secondary schools rated the condition of classrooms in their schools as average (44%) while for more than a third (36%), rated the condition of classrooms as good. In one in ten Head Teachers (12%) rated the condition of classrooms in their schools as poor.

Nationally, majority of Head Teachers of government secondary schools rated the condition of classrooms in their schools as average (44%).

Table 3. 39: Distribution of government secondary schools by condition of classroom buildings

Residence	Condition of Classrooms					Total
	Very Poor	Poor	Average	Good	Very Good	
Rural	0.7	11.8	34.5	45.6	7.3	100
Urban	1.8	12.4	37.3	40.2	8.3	100
National	1.1	12.1	35.5	43.6	7.7	100

3.4.11 New classrooms constructed in the last 3 years in government secondary schools

Information was sought from government secondary schools on how many of the available classrooms were constructed in the last three years preceding the survey. The findings summarised in Table 3.40 show that overall, 77 percent of government secondary schools did not have any new classrooms constructed in the last three years preceding the survey. Six percent of government secondary schools constructed one classroom during the period while a similar percentage constructed two classrooms. Nine percent of government secondary schools constructed four or more classrooms in the last three years preceding the survey.

For those government secondary schools that had classrooms constructed in the last three years preceding the survey, information was sought on whether the building was complete or incomplete at the time of the survey. The results in Table 3.40 also show that nationally, of the government secondary schools that constructed new classrooms in the last three years preceding the survey, 56 percent of the buildings were complete. A higher percentage of government secondary schools in rural areas (63%) that had constructed new classrooms in the last three years preceding the survey had completed the buildings compared to those in urban areas (42%)

New classrooms were constructed in 23 percent of government secondary schools.

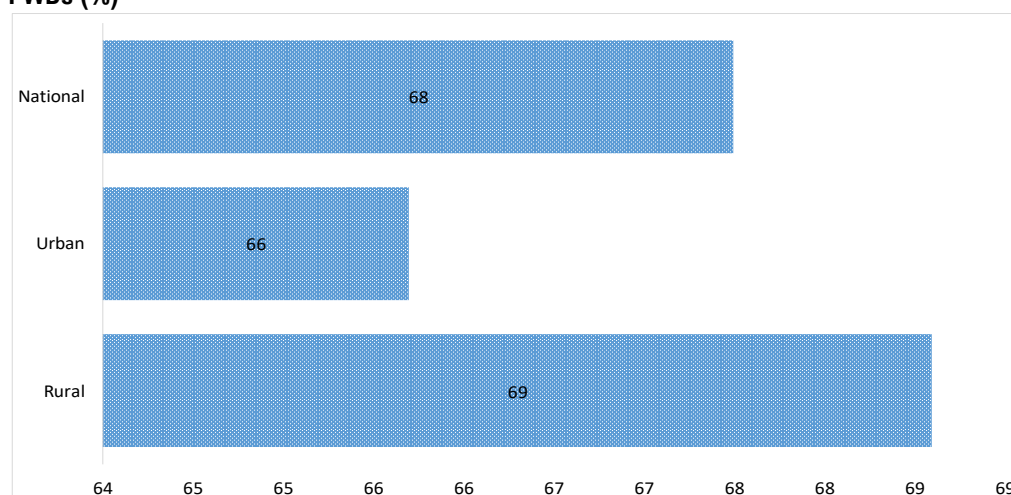
Table 3. 40: Distribution of government secondary schools by new classrooms constructed in the last 3 years and status of the buildings (%)

Residence	Classrooms new						Classrooms status		
	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Total	Complete	Incomplete	Total
Rural	75.6	3.1	8.7	3.1	9.3	100	62.9	37.1	100
Urban	78.7	10.7	0.6	1.8	8.4	100	41.7	58.3	100
National	76.8	5.9	5.7	2.6	9.0	100	55.7	44.3	100

3.4.12 Accessibility of classrooms by Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

The survey also sought information on whether the classroom buildings were accessible to PWDs and the findings are summarized in Figure 3.11. Nationally, 68 percent of government primary schools had buildings that are accessible to PWDs with minimal variation between rural and urban areas.

Figure 3. 11: Distribution of Government Secondary Schools by Accessibility of Classrooms to PWDs (%)



3.4.13 Availability of toilet facilities in Government Secondary Schools

The Student Toilet Stance Ratio (SSR) is one of the indicators used to measure hygiene related issues. The SSR is the number of learners in the school divided by the total number of latrine stances in the school. A high student stance ratio puts learners at the risk of contracting sanitation related diseases such as diarrhoea and Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs). The national target is 40 learners per latrine stance.

The survey collected information from head teachers of schools on sanitation related issues. Table 3.41 presents Government Secondary Schools by the availability and adequacy of toilet facilities, as well as the Students – Stance Ratios for males and females. The availability of toilet facilities in government secondary schools was almost universal and in 97 percent of the government secondary schools, there were separate stances for males and females. However, nationally, only 51 percent of the government secondary schools had facilities that were adequate which is further affirmed by the high SSR of 58 for boys and 42 for girls. Nearly six in ten government secondary schools (58%) had toilets that catered for the physically impaired. Furthermore, the results show that at national level, 90 percent of secondary schools had

Availability of toilet facilities in government secondary schools was universal. However, adequacy was at 51 percent.

separate toilet facilities for teachers.

Table 3. 41: Government secondary schools by availability and adequacy of toilet facilities

Residence	Availability of Toilet Facilities (%)	Adequacy of Toilet Facilities (%)	Separate toilet facilities for girls/boys (%)	Toilet facilities for the physically impaired (%)	Student-Stance Ratio - Boys	Student-Stance Ratio - Girls	Separate toilet facilities for teachers (%)
Rural	99.3	45.8	96.9	57.1	56	36	86.4
Urban	100	59.5	96.5	60.5	61	49	95.6
National	99.5	50.5	96.8	58.4	58	42	89.5

3.4.14 Construction Materials for Toilet/latrines in Government Secondary Schools

Table 3.42 summarizes the distribution of government secondary schools by type of toilet/latrine buildings. Nationally, 89 percent of government secondary schools had toilet/latrines with permanent buildings while six percent had toilets/latrines with semi-permanent buildings. There was minimal variation in the proportions of government secondary schools that had toilets/latrines with permanent buildings between rural and urban areas.

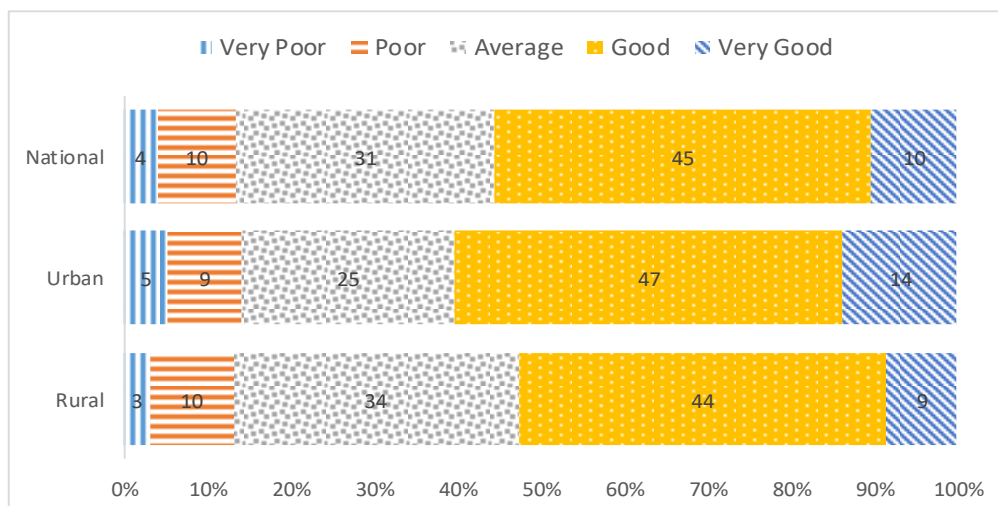
Table 3. 42: Distribution of gov't secondary schools by type of toilet/latrine buildings and residence

Residence	Toilets/Latrines type of building					Total
	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Both permanent & semi-permanent	Temporary	Other	
Rural	88.7	4.9	4.6	1.1	0.7	100
Urban	90.5	6.5	1.8	0.6	0.6	100
National	89.4	5.5	3.5	0.9	0.7	100

3.4.15 Condition of toilets/latrines in government secondary schools

Head Teachers of government secondary schools were asked to rate the condition of the toilets/latrines on a scale of 1-5 whereby 1 denoted "very poor", 3 denoted "average" while 5 denoted "very good". The results in Figure 3.12 show that nationally, 45 percent of government secondary schools had toilets in good condition while 31 percent had toilets in average condition. One in ten (10%) government secondary schools had toilets/latrines in poor condition.

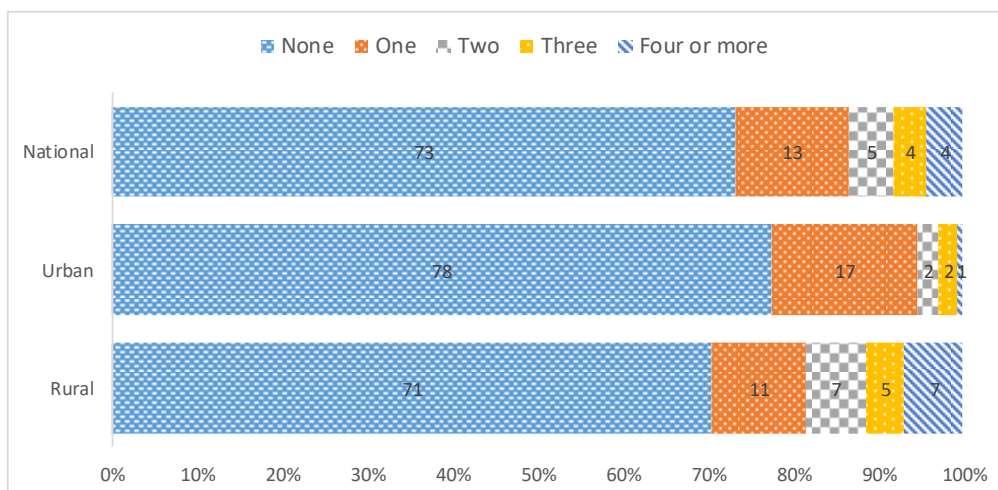
Figure 3. 12: Distribution of gov't secondary schools by condition of toilets/ latrines and residence



3.4.16 New Toilets/Latrines constructed of government secondary schools

Information was sought from government secondary schools on how many of the available toilets/latrines were constructed in the last three years preceding the survey. The findings summarised in Figure 3.13 show that nationally, 73 percent of government secondary schools did not have any new toilets/latrines constructed in the last three years preceding the survey. Thirteen percent constructed one toilet/latrine during the period while four percent constructed four or more toilets/latrines. There was some variation by residence.

Figure 3. 13: Distribution of government secondary schools by new Toilets/Latrines constructed and residence

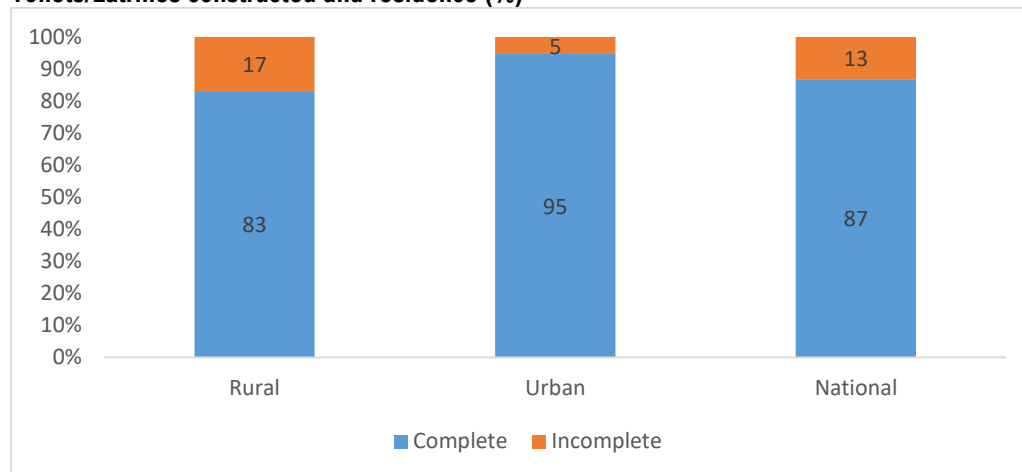


3.4.17 Construction status of new toilets/latrines constructed

For those government secondary schools that had toilets/latrines constructed in the last three years preceding the survey, information was sought on the completion status of the building at the time of the survey. The results in Figure 3.14 show that nationally, of the government secondary schools that constructed new toilets/latrines in the last three years preceding the

survey, 87 percent of the buildings were complete. A higher percentage of government secondary schools in urban areas (95%) that constructed new toilets/latrines in the last three years had completed the buildings compared to those in rural areas (83%).

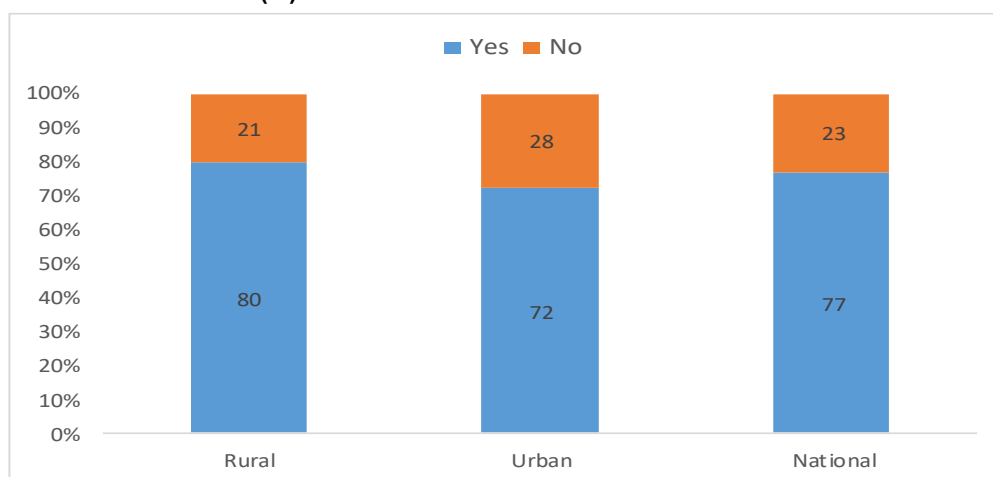
Figure 3. 14: Distribution of gov’t secondary schools by construction status of new Toilets/Latrines constructed and residence (%)



3.4.18 Accessibility of Toilets/Latrines in government secondary schools to PWDs

The survey also sought information on whether the toilet/latrine buildings in the government secondary schools were accessible to PWDs and the findings are summarized in Figure 3.15. Nationally, 77 percent of government secondary schools had toilet/latrine buildings that are accessible to PWDs with a higher percentage in rural areas (80%) than urban areas (72%).

Figure 3. 15: Distribution of government secondary schools by accessibility of toilets/latrines to PWDs and residence (%)



3.4.19 Hand washing in Government Secondary Schools

Table 3.43 presents the availability of hand washing facilities at government secondary schools. The findings indicate that nationally, 60 percent of government secondary schools had hand washing facilities present with soap. A notable one in ten government secondary schools (14%) had no hand washing facilities. A higher percentage of government secondary schools in urban areas (70%) had hand washing facilities present with soap while that of rural areas was lower (55%)

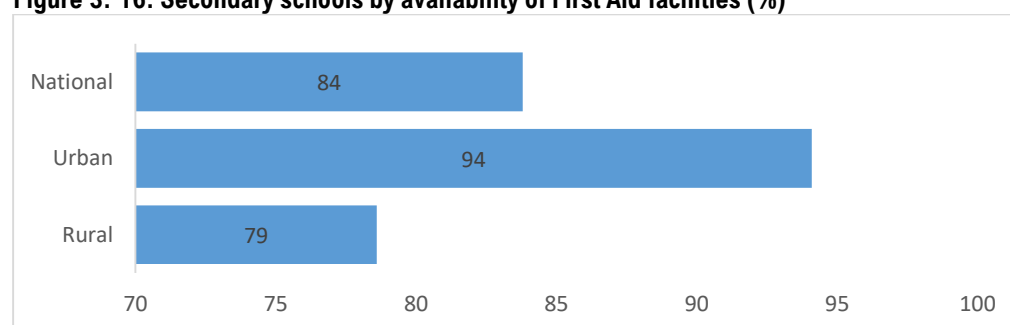
Table 3. 43: Distribution of Government Secondary schools by availability of hand washing facilities (%)

Residence	Availability of hand washing facility				Total
	Present with soap	Present without soap	No hand washing facility	Not accessible	
Rural	54.8	27.3	15.8	2.1	100
Urban	69.9	18.5	11.6	0.0	100
National	59.9	24.3	14.4	1.4	100

3.4.20 Availability of First Aid facilities in Government Secondary Schools

The survey collected information from government secondary schools on the availability of first aid facilities at school premises. The results in Figure 3.16 indicate that at national level, 84 percent of government secondary schools had first aid facilities on their premises. There were wide differentials in availability of first aid facilities on school premises by residence. Ninety four percent of government secondary schools in urban areas had first aid facilities on their premises compared to 79 percent in rural areas.

Figure 3. 16: Secondary schools by availability of First Aid facilities (%)

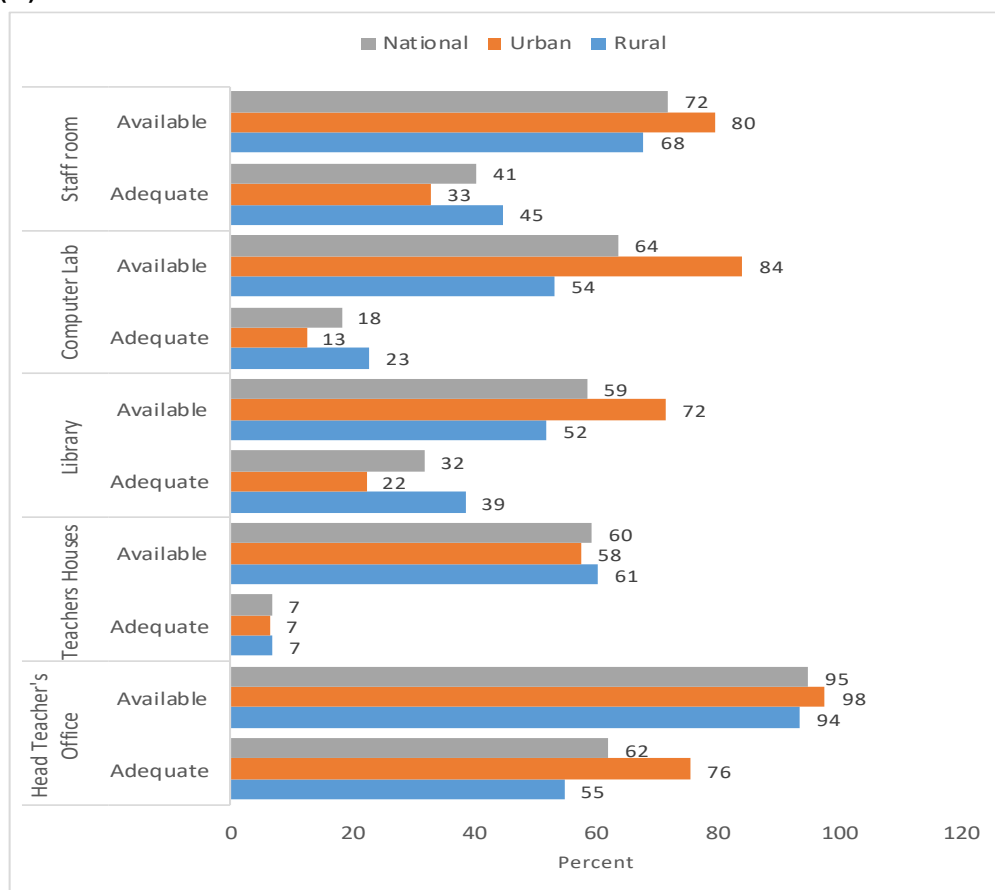


3.4.21 Availability of other facilities

Figure 3.17 shows government secondary schools by availability and adequacy of teachers' houses, library, staff room and computer laboratory. At national level, teachers' houses were available by 60 percent in government secondary schools of which only seven percent were adequate. Sixty percent had libraries of which only 32 percent were adequate; 64 percent had computer laboratories of which 18 percent were adequate. There were differentials observed by residence and sub-region

Nationally, teachers' houses were available in 60 percent of government secondary schools of which only seven percent were adequate.

Figure 3. 17: Government secondary schools by availability and adequacy of selected facilities (%)



3.4.22 Types of buildings used for selected facilities

The survey sought information on the types of buildings for selected facilities based on the nature of construction materials used. Information was collected for all those schools where facilities existed. These facilities included teachers' houses, library, computer laboratories, head teacher's office, staffroom and stores. Overall, as shown in Table 3.44, nationally, of the government secondary schools that had teachers' houses, 84 percent had permanent buildings while six percent had semi-permanent ones. Of the government secondary schools that had libraries, nationally, 96 percent had permanent buildings, while of those that had computer laboratories, 98 percent had permanent buildings.

Table 3. 44: Distribution of Government Secondary Schools by type of selected facility buildings

Facility/Residence	Type of buildings					Total
	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Both permanent & semi-permanent	Temporary	Other	
Teachers houses						
Rural	83.6	4.1	7.6	4.1	0.6	100
Urban	85.9	10.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	100
National	84.4	6.3	6.3	2.6	0.4	100
Library						
Rural	93.3	3.3	2.0	1.3	0.0	100
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
National	96.3	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.0	100
Computer Laboratory						
Rural	96.8	1.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	100
Urban	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100
National	98.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100
Head Teachers Office						
Rural	91.0	5.2	0.7	2.6	0.4	100
Urban	98.8	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	100
National	94.0	3.5	0.5	1.8	0.2	100
Staff room						
Rural	91.9	7.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	100
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
National	95.2	4.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	100
Store						
Rural	77.3	9.9	0.0	12.8	0.0	100
Urban	81.8	8.3	0.0	9.8	0.0	100
National	79.5	9.2	0.0	11.4	0.0	100

3.4.23 Condition of selected facilities of Government Secondary Schools

Information was sought on the condition of the selected facilities in government secondary schools by asking the respondent to rate the condition of the facility on a scale of 1-5 whereby 1 denoted “very poor”, 3 denoted “average” while 5 denoted “very good” and the results are summarized in Table 3.45. Nationally, of government secondary schools that had teachers houses, 35 percent were rated as being of average condition, 34 percent were rated as good while one in ten (10%) were rated as very poor. Of the government secondary schools that had libraries, nationally, nearly half (49%) were in good condition while three in ten (31%) were rated as average.

Table 3. 45: Distribution of gov't secondary schools by condition of selected facilities (%)

Facility/Residence	Condition of facilities					Total
	Very Poor	Poor	Average	Good	Very Good	
Teachers' houses						
Rural	5.3	19.3	35.7	34.5	5.3	100
Urban	17.2	14.1	34.3	34.3	0.0	100
National	9.6	17.4	35.2	34.4	3.3	100
Library						
Rural	1.3	2.0	35.3	51.3	10.0	100
Urban	0.0	9.1	24.8	47.1	19.0	100
National	0.7	5.2	30.6	49.4	14.0	100
Computer Laboratory						
Rural	0.0	13.6	38.3	42.9	5.2	100
Urban	0.0	14.5	44.1	27.6	13.8	100
National	0.0	14.0	41.1	35.5	9.4	100
Head Teacher's Office						
Rural	0.4	9.4	31.8	44.9	13.5	100
Urban	0.6	7.8	24.7	44.6	22.3	100
National	0.5	8.8	29.1	44.8	16.9	100
Staff room						
Rural	0.5	11.2	33.0	42.6	12.7	100
Urban	0.7	11.8	39.7	32.4	15.4	100
National	0.6	11.4	35.7	38.4	13.8	100
Store						
Rural	2.8	14.9	48.9	30.5	2.8	100
Urban	2.3	16.7	39.4	37.9	3.8	100
National	2.6	15.8	44.3	34.1	3.3	100

3.4.24 New facilities constructed in the last 3 years

Information was sought from government secondary schools on how many of the available selected facilities were constructed in the last three years preceding the survey. The findings summarised in Table 3.46 show that nationally, 17 percent of government secondary schools constructed new teachers houses constructed in the last three years preceding the survey, with 11 percent that constructed one teacher's house, two percent constructed two teachers houses and four percent constructed three or more teachers houses. Eighty three percent of government secondary schools did not construct any new teachers houses in the last three years preceding the survey. Nationally, one in ten government secondary schools (11%) constructed a new library in the last three years preceding the survey, while seven percent constructed a new computer laboratory, eight percent constructed new head teachers offices.

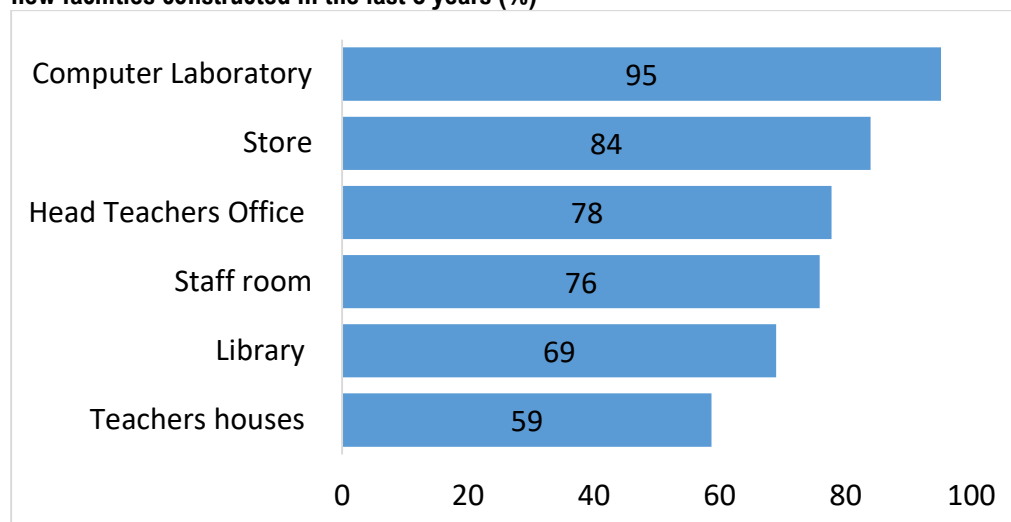
Table 3. 46: Distribution of government secondary schools by selected new facilities constructed in the last 3 years (%)

Facility/Residence	No. of newly constructed facilities				Total
	None	One	Two	Three	
Teachers houses					
Rural	80.7	9.9	2.9	6.5	100
Urban	86.9	12.1	1.0	0.0	100
National	83.0	10.7	2.2	4.0	100
Library					
Rural	86.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	100
Urban	92.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	100
National	89.3	10.7	0.0	0.0	100
Computer Laboratory					
Rural	91.6	7.8	0.0	0.6	100
Urban	94.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	100
National	93.0	6.7	0.0	0.3	100
Head Teachers Office					
Rural	89.9	10.1	0.0	0.0	100
Urban	94.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	100
National	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	100
Staff room					
Rural	89.8	9.6	0.0	0.5	100
Urban	93.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	100
National	91.3	8.4	0.0	0.3	100
Store					
Rural	90.8	9.2	0.0	0.0	100
Urban	90.9	8.3	0.8	0.0	100
National	90.8	8.8	0.4	0.0	100

3.4.25 Status of the new facilities buildings constructed in the last 3 years

For those government secondary schools that had new facilities constructed in the last three years preceding the survey, information was sought on their completion status at the time of the survey. The results in Figure 3.18 show that nationally, of the Government secondary schools that constructed new teachers houses in the last three years preceding the survey, nearly three in every five of the buildings had been completed at the time of the survey. Of the government secondary schools that constructed new libraries, 69 percent of the buildings were complete.

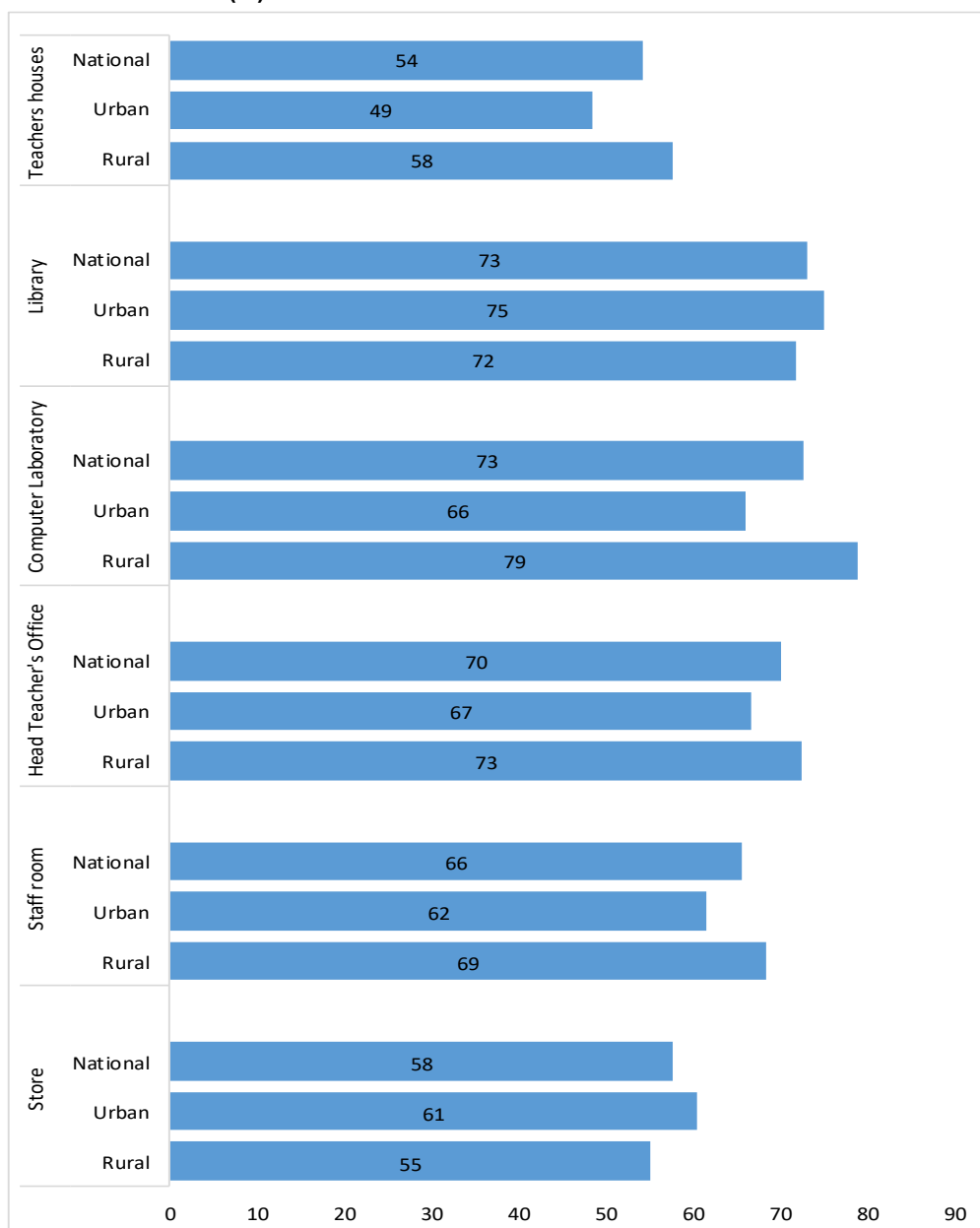
Figure 3. 18: Distribution of government secondary schools by construction status of selected new facilities constructed in the last 3 years (%)



3.4.26 Accessibility to selected facilities in government secondary schools by People with Disabilities

The survey also sought information on whether the selected facilities in government secondary schools were accessible to PWDs and the findings are summarized in Figure 3.19. Nationally, of the government secondary schools that had teachers houses, 54 percent were accessible to PWDs. Of the government secondary schools that had libraries, 73 percent were accessible to PWDs. Seventy three percent of government secondary schools that had computer laboratories were accessible to PWDs while 70 percent of those that had head teachers' offices were accessible to PWDs.

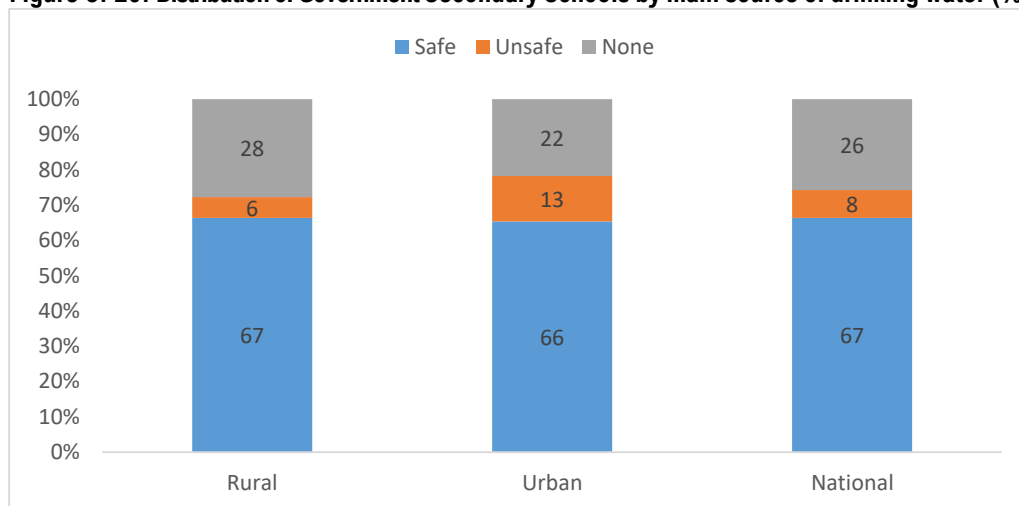
Figure 3. 19: Distribution of gov't secondary schools by accessibility to selected facilities by PWDs and residence (%)



3.4.27 Main sources of drinking water in Government Secondary Schools

Figure 3.20 shows that nationally, 67 percent of government secondary schools had access to a safe source of drinking water while a quarter (26%) had no access to drinking water sources. Disaggregation by residence indicates no variation in the proportions of government secondary schools that had access to safe water sources. Karamoja sub-region (86%) had the highest percentage of government secondary schools accessing safe drinking water sources while Kigezi sub-region (36%) had the least percentage.

Figure 3. 20: Distribution of Government Secondary Schools by main source of drinking water (%)



3.4.28 School meetings in Government Secondary Schools

The Basic Requirements and Minimum Standards Indicators for Education Institutions in Uganda requires schools to hold atleast three staff meetings, one Parent Teacher Association meeting and one on one parent/guardian to class teacher meeting per term. Head teachers of government secondary schools were asked whether the schools held various types of meetings and the results are presented in Table 3.47. At national level, 47 percent of government secondary schools held staff meetings, 46 percent held school management committee/Board of Governors (SMC/BOG) meetings, 45 percent held PTA meetings, 40 percent had one - on - one parent-class teacher meetings while 44 percent had student leader-staff meetings. There were differentials by residence and sub-region.

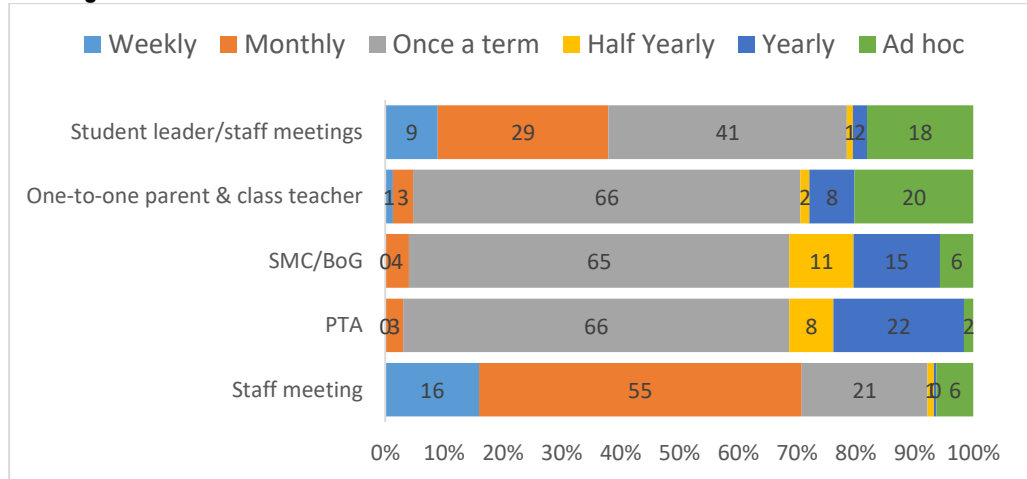
Table 3. 47: Distribution of government secondary schools by type of school meetings held (%)

Background characteristics	Type of meeting				
	Staff Meeting	PTA	SMC/BOG	One-to-one Parent -Class Teacher	Student Leader/ Staff Meetings
Residence					
Rural	45.2	44.2	45.0	37.9	42.5
Urban	49.7	47.2	48.0	43.5	46.7
National	46.6	45.2	46.0	39.7	43.8

3.4.29 Regularity of meetings in Government Secondary Schools

Head teachers who reported that their schools held meetings were asked the regularity of holding the meetings and the results are presented in Figure 3.21. Of the government secondary schools that held staff meetings, the majority (55%) held meetings monthly while PTA and one-on-one parent-class teacher meetings (66%) as well as SMC/BOG meetings (65%) were mostly held at least once a term.

Figure 3. 21: Distribution of Government Secondary Schools by types and regularity of meetings

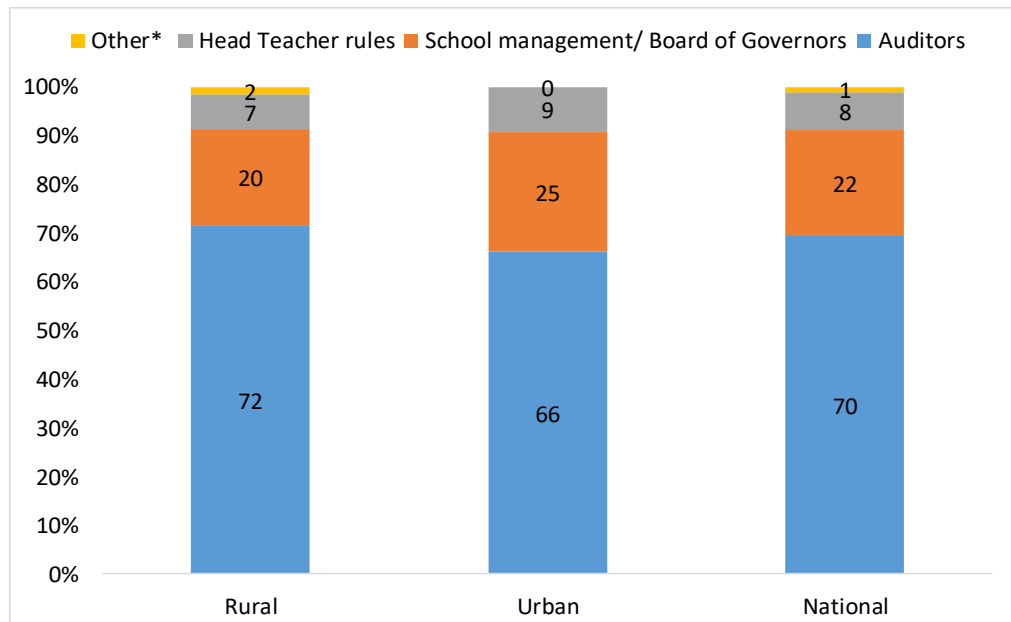


3.4.30 Accountability of Financial Resources in Government Secondary Schools

Heads of education institutions are required to produce a termly finance report to the school management or Board of Directors. Head Teachers in government secondary schools were asked the major mode the schools used to ensure accountability and the results are presented in Figure 3.22. Nationally, auditors (70%) were the major mode of ensuring accountability in government secondary schools, followed by SMCs/BOG (22%). A higher percentage of government secondary schools in rural areas (72%) compared to schools in urban areas (66%) used auditors as a mode of ensuring accountability.

Figure 3. 22: Government Secondary Schools by mode of ensuring accountability (%)

Other includes PTA*



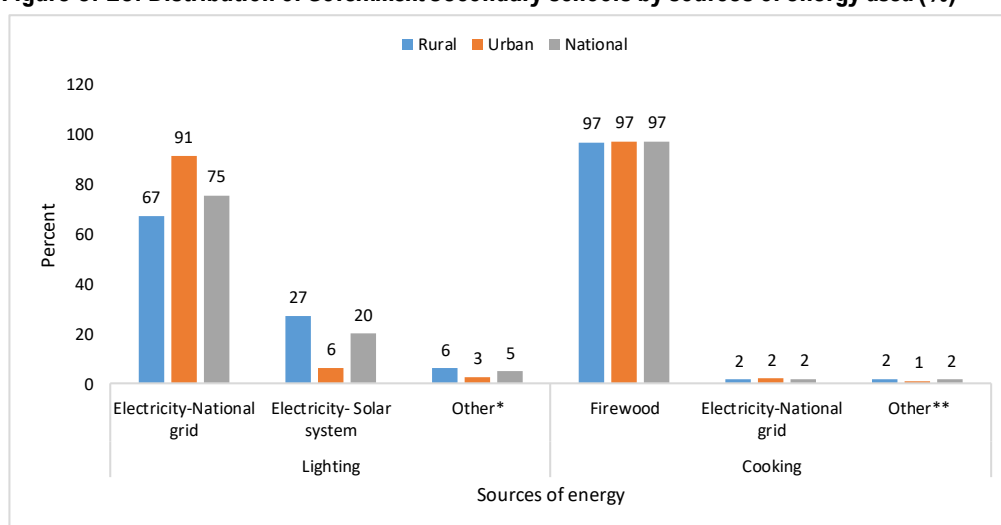
At national level, Auditors (70%) were the major mode of ensuring accountability in government secondary schools

3.4.31 Main sources of energy used in Government Secondary Schools

Figure 3.23 shows the distribution of government secondary schools by main sources of energy for lighting and cooking. Nationally, 75 percent of government secondary schools mainly used electricity from the national grid for lighting while 20 percent used solar electricity. Ninety one percent of government secondary schools in urban areas used electricity from the national grid for lighting compared to 67 percent in rural areas.

Considering sources of energy for cooking, nationally, 97 percent of government secondary schools mainly used firewood while two percent used electricity from the national grid. There was no variation in the proportions of government secondary schools that mainly used firewood for cooking in urban and rural areas.

Figure 3. 23: Distribution of Government Secondary schools by sources of energy used (%)



Other includes generators, community/thermal plant, firewood, etc*

*Other** includes generators, community/thermal plant, solar, etc*

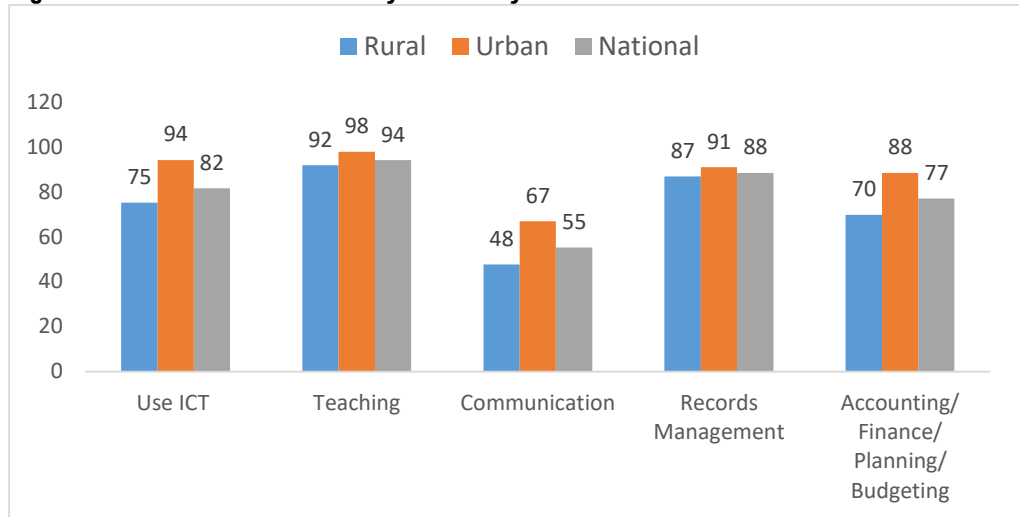
3.4.32 ICT use in Government Secondary Schools

The survey sought information on whether secondary schools had introduced the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). Figure 3.24 shows that, at national level, 82 percent of government secondary schools had introduced the use of ICT in their schools. A higher percentage of government secondary schools in urban areas (94%) had introduced ICT than those in rural areas (75%).

Regarding the purposes for which ICT was introduced in the government secondary schools, they ranged from using it to aid teaching to using it for accounting/finance/planning and budgeting. Nationally, 94 percent of government secondary schools used it for teaching, 55 percent used it for communication, 88 percent used it for records management and 77 percent used it for

At national level, 82 percent of government secondary schools had introduced the use of ICT in their schools.

Figure 3. 24: Government Secondary Schools by use of ICT

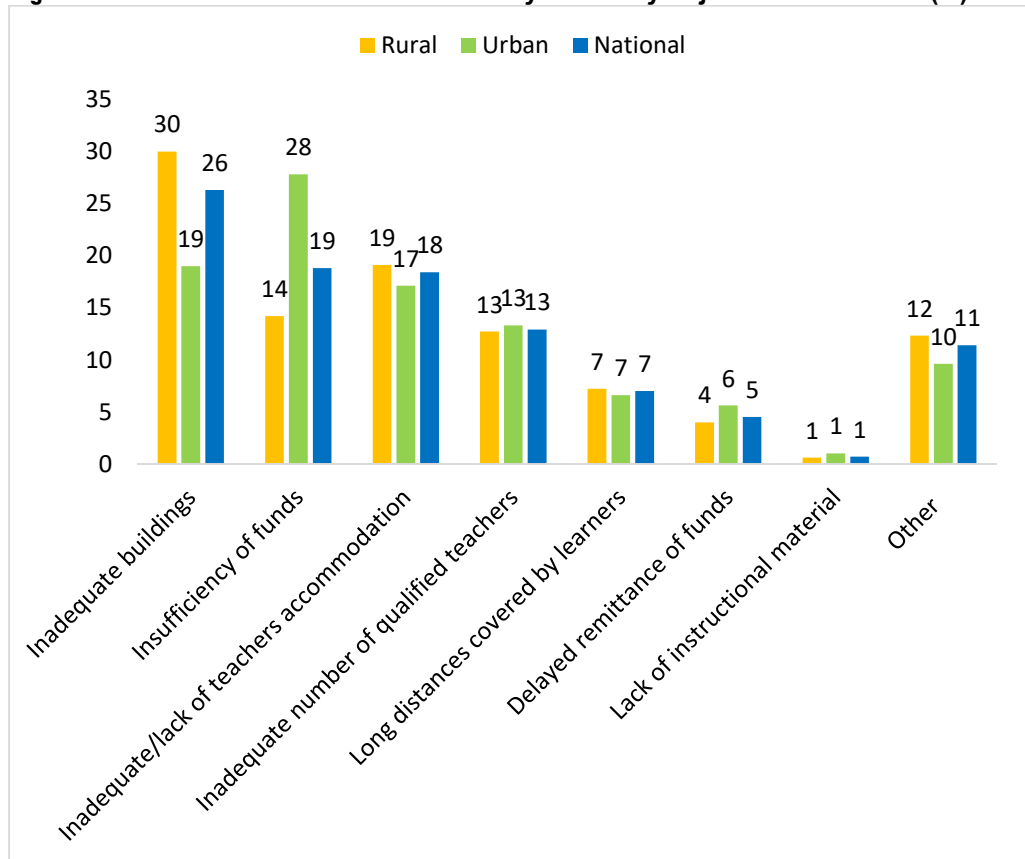


3.4.33 Constraints faced by Government Secondary Schools

Information was collected on the problems/constraints government secondary schools face in their day-to-day operations. The results in Figure 3.25 indicate that one in four government secondary schools (26%) had inadequate buildings as their major constraint, while one in five secondary schools (19%) percent reported insufficiency of funds as their major constraint. A higher percentage of government secondary schools in rural areas (30%) had inadequate buildings as their major constraint compared to those in urban areas (19%).

One in four government secondary schools had inadequate buildings as their major constraint.

Figure 3. 25: Distribution of Government Secondary Schools by major constraints faced (%)



Majority (86%) of government secondary schools used school assemblies as a common strategy of disseminating HIV/AIDS information.

3.4.34 HIV/AIDS policy in Secondary Schools

Head Teachers in government secondary schools were asked whether they were aware of the HIV/AIDS policy in schools. The findings presented in Table 3.48 shows that, at national level, awareness of the HIV/AIDS policy in government secondary schools was nearly universal (96%) with no significant variation observed by the selected background characteristics. Head Teachers who reported they were aware of the HIV/AIDS policy for schools were further asked how their schools disseminated HIV/AIDS information. Similar to primary schools, the findings indicate that nationally, 86 percent of government secondary schools used school assemblies for sensitization of learners to abstain as a strategy of disseminating HIV/AIDS information followed by guidance and counselling (74%).

Table 3. 48: Government Secondary Schools by awareness of HIV/AIDS policy for schools

	Awareness of HIV/AIDS policy	Mode of dissemination of information								
		Assemblies	Guidance & Counselling	Talking	Posters	Peer to Peer Education	Drama	Debate	Have room for keeping drugs for sick children	Sign Language Interpreters
Rural	96	85	72	72	62	40	37	31	11	3
Urban	97	87	79	74	74	38	44	40	16	2
National	96	86	74	73	66	39	39	34	13	2

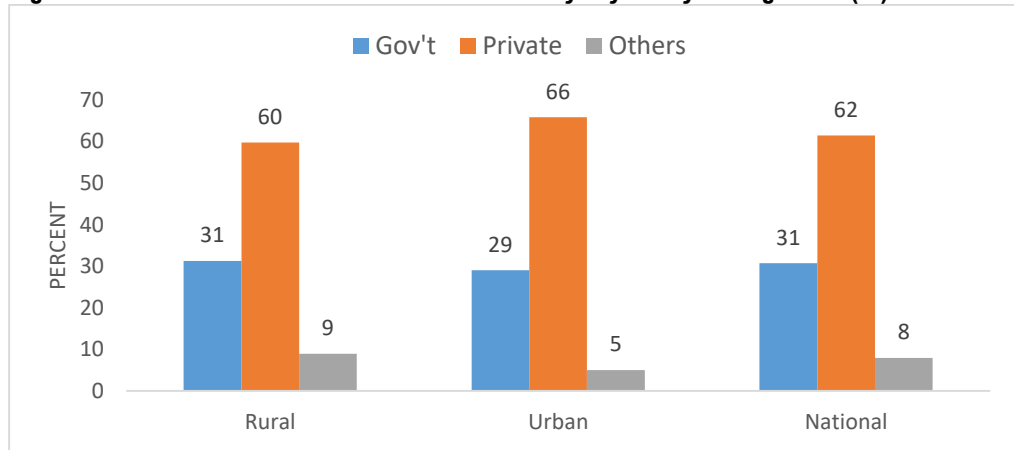
3.5 Vocational Institutions

Vocational institutions provide post-secondary education with non-degree programmes leading to one, two or three-year certificates in preparation for middle level occupations. It is expected that with the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Business Technical Vocational Education and Training entitled “Skilling Uganda”, it will boost the creation of employable skills and competencies relevant in the labour market.

3.5.1 Management of Vocational Institutions

Information was collected at household level by asking the household population attending vocational institutions who manages the day to day affairs of the institutions attended. Figure 3.26 shows the distribution of vocational institutions by management. At national level, six in ten vocational institutions (62%) were managed privately while a third (31%) were managed by government. Disaggregation by residence generally indicates a similar pattern between vocational institutions in urban and rural areas.

Figure 3. 26: Distribution of Vocational Institutions by day to day management (%)

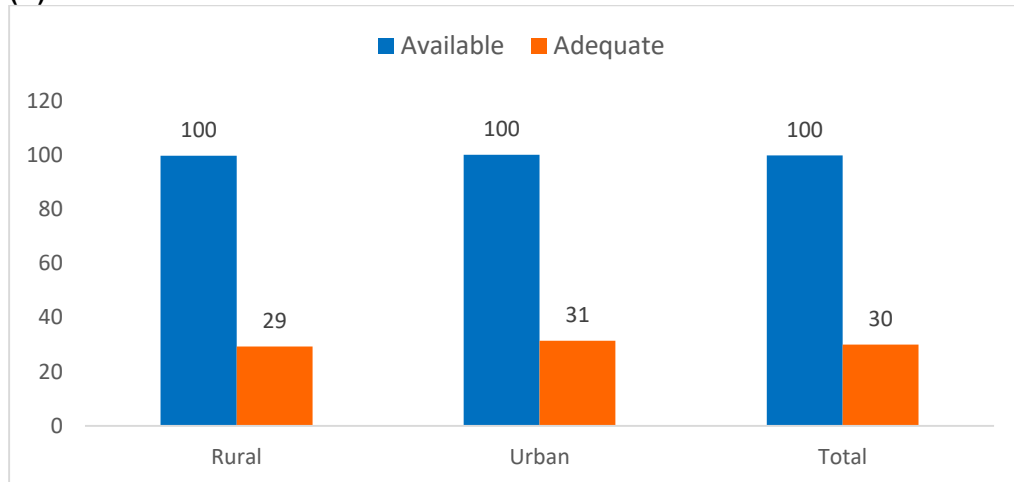


3.5.2 Availability of classrooms in Government Vocational Institutions

Figure 3.27 presents the distribution of government vocational institutions by the availability of classroom facilities and their adequacy. The findings show that, although the availability of classroom facilities was universal (100%), less than a third (30%) reported that they were adequate.

Nationally, the availability of classroom facilities was universal however, adequacy was at 30 percent

Figure 3. 27: Government vocational institutions by availability and adequacy of classrooms (%)



3.5.3 Type of classroom buildings in Government Vocational Institutions

Information was further collected from government vocational institutions on the type of buildings the institutions had. The results in Table 3.49 show that nationally, nine in ten (92%) of government vocational institutions had permanent classroom buildings while six percent had both permanent and semi-permanent buildings. A higher percentage of government vocational institutions in urban areas (96%) had permanent classroom buildings compared to those in rural areas (90%).

Nationally, nine in ten (92%) of government vocational institutions had permanent classroom buildings

Table 3. 49: Distribution of government vocational institutions by type of classroom buildings

Residence	Type of building				Total
	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Both permanent & semi-permanent	Temporary	
Rural	89.9	3.0	6.1	1.0	100
Urban	95.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	100
National	92.1	1.8	5.5	0.6	100

Nationally, majority of Heads of government vocational institutions (43%) rated the condition of classrooms in their institutions as good

3.5.4 Condition of classrooms in government vocational institutions

Heads of government vocational institutions were asked to rate the condition of the classrooms on a scale of 1-5 whereby 1 denoted “very poor”, 3 denoted “average” while 5 denoted “very good”. The results summarized in Table 3.50 shows that, nationally, the majority of Heads of government vocational institutions rated the condition of classrooms in their institutions as good (43%) while for nearly two in ten (18%) rated the condition of classrooms as very good. One in ten Heads of government vocational institutions (9%) rated the condition of classrooms in their schools as poor.

Table 3. 50: Distribution of government vocational institutions by condition of classroom buildings (%)

Residence	Classrooms condition					Total
	Very poor	Poor	Average	Good	Very Good	
Rural	0.0	13.1	23.2	49.5	14.1	100
Urban	0.0	3.0	39.4	33.3	24.2	100
National	0.0	9.1	29.7	43.0	18.2	100

New classrooms were constructed in 23 percent of government vocational institutions

3.5.5 New classrooms constructed in the last 3 years in government vocational institutions

Information was sought from government vocational institutions on how many of the available classrooms were constructed in the last three years preceding the survey. The findings summarised in Table 3.51 show that overall, 63 percent of government vocational institutions did not have any new classrooms constructed in the last three years preceding the survey. Ten percent of government vocational institutions constructed one classroom during the period. One in five government vocational institutions (19%) constructed four or more classrooms in the last three years preceding the survey.

Government vocational institutions that had classrooms constructed in the last three years preceding the survey, information was sought on whether the building was complete or incomplete at the time of the survey. The results in Table 3.51 also show that nationally, of the government vocational institutions that constructed new classrooms in the last three years preceding the survey, two thirds (67%) of the buildings were complete. A higher percentage of government vocational institutions in urban areas (70%) that had constructed new classrooms in the last three years preceding the survey had completed the buildings compared to those in rural areas (65%)

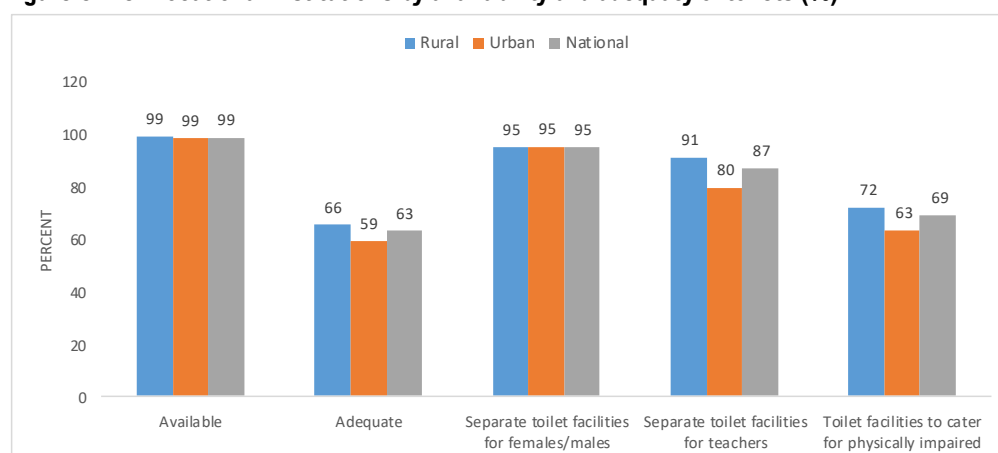
Table 3. 51: Distribution of government vocational institutions by new classrooms constructed in the last 3 years preceding the survey and status of the buildings (%)

Residence	Classrooms new					Total	Status		
	None	One	Two	Three	Four or more		Complete	Incomplete	Total
Rural	65.7	9.1	2.0	8.1	15.1	100	64.7	35.3	100
Urban	59.1	12.1	0.0	3.0	25.7	100	70.4	29.6	100
National	63.0	10.3	1.2	6.1	19.4	100	67.2	32.8	100

3.5.6 Availability of toilet facilities in Vocational Institutions

Figure 3.28 presents the availability and adequacy of toilet facilities at the vocational institution premises. It includes availability of separate toilets for females and males, teachers as well as people with disability. The findings show that availability of toilet facilities in vocational institutions at national level was universal (99%) and the availability of separate toilet facilities for females and males was 95 percent. Although 99 percent of vocational institutions reported availability of toilets facilities, only 63 percent revealed that they were adequate. A higher percentage of vocational institutions in rural areas (66%) had adequate toilet facilities compared to those in urban areas (59%).

Figure 3. 28: Vocational Institutions by availability and adequacy of toilets (%)



3.5.7 Type of toilet/latrine buildings in government vocational institutions

Table 3.52 summarizes the distribution of government vocational institutions by type of toilet/latrine buildings. Nationally, 95 percent of government vocational institutions had toilet/latrines with permanent buildings while three percent had toilets/latrines with both permanent and semi-permanent buildings. There was minimal variation in the proportions of government vocational institutions that had toilets/latrines with permanent buildings between rural and urban areas.

Table 3. 52: Distribution of Government Vocational Institutions by type of toilet/latrine buildings and residence (%)

Residence	Type of building			Total
	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Both permanent & semi-permanent	
Rural	93.9	3.0	3.0	100
Urban	96.9	0.0	3.1	100
National	95.1	1.8	3.0	100

3.5.8 Condition of toilets/latrines in government vocational institutions

Heads of government vocational institutions were asked to rate the condition of the toilets/latrines on a scale of 1-5 whereby 1 denoted “very poor”, 3 denoted “average” while 5 denoted “very good”. The results in Table 3.53 show that nationally, 38 percent of government vocational institutions had toilets in good condition while a similar percentage had toilets in average condition. Seventeen percent of government vocational institutions had toilets/latrines in very good condition.

Table 3. 53: Distribution of Government Vocational Institutions by condition of toilets/ latrines and residence (%)

Residence	Condition					Total
	Very Poor	Poor	Average	Good	Very Good	
Rural	0.0	10.1	40.4	37.4	12.1	100
Urban	0.0	1.5	35.4	40.0	23.1	100
National	0.0	6.7	38.4	38.4	16.5	100

3.5.9 New toilets/latrines constructed and status of construction

For those government vocational institutions that had toilets/latrines constructed in the last three years preceding the survey, information was sought on whether any new toilets/latrines were constructed and if so, the number constructed as well as the completion status of the buildings at the time of the survey. The results summarized in Table 3.54 show that 23 percent of government vocational institutions constructed one new toilet/latrine, while 18 percent constructed three or more. The results also show that nationally, of the government vocational institutions that constructed new toilets/latrines in the last three years preceding the survey, 75 percent of the buildings were complete. A higher percentage of government vocational institutions in urban areas (89%) that constructed new toilets/latrines in the last three years had completed the buildings compared to those in rural areas (66%).

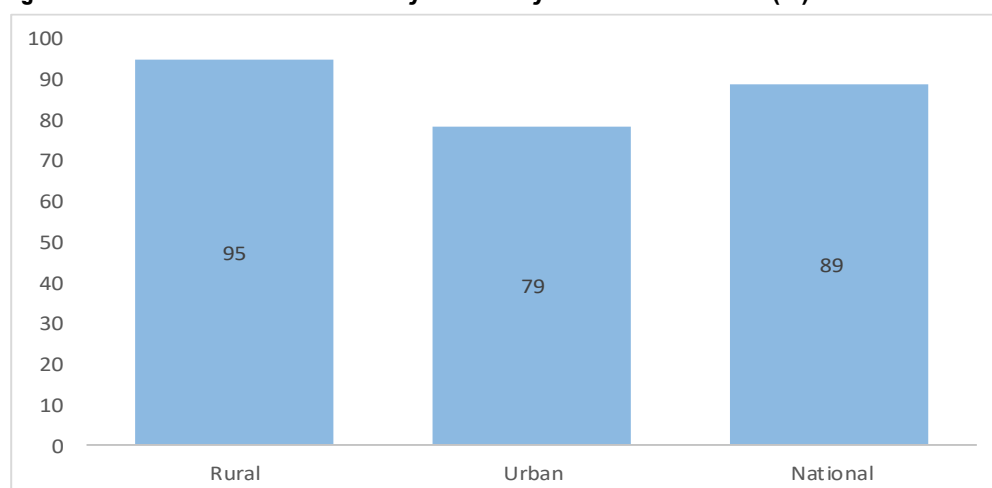
Table 3. 54: Distribution of Government Secondary Schools by construction status of new toilets/latrines constructed and residence (%)

Residence	Toilets/Latrines new					Status		
	None	One	Two	Three or more	Total	Complete	Incomplete	Total
Rural	55.6	26.3	5.1	13.1	100	65.9	34.1	100
Urban	56.9	16.9	0.0	26.1	100	89.3	10.7	100
National	56.1	22.6	3.0	18.3	100	75.0	25.0	100

3.5.10 First Aid facilities in Vocational institutions

The survey collected information from vocational institutions on the availability of first aid facilities at school premises. The results in Figure 3.29 indicate that on a national scale, 89 percent of vocational institutions had first aid facilities on their premises. A higher percentage of vocational institutions in rural areas (95%) had first aid facilities on their premises than those in urban areas (79%).

Figure 3. 29: Vocational institutions by availability of First Aid facilities (%)



3.5.4 Availability and adequacy of other facilities in Vocational institutions

Table 3.55 shows the percentage distribution of Vocational Institutions by availability and adequacy of selected facilities. At national level, 78 percent of vocational institutions had teachers' houses of which only nine percent reported the teachers' houses were adequate. About half (51%) reported that computer laboratories were available of which two thirds (67%) reported that they were adequate. There were differentials between rural and urban areas observed. At national level, about half (49%) of vocational institutions had libraries of which 80 percent reported they were adequate.

Table 3. 55: Vocational institutions by availability and adequacy of other facilities (%)

Residence	Teachers houses		Computer Lab		Library		Workshop/Garage		Dormitories	
	Available	Adequate	Available	Adequate	Available	Adequate	Available	Adequate	Available	Adequate
Rural	86.4	8.3	45.4	68.7	49.0	81.6	93.5	61.4	95.1	32.8
Urban	63.9	9.2	60.2	64.7	48.5	78.1	93.5	56.4	85.8	11.3
National	78.1	8.6	50.8	66.9	48.8	80.2	93.5	59.6	91.6	25.4

3.5.11 Construction materials used for selected facilities in Government Vocational Institutions.

The survey sought information on the types of buildings for selected facilities. These facilities included laboratories, dormitories, library, teachers houses and workshops/garages. Overall, as shown in Table 3.56, nationally, of the government vocational institutions that had laboratories, all had permanent buildings. Of the government vocational institutions that had libraries, nationally, 98 percent had permanent buildings, while of those that had staff houses, 87 percent had permanent buildings.

Table 3. 56: Distribution of Government Vocational Institutions by type of selected facility buildings

Residence/facility	Type of building				Total
	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Both permanent & semi-permanent	Temporary	
Laboratory					
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
National	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Dormitories					
Rural	96.9	2.1	0.0	1.0	100
Urban	96.5	1.8	1.8	0.0	100
National	96.7	2.0	0.7	0.7	100
Library					
Rural	95.9	0.0	2.0	2.0	100
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
National	97.5	0.0	1.2	1.2	100
Staff houses					
Rural	84.9	9.3	0.0	5.8	100
Urban	90.2	4.9	4.9	0.0	100
National	86.6	7.9	1.6	3.9	100
Workshop/Garage					
Rural	94.6	3.2	1.1	1.1	100
Urban	91.9	3.2	4.8	0.0	100
National	93.5	3.2	2.6	0.6	100

3.5.12 Rating of Quality of selected facilities of Government Vocational Institutions

Information was sought on the rating of quality of the selected facilities in government vocational institutions by asking the respondent to rate the condition of the facility on a scale of 1-5 whereby 1 denoted “very poor”, 3 denoted “average” while 5 denoted “very good” and the results are summarized in Table 3.57. Nationally, of government vocational institutions that had laboratories, 48 percent were rated as being in very good condition and 45 percent were rated as good. Of the government vocational institutions that had workshops/garages, nationally, 40 percent were in good condition while three in ten (30%) were rated as very good.

Table 3. 57: Government Vocational Institutions by condition of selected facilities (%)

Facility/Residence	Condition					Total
	Very Poor	Poor	Average	Good	Very Good	
Laboratory						
Rural	0.0	2.2	8.7	47.8	41.3	100
Urban	0.0	0.0	2.4	41.5	56.1	100
Total	0.0	1.1	5.7	44.8	48.3	100
Dormitories						
Rural	0.0	4.2	30.2	50.0	15.6	100
Urban	0.0	0.0	12.3	59.6	28.1	100
Total	0.0	2.6	23.5	53.6	20.3	100
Library						
Rural	0.0	2.0	30.6	20.4	46.9	100
Urban	0.0	0.0	12.5	15.6	71.9	100
Total	0.0	1.2	23.5	18.5	56.8	100
Teachers houses						
Rural	0.0	19.8	20.9	43.0	16.3	100
Urban	2.4	17.1	22.0	22.0	36.6	100
Total	0.8	18.9	21.3	36.2	22.8	100
Workshops/Garages						
Rural	0.0	3.2	36.6	36.6	23.7	100
Urban	0.0	3.2	12.9	45.2	38.7	100
Total	0.0	3.2	27.1	40.0	29.7	100

3.5.13 Other new facilities constructed in the last 3 years

Information was sought from government vocational institutions on how many of the available selected facilities were constructed in the last three years preceding the survey. The findings summarised in Table 3.58 show that nationally, 19 percent of government vocational institutions constructed new laboratories, with 17 percent constructing three or more laboratories while one percent each constructed one or two laboratories. Eighty one percent of government vocational institutions did not construct any new laboratories in the last three years preceding the survey. Nationally, one in ten government vocational institutions (9%) constructed a new

workshop/garage in the last three years preceding the survey.

Table 3. 58: Government Vocational Institutions that had constructed new facilities in the last 3 years preceding the survey (%)

Residence	Number of new facilities constructed				Total
	None	One	Two	Three or more	
Laboratory					
Rural	82.6	0.0	0.0	17.4	100
Urban	78.0	2.4	2.4	17.1	100
National	80.5	1.1	1.1	17.2	100
Dormitories					
Rural	78.1	18.8	2.1	1.0	100
Urban	78.9	19.3	1.8	0.0	100
National	78.4	19.0	2.0	0.7	100
Library					
Rural	69.4	30.6	0.0	0.0	100
Urban	46.9	53.1	0.0	0.0	100
National	60.5	39.5	0.0	0.0	100
Teachers houses					
Rural	87.2	3.5	7.0	2.4	100
Urban	85.4	2.4	4.9	7.3	100
National	86.6	3.1	6.3	4.0	100
Workshop/Garage					
Rural	88.2	7.5	3.2	1.1	100
Urban	95.2	0.0	0.0	4.8	100
National	91.0	4.5	1.9	2.5	100

3.5.14 Constraints faced by Government Vocational Institutions

Information was collected on the problems/constraints faced by vocational institutions. Table 3.59 shows that nationally, insufficiency of funds (43%) was the main constraint reported by Government Vocational Institutions followed by inadequate buildings (26%).

Table 3. 59: Distribution of Vocational institutions by major institutional constraints faced (%)

Constraints/problems faced	Rural	Urban	National
Insufficiency of funds	38	53	43
Inadequate buildings	28	23	26
Inadequate/ lack of teachers accommodation	5	4	5
Delayed remittance of funds	5	2	4
Lack of instructional material	5	0	3
Inadequate number of qualified teachers	2	3	2
Long distances covered by learners	2	2	2
Other	15	14	14
Total	100	100	100

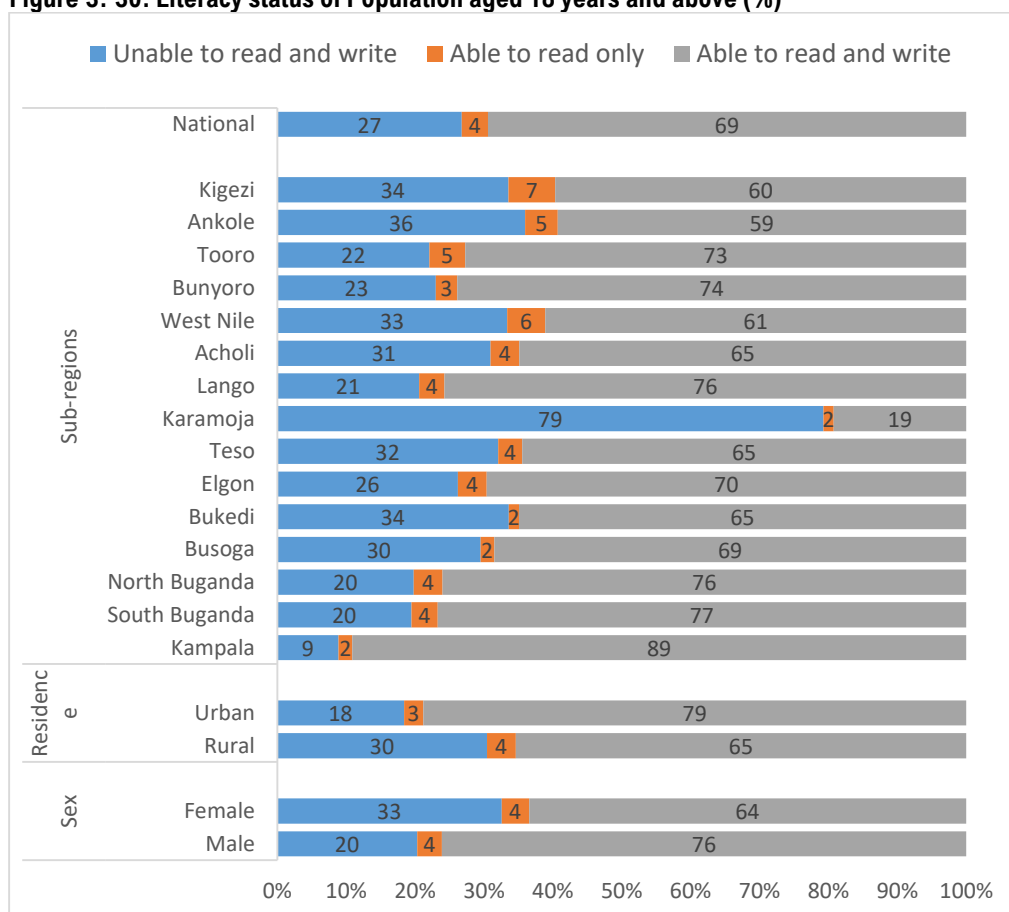
Other include Lack of instructional material includes text books, chalk, etc.

3.6 Adult Literacy

Literacy is a key pillar/lever of change and a tool of economic empowerment for any sustainable development program. A literate person will have the skills to look for and retain employment and he/she will make better education choices for his/her children. Adult literacy refers to having the ability to read and write with understanding in any language for persons aged 18 years and above.

The survey collected information on all household members aged three years and above on the ability to read and write with understanding in any language including braille. The results presented in Figure 3.30 considers only persons aged 18 years and above. At national level, the results show that 69 percent of persons aged 18 years and above were able to read and write. Disaggregation by sex reveals a disparity with a higher percentage of males being able to read and write (76%) compared to females (64%). There were also disparities by residence with literacy rates higher in urban areas (79%) than in rural areas (65%). Wide disparities were observed across sub-regions with Kampala having the highest literacy rate (89%) while Karamoja had the lowest (19%).

Figure 3. 30: Literacy status of Population aged 18 years and above (%)



Comparison of the literacy rates of the adult population between 2015 and 2021 in Table 3.60 shows that overall the literacy rate remained more or less the same. There were minimal variations by sex and residence.

Table 3. 60: Literacy status of Population aged 18 years and above by sex, residence and year (%)

Background characteristics	2015					2021				
	Unable to read and write	Able to read only	Able to read and write	Unable to read and write	Able to read only	Able to read and write				
Sex										
Male	18.0	2.0	80.0	20.3	3.6	76.1				
Female	36.0	3.0	61.0	32.6	4.0	63.5				
Residence										
Rural	31.0	3.0	66.0	30.4	4.2	65.3				
Urban	16.0	2.0	82.0	18.4	2.8	78.8				
National	28.0	2.0	70.0	26.8	3.8	69.4				

3.7 Summary of findings

Nationally, at the primary education level, the GER was at 121 and NER at 73 and there was almost parity between the sexes. Overall, nationally, two thirds of learners (67%) attended Government managed primary schools. The overall average distance to primary school was 1.8 kms. At national level, 89 percent of the communities had government primary schools within 3 kilometres. Overall, only eight percent of learners nationally received any printed home study materials during the lockdown period. The availability of classroom facilities in government primary schools was universal, however, only about three in ten (28%) reported that they were adequate. The Pupil Teacher Ratio in government primary schools was 53 learners per teacher. Although availability of toilet facilities at government primary schools was universal, only 31 percent of government primary schools revealed that they were adequate.

At national level, the secondary education GER was at 37 and NER at 27. The GPI indicates parity between the sexes at national level. At sub-regional level, it indicates disparity in favour of females in Kampala, North and Buganda South, Elgon and Ankole. The availability of toilet facilities in government secondary schools was universal but only 51 percent were adequate which is further affirmed by the high SSR of 58 for boys. Eighty two percent of government secondary schools at national level had introduced the use of ICT in their schools.

At national level, six in ten vocational institutions (62%) were managed privately while a third (31%) were managed by government. Availability of toilet facilities in vocational institutions at national level was universal (99%) but only 63 percent had adequate facilities. The adult literacy rate (persons aged 18 years and above) was 69 percent with a higher percentage of males (76%) compared to females (64%) able to read and write.

CHAPTER FOUR

HEALTH

4.1 Introduction

The aspiration of Agenda 2030 (SDG 3) and Goal 3 of Agenda 2063 call for ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well-being at all ages to which Uganda is assents to. Uganda aspires to see her citizens enjoying a high quality standard of living by improving the health status as highlighted in the Uganda Vision 2040. The NDPIII (2020/21 –2024/25) guides the nation in delivering the aspirations articulated in Uganda Vision 2040. Health is sub-programme under the Human Capital Development Program (HCDP) Implementation Action Plan whose objective under the NDP III framework that aims to “improve population health, safety and management”. The Human Capital Development Program primarily contributes mainly to the NDPIII objective four which is to: enhance the productivity and social wellbeing of the population.

The mission of Uganda’s health sector is is “to provide high quality and accessible health services to all people in Uganda, including addressing broader determinants of health to attain socio-economic development and prosperous life”.

The NSDS 2021 sought to measure achievements made by the health sector in striving to achieve its mission. This chapter presents findings on the health status of household members in the 30 days preceding the survey, household access to and utilization of health services and household members’ perceptions on the adequacy of health services. Information was also collected from the health care service providers that served the communities. This included: medicine and vaccine stock outs at the facility, number of out-patients, availability of sanitation facilities, sources of water and energy.

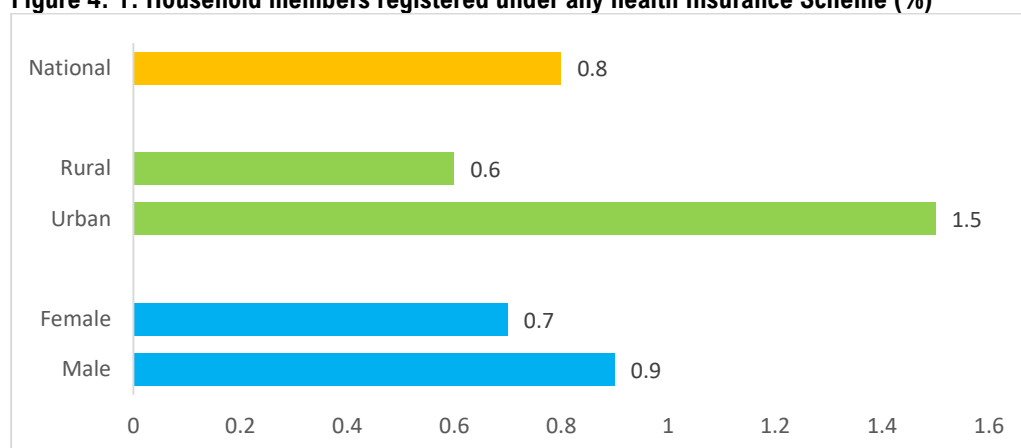
4.1 Health Insurance

Government aims to increase funding to the health sector in addition to adaptation of alternate in-country financing for health like the National Health Insurance Scheme, increase financial risk protection for health with emphasis on implementing the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS). Government has developed a NHIS bill and will help protect Ugandans from financial hardship when seeking health care services. The bill is composed of three sub-schemes, including social health insurance, community-based health insurance (CBHI), and private-commercial health insurance, which will be implemented concurrently.

Health insurance coverage is low in Uganda with less than one percent (0.8%)

The NSDS asked questions to all household members irrespective of age, whether they were registered under any health Insurance scheme. Figure 4.1 shows that on the overall, health insurance coverage is low in Uganda with less than one percent (0.8%). The urban population is twice more likely to be registered under a health insurance scheme compared to the rural population, 1.5 percent, and 0.6 percent respectively. Ankole region had the highest percentage (1.8%) of persons registered under a health insurance scheme and Bukedi had the least (0.1%).

Figure 4. 1: Household members registered under any health Insurance Scheme (%)

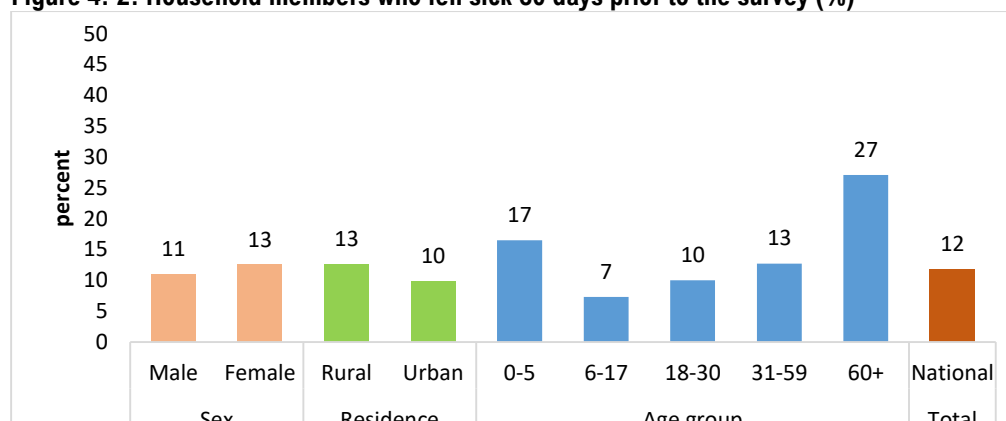


4.2 Health Status of Household Members

Every Household member was asked if they had suffered any illness or injury in the 30 days preceding the date of the survey. Figure 4.2 shows the distribution of persons that fell sick by sex, age, and place of residence to demonstrate the pattern of illness and contextual health service delivery aspects. One in every ten persons (12%) reported an illness in the 30 days preceding the date of the survey with slightly more females than males, and slightly more in the rural area than in the urban area. Age variations indicated more children under age five (17%) and older persons (27%) were more likely to report illness during the last 30 days, compared to the other age groups.

One in every ten persons (12%) reported an illness

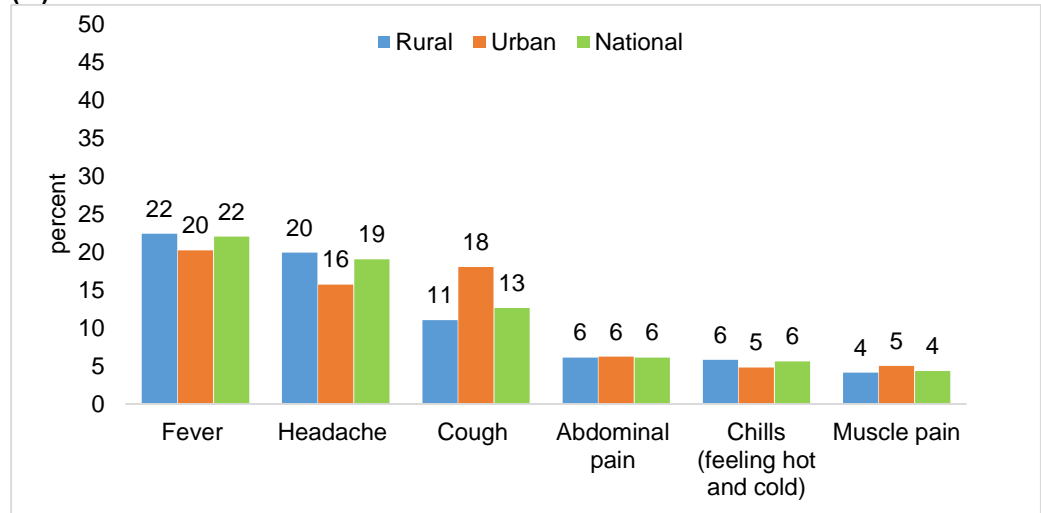
Figure 4. 2: Household members who fell sick 30 days prior to the survey (%)



Fever (22%) and headaches (19%) were the most reported

Respondents that reported having fallen sick in the 30 days prior to the survey were asked to specify the type of sickness or injury suffered. Figure 4.3 shows the distribution of the top six reported symptoms, these can be a result of an underlying severe condition. Fever and headaches were the most reported irrespective of the place of residence however they were slightly higher in the rural areas while cough was more reported in the urban areas (18%) compared to the rural areas (11%).

Figure 4. 3: Distribution of persons who fell sick by the top six symptoms primarily suffered (%)



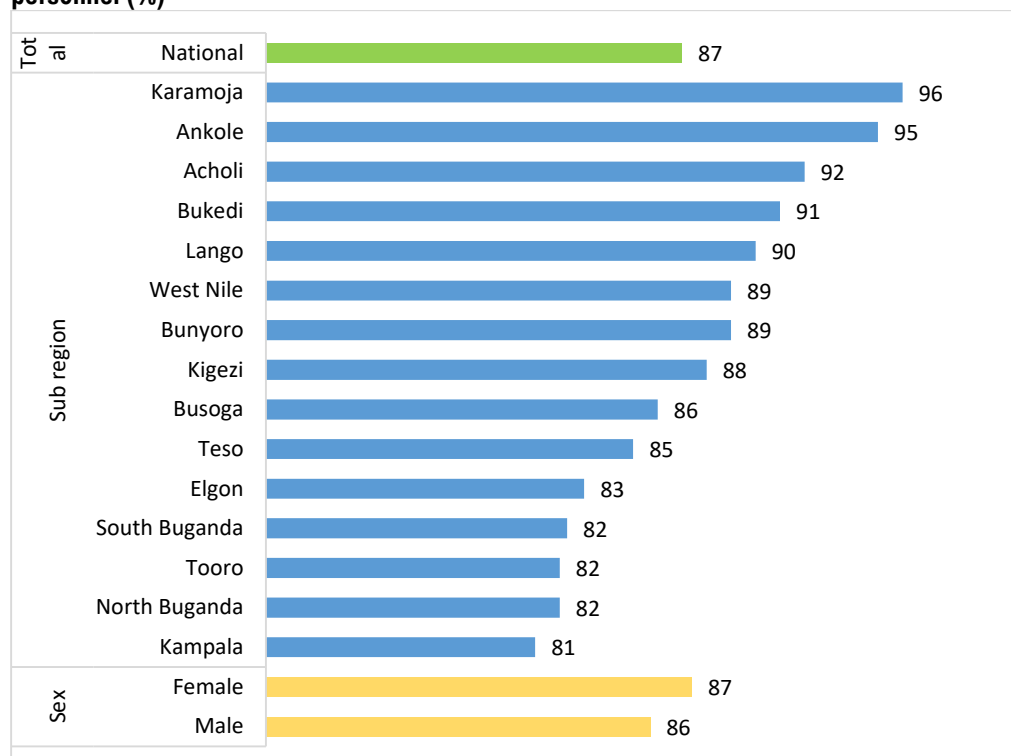
4.3 Health Care seeking Behaviour

4.3.1 Consulted a health provider

Eight in every ten persons (87%) sought health care when they fell sick

The NSDS 2021 sought to establish whether the household members that fell sick sought any health care for the major illness or injury suffered. The findings presented in Figure 4.4 show that nationally eight in every ten persons (87%) sought health care when they fell sick. The health care seeking behaviour was high in most sub-regions of Uganda with Karamoja having the highest percentage (96%).

Figure 4. 4: Household members who fell sick 30 days prior to the survey that consulted health personnel (%)



At household level, household members were asked their first source of consultation. Findings in table 4.1 show that at national level, 45 percent of the household members reported that they first sought consultation from government health centres/hospitals, followed by 37 percent that sought consultation from private hospital/clinic/nurse/doctor. Rural residents were more likely to seek first treatment from government hospital/health centre whereas urban residents were more likely to seek from the private clinic/hospital. Across the sub regions, Karamoja had the highest percentage of household members that first sought treatment from government hospitals/health centres (70%) followed by Teso (63%) and the lowest in Kampala (23%).

Table 4. 1: Selected characteristics of persons who fell sick by the first source of treatment (%)

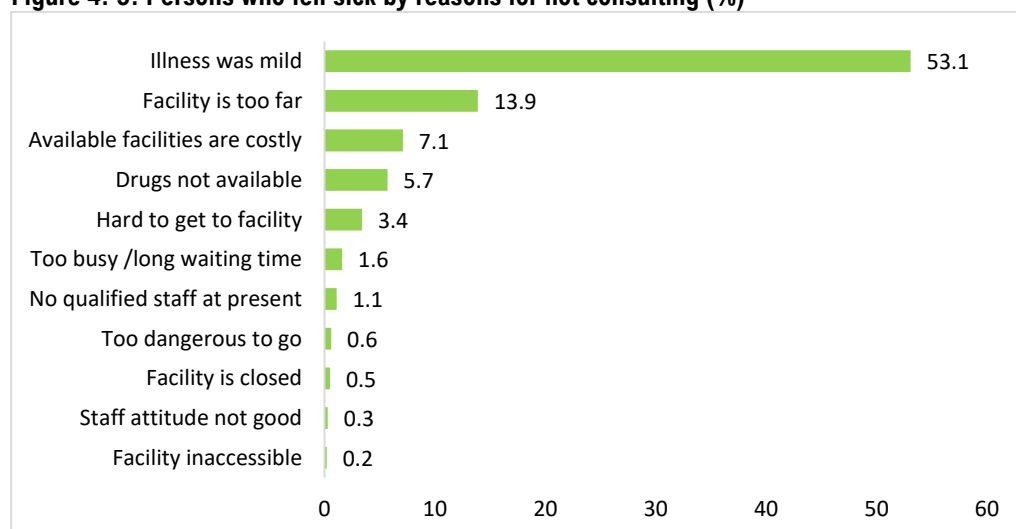
Background characteristics	Govern- ment health centre	Private Doctor/ Nurse/Midwife/Clinic	Govern- ment hospital	Drug shop	Private hospital	Others	Total
Sex							
Male	31.9	29.4	10.4	12.4	9.4	6.1	100
Female	34.2	26.3	13.4	11.5	9.1	5.5	100
Residence							
Rural	35.6	27.1	11.1	12.3	8.4	5.6	100
Urban	24.7	29.8	15.5	10.7	12.4	7.0	100
Age groups							
0 to 5 years	36.1	30.7	8.3	12.7	5.7	6.4	100
6 to 17 years	38.0	25.6	10.7	15.4	4.1	6.0	100
18 to 30 years	27.7	30.3	11.0	13.2	12.3	5.6	100
31 to 59 years	29.1	28.0	15.5	10.0	11.9	5.5	100
60 and above years	35.3	19.9	17.0	6.5	15.6	5.6	100
Sub-region							
Kampala	9.0	30.6	13.6	20.2	18.0	8.6	100
Buganda South	21.2	34.6	16.7	7.5	17.9	2.1	100
Buganda North	11.9	50.6	17.9	4.3	11.1	4.3	100
Busoga	31.0	11.3	16.3	20.4	14.8	6.3	100
Bukedi	36.7	42.3	12.4	2.4	2.4	3.9	100
Elgon	46.6	28.9	7.1	4.6	9.4	3.4	100
Teso	47.3	17.7	15.8	10.8	4.8	3.7	100
Karamoja	60.3	17.5	9.4	4.3	4.7	3.9	100
Lango	35.3	28.4	11.3	18.8	2.7	3.4	100
Acholi	29.3	23.5	11.3	21.3	4.3	10.1	100
West Nile	51.6	14.5	5.3	17.1	2.4	9.0	100
Bunyoro	24.2	32.1	11.0	12.1	10.6	10.1	100
Tooro	32.3	27.7	2.5	6.9	23.1	7.3	100
Ankole	22.0	30.6	17.9	8.7	15.8	5.1	100
Kigezi	41.0	13.2	14.6	6.0	13.6	11.7	100
National	33.2	27.7	12.0	11.9	9.3	6.0	100

Others include Pharmacy, Government VHTs, Government Outreach, friend or relative

4.3.2 Reasons for not consulting

To increase the understanding of the population's health seeking behaviour, it is important to understand the reasons for not seeking health care when ill. All persons who reported not to have consulted a health care provider when they fell sick were asked for the major reasons for not seeking care. Figure 4.5 shows that over half of the sick persons who did not seek health care (53%) did not seek because they felt the illness was mild followed by 14 percent who felt the health facility was too far.

Figure 4. 5: Persons who fell sick by reasons for not consulting (%)



4.4 Access to Health Services

4.4.1 Distance to Government Health facility

Distance to a health facility is one of the measures of access to health care. Limited access to health care contributes to poor performance of selected health sector performance indicators. Community leaders were asked about the distance from the village centre to the nearest government health centre.

Table 4.2 shows that 56 percent of the communities access health care within 3 kms country wide. The sub-regional analysis showed that Lango had the least population proportion that accessed health facilities within the radius of 3 kms followed by Karamoja at 40 percent and 43 percent respectively. However overall, more than two-thirds (77 percent) of the communities were within 5 kms from a Government health facility. However, Karamoja recorded the longest average distance of 5.4 kilometers to a public health facility.

Average distance to a government health facility is 4 kilometers

Table 4. 2: Distance to the nearest Government health centre from community (%)

Background characteristics	Distance					Total	Within 5 kms	Average distance
	From 0.0 to 3.0 kms	From 3.1 to 5.0 kms	From 5.1 to 8.0 kms	From 8.1 or more kms				
Residence								
Urban	70.4	20.7	6.3	2.6	100		91.1	2.8
Rural	49.4	21.2	17.8	11.7	100		70.6	4.5
Sub-regions								
Kampala	63.4	28.2	3.3	5.1	100		91.6	3.2
Buganda South	50.1	26.3	16.5	7.1	100		76.4	4.0
Buganda North	46.4	17.8	25.5	10.3	100		64.2	4.9
Busoga	53.5	19.4	19.1	8.0	100		72.9	3.9
Bukedi	79.6	14.1	2.3	4.0	100		93.7	2.4
Elgon	77.4	11.7	6.4	4.5	100		89.1	2.5
Teso	52.1	25.5	13.6	8.9	100		77.6	4.0
Karamoja	43.1	16.5	18.3	22.1	100		59.6	5.4
Lango	40.2	27	14.3	18.6	100		67.2	5.2
Acholi	54.7	19.8	15.6	9.8	100		74.5	4.1
West Nile	67.8	19.5	8.6	4.2	100		87.3	3.1
Bunyoro	52.3	25.9	11.6	10.3	100		78.2	3.9
Tooro	52.0	17.4	20.4	10.1	100		69.4	4.1
Ankole	60.9	12.2	12.3	14.6	100		73.1	4.8
Kigezi	77.4	16.9	5.7	0.0	100		94.3	2.1
National	56.4	21.0	13.9	8.6	100		77.4	3.9

4.4.2 Mode of transport to nearest Government Health Centre

The mode of transport to a health facility is one of the factors that affect the type of health facility visited when sick. Table 4.3 shows that about two-thirds of the sick persons travel on foot to a health facility. These were followed by those who use motorcycle (either owned or boda boda) at 23 percent.

Table 4. 3: Mode of transport to the nearest Government health centre from the community (%)

	Walking	Taxi, Min-bus, pick-up, own car	Bicycle (own or boda)	Motorcycle (own or boda)	Others	Total
Residence						
Urban	54.0	7.1	1.1	28.8	8.9	100
Rural	74.6	-	2.7	19.9	2.8	100
Sub-regions						
Kampala	28.6	13.7	2.5	44.9	10.3	100
Buganda						
South	59.6	7.3	-	31.8	1.3	100
Buganda						
North	63.6	-	1.7	25.8	8.9	100
Busoga	58.2	-	6.6	27.8	7.4	100
Bukedi	95.6	-	-	4.4	-	100
Elgon	67.6	-	3.4	14.4	14.6	100
Teso	46.6	-	4.9	42.0	6.6	100
Karamoja	93.7	-	1.5	1.7	3.1	100
Lango	72.6	-	11.1	15.4	0.9	100
Acholi	76.1	-	1.0	12.9	10.1	100
West Nile	95.0	-	-	-	5.0	100
Bunyoro	68.3	-	2.0	23.1	6.6	100
Tooro	65.3	-	-	34.7	-	100
Ankole	78.8	-	1.1	17.4	2.7	100
Kigezi	100.0	-	-	-	-	100
Total	67.4	2.5	2.1	23.0	5.0	100

4.4.3 Concerns about access to services

Community leaders were asked about the major concerns they have regarding accessing services at the most used health facility. Table 4.4 shows that on the overall, lack of medicine and supplies is the ultimate concern (83%) followed by long waiting time (59%) and traveling long distances to the facilities (52%).

The greatest concern of government health facilities is non-availability of medicines and supplies

The greatest concern among users of government health facilities is non-availability of medicines and supplies (89% in health centers and 90% in hospitals). While in private clinics and hospitals, the highest concern is the services that are expensive/not affordable and limited range of services (68% and 50% respectively). In pharmacies and drugs shop, the greatest concerns are non-availability of drugs and limited range of services both reported by 62%.

Table 4. 4: Major concerns regarding access to services at the mostly used health facility (%)

	Gov't Health Centre	Gov't Hospital	Private/ NGO/ Clinic	Private/ NGO Hospital	Pharmacy/ Drug Shop	Any health facilities
Medicines/supplies not available	88.6	89.9	25.8	5.9	61.5	83.1
Long waiting time	62.0	78.6	12.1	31.6	23.1	59.4
Long distance	56.1	40.8	13.4	47.1	53.8	51.8
Limited range of services	46.6	11.2	59.1	38.9	61.5	44.1
Limited staffing	45.0	35.4	36.4	16.7	46.2	43.1
Open hours not convenient	33.3	8.2	15.2	5.9	7.7	29.0
No means of transport available	27.0	10.2	7.5	33.3	23.1	24.2
Facility do not operate on weekend	24.8	5.2	1.5	5.9	7.7	21.0
Absenteeism	18.4	19.4	4.6	5.9	7.7	17.3
Expensive/not affordable	2.8	15.3	68.2	50.0	53.8	9.5
Disability	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
National	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.5 Utilisation of Government health facilities

4.5.1 Payment for health services

All persons that visited a health care facility when they fell sick were asked if they had made any payment to receive any service. Table 4.5 shows that although most of the services in government health facilities are expected to be freely availed, 16 percent of the persons that sought care from a government health facility made a payment to receive services. This is a reduction from 20 percent reported in 2015. Persons living in urban areas (24%) were more likely to pay for health care services compared to those residing in rural areas (14%).

Nationally, the highest percentage reported payment for drugs (24%) while the least reported payment for consultation (9%) to access services in a government health facility and receipts for payment were issued.

16% of the persons that sought care from a government health facility paid for it

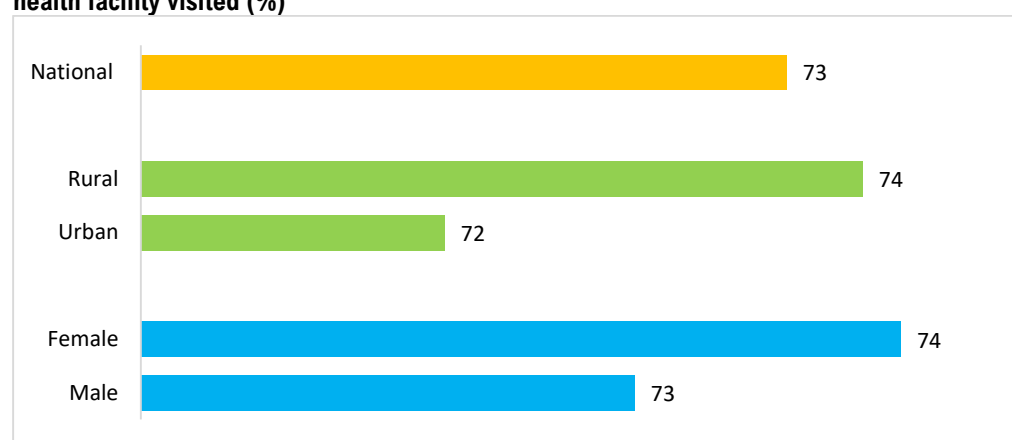
Table 4. 5: Proportion that paid for services at the Government health facility visited (%)

Background characteristics	Proportion that paid for any service	Services paid for and receipt of payment issued			
		Consultation	Drugs	Laboratory	Inpatient bed
Sex					
Male	16.9	17.6	26.5	18.9	13.2
Female	14.6	13.1	22.6	13.6	7.7
Residence					
Rural	13.6	17.2	23.7	6.1	10.8
Urban	23.7	10.1	26.0	20.1	8.8
National	15.6	8.6	24.4	16.0	10.2

4.5.2 Satisfaction with quality of services

73% were satisfied with the services offered in government health facilities

All persons who sought health care from a government health facility were asked if they were satisfied with the quality of healthcare services provided. Figure 4.6 shows that on the overall, seven in every ten persons (73%) were satisfied with the services offered in government health facilities. Kampala had the least percentage of persons reporting satisfaction with services offered in government health facilities (49%) while Buganda South had the highest percentage (86%). There was minimal variation between sex and by place of residence.

Figure 4. 6: Proportion satisfied with the quality of health services provided at the government health facility visited (%)

4.5.3 Reasons for not using a government health facility

45% do not use government health facilities because they are too far

Although government health facilities are used the most as the first point of health care, they are not universal and persons that did not seek health care services from them were asked reasons for not using the facilities. Table 4.6 shows that they did not use the government facilities because they were too far (44%) and this was more so among the rural dwellers (49%) compared to the urban dwellers (27%). This was followed by twenty three percent of those who reported that the medicines were not available and the 14 percent who reported that the services were poor among several other reasons. More females than male reported government health facilities being too far as a prohibitive to utilize them.

Among regions, Kampala and Lango had the highest percentage (54%) that reported government health facilities being too far as reason for not using them. Teso, Karamoja and Bukedi had the highest percentage reporting that medicines are not available (37%, 36% and 36% respectively). Ankole region had the highest percentage of persons that reported poor services as the reason for not using government services.

Table 4. 6: Reasons that prohibited persons from going to a government health facility, yet they fell sick and consulted (%)

Background characteristics	Health facilities too far	Medicines were not available	Poor services	Long services waiting time	High cost of health services	Health workers were not available	Health facility do not operate on weekends	Negative staff attitudes	Others	Total
Sex										
Male	41.9	22.3	15.1	6.5	2.2	2.0	2.2	0.7	7.0	100
Female	45.6	23.4	12.4	7.9	2.1	1.6	1.3	0.7	5.0	100
Residence										
Rural	49.4	22.7	12.2	5.7	2.1	1.4	1.6	0.3	4.8	100
Urban	26.7	23.5	18.1	12.2	2.3	3.2	2.1	2.1	9.7	100
Sub-region										
Kampala	53.8	11.9	7.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	10.6	100
Buganda									11.0	100
South	44.1	21.0	12.5	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0		
Buganda North	46.3	19.4	10.6	9	3.3	2.0	1.2	1.1	7.2	100
Busoga	47.4	17.7	16.1	7.3	3.4	3.6	1.3	0.2	3.0	100
Bukedi	47.4	35.7	1.3	3.5	1.9	6.0	0.0	2.6	1.6	100
Elgon	34.7	33.2	7.5	5.4	6.4	1.7	1.2	0.0	9.8	100
Teso	38.6	36.8	10.6	5.1	5.0	1.2	0.0	0.4	2.2	100
Karamoja	45.8	35.7	2.7	10.7	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.3	100
Lango	54.4	25.3	5.8	7.7	0.4	0.2	3.8	0.0	2.3	100
Acholi	23.4	28.3	16.3	12.2	0.0	4.5	3.9	1.1	10.2	100
West Nile	33.1	26.7	26.8	5.0	2.1	0.4	3.2	0.4	2.3	100
Bunyoro	48.8	11.8	17.1	3.0	2.5	3.3	1.9	0.1	11.5	100
Tooro	48.7	16.4	19.8	5.4	1.6	0.0	1.9	1.9	4.3	100
Ankole	27.5	24.1	28.6	6.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	10.6	100
Kigezi	44.7	21.3	16.6	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.6	0.0	7.9	100
National	43.9	22.9	13.7	7.2	2.2	1.8	1.7	0.7	6.1	100

Others includes: Lack of an ambulance vehicle, Communication barrier, Inaccessibility of buildings

4.5.4 Outreach services

Targeted outreaches to communities help to fill in for low service coverage by helping and encouraging disadvantaged members of the community to utilize them. Community development assistants and health assistants were asked to enlist the services that they offer at sub-county level.

77% of Community Development Assistants and Health Assistants offered services

Table 4.7 shows that only 77 percent offered services to the community and of these almost all of them offered home hygiene education (96%) and community health education (95%). First Aid information was the least reported at 65 percent.

Their work is done through several methods and the most used method is through addressing communities reported by about 80 percent. The least used method was radio messaging by two percent. Consultation by individuals is highest for HIV/AIDS counselling services reported by 24 percent.

Table 4. 7: Services offered by Community Development Assistants and Health Assistants by method used (%)

Services offered	Proportion that offered services	Most used method						Total
		House-to-house	Addressing communities	Radio messages	Consultation by individuals	Adhoc	Other method	
Home hygiene education	96.0	21.8	71.9	0.8	0.8	4.4	0.4	100
Community Health Education	95.0	6.0	86.5	1.7	1.2	4.1	0.6	100
Child Immunizations	89.3	3.3	77.9	2.7	6.6	2.5	7.0	100
Family Planning advice	86.3	2.4	75.8	2.6	15.0	2.4	1.9	100
Economic Empowerment	84.4	0.7	94.1	0.7	2.4	1.1	1.1	100
HIV/AIDS counseling	83.6	2.9	68.4	0.7	23.6	3.3	1.1	100
Water quality surveillance	74.0	2.2	81.4	2.0	2.2	10.4	1.7	100
Child Rights Inspiration	77.9	2.6	85.6	3.1	5.7	1.2	1.9	100
First Aid information	65.4	5.1	79.2	2.2	6.2	5.3	2.0	100
Other services not mentioned	20.0	9.2	64.2	6.4	14.7	2.8	2.8	100
National	77.2	5.6	79.6	1.9	7.2	3.7	2.0	100

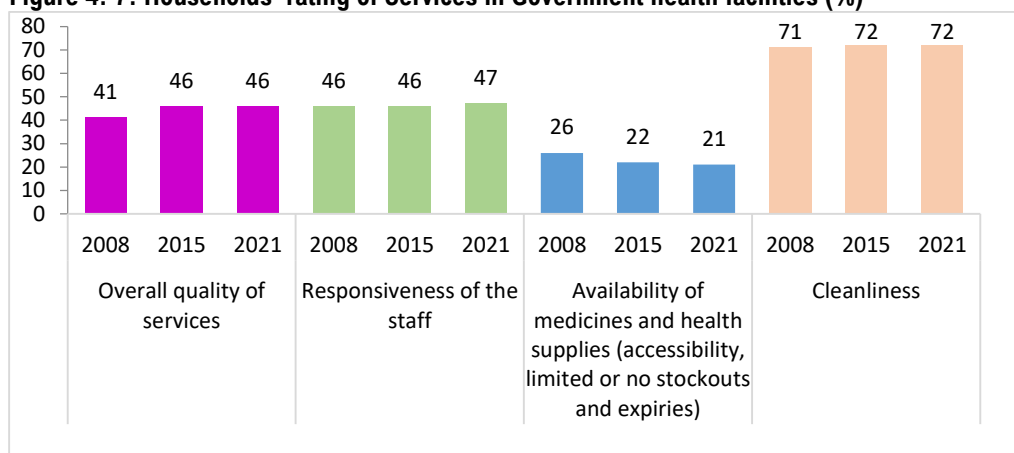
4.6 Quality of Government Health Services

4.6.1 Rating of Quality of Services Provided by Government.

At the household level, respondents were asked to rate the following aspects of Government health facilities: the overall quality of health services, responsiveness of the staff, and availability of drugs and cleanliness of the facility. Figure 4.7 shows that the percentage of households that rated the overall quality of Government health services as good has stagnated at 46 percent since 2015. There was no change in the percentage of households that rated government health facilities as good between 2015 and 2021. On the other hand, the proportion of households that rated the availability of drugs and health supplies as good has continuously declined from 26 percent in 2008 to 21 percent in 2021.

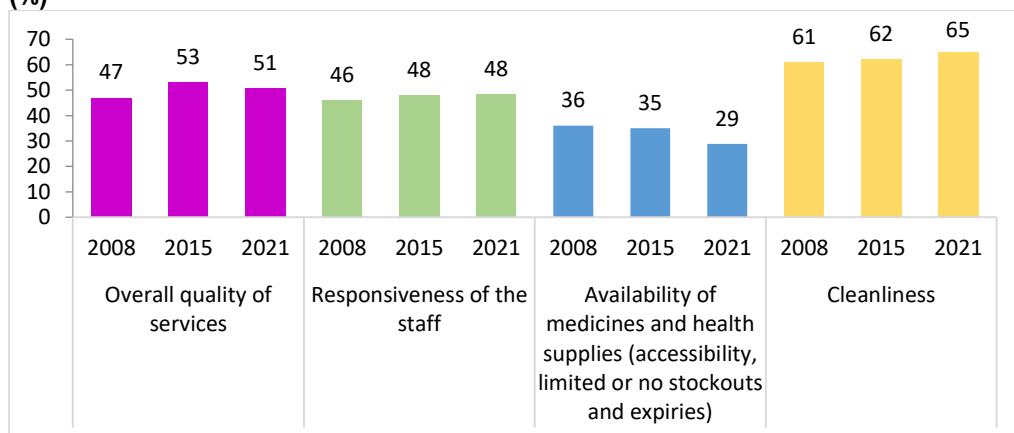
Overall quality of Government health services rated as good has stagnated at 46 percent since 2015

Figure 4. 7: Households' rating of Services in Government health facilities (%)



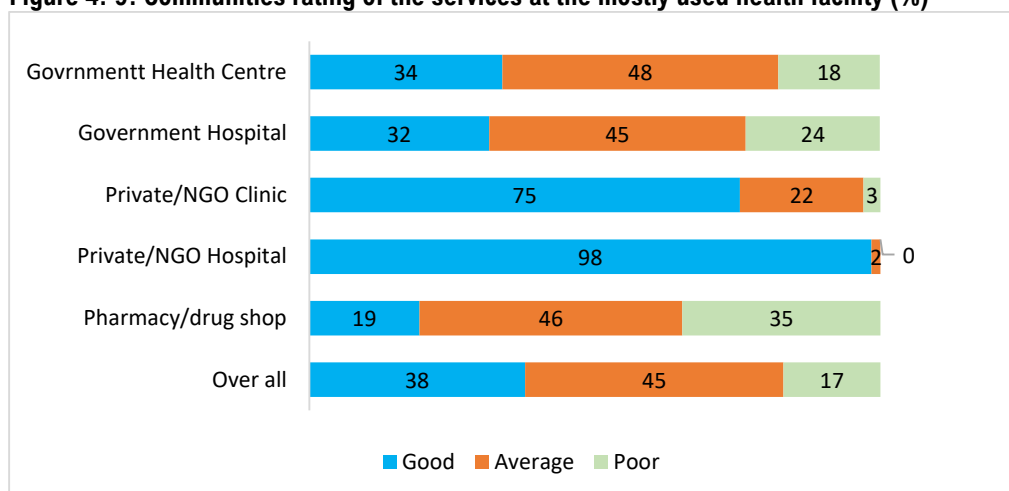
Respondents were further asked to rate the change in the quality of health services of Government facilities compared to 2015. Figure 4.8 presents the percentage distribution of households by how they rated the change in the overall quality of health services. Half of the households (51%) reported that the overall quality of services provided at Government health facility between 2015 and 2021 had improved; 48 percent indicated that responsiveness of the staff had improved, while 29 percent revealed that the availability of drugs had improved. Comparison of the findings with those of 2015 shows minimal changes in percentages of households across the quality aspects assessed except for availability of medicines that declined, and this indicated the situation is worse compared to 2015.

Figure 4. 8: Households' rating of quality in services of Government health facilities since 2008 (%)



Community leaders were asked to rate the quality of services offered by the most used health facility. Figure 4.9 shows that services offered by the private health facilities compared to the others were rated highly as good, 98 percent for hospitals and 75 percent for clinics. Services in government facilities were mainly rated average while pharmacies/drug shops had the highest rating for poor services compared to the others at 35 percent. Community leaders also rated the specific services offered in the health facilities and this is presented in Appendix table 4.2.

Figure 4. 9: Communities rating of the services at the mostly used health facility (%)



The highest drug stockout was for paracetamol by 63% of government health facilities

4.6.2 Stock outs of medicines and vaccines

Stock-outs of medicines at the healthcare facility affects quality of healthcare services. The in charge of the health facility (reported to be used by most of the members in the community) was asked if it experienced stock outs of selected medicines and vaccines in the last 6 months prior to the survey. Each facility reported more than one drug/supply that was out of stock during the reference period. Table 4.8 shows that the highest drug stockout was for paracetamol at 63 percent and the least was for DPT vaccine at 6 percent.

Table 4. 8: Proportion of Government health facilities that experienced stock outs of medicines and vaccines

Drugs/supplies	Proportion
Paracetamol	63.2
Phenyton 100mg	54.2
Metronidazole	51.8
HIV testing kits	38.3
Cotrimoxazole 480mg tab (Septrin)	36.5
Medroxyprogesteroneinj ("Depo")	36.4
Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS Sachets)	35.5
Ferrous/folic Acid	35.2
Artemether/Lumefentrine	28.2
Sulfadoxine Pyrimethamine (SP)	21.7
TB Drugs	18.6
Misoprostol (cap/tab)	15.8
Oxytocin (injection)	14.2
Condoms	13.0
Measles vaccine	11.3
DPT Vaccine	6.2

4.7 Immunization and maternal health services

The survey collected information on the utilisation of immunisation and maternal health services in the last 12 months by children aged less than 5 years and women aged 15-49 years

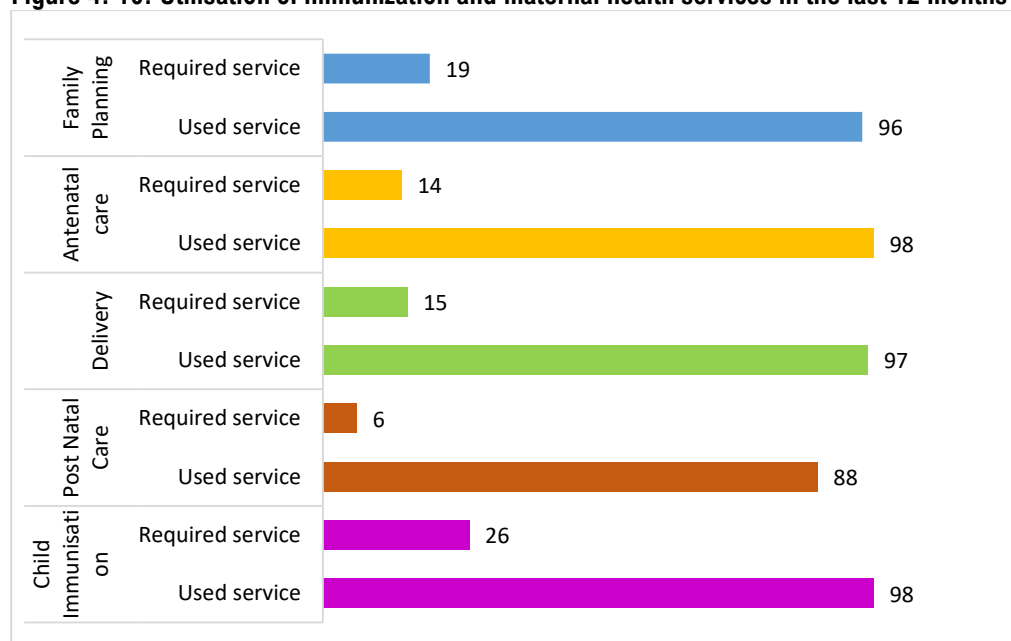
respectively. The respondents were asked if any household member within the specified age group required the health care services, irrespective of whether she/he fell sick or not during the last 30 days prior to the survey, and whether they used the services.

4.7.1 Utilisation of immunization and maternal health services

26% of children aged less than five years required immunisation services, a reduction from 40% in 2015

Figure 4.10 shows that the need for immunisation and maternal health services in Uganda is almost all met, though the need is low. In terms of family planning services, 19 percent of the women age 15-49 years required the service and the percentage is almost the same as was in 2015 at 20%. However, met demand for family planning services increased from 89 percent in 2015 to 96 percent in 2021. The need for antenatal care services was 14 percent and 98 percent was met. Postnatal care is ideally required by all women who have had a child delivery, the need for postnatal care services was low at six percent and only 88 percent of these used the services. All children should be immunized against childhood illness. Figure 4.9 shows that only 26 percent of the children aged less than five years required immunisation services, which was a reduction from 40 percent in 2015, of these 98 percent got immunized.

Figure 4. 10: Utilisation of immunization and maternal health services in the last 12 months



4.7.2 Facilities used for immunization and maternal health services

Those who required and utilized the immunization and maternal health services were asked what type of facility they got the services from. Table 4.9 shows regardless of the immunization and maternal health services received, majority (at least more than 70 percent) received the services from government health facility. This was followed by the private health facilities with an average of 15 percent irrespective of the service obtained.

Table 4. 9: Distribution of where the health services were obtained

Background characteristics	Government health facility	Private health facility	NGO health facility	Others	Total
Child					
Immunization	83.5	10.8	1.5	4.2	100
Family Planning	71.9	24.8	1.6	1.7	100
Ante-natal	86.3	11.1	1.5	1.1	100
Delivery	77.2	17.1	1.3	4.4	100
Post-natal care	77.9	17.5	2.1	2.6	100
National	80.2	15.2	1.5	3.1	100

4.7.3 Payment for immunization and maternal health services

The respondents who reported that they utilized the immunization and maternal health services from Government facilities were asked whether any payment was made for the services received.

Table 4.10 shows that, at national level, only seven percent of the persons that utilized the immunization and maternal health services from Government health facilities had paid for the health services received. Variations by type of health service show that payment was highest for delivery (24 percent) and lowest for child immunization

The results further shows the conditions under which payments for utilisation of immunisation and reproductive health services in the last 12 months were made. Of the persons that sought the different services, the majority reported that they made the officially required payment i.e. ranging from 49 percent for delivery to 64 percent for Ante-natal services.

7 percent of persons that utilized the immunization and maternal health services from Government facilities paid for them.

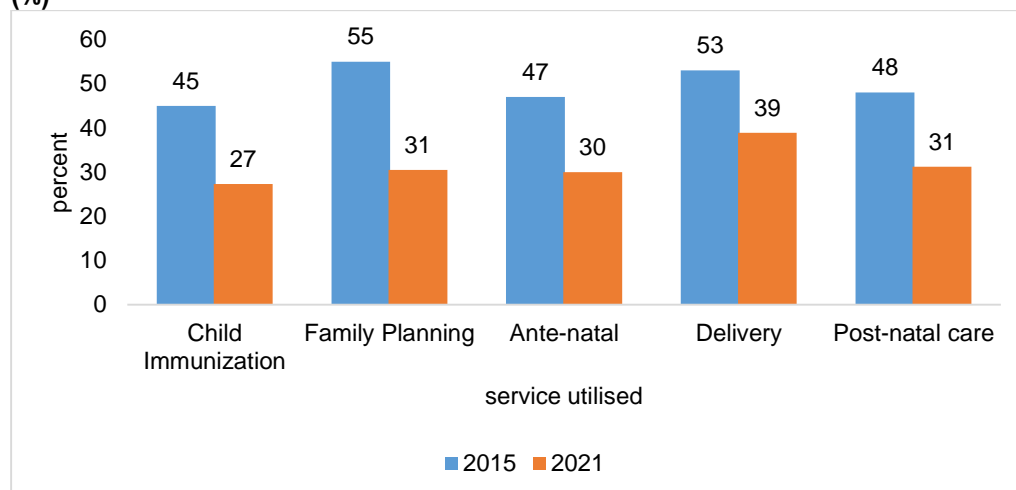
Table 4. 10: Proportion that paid for services from a Government health facility (%)

Health service	Proportion that paid	Condition of payment			
		Official requirement	Token of thanks	Demanded	Total
Child Immunization	1.4	52.2	11.6	36.2	100
Family Planning	7.9	52.7	5.4	41.9	100
Ante-natal	6.0	64.4	8.7	26.9	100
Delivery	23.6	49.1	20.1	30.8	100
Post-natal care	3.3	59.1	0.0	40.9	100
National	7.2	52.8	14.2	33.0	100

The respondents were asked if they are always willing to pay for immunisation and maternal health services. Figure 4.11 shows that generally about three in every ten women were willing to pay for any immunisation and maternal health services in 2021. This implies the majority expect these services to be freely available in government health facilities or for someone else to bear the cost – this can be done through health insurance. Generally, since 2015 willingness to pay for services has declined.

Willingness to pay has declined for all services since 2015

Figure 4. 11: Willingness to pay for health services utilized from a government health facility (%)



4.8 Health Facility working conditions

Information was sought on selected health facility conditions focused on: the availability and condition of a toilet/latrine, main source of drinking water and source of energy.

4.8.1 Adequacy and Rating of Toilet facilities

Table 4.11 presents the adequacy of toilets/latrines in government health facilities and their condition as perceived by the respondent. On the overall, half of the health facilities (53%) had toilets that were perceived adequate. Urban areas are more likely than the rural areas to have adequate toilets in the health facilities. (62% in Urban visa vie 50% in rural). Kampala had the highest percentage of health facilities with adequate toilets at 89 percent while Tooro and Lango had the least at 38 and 37 percent respectively.

Half of the health facilities (53%) had adequate toilets

Half of the health facilities rated the condition of their toilets as good (53%) while 18% rated them as poor. Karamoja region had the highest percentage of toilet facilities rated as poor (36%) while Kampala had the highest rating of good (89%).

Table 4. 11: Proportion of Government health facilities with adequate toilets and rating of toilet conditions.

Background characteristics	Proportion with adequate toilets/latrines	Rating the condition of toilet				
		Poor	Average	Good	Not in Use	Total
Residence						
Rural	49.7	21.2	27.8	50.5	0.6	100
Urban	61.7	11.3	29.3	59.0	0.4	100
Sub-region						
Kampala	88.6	11.4	0.0	88.6	0.0	100
Buganda South	67.1	9.3	26.0	64.8	0.0	100
Buganda North	46.5	19.4	32.5	48.0	0.0	100
Busoga	55.9	21.2	33.7	45.2	0.0	100
Bukedi	44.4	18.1	17.8	64.0	0.0	100
Elgon	41.4	6.6	39.4	54.1	0.0	100
Teso	45.0	22.0	38.4	36.2	3.5	100
Karamoja	43.1	36.2	16.8	45.3	1.6	100
Lango	37.1	25.7	21.4	52.9	0.0	100
Acholi	65.0	14.9	20.8	62.0	2.2	100
West Nile	73.4	12.2	22.2	65.6	0.0	100
Bunyoro	62.0	13.6	46.4	40.1	0.0	100
Tooro	38.0	16.4	25.1	58.6	0.0	100
Ankole	57.9	8.8	41.4	49.8	0.0	100
Kigezi	59.1	23.8	30.3	45.9	0.0	100
National	53.4	18.1	28.2	53.1	0.5	100

4.8.2 Source of drinking water

Half of the health facilities (45%) had piped water as the main source of drinking water

It is important for health facilities to have safe drinking water to avoid further contamination of patient's health. The health facility in charge was asked for the main source of drinking water at the health facility. Table 4.12 shows that on the overall 45 percent of the health facilities had piped water as the main source followed by boreholes at 34 percent. Karamoja region had the highest percentage of health facilities that use unsafe water with three percent using water from a lake/river/stream or pond. Some health facilities in the rural areas particularly in Busoga sub-region (4%) reported not having a source of drinking water at the facility. Harvested rainwater was predominant in Buganda South sub-region with four in every ten health facilities (42%) followed by Kigezi sub-region with 40 percent.

Table 4. 12: Main source of drinking water for the health facilities

Background characteristics	Protected		Lake/river/		Others	None	Total	
	Piped water	Bore hole	Rainwater	spring/well				stream/Dam/pond
Residence								
Rural	37.2	40.7	16.8	0.6	0.9	3.4	0.5	100
Urban	63.6	15.6	9.8	0.3	0	10.7	0	100
Sub-region								
Kampala	71.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.3	0.0	100
Buganda South	54.4	0.8	39.2	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	100
Buganda North	36.2	8.7	42.0	0.0	0.7	12.3	0.0	100
Busoga	31.9	47.1	15.2	0.5	0.0	1.5	3.9	100
Bukedi	22.5	65.8	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Elgon	40.1	17.8	23.6	5.1	1.3	12.1	0.0	100
Teso	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Karamoja	47.0	49.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	100
Lango	31.4	67.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100
Acholi	45.9	54.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
West Nile	47.7	45.4	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100
Bunyoro	47.5	11.4	28.5	1.3	1.3	10.1	0.0	100
Tooro	84.5	4.2	9.4	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	100
Ankole	40.5	0.0	33.1	0.0	0.0	26.4	0.0	100
Kigezi	41.4	0.9	39.7	0.9	0.0	17.2	0.0	100
National	44.9	33.5	14.8	0.5	0.6	5.5	0.3	100

4.8.3 Source of energy

The sources of energy and technology used for commercial purposes such as cooking, and lighting may impact on the health status of individuals and the environment around them. The lack of clean fuels has a direct impact on both indoor and environmental pollution. The Government through the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) is promoting the use of efficient cooking technologies to reduce the pressure on the tree cutting and forest resources, reduce pollution and save financial resources.

Health facilities use multiple types of energy for different purposes. The health facility incharge was asked for the type of energy used in the health facility. Table 4.13 shows that majority (81%) of the health facilities used solar energy, half (50%) of the health facilities used grid electricity as the source of energy and only three percent depended on firewood. In terms of regional variation, Karamoja had the least percentage of health facilities that use electricity (18%) and the high percentage of health facilities that do not use any form of energy (12%). Health facilities that do not use any form of energy are mainly those with no inpatient services.

In terms of lighting, Lango region had the highest dependency on torches (46%) as well as the rural areas being more than twice as likely to depend on the torch compared to the urban counterparts (18% in rural and 7% in urban). Notably, the elgon region had the highest dependency

Majority (81%) of the health facilities mainly use solar energy

on charcoal for cooking with 30 percent of the health facilities and others energies such as candles and kerosene for lighting at 15 percent.

Table 4. 13: Sources of energy for the Government health facilities

Background characteristics	Electricity		Gas						
	from Grid	Generator	Solar	(LPG)	Torch	Charcoal	Firewood	Others	None
Residence									
Rural	39.8	8.8	88.1	3.2	17.8	3.6	1.2	2.5	4.9
Urban	73.0	38.0	65.4	9.1	7.2	4.3	5.5	2.4	6.7
Sub-region									
Kampala	89.4	88.6	20.6	10.1	1.3	10.1	0.0	1.3	0.0
Buganda South	71.3	31.4	67.4	3.4	16.2	3.1	2.1	10.0	11.8
Buganda North	54.1	18.9	82.9	9.2	4.7	4.5	0.0	4.7	4.5
Busoga	67.7	16.3	86.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6
Bukedi	37.8	11.5	82.9	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	7.7
Elgon	35.8	11.1	85.1	18.4	30.8	30.1	8.3	14.5	1.8
Teso	46.4	15.6	90.1	11.9	20.1	4.8	1.7	0.0	6.8
Karamoja	18.3	4.1	84.9	1.3	23.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	12.3
Lango	47.3	13.1	88.7	8.5	46.1	1.0	3.2	0.0	0.0
Acholi	51.2	8.8	85.8	2.3	7.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	16.6
West Nile	32.9	3.7	92.4	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0
Bunyoro	49.6	29.1	68.0	9.5	10.6	5.2	3.3	1.9	3.9
Tooro	76.6	37.7	72.3	1.8	4.8	0.0	3.4	0.0	1.4
Ankole	65.2	10.7	81.7	2.4	5.7	4.8	16.2	0.0	3.6
Kigezi	42.3	8.2	86.8	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	8.2
National	50.3	17.8	81.2	5.0	14.6	3.8	2.5	2.4	5.4

Others includes candles and kerosene

4.9 Preventive behaviours for COVID-19 Pandemic

The first case of COVID-19 disease, caused by the SARS-COV2 virus was registered in March 2020. Since then, the government through the Ministry of Health set up several Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to prevent the spread of the virus. These not only prevent the spread of COVID-19 but also other infectious and contagious diseases. Among the SOPs is frequent hand washing with soap and running water.

The NSDS sought to establish the extent of hand washing among the population. Table 4.14 shows that about two thirds (62%) of the population washed their hands with soap more often than before COVID-19 pandemic, this was most prevalent in Buganda North (88%) and least in Karamoja region (38%). On the overall, 45 percent washed their hands with soap either all or most of the time. People in rural areas mainly washed their hands with soap some of the times or not at all (49%) while the people in urban areas washed their hands with soap all or most of the time (58%).

About two thirds (62%) of the population washed their hands with soap more often than before COVID-19 pandemic

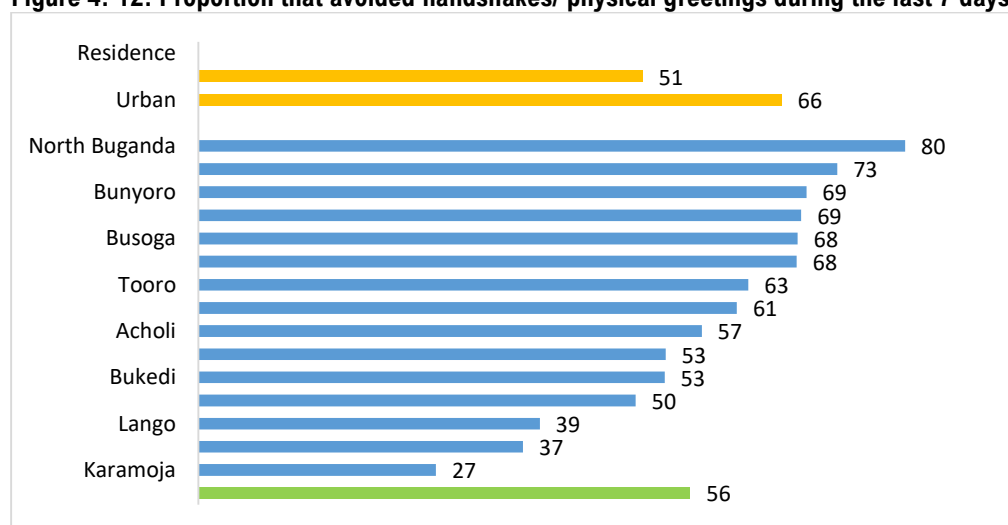
Table 4. 14: Frequency of washing hands with soap after being in public during the last 7 days

Background characteristics	% Who Washed more often than used to	Frequency of hand washing					Was not in public during the last 7 days	Total
		All the time	Most of the time	About half of the time	Some of the time	None of the time		
Residence								
Rural	56.6	9.1	28.8	10.4	36.4	12.8	2.5	100
Urban	71.3	19.1	38.7	10.6	24.5	5.0	2.2	100
Sub-region								
Kampala	69.7	22.5	44.1	6.3	17.6	3.7	5.8	100
Buganda South	60.5	16.3	49.1	8.9	17.5	4.6	3.7	100
Buganda North	87.5	22	44.7	9.5	17.5	2.4	3.9	100
Busoga	66.5	4.9	39.2	8.3	32.7	12.0	3.0	100
Bukedi	61.2	9.9	36.0	7.3	44.3	2.1	0.5	100
Elgon	69.6	22.5	29.4	14.0	28.9	4.2	1.0	100
Teso	51.1	12.5	23.1	8.2	50.4	4.9	0.8	100
Karamoja	37.6	1.3	9.9	3.9	46.3	37.7	0.8	100
Lango	48.8	9.5	20.1	10.8	38.4	16.4	4.7	100
Acholi	50.6	1.9	31.3	11.1	35.6	16.9	3.1	100
West Nile	63.3	8.6	24.7	16.3	41.0	6.9	2.5	100
Bunyoro	79.6	20.4	35.5	9.3	23.3	9.3	2.3	100
Tooro	58.8	16.1	36.8	5.3	29.1	10.6	2.1	100
Ankole	70.2	18.1	40.5	19.0	18.5	2.7	1.2	100
Kigezi	68.7	9.9	40.9	21.1	20.6	6.4	1.1	100
National	61.6	12.5	32.2	10.5	32.4	10.1	2.4	100

56% avoided handshakes more than before COVID-19 pandemic.

Among the SOPs is also keeping social distance and specifically avoiding handshakes. Figure 4.12 shows that on the overall, slightly over half of the population (56%) avoided handshakes in the seven days prior to the survey. The practice was higher in the urban areas compared to the rural areas, 66 and 51 percent respectively. Buganda North had the highest percentage of 80 percent, and the least was in Karamoja with only 27 percent that avoided handshakes.

Figure 4. 12: Proportion that avoided handshakes/ physical greetings during the last 7 days



Only 12% of the population wore a mask all the time while in public

Among the SOPs is always wear a mask over the nose and mouth when moving out in the public. Table 4.15 shows that on the overall, only 12 percent of the population wore a mask all the time and 11 percent did not wear a mask at all while three percent did not go out in the public during the seven days preceding the survey.

Table 4. 15: Frequency of wearing a mask when in public during the last 7 days

Background characteristics	All the time	Most of the time	About half of the time	Some of the time	None of the time	Was not in public during the	Total
Residence							
Rural	8.3	27.8	10	37.1	13.8	3	100
Urban	18.9	36.8	10.7	25.9	5.0	2.8	100
Sub-region							
Kampala	24.5	38.9	7.8	16.7	4.3	7.8	100
Buganda South	16.0	47.6	9.6	15.7	6.1	5.0	100
Buganda North	19.4	40.0	10.2	22.7	3.0	4.8	100
Busoga	5.1	38.2	6.8	34.1	12.8	2.9	100
Bukedi	8.0	31.2	7.1	50.5	2.3	0.9	100
Elgon	17.9	27.6	11.5	29.9	10.5	2.6	100
Teso	10.7	24.2	9.5	48.5	5.9	1.2	100
Karamoja	1.5	7.2	5.8	47.6	36.9	1.0	100
Lango	9.4	17.8	13.0	38.2	16.8	4.9	100
Acholi	4.3	25.7	9.7	32.3	22.6	5.4	100
West Nile	6.9	22.8	14.4	47.6	6.3	2.0	100
Bunyoro	18.2	37.6	8.1	24.3	8.1	3.6	100
Tooro	19.9	35.9	4.5	28.1	9.6	1.9	100
Ankole	16.3	45.6	16.2	20.2	0.9	0.7	100
Kigezi	11.0	42.5	22.5	18.7	4.5	0.8	100
National	11.9	30.8	10.3	33.3	10.8	2.9	100

62% of the population accessed masks from government

Table 4.16 shows that 63 percent of the population accessed masks, 62 percent of these accessed masks from government at no cost. The rest had to purchase, home make or from friends, employers and other sources, 74 percent purchased their masks.

Table 4. 16: Percentage of persons who accessed masks and Source of the masks

Background characteristics	% that accessed a mask	Source of Masks				
		Got from Government	Purchased	Home made	Friends/relatives	Employer
Residence						
Rural	60.6	69.6	67.7	3.7	7.1	1.3
Urban	68.0	48.2	85.4	4.2	6.3	4.0
Sub-region						
Kampala	73.5	32.9	91.3	0.9	3.1	2.6
Buganda South	71.7	52.6	83.9	3.4	6.5	1.9
Buganda North	54.0	47.0	80.2	3.6	7.7	1.2
Busoga	56.0	53.4	86.1	0.9	4.9	1.7
Bukedi	75.5	83.9	77.7	0.3	2.3	1.3
Elgon	72.2	69.6	78.1	1.2	2.3	3.1
Teso	90.7	53.6	69.5	10.1	11.3	1.9
Karamoja	41.5	85.0	27.1	3.1	11.7	2.1
Lango	85.5	71.0	65.8	1.6	9.4	1.8
Acholi	57.4	42.4	79.2	1.9	1.9	2.6
West Nile	85.1	87.5	58.1	4.2	7.7	3.3
Bunyoro	54.2	55.9	94.5	2.6	5.1	1.7
Tooro	21.9	35.1	82.4	1.7	9.8	6.6
Ankole	37.8	39.1	93.2	12.2	5.0	2.0
Kigezi	44.1	46.4	90.4	12.6	5.0	1.4
National	63.1	62.0	74.1	3.9	6.8	2.2

4.10 Summary of Findings

Health insurance coverage is low in Uganda with less than one percent (0.8%). One in every ten persons (12%) reported an illness in the 30 days preceding the date of the survey with slightly more females than males. Fever (22%) and headaches (19%) were the most reported symptoms. Eight in every ten persons (87%) sought health care when they fell sick, 45 percent sought care from government health facilities (33% from a health center and 12% from a hospital) and a lower percentage sought from private health facilities (37%). Over half of the sick persons who did not seek health care (53%) did not seek because they felt the illness was mild.

Average distance to a government health facility is five kilometers. However, the greatest concern among users of government health facilities is non-availability of medicines and supplies (89% in health centers and 90% in hospitals).

Only 16 percent of the persons that sought care from a government health facility paid for the service and, 73 percent were satisfied with the services offered in government health facilities despite 45 percent of the non-users of government health facilities reporting that the facilities are too far to use. Seventy-seven (77%) of community development assistants and Health Assistants offered services to their communities.

The overall quality of government health services rated as good has stagnated at 46 percent since 2015 and half of the households (51%) reported that the overall quality of services provided at government health facilities between 2021 and 2015 had improved. However, the highest drug stockout was for paracetamol by 63 percent of government health facilities.

Only 26 percent of children aged less than five years required immunisation services which is a reduction from 40 percent in 2015 and on the other hand, willingness to pay for immunisation and maternal health services has declined since 2015.

Half of the health facilities (53%) had adequate toilets while half of the health facilities (45%) had piped water as the main source of drinking water and the majority (81%) of the health facilities mainly use solar energy.

Regarding COVID 19 SoPs, about two thirds (62%) of the population washed their hands with soap more often than before COVID-19, while 56 percent avoided handshakes more than before COVID-19 pandemic. Only 12% of the population wore a mask all the time while in public and 62 percent of the population accessed government distributed masks.

CHAPTER FIVE

WATER AND SANITATION

5.1 Introduction

Boreholes/protected springs & gravity flow schemes (51%) are the most commonly accessed safe water sources

The water programme encompasses development and management of (i) domestic water supply (water for drinking and other domestic uses); (ii) water for production (water for livestock, industry, hydropower generation, aquaculture, marine transport, tourism, and environmental conservation); and (iii) sanitation and hygiene (household sanitation, sanitation in schools and other public places). All these components directly impact on the quality of life of the people and overall productivity of the population. For instance, easy access to safe and clean drinking water saves time and money for other productive work and leisure. However, this chapter is limited to domestic water supply and sanitation.

In terms of domestic water, Government aimed to provide clean and safe water within easy reach to 77 percent and 100 percent of the population in the rural and urban areas, respectively by the financial year 2014/15 (MWE 2015). This was to be attained by constructing and maintaining piped water systems, boreholes, protected springs, gravity flow schemes and rainwater harvesting facilities. Regarding sanitation, Government's focus is on ensuring a safe water chain, by advocating and implementing strategies for safe disposal of waste water from the environment.

The institutional framework for delivering water and sanitation services includes; (i) the Ministry of Water and Environment as the lead technical agency for policy and standards setting, (ii) the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education and Sports for household sanitation and for sanitation in schools, respectively; (iii) Local Governments for planning and implementation of programme activities; (iv) the beneficiary communities for demanding and maintaining the facilities and (v) the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development for adequate and timely funding. Other stakeholders are the development partners, NGOs and private programme. Accordingly, the focus for data collection and assessment in the NSDS 2021 was on access to safe drinking water, collection time, payments for water, safe water chain, availability and management of facilities for safe disposal of human excreta and waste water.

5.1 Water Accessibility by Season and Type of Water Source

The Survey solicited information on access to water during the dry and wet season by type of source, distinguishing between safe and other water sources. The sources which are considered safe were, the piped water, boreholes, protected springs, gravity flow schemes and harvested rainwater.

5.1.1 Dry Season

The results in Table 5.1 reveals that at national level, accessibility to safe water during the dry season in 2021 was at 79 percent, an increase from 75 percent in 2015. Access to safe water has been mainly from boreholes/protected springs & gravity flow scheme (51%) compared to other safe water sources; which is a seven percent decrease from 2015. It is followed by public water tap, which increased from 10 percent in 2015 to 11 percent in 2021. The distribution by residence shows that 90 percent of the households in urban areas had access to safe water compared to 74 percent of their rural counterparts.

Furthermore, analysis by sub-regions presented in *Annex I, Table 0.1* shows that Kampala (13%) had the highest proportion of households with piped water. On the other hand, Kigezi (17%) followed by Tooro (9%) had the highest number of households that drew water for drinking from a lake, river, stream, pond or dam during the dry season.

Table 5. 1: Households by Water Source for Drinking during the Dry Season (%)

Water Source	2008			2015			2021		
	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National
Piped Water in Dwelling	0.2	5.4	1.1	0.8	8.0	2.4	1.1	11.8	4.5
Piped Water in Compound	1.1	14.4	3.5	1.3	18.2	5.1	3.0	25.0	10.0
Piped Water Outside Compound	1.3	16.3	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Tap	4.1	26.2	7.9	5.1	24.8	9.5	7.5	19.5	11.3
Borehole/Protected Springs & Gravity Flow Scheme	59.7	31.0	54.6	63.5	37.0	57.6	61.6	28.7	51.2
Rainwater	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.9
Bottled water	-	-	-	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.4	3.8	1.5
Total (Safe Sources)	67.0	93.6	71.6	71.4	89.6	75.4	74.4	89.7	79.3
Unprotected Source (well/spring)	19.6	4.2	16.8	-	-	-	16.3	7.4	13.4
Lake/River/Stream/Pond/Dam	13.1	0.8	11.0	25.9	9.3	22.2	6.8	1.7	5.2
Vendor	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.6	0.4
Tanker Truck	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other	0.5	1.3	0.6	2.7	1.1	2.3	2.1	0.6	1.6
Total (Other Sources)	33.2	6.3	28.4	28.6	10.4	24.5	25.7	10.4	20.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Six in every ten households (58%) accessed safe water within a distance of up to 0.5 km during the wet season

5.1.2 Wet Season

Table 5.2. Shows that, boreholes/protected sources/gravity flow schemes were the main sources of safe water for the majority of the households (42%) during the wet season. Overall, during the wet season, the proportion of households that accessed safe water sources was slightly higher (89%) compared to the dry season (79%). This could be attributed to the fact that more households harvest and use rainwater, which is abundant during the wet season (25%), compared to less than one percent during the dry season. This is a decrease from 27 percent in 2015.

Table 5. 2: Households by Water Source for Drinking During the Wet Season (%)

Water Source	2008			2015			2021		
	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National
Piped Water in Dwelling	0.2	5.1	1.0	0.8	7.1	2.2	0.9	10.2	3.9
Piped Water in Compound	0.8	13.4	3.0	1.0	14.8	4.1	2.5	22.8	8.9
Piped Water Outside Compound	1.0	15.4	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Tap	3.0	24.2	6.8	3.6	19.9	7.2	5.4	13.8	8.0
Borehole/Protected/ Gravity Flow	48.2	24.3	44.0	51.2	28.7	46.2	50.4	23.2	41.8
Rain Water	26.7	12.4	24.0	27.7	22.6	26.6	27.2	19.5	24.8
Bottled Water	-	-	-	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.2	3.5	1.3
Total (Safe Sources)	79.9	94.8	82.4	84.4	94.2	86.6	86.6	93.0	88.7
Unprotected Source	11.8	3.3	10.3	-	-	-	7.9	4.6	6.9
Lake/River/Stream/Pond/Dam	8.2	0.6	6.9	14.0	5.2	12.1	4.2	1.2	3.2
Vendor	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.2
Tanker Truck	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.3	1.2	0.5	1.6	0.6	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.8
Total (Other Sources)	20.3	5.1	17.7	15.6	5.8	13.4	13.4	6.8	11.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.2 Distance to Water Sources

Households which indicated that their main water source was outside the yard were asked to state the distance to their sources of water. Table 5.3 shows that, the proportion of households with less than half a kilometer as distance to water source was 58 percent in the wet season. This was a decline from 63 percent reported in 2015 during the wet season. A similar pattern is eminent in the dry season with households moving a distance upto half a kilometer to safe water source declining from 60 percent in 2015 to 56 percent in 2021.

Table 5. 3: Households by Distance to safe Water Sources during the Wet and Dry Season (%)

Distance in Km	2008		2015		2021	
	Wet Season	Dry Season	Wet Season	Dry Season	Wet Season	Dry Season
0.00 to 0.5	69.0	57.1	62.7	59.5	57.9	55.9
0.51 to 1.00	14.4	19.2	20.6	20.8	27.7	27.7
1.01 to 1.50	2.2	2.8	3.4	4.0	2.7	2.6
1.51 to 3.00	9.6	14.5	10.1	11.5	9.2	9.9
Above 3.00	4.8	6.5	3.1	4.2	2.4	3.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The proportion of households who travel up to half a kilometre to a safe water source constituted the majority in the two survey periods for both rural and urban areas. A higher proportion of the households in the urban (65%) compared to rural areas (53%) travelled a distance of up to 0.5 km distance to a safe water source for drinking water. At sub-regional level, one in every ten households in Karamoja, Kigezi and Ankole walk over three kilometers during the dry season to fetch water from safe water source (see the details in *Annex I Table 0.4*).

5.3 Collection Time for Water and household water usage

The survey sought information on time taken to and from water source, waiting time at the water source and the amount of water used per day in litres by households. Findings in Table 5.4 show that households were spending more time to access water during the dry season compared to the wet season; and the pattern has remained the same across the surveys. There was a slight decrease in the waiting time at the water source during the wet season for rural areas from 29 to 25 minutes while for urban areas there was an increase in the waiting time from 17 to 19 minutes. The amount of water used in the dry season reduced by seven litres from 67 to 60 in urban areas, and increased by 2 litres in the rural areas.

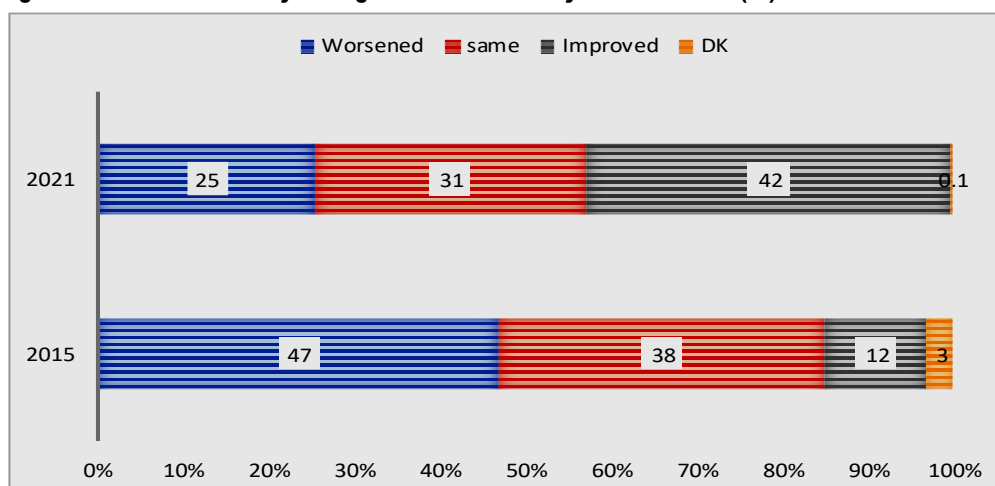
Table 5. 4: Average Time Taken to collect Drinking Water.

Description	2015		2021	
	Dry Season		Dry Season	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Waiting Time at Water Source (Minutes)	34	20	27	19
Time Taken to and from Water Source (Minutes)	34	22	18	15
Total Water Collection Time (Minutes)	68	42	45	35
Average amount of water used per day (liters) by household	66	67	69	60
Description	2015		2021	
	Wet Season		Wet Season	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Waiting Time at Water Source (Minutes)	29	17	25	19
Time Taken to and from Water Source (Minutes)	21	12	17	16
Total Water Collection Time (Minutes)	50	29	45	35
Average amount of water used per day (liters) by household	67	67	69	62

5.3.1 Perceptions towards the Availability of Water Since 2015

The respondents were required to state how the availability of safe water for household consumption had changed in the community since 2015. Figure 5.1 shows that, since 2015, the proportion of households that reported an improvement in the availability of safe water was 42 percent. Only 25 percent of the households reported that the availability of safe water had worsened since 2015; while three in every ten households reported that it had remained the same. It is worth noting that the proportion of households that reported an improvement in availability of safe water increased from 12 percent in 2015 compared to 42 percent in 2021.

Figure 5. 1: Households by Change in the Availability of Safe Water (%).



5.4 Reasons for non-use of safe water sources

The survey categorized unsafe water sources to include unprotected well/spring, river/stream/lake, vendor and tank truck. Table 5.5 presents information on the constraints faced in accessing safe water sources at the household level during the wet season. Overall, long distance to water sources was the major constraint faced by households (40%), followed by unreliable safe water sources (21%). The long distance was more pronounced in rural areas compared to urban areas while constraint of source being unreliable (breakdown/little water) were more in urban areas (26%) as opposed to rural areas (20%).

Table 5. 5: Distribution of the main reason for not using safe water sources during Wet Season (%)

Background Characteristics	Long distance	Unreliable (breaks down/little water)	Water does not have a good taste	Requires contribution/High water Bills/fees	Long queues	Open source is okay	Other
Sex							
Male	39.4	19.7	1.6	16.0	0.9	5.1	17.2
Female	41.0	24.4	2.1	16.0	1.0	4.6	11.0
Residence							
Urban	25.0	25.7	2.6	24.0	0.3	7.4	14.9
Rural	43.3	19.8	1.5	14.1	1.1	4.4	15.8
National	39.8	20.9	1.7	16.0	1.0	5.0	15.6

Others includes: No available safe water sources, non-functional safe water sources, available safe sources are inadequate, boreholes provide 'hard' water which smells, has brown colour and tastes salty, unfavourable terrain and leaders do not care about construction of safe water sources.

A similar trend was observed during the dry season with long distance to water sources (42%) being the major constraint faced for non use of safe water, followed by unreliable water sources (21%) and high water bills/fees (11%).

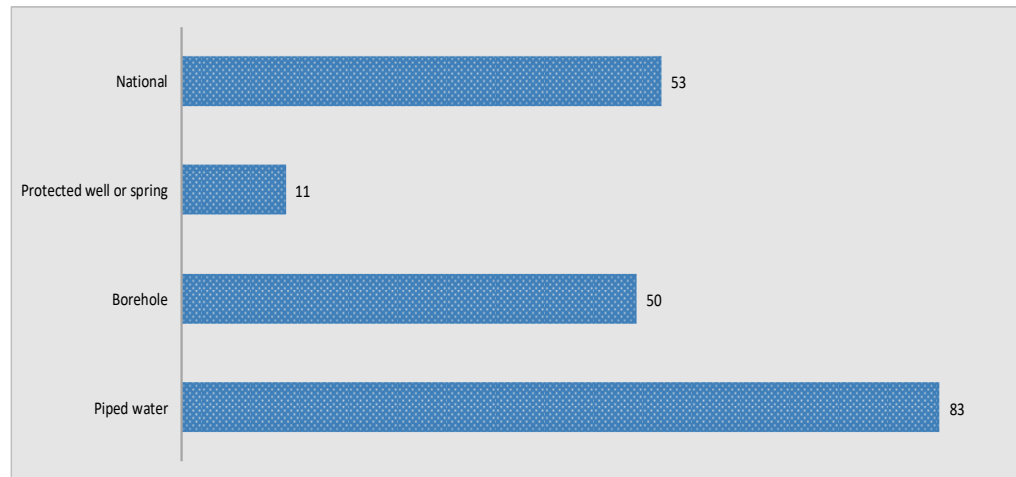
Table 5. 6: Distribution of the main reason for not using safe water sources Dry season (%)

Background Characteristics	Long distance	Unreliable (breaks down/little water)	Water does not have a good taste	Requires contribution/High water Bills/fees	Long queues	Open source is okay	Other
Sex							
Male	39.7	20.8	6.2	11.0	0.5	4.2	17.7
Female	49.1	21.6	2.8	11.1	0.3	2.3	12.9
Residence							
Urban	30.1	25.1	4.1	20.6	0.2	6.6	13.2
Rural	44.2	20.2	5.6	9.2	0.5	3.2	17.1
National	41.9	21.0	5.3	11.0	0.4	3.8	16.5

5.6 Payment for Water.

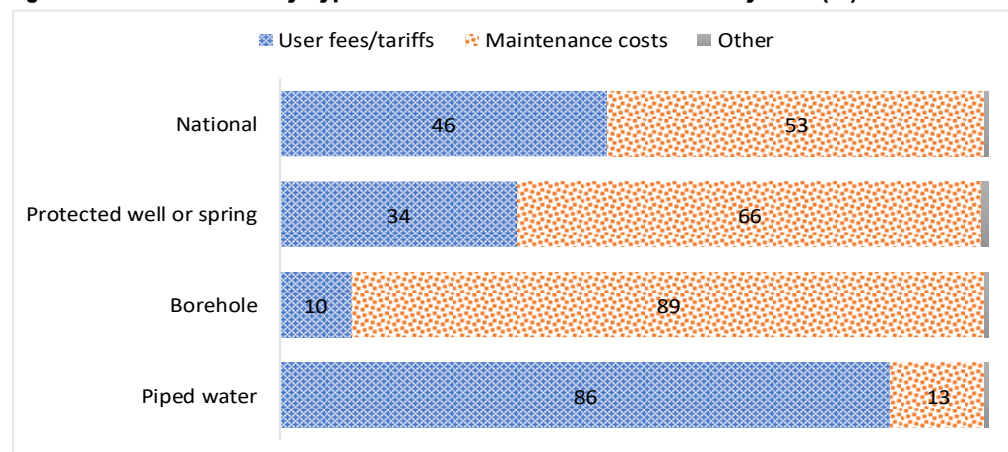
The survey sought to find out whether the water used by households was paid for, irrespective of the source. Figure 5.2 shows that at national level, five in every ten household paid for the water used. Of those households that used piped water, 83 percent paid for it, followed by those who used borehole water (50%). Of the households that used protected spring/well only 11 percent paid for it implying that protected spring/wells are mainly free.

Figure 5. 2: Households that paid for Water by Type of Water source (%)



The households that paid for water were further asked the purpose of the payments made. Figure 5.3 shows that, 86 percent of the households that paid for piped water reported that they mainly pay user fees/tariffs. Close to nine in every ten households that paid for borehole water (89%) and protected spring/well (66%) were mainly paying for maintenance costs.

Figure 5. 3: Households by Type of Water Source and Reason for Payment (%)



5.6.1 Monthly payment for water

The households were required to establish the average amount of money they pay per month for the water. The data in Table 5.7 shows the median monthly expenditure on piped water and water from boreholes that households paid by place of residence. Overall, the majority of households that used piped water and/or borehole water made a median monthly payment of UGX. 2,500. However, the overall median monthly expenditure on piped water was UGX. 15,000 compared to only UGX. 2,000 for borehole water.

Urban dwellers paid UGX.5,000 more for piped water (UGX. 15,000) compared to their rural counterparts (UGX.10,000). At sub-regional level, the median monthly payments for piped water ranged from UGX.5,000 to UGX.20,000, with Elgon, Bunyoro and Tooro sub -regions having the highest median monthly payment (UGX.20, 000) for piped water, while Bukedi had the lowest at UGX.5,000. At national level, regardless of the type of water source, the median monthly amount that households were willing to pay for water was less than what they were paying.

Table 5. 7: Median Household Monthly Payment for Water in Uganda Shillings

Background characteristics	Piped water		Borehole		Total	
	Monthly Expenditure	Amount Household is willing to Pay	Monthly Expenditure	Amount Household is willing to Pay	Monthly Expenditure	Amount Household is willing to Pay
Residence						
Urban	15,000	6,000	2,000	1,000	12,000	5,000
Rural	10,000	3,000	1,500	1,000	2,000	1,000
Sub-Region						
Kampala	15,000	6,000	-	-	15,000	6,000
Buganda South	15,000	5,000	5,500	-	15,000	5,000
Buganda North	15,000	7,500	2,000	1,500	5,000	2,000
Busoga	15,000	6,000	1,000	-	9,000	300
Bukedi	5,000	2,000	500	1,000	583	1,000
Elgon	20,000	10,000	2,000	1,000	15,000	5,000
Teso	15,000	5,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
Karamoja	15,000	1,000	1,000	500	1,000	500
Lango	15,000	8,500	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
Acholi	12,000	10,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
West Nile	10,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bunyoro	20,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	6,000	1,000
Tooro	20,000	5,000	12,000	3,000	20,000	5,000
Ankole	12,000	5,000	2,000	-	10,000	2,000
Kigezi	5,500	1,500	5,000	-	5,000	1,000
National	15,000	5,000	2,000	1,000	2,500	1,000

5.7 Collection, Preparation and Storage of Water

The households that were identified with no water source in the compound were asked about the household members who normally collect the water. The information was further disaggregated by sex, residence, adult or minor. The findings in Table 5.8 show that female adults (38%) were mainly the household members who normally collected water, followed by female minor (23%) and lowest were male adults with 19 percent. By sub-region the pattern remains the same and this is more pronounced in Karamoja (56%) followed by West Nile (52%).

Table 5. 8: Distribution of Households by who normally collects Water (%)

Background characteristics	Male minor	Female minor	Male adult	Female adult	Total
Residence					
Urban	17.6	20.1	21.6	40.6	100
Rural	20.3	24.2	17.8	37.8	100
Sub-regions					
Kampala	11.6	10	30.1	48.3	100
Buganda South	21.8	23.7	25.6	28.9	100
Buganda North	25.6	25.4	21.7	27.4	100
Busoga	24.5	27.5	16.5	31.4	100
Bukedi	14.8	26.1	16.4	42.8	100
Elgon	17.5	19.0	22.4	41.1	100
Teso	14.9	16.2	21.3	47.6	100
Karamoja	8.8	29.7	5.6	55.9	100
Lango	12.0	25.0	13.2	49.9	100
Acholi	12.4	21.8	17.3	48.5	100
West Nile	14.5	23.5	10.5	51.6	100
Bunyoro	21.0	22.5	19.3	37.2	100
Tooro	26.4	26.8	15.0	31.9	100
Ankole	22.7	21.4	19.1	36.8	100
Kigezi	25.2	22.6	19.1	33.1	100
National	19.7	23.4	18.6	38.4	100
NSDS 2015					
Urban	18.5	18.5	24.6	38.4	100
Rural	20.6	22.4	19	38	100
National	20.3	21.8	19.9	38	100

Treating drinking water prior to consumption combats many illnesses such as dysentery, typhoid fever and cholera. Household members were asked methods they use to make water safe for drinking. Table 5.9 shows the distribution of households by method of treatment. The information excludes households whose main source of was bottled water. The results show that, overall about four in every ten households boil their water for drinking, thirteen percent boil and filter, about two percent filter only and one percent use purification tablets. At national level, forty seven percent of households do not treat their drinking water; with higher percentages in rural areas (57%) compared to urban residents with only twenty six percent.

Dissagregation by sub-region shows that Buganda South (90%), Kampala (89%), Ankole (84%), Buganda North (80%) had the highest proportion of households treating their drinking water while Lango and Teso (10% each) had the lowest.

Table 5. 9: Distribution of Households by Method of Water Treatment (%)

Background characteristics	Use water				
	Boil & filter	Boil only	Filter only	purification tablets	Nothing
Sex					
Male	12.6	36.5	1.4	1.3	48.1
Female	15.0	38.3	1.7	1.3	43.8
Residence					
Urban	24.0	46.8	1.4	1.5	26.4
Rural	8.3	32.5	1.5	1.2	56.5
Sub-regions					
Kampala	24.6	64.3	0.5	0.0	10.6
Buganda South	26.5	62.7	0.7	0.0	10.1
Buganda North	16.0	61.5	0.5	2.2	19.7
Busoga	3.5	9.9	1.2	0.0	85.3
Bukedi	0.5	16.7	0.2	4.4	78.2
Elgon	5.7	33.9	2.6	8.5	49.4
Teso	1.5	4.1	1.6	2.7	90.0
Karamoja	2.2	12.1	1.0	0.0	84.6
Lango	1.9	4.0	2.6	1.0	90.5
Acholi	1.0	12.0	4.4	1.0	81.6
West Nile	1.5	8.8	6.6	1.5	81.6
Bunyoro	5.6	38.0	0.3	1.8	54.4
Tooro	1.4	39.6	0.6	1.6	56.7
Ankole	36.1	47.6	0.5	0.0	15.8
Kigezi	26.4	50.7	0.2	0.0	22.7
National	13.3	37.0	1.5	1.3	46.9

5.7.1 Storage facility for drinking water

Water should be stored in a cool dark place away from direct sunlight. If stored under direct sunlight can lead to formation of algae in storage containers. Households during the survey were asked how drinking water was usually stored. Overall households reported that they stored drinking water mainly in jerrycans (55%) and pot (41%) as opposed to two percent who used saucepans, drums, jugs or kettles. The jerrycan was mainly used in Kigezi (91%) followed by Ankole, Tooro and Bunyoro all at 89 percent. The pot was mainly used above 80% in Teso, Bukedi and Lango sub-regions.

Table 5. 10: Distribution of Households by Storage Facility for Drinking Water (%)

Background Characteristics	Pot	Jerry can	Saucepan	
			Drums Jug/kettle	Others
Residence				
Urban	25.3	69.6	2.5	2.5
Rural	49.7	47.1	2.2	0.9
Sub-Region				
Kampala	5.2	83.8	4	6.9
Buganda South	10.5	80.4	6.3	2.8
Buganda North	15.2	78.4	2.7	3.7
Busoga	60.2	37.4	1	1.4
Bukedi	82.1	16.5	1.1	0.2
Bugishu	45.2	53.6	1	0.1
Teso	88.7	10.3	0.6	0.4
Karamoja	16.5	79	1.1	3.4
Lango	87.3	12.4	0.2	0.1
Acholi	71.5	27.6	0.4	0.6
West Nile	59.8	37.5	2	0.8
Bunyoro	8.2	88.6	1.9	1.3
Tooro	2.1	88.7	8	1.3
Ankole	6.4	88.7	3.4	1.5
Kigezi	4.8	90.9	4.1	0.3
National	41.4	54.8	2.3	1.5

5.9 Sanitation and Hygiene

Information sought on selected household sanitary facilities and hygienic practices focused on: the availability and use of a kitchen, garbage disposal, drainage facilities, bathroom, toilet and hand washing facilities.

5.9.1 Kitchen Type

Information was collected on the type of kitchen mainly used by the households. The results in Table 5.11 show that overall, six out of ten households (57%) used an outside built kitchen and about 3 in every 10 households used open space for cooking. By residential status, more rural dwellers used an outside built kitchen (66%) compared to those located in urban areas (40%). Karamoja had the highest proportion of households that used open space for cooking (60%) followed by Kampala (50%) while Teso (7%) had the least.

Three in every five households (57%) uses a kitchen built outside of the main dwelling

Table 5. 11: Households by Location of Cooking Place (%)

Background Characteristics	Inside, specific room	Inside, no specific room	Outside, built	Makeshift	Open space	Total
Sex of household head						
Male	3.9	4.5	57.9	7.3	26.4	100
Female	4.5	6.0	56.2	7.1	26.3	100
Residence						
Urban	8.7	6.9	39.5	7.4	37.5	100
Rural	1.9	4.0	65.7	7.2	21.2	100
Sub-region						
Kampala	10.4	11.2	18.2	10.4	49.8	100
Buganda South	7.1	4.5	38.6	7.5	42.3	100
Buganda North	4.9	6.3	48.9	10.7	29.2	100
Busoga	2.0	5.8	68.4	10.3	13.6	100
Bukedi	2.0	2.2	79.2	6.3	10.3	100
Elgon	4.3	6.7	61.7	11.2	16.1	100
Teso	1.5	2.5	85.2	3.7	7.0	100
Karamoja	2.4	3.9	29.2	4.2	60.3	100
Lango	3.2	2.7	78.4	1.5	14.2	100
Acholi	7.3	13.3	44.9	4.6	29.9	100
West Nile	2.3	4.0	61.2	2.6	29.9	100
Bunyoro	1.2	3.6	69.8	5.1	20.3	100
Tooro	1.1	2.6	68.6	12.1	15.6	100
Ankole	3.3	3.2	70.2	5.7	17.7	100
Kigezi	0.9	1.9	72.2	7.6	17.4	100
National	4.1	4.9	57.4	7.3	26.4	100

5.9.2 Waste disposal

Waste disposal is the process of collecting and disposing of solid and liquid waste in order to reduce the negative impacts on health, environment and economy. Uganda like many countries in the world suffers from poor waste management. Poor waste management is increasingly becoming a big problem in many cities in sub-sahara Africa¹ where typically one to two thirds of the waste generated is not collected (Zerbock, 2003). These factors make sustainable development nearly impossible.

5.9.2.1 Garbage Disposal

Table 5.12 shows the different methods the households use to dispose off garbage disposal. Overall, most households used garden as the method of garbage disposal with about four in

¹ *Natamba: WASTE MANAGEMENT WITHIN URBAN AREAS IN UGANDA: A CASE STUDY OF KYAZANGA TOWN COUNCIL, LWENGO DISTRICT.*

every ten households (36%) followed by those that used pit (34%). In urban areas, households mainly used waste vendors (30%) and pit (25%) while in rural areas it was mainly dumping in the garden (44%). Burning was more practiced in Buganda South, Buganda North at (22% each) compared to other sub regions. Kampala had the highest proportion of households that used waste vendors (59%). About two in every ten households in Karamoja sub-region used bush (20%) as the “other” method of garbage disposal.

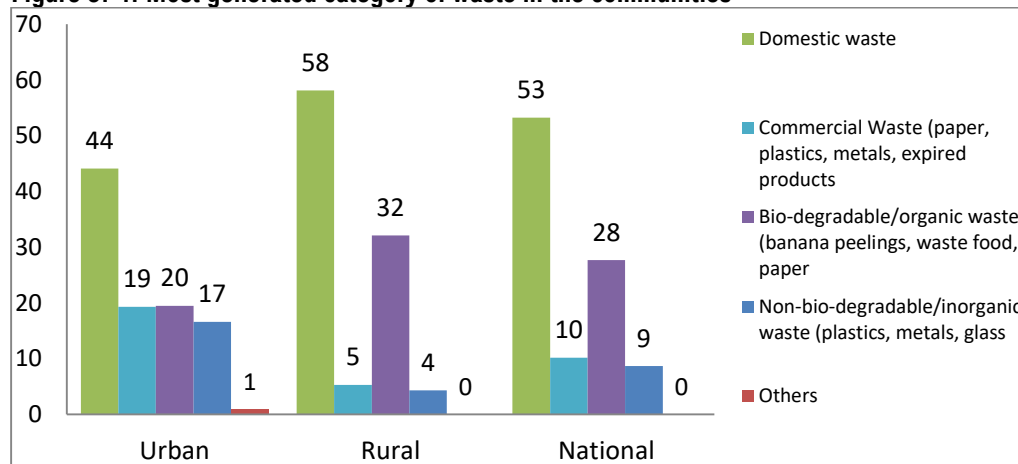
Table 5. 12: Household by type of main method of Garbage disposal (%)

Background Characteristics	Skip			Waste				
	bin	Pit	Heap	Garden	Burning	vendor	Bunkers	Other
Sex								
Male	1.0	34.8	7.0	36.3	10.6	9.0	0.2	1.1
Female	1.4	31.2	7.9	34.1	10.4	12.9	0.4	1.7
Residence								
Urban	2.6	25.3	8.4	16.9	15.6	29.8	0.8	0.5
Rural	0.4	37.8	6.7	44.4	8.2	0.9	0.1	1.6
Sub-regions								
Kampala	4.8	10.0	10.4	0.5	14.4	59.3	0.2	0.3
Buganda South	1.0	13.8	5.7	31.9	22.1	24.4	0.2	0.8
Buganda North	0.1	27.2	9.9	34.3	22.4	5.0	0.6	0.4
Busoga	0.2	39.4	11.3	37.9	8.4	2.2	0.2	0.2
Bukedi	0.2	66.5	2.6	16.7	9.2	3.3	1.5	0.0
Elgon	1.5	43.4	3.0	45.2	4.7	2.2	0.0	0.0
Teso	0.5	48.9	1.5	44.2	4.3	0.4	0.0	0.2
Karamoja	0.8	28.1	2.6	42.8	4.2	0.1	0.0	21.3
Lango	1.0	53.7	7.0	33.1	2.1	0.5	0.1	2.4
Acholi	1.3	41.1	15.8	39.1	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.2
West Nile	0.2	56.2	8.3	31.2	0.7	2.9	0.3	0.2
Bunyoro	0.7	38.0	5.3	36.0	14.2	1.7	0.1	4.1
Tooro	1.6	32.2	7.8	51.3	4.2	1.4	0.2	1.4
Ankole	2.5	27.1	3.0	55.9	5.0	6.4	0.1	0.0
Kigezi	0.8	37.2	11.8	47.4	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.0
National	1.1	33.8	7.2	35.7	10.6	10.1	0.3	1.2

5.9.2.2 Type of garbage/waste disposed off

Domestic waste was the most generated (53%) type of waste in Ugandan communities with a higher percentage in the rural areas (58%) than urban areas (44%) as shown in Figure 5.4.

Figure 5. 4: Most generated category of waste in the communities



*others include Industrial and clinical Waste

5.9.2.3 Changes in Garbage Disposal

Respondents during the survey were asked to establish how garbage management changed in their communities since 2015. The results in Table 5.13 show that overall, four in every ten communities (42%) reported that there was an improvement in the garbage disposal since 2015, twenty three percent reported that it had remained the same while 21 percent reported that it had worsened. The majority of communities in both urban and rural areas reported that garbage disposal had improved. By sub-regions, majority of communities in Bunyoro (88%), Tooro (67%) and Acholi (64%) indicated an improvement in garbage disposal whereas Kampala (62%) and Buganda South (42%) indicated that garbage disposal had worsened since 2015. Most communities in Busoga (67%) and West Nile (48%) did not experience any change in garbage disposal.

Close to, half of the communities (44%) reported an improvement in garbage management since 2015

Table 5. 13: Perceptions in Changes in Garbage Disposal since 2015, (%)

Background characteristic	Worsened	Remained the Same	Improved	No systems	Don't Know	Total
Residence						
Urban	40.2	14.6	40.8	4.4	0.0	100
Rural	12.3	26.8	42.6	18.2	0.2	100
Sub-region						
Kampala	62.2	1.5	36.3	0.0	0.0	100
Buganda South	41.9	16.4	40.9	0.8	0.0	100
Buganda North	25.3	5.6	42.3	26.8	0.0	100
Busoga	10.5	67.1	20.2	2.2	0.0	100
Bukedi	13.7	19.7	11.7	54.8	0.0	100
Elgon	3.8	10.8	60.9	24.5	0.0	100
Teso	39.4	28.8	14.3	15.6	1.9	100
Karamoja	1.3	12.0	19.7	67.0	0.0	100
Lango	8.3	18.4	50.1	22.2	1.1	100
Acholi	14.7	20.9	64.4	0.0	0.0	100
West Nile	15.0	47.8	31.9	5.4	0.0	100
Bunyoro	0.4	6.5	87.6	5.5	0.0	100
Tooro	15.8	17.1	66.9	0.2	0.0	100
Ankole	2.9	30.5	44.0	22.6	0.0	100
Kigezi	2.5	29.0	28.7	39.9	0.0	100
National	22.1	22.5	42.0	13.4	0.1	100

Three in every ten households uses a bathroom with a drainage

5.9.2.4 Waste Water Disposal

The survey sought for information on the type of bathroom the household mainly use. Results in Table 5.14 show that overall, three in every ten households use outside built bathrooms with no drainage, followed by make shift bathrooms (27%). The majority of households in urban areas use outside built bathrooms with a drainage provided with 36% unlike the rural areas which use outside built (36%) with no drainage provided. By sub-regions Kigezi (64%) and the Elgon (62%) had the highest percentages of households using makeshift type of bathroom. Overall, twelve percent of the households had no bathroom with the highest proportion observed in Karamoja sub-region (46%) followed by two in every ten households in Tooro, Bunyoro and Acholi sub-regions.

Table 5. 14: The Type of bathroom mainly used by the household (%)

Background Characteristics	Inside,	Inside,	Outside	Outside	Make shift	None	Other
	drainage provided	no drainage provided	built, drainage provided	built, no drainage provided			
Sex							
Male	5.9	1.6	20.4	33.0	27.2	11.7	0.2
Female	6.8	1.9	22.1	30.6	24.8	13.6	0.1
Residence							
Urban	14.9	2.1	35.6	24.5	17.9	5.0	0.1
Rural	2.1	1.6	14.0	36.0	30.6	15.6	0.2
Sub-regions							
Kampala	18.9	2.1	45.7	23.3	5.8	4.1	0.0
Buganda South	14.9	3.2	34.2	27.2	11.4	9.0	0.0
Buganda North	8.1	4.6	29.3	31.9	16.3	9.5	0.3
Busoga	2.4	1.4	11.2	63.5	16.3	5.2	0.0
Bukedi	3.1	0.7	23.4	34.3	35.8	2.7	0.0
Elgon	3.1	1.0	9.1	19.4	61.9	5.5	0.0
Teso	1.4	0.7	5.1	42.3	47.5	3.1	0.0
Karamoja	0.9	0.5	4.3	10.8	37.9	45.5	0.1
Lango	0.9	0.5	22.9	34.5	26.3	14.8	0.1
Acholi	1.3	0.4	20.8	22.6	33.7	21.3	0.0
West Nile	1.8	0.4	20.7	50.1	12.4	14.5	0.2
Bunyoro	2.7	1.4	18.4	36.6	16.1	24.4	0.5
Tooro	1.6	1.1	10.9	23.3	33.8	28.4	0.9
Ankole	4.2	0.7	7.8	20.4	57.1	9.9	0.0
Kigezi	2.3	0.6	2.1	17.7	63.5	13.7	0.0
National	6.2	1.7	20.8	32.4	26.6	12.2	0.1

5.9.3 Type of Toilet Facility

The practice of open defecation (such as in fields, bushes, or by water bodies) can be devastating for public health. Exposed fecal matter contaminates food, water and the environment, and can spread serious diseases, such as cholera. Improved sanitation includes use of flush or pour-flush to piped sewer system, septic tank pit latrines, ventilated-improved pit latrines, or pit latrines with slab or composting toilets. Shared or public-use sanitation facilities are not considered to be improved. In addition, flush or pour-flush to elsewhere, pit latrines without slabs or open pits, bucket latrines, hanging latrines or open defecation are not considered to be improved sanitation. The results in Table 5.15 show that five percent of households in Uganda had no toilet facility hence go to the bush, use polythene bags or buckets. A half of the households in Uganda use unimproved toilet facility (50%) while four in every ten households use improved toilet facilities. By sub region, results show that Karamoja (62%) has the highest proportion of households with no toilet facility followed by Acholi with sixteen percent.

Table 5. 15: Household by type of toilet facility used (%)

Background Characteristics	Flush Toilet	VIP Latrine	Covered Pit Latrine with a slab	Covered Pit Latrine without a slab	Uncovered Pit Latrine with a slab	Uncovered Pit Latrine without a slab	Ecosan (compost toilet)	No facility/bus h/ polythene bags/ bucket	Other
Sex									
Male	3.0	11.2	28.9	30.7	5.8	14.8	0.3	4.8	0.5
Female	4.0	12.4	29.7	28.2	4.8	13.0	0.3	7.0	0.5
Residence									
Urban	9.5	18.0	39.8	20.1	4.4	6.0	0.4	1.7	0.2
Rural	0.4	8.5	24.2	34.6	6.0	18.2	0.3	7.1	0.7
Sub-regions									
Kampala	15.3	19.6	51.5	10.6	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.4
Buganda South	7.2	14.1	48.3	12.6	4.0	9.9	1.3	2.5	0.1
Buganda North	1.4	22.6	34.7	13.9	9.0	16.2	0.2	1.2	0.9
Busoga	1.5	5.0	33.9	43.2	2.6	10.6	0.0	2.9	0.3
Bukedi	1.8	6.8	22.7	48.9	5.5	7.2	0.0	6.9	0.2
Elgon	2.4	5.9	10.2	29.4	14.6	33.1	0.1	4.4	0.0
Teso	0.7	4.0	12.7	26.8	10.1	41.1	0.0	4.5	0.2
Karamoja	0.7	10.9	8.4	8.0	2.0	7.2	0.1	61.6	1.2
Lango	0.7	6.8	7.2	33.9	5.8	30.6	0.2	13.9	0.8
Acholi	2.0	6.4	13.2	38.2	4.3	19.7	0.0	16.1	0.1
West Nile	1.1	2.7	11.4	44.4	2.9	31.3	0.0	5.6	0.7
Bunyoro	0.1	9.8	43.8	23.3	7.3	10.7	0.0	3.8	1.2
Tooro	1.3	11.6	15.8	55.8	1.5	8.0	0.0	4.5	1.5
Ankole	2.2	18.4	24.0	45.1	7.8	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.3
Kigezi	1.3	12.9	26.5	45.6	9.0	2.7	0.4	0.7	0.8
National	3.3	11.5	29.1	30.0	5.5	14.3	0.3	5.4	0.5

5.9.4 Factors limiting construction of toilets

Households that no toilet facility were further asked the three major factors that limited people in their community from constructing toilets/pit latrines. Table 5.16 shows factors limiting construction of toilets. High cost of construction (29%) and ignorance (26%) were cited as the major factors limiting toilet construction. Ignorance was more pronounced in Bukedi sub-region (55%). Four in every ten households in West Nile, Buganda North, Busoga, Karamoja and Acholi reported high cost as the limiting factor for toilet construction. In Karamoja sub region, culture was one of the major issues which limit construction of toilets with about one in every five. Elgon and Tooro sub regions had the highest percentages of households reporting terrain as one of the major factors limiting toilet construction with 11 percent each.

Table 5. 16: Distribution of Factors limiting construction of toilets (%).

Background Characteristics	Ignorance	High cost	Soil type	Terrain	Culture	Don't know	Others	None
Sex								
Male	26.3	29.3	4.5	3.2	1.2	21.8	3.4	10.2
Female	25.4	27.0	3.4	2.9	1.2	25.8	3.0	11.3
Residence								
Urban	22.8	22.0	2.4	2.5	0.8	32.5	2.8	14.3
Rural	27.6	31.8	5.1	3.4	1.4	18.4	3.6	8.8
Sub-regions								
Kampala	16.7	18.1	1.8	1.5	0.0	41.6	5.0	15.3
Buganda South	21.9	19.0	2.8	2.6	1.2	41.5	0.8	10.3
Buganda North	26.7	45.6	2.7	1.4	0.6	11.4	5.5	6.3
Busoga	15.4	45.0	2.7	3.1	0.5	22.0	7.5	3.8
Bukedi	55.1	22.4	9.2	1.6	0.0	2.8	3.0	5.9
Elgon	31.7	24.6	8.4	10.9	0.2	3.3	5.7	15.3
Teso	33.2	38.5	12.5	2.0	0.1	2.8	0.6	10.3
Karamoja	21.3	45.0	7.7	2.4	18.4	3.3	1.1	0.6
Lango	37.0	24.8	3.3	2.4	3.3	13.5	3.6	12.1
Acholi	15.6	45.4	4.1	0.7	0.7	29.8	3.1	0.6
West Nile	21.4	47.0	12.5	7.0	2.0	4.5	1.8	3.9
Bunyoro	22.3	8.8	0.3	1.1	0.7	38.5	9.2	19.1
Tooro	27.4	34.3	2.8	10.7	0.0	11.5	0.4	12.8
Ankole	31.6	11.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	33.6	0.1	22.4
Kigezi	37.4	13.6	1.4	0.3	0.3	28.1	3.2	15.6
National	26.1	28.7	4.2	3.1	1.2	22.9	3.3	10.5

5.9.5 Hand Washing Facility

Good hygiene means avoiding illness and spending less on health care. In some contexts, it can also secure a family's social status and help individuals maintain self-confidence. Important hygiene behaviors are difficult to practice without the right knowledge and skills, adequate community support.

Hand hygiene is important to prevent the spread of diseases. Many people do not have access to hand washing facilities with soap. People living in rural areas, urban slums, disaster-prone areas and low-income areas are the most vulnerable and the most affected. Information on presence of a hand washing facility was collected by both interviewing and personal observation. Findings in Table 5.17 indicate that about seven in every ten households in Uganda had no hand washing facility at the time of the survey. This was more pronounced in Bukedi and Acholi with nine in every ten households having no hand washing facility. The ideal hand washing facility is one with water and soap and results show that nationally only 14 percent of the household had a hand washing facility with water and soap while only 12 percent had a functional hand washing facility with water only. Busoga had the lowest percentage of households with an ideal hand

washing facility of 3 percent followed by Bukedi with 5 percent.

Table 5. 17: Households by Availability of Hand washing Facility (%)

Background Characteristics	Yes with water	Yes with water	Yes with no	No
	only	and soap	water	
Sex				
Male	11.4	13.4	5.1	70.1
Female	11.6	15.8	7.3	65.3
Residence				
Urban	12.9	25.7	7.6	53.8
Rural	10.8	8.2	4.7	76.3
Sub-regions				
Kampala	15.8	27.5	10.4	46.4
Buganda South	17.2	24.3	8.3	50.2
Buganda North	13.0	25.9	5.9	55.3
Busoga	17.0	2.5	2.7	77.7
Bukedi	3.0	5.0	0.4	91.5
Elgon	10.8	17.0	4.9	67.3
Teso	13.8	6.1	2.4	77.6
Karamoja	7.7	8.7	5.1	78.5
Lango	6.6	6.7	2.8	83.9
Acholi	4.6	5.3	2.3	87.8
West Nile	12.6	6.3	4.7	76.4
Bunyoro	6.4	7.2	2.8	83.6
Tooro	7.8	4.7	1.2	86.3
Ankole	4.9	15.0	11.8	68.3
Kigezi	6.3	11.1	8.5	74.1
National	11.5	14.0	5.7	68.8

5.9.6 Cleanliness of compound

During data collection, cleanliness of the respondent's compound was observed. The results show that overall, eight in every ten households had clean compounds. In regard to sub region, Bukedi (90%) had the highest percentage of clean compounds as opposed to Karamoja (45%) with the least clean compounds.

More than three quarters (79 %) of the households visited had clean compounds at the time of the survey

Table 5. 18: Cleanliness of compound (%)

Background Characteristics	Clean	Untidy	Total
Sex			
Male	80.1	19.9	100
Female	77.5	22.5	100
Residence			
Urban	83.4	16.6	100
Rural	77.5	22.5	100
Sub-regions			
Kampala	81.7	18.3	100
Buganda South	77.2	22.8	100
Buganda North	75.0	25.0	100
Busoga	83.8	16.2	100
Bukedi	90.3	9.7	100
Elgon	84.5	15.5	100
Teso	79.2	20.8	100
Karamoja	44.5	55.5	100
Lango	81.4	18.6	100
Acholi	72.3	27.7	100
West Nile	87.3	12.7	100
Bunyoro	80.9	19.1	100
Tooro	63.6	36.4	100
Ankole	89.2	10.8	100
Kigezi	79.1	20.9	100
National	79.4	20.6	100

5.10 Summary of Findings

Overall, accessibility to safe water during the dry season increased from 75 percent in 2015 to 79 percent in 2021 and it was mainly from borehole/protected springs/wells and gravity flow scheme (51%). Most households move less than a kilometer to a safe water source for the two seasons. The waiting time at the water source decreased for the rural areas and slightly increased by 2 percentage points in the urban areas during the wet season. The proportion of households that reported an improvement in the availability of safe water was 42 percent in 2021 which was an increase from 12 percent in 2015. Nationally, long distance (40%) and unreliable safe water sources (21%) were the major constraints to accessing safe water sources. Eighty three percent of the households that used piped water paid for it and the reason for payment was to cater for user fees/tariffs. Fifty six percent of the households who paid for the use of borehole water paid maintenance costs. Water was normally collected by female adult household members (38%). The main water treatment used was boiling only (15%), however more than half of the households did not use any water treatment method (57%). Jerrycan (55%) and pot (41%) were the main two facilities used by households to store drinking water.

Overall, about six in every ten households (57%) used an outside built kitchen followed by the 26 percent that used open space. The main garbage disposal used by households was garden (36%) and pit (34%). About two in every ten households in Karamoja sub-region disposed off garbage in the bush (20%).

Domestic waste was the most generated (53%) type of waste in Ugandan communities. Overall, 42 percent of communities reported that garbage disposal had improved compared to 22 percent who reported that it had worsened.

Nationally, most of the households were using outside built bathroom without drainage (32%), 27 percent were using makeshift bathrooms while 12 percent had no bathroom. Five percent of households in Uganda had no toilet facility. High cost of construction (29%) and ignorance (26%) were cited as the major factors limiting toilet construction. Nationally only 14 percent of the household had a hand washing facility with water and soap while only 12 percent had a functional hand washing facility with water only

CHAPTER SIX

ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT ISSUES

6.1 Introduction

Uganda's natural resource base is one of the richest and most diverse in Africa, resulting in the country's economy relying heavily on goods and services therein. For example, estimates show that gross returns to the national economy from biodiversity are as high as US\$ 63.9 Billion per year. As such environmental resources, if used properly, can contribute significantly to Uganda's national economic development².

Uganda's Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) sub-programme is responsible for ensuring rational and sustainable utilization, development and effective management of the environment and natural resources for the socio-economic development of the country. The sub-programme is composed of Forestry, Wetland Resources Management, Meteorology, Environmental management, and Climate Change³.

During the NSDS 2021, communities were asked about the changes in their environment and ecosystem, the causes and impacts these changes have on their existence. This chapter presents findings on environmental management issues as reported by respondents at both District and community levels.

6.2 Perceptions about Environmental changes

Environment change is a change of disturbance of the environment most often caused by human influence and natural ecological processes. Over time, the earth has undergone and is still facing various environmental changes and concerns. These concerns range from global warming, water pollution, climate change, waste disposal, ozone layer depletion among others. In Uganda, Environmental changes threaten to frustrate policy programmes and the achievement of the Strategic Development Goals. Environmental change may undo years of development efforts through the destruction of infrastructure, property and lives.

When asked for perceptions on how the environment had changed since 2015, more than half of the communities (58%) reported that the environment had worsened with Busoga sub region having the highest percentage (86%) followed by Kampala (81%) as shown in Table 6.1. On the other hand, 16 percent of the communities highlighted that the environment had improved. The communities in Elgon and Lango had the highest proportion (60% and 49% respectively) of

² *Uganda's Environment and Natural resources: Enhancing Parliament's oversight.*
[uganda_environment.pdf \(unep.org\)](#)

³ *BMAU Briefing Paper (8/18), May 2018*

[BMAU Policy Brief 8-18-The Environment and Natural Resources Sub-Sector - What issues are affecting performance.pdf \(finance.go.ug\)](#)

communities that said the environment had improved. About 26 percent of the communities reported that the environment had remained the same with West Nile region having the highest proportion (54%).

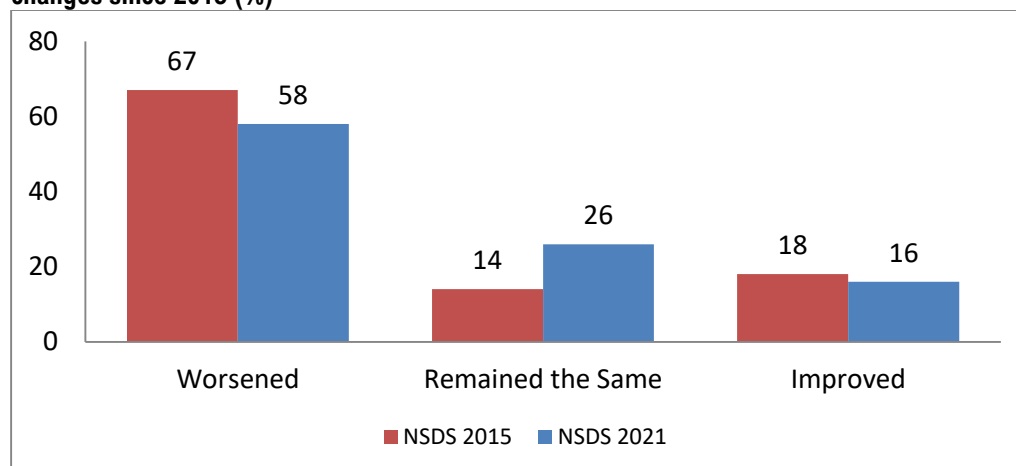
Table 6. 1: Distribution of Communities by Perception of any Changes in the Environment since 2015 (%)

Background Characteristics	Worsened	Remained the same	Improved	Don't know	Total
Residence					
Rural	54.2	27.3	18.2	0.3	100
Urban	64.9	22.6	12.4	0.0	100
Sub-region					
Kampala	81.3	18.6	0.0	0.0	100
Buganda South	78.9	14.6	6.5	0.0	100
Buganda North	70.8	18.3	10.9	0.0	100
Busoga	85.6	13.6	0.9	0.0	100
Bukedi	56.8	30.4	10.6	2.2	100
Elgon	25.8	14.0	60.2	0.0	100
Teso	73.0	14.2	12.8	0.0	100
Karamoja	55.5	33.4	9.0	2.1	100
Lango	29.4	21.7	48.9	0.0	100
Acholi	55.5	33.8	9.1	1.5	100
West Nile	28.9	53.9	17.2	0.0	100
Bunyoro	56.0	29.3	14.7	0.0	100
Tooro	21.1	45.3	33.6	0.0	100
Ankole	35.1	36.3	28.7	0.0	100
Kigezi	28.6	44.9	26.6	0.0	100
National	58.0	25.7	16.1	0.2	100

Only 16 percent of communities indicated that their environment had improved; a 2 percent drop from 18% recorded in 2015

The survey solicited information on community perceptions on change in the environment since 2015. Findings indicate that there was a 9 percent drop in the percentage of the communities that reported that the environment had worsened between 2015 and 2021. The communities that felt the environment had remained the same on the other hand increased from 14 percent to 26 percent between the survey periods as presented in Figure 6.1.

Figure 6. 1: Comparison in percentage of communities by Perception towards environmental changes since 2015 (%)



6.3 Communities' rank of Most Degraded Environmental Component

Findings from the NSDS 2021 survey revealed that forests (45%) were the most degraded components of the environment in Uganda followed by Wetlands (38%). By residence, communities in the urban setting (58%) reported a higher proportion of forest degradation compared to their rural counterparts (Table 6.2). The sub-regions of Bukedi (77%) and Teso (70%) had the highest percentage of communities that reported forests as the most degraded environmental component. However, the communities in Busoga (76%), Bunyoro (69%) and Buganda North (63%) sub-regions declared that wetlands were the most degraded component of their environment.

Forests were the most degraded Environmental component in the community (45%).

Table 6. 2: Most Degraded Environmental Component, (%)

Background Characteristics	Forests	Wetlands	Rangelands	Highlands	Open water bodies	Others*	Total
Residence							
Urban	57.7	13.9	2.1	24.1	1.3	0.9	100
Rural	36.3	53.6	4.7	2.7	0.2	2.3	100
Subregions							
Kampala	45.7	12.9	0.0	39.6	1.8	0.0	100
Buganda South	63.7	23.2	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.2	100
Buganda North	31.5	63.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	100
Busoga	19.1	77.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	2.1	100
Bukedi	77.4	7.8	0.0	4.2	6.3	4.3	100
Elgon	17.6	32.6	32.6	6.6	3.6	7.0	100
Teso	70.2	12.4	0.0	15.4	2.0	0.0	100
Karamoja	27.3	16.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	55.0	100
Lango	47.6	36.9	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Acholi	30.3	58.4	7.7	2.1	1.5	0.0	100
West Nile	24.8	33.0	4.7	37.5	0.0	0.0	100
Bunyoro	30.6	69.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Tooro	61.9	34.9	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	100
Ankole	42.4	28.5	28.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	100
Kigezi	35.4	21.9	42.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
National	44.7	38.0	3.7	11.1	0.7	1.8	100

6.4 Perception on Impact of degraded environment on communities

Environmental changes pose several threats on communities including increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events “*Climate change*” such as droughts, floods, landslides and heat waves; an experience not only in Uganda but globally. Table 6.3 presents findings on the evident impacts of environmental degradation in communities. Findings on the most visible effects of degradation on the environment revealed that drought (34%) was the most palpable impact of environmental degradation followed by floods (22%).

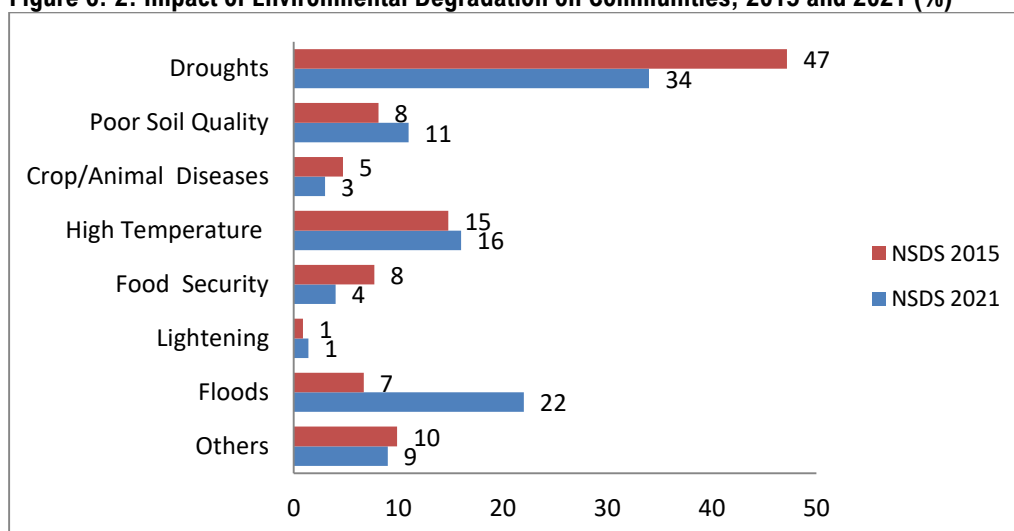
Table 6. 3: Distribution of Communities by Impact of Environmental Degradation (%)

Background characteristic	Crop/								Total
	Droughts	Floods	Lightening	Food Scarcity	High Temps.	Animal Diseases	Poor Soil Quality	Others*	
Residence									
Rural	44.6	11.0	1.0	5.3	18.5	3.9	13.1	2.6	100
Urban	17.2	39.9	0.1	2.5	12.9	0.9	7.7	18.8	100
Sub-region									
Kampala	0.0	46.7	0.0	3.5	6.6	0.0	14.5	28.7	100
Buganda South	15.4	34.6	0.0	3.0	21.6	0.9	12.4	12.1	100
Buganda North	30.1	15.8	0.0	1.4	16.9	3.2	17.7	14.9	100
Busoga	88.7	7.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	100
Bukedi	66.9	14.8	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	100
Elgon	21.9	15.8	31.5	1.4	14.2	0.0	3.6	11.6	100
Teso	16.4	16.5	1.5	8.1	21.5	35.9	0.0	0.0	100
Karamoja	41.9	10.5	0.0	13.0	33.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	100
Lango	69.6	0.0	0.0	4.2	17.7	4.2	4.4	0.0	100
Acholi	35.9	15.4	0.0	14.1	14.0	0.0	20.6	0.0	100
West Nile	40.1	7.2	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	13.8	100
Bunyoro	4.0	17.9	0.0	0.0	77.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	100
Tooro	53.9	7.7	0.0	20.8	0.9	4.2	12.4	0.0	100
Ankole	70.9	13.8	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	100
Kigezi	42.3	21.9	0.0	14.0	0.0	8.5	13.3	0.0	100
National	33.8	22.4	0.7	4.2	16.3	2.7	11.0	9.0	100

A third of the Communities cited drought as the most evident impact of environmental degradation

A comparison of the community perception on impact of environmental degradation between 2015 and 2021 shows that there was a notable 13 percent drop in the communities that reported droughts as the major impact of environmental degradation. However findings in Figure 6.2 indicate that floods (22%), high temperatures (16%) poor soil quality (11%) registered an increase in the percentage of communities that experienced them as a result of environmental degradation.

Figure 6. 2: Impact of Environmental Degradation on Communities, 2015 and 2021 (%)



6.5 Causes of environmental degradation

Close to four in every ten communities

(39%) indicated that population pressure was the most common cause of environmental degradation

For the establishment of the causes of environmental degradation, the survey focused on weak enforcement, ineffective policies/laws, politics, corruption, population pressure, international pressures, ignorance and climate change. Table 6.4 shows that overall, population pressure was the main cause of environmental degradation (39%) in Uganda followed by weak enforcement of laws (21%). A similar pattern was observed by residence. Notably, the majority of communities in Karamoja (76%) reported that ignorance was the main cause of environmental degradation.

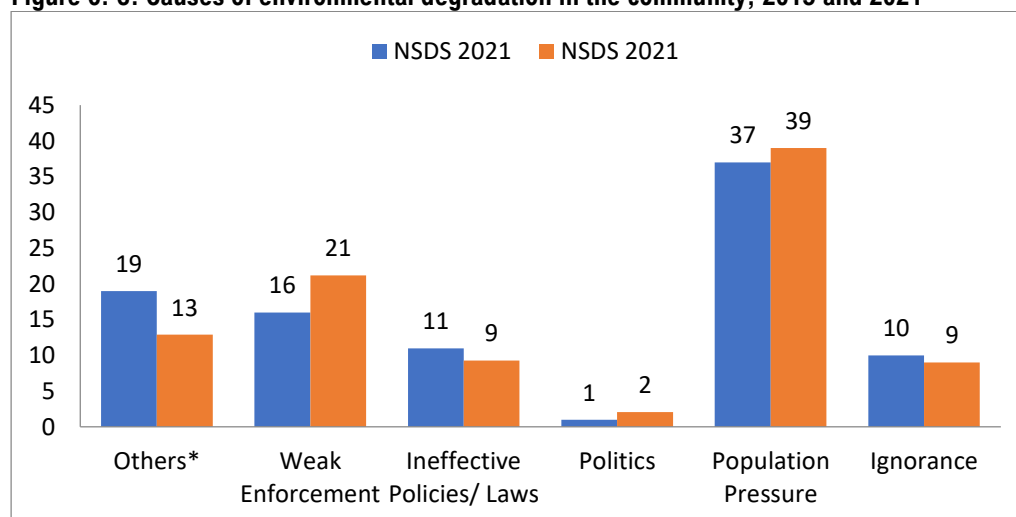
Table 6. 4: Main causes of Environmental Degradation in the Community, (%)

Background characteristics	Weak	Ineffective	Population			Climate		Total
	Enforcement	Policies/ Laws	Politics	Pressure	Ignorance	Change	Others*	
Residence								
Rural	19.6	9.9	3.3	30.8	9.5	10.8	16.1	100
Urban	24.1	6.5	0.5	52.5	7.0	0.7	8.7	100
Sub-region								
Kampala	16.0	0.0	0.0	64.9	10.6	0.0	8.5	100
Buganda South	20.0	1.9	1.7	44.8	2.0	11.1	18.5	100
Buganda North	20.7	16.0	6.2	16.7	15.0	4.9	20.5	100
Busoga	18.1	16.4	0.4	30.0	2.7	0.8	31.6	100
Bukedi	61.2	14.3	10.1	10.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	100
Elgon	50.4	4.1	22.0	11.9	0.0	11.6	0.0	100
Teso	9.6	1.2	2.1	35.9	0.0	51.3	0.0	100
Karamoja	11.6	4.9	0.0	8.0	75.5	0.0	0.0	100
Lango	45.6	3.2	0.9	46.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	100
Acholi	6.0	15.5	0.0	74.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	100
West Nile	33.7	27.5	0.0	29.2	2.1	0.0	7.5	100
Bunyoro	24.2	2.8	0.0	38.4	27.3	2.8	4.5	100
Toro	4.4	31.5	0.0	26.9	19.6	17.6	0.0	100
Ankole	18.7	17.4	0.0	50.9	13.1	0.0	0.0	100
Kigezi	13.6	0.0	0.0	78.9	7.5	0.0	0.0	100
National	21.4	8.6	2.2	39.3	8.5	6.8	13.2	100

*others include international pressure and corruption

Figure 6.3 presents a comparison on the causes of environmental degradation in the community between NSDS 2015 and 2021. Findings indicate that population pressure increased between the two survey periods from 37 percent in 2015 to 39 percent in 2021. The proportion of communities that reported weak enforcement increased by 5 percentage points between the two surveys. However, ineffective policies/laws and ignorance slightly reduced.

Figure 6. 3: Causes of environmental degradation in the community, 2015 and 2021



**others include international pressure and corruption*

Half (52%) Of the communities reported inadequacy of the resources as the main constraint in accessing natural resources

6.6 Constraints Faced by Communities Accessing Natural Resources

Communities were asked to identify the constraints in accessing natural resources. The natural resources include forests, woodlands, water bodies, grasslands, etc. Nationwide, more than half of the communities (52%) reported inadequate sources as the major constraint to accessing natural resources (Table 6.5). In Tooro sub-region (58%), long distance was reported as the main constraint faced. On the other hand, about three in ten (27%) of the communities, felt that there were no constraints to accessing any natural resources. At sub-regional level, over 90 percent of communities in Kigezi and Ankole reported that they had no constraints to accessing natural resources.

Table 6. 5: Constraints faced by Communities accessing Natural Resources (%)

Background characteristic	No Constraint	Long Distance	Inadequate Sources	High Cost	Insecurity	Other	Total
Residence							
Rural	27.6	15.3	51.5	2.3	2.8	0.4	100
Urban	26.1	14.1	53.0	6.0	0.0	0.7	100
Sub-region							
Kampala	10.2	14.2	59.3	16.3	0.0	0.0	100
Buganda South	13.6	6.6	73.5	1.6	4.4	0.4	100
Buganda North	38.4	9.6	39.9	5.9	3.2	3.2	100
Busoga	14.6	5.5	74.9	4.6	0.0	0.4	100
Bukedi	13.1	5.3	79.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	100
Elgon	14.2	20.0	58.1	1.0	6.7	0.0	100
Teso	0.0	15.5	74.3	7.2	2.9	0.0	100
Karamoja	17.1	38.8	36.8	0.0	5.9	1.4	100
Lango	12.9	31.6	45.2	8.0	2.3	0.0	100
Acholi	25.5	8.0	63.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	100
West Nile	41.0	26.3	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	100
Bunyoro	13.2	23.2	61.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	100
Tooro	10.8	58.3	30.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Ankole	97.5	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Kigezi	94.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
National	27.1	14.9	52.1	3.6	1.8	0.5	100

6.7 Products extracted in the community

Communities at the local level were asked about the products extracted from their ecosystem. Overall, water was reported by the highest proportion of communities (71%) as the most extracted product from the environment, followed by firewood (61%) and medicine/Grass (57% each). Residential differentials showed that there was a higher proportion of rural communities extracting a given product from the environment; an indication of abundance and more utility of resources in rural compared to urban areas.

Table 6. 6: Products extracted in the community by selected characteristics, (%)

Background characteristics	Extracted Firewood	Extracted Sand/Clay	Extracted Medicine	Extracted Water	Extracted Fish	Extracted Poles	Extracted Grass	Extracted Fodder	Extracted Honey	Extracted Fruits	Extracted Game Meat	Extracted Fibers	Extracted Seeds
Residence													
Rural	77.9	45.8	69.3	79.1	19.7	49.3	68.6	32.1	26.3	46.1	9.5	36.7	24.1
Urban	28.9	17.6	34.0	55.1	6.1	18.9	34.3	9.1	8.6	23.0	1.8	18.9	7.7
Sub regions													
Kampala	0.0	1.5	10.6	41.1	1.5	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Buganda South	35.3	31.6	45.4	66.8	14.6	27.1	49.7	24.3	9.2	29.1	7.0	37.9	9.8
Buganda North	59.7	57.8	53.1	80.1	22.7	26.0	36.6	32.9	14.9	30.9	10.5	32.9	5.0
Busoga	75.5	17.5	63.4	66.3	16.3	56.0	58.8	27.8	1.1	17.1	0.0	0.0	8.7
Bukedi	4.5	12.4	2.1	19.8	22.4	0.0	10.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elgon	53.6	19.6	51.2	70.2	6.9	33.0	60.1	25.1	27.5	52.6	3.3	31.9	10.4
Teso	90.2	77.8	89.2	75.4	21.6	80.7	94.1	63.2	53.8	76.7	18.0	68.3	54.1
Karamoja	98.0	51.5	91.9	86.4	2.0	93.8	93.7	10.7	44.3	78.4	14.4	91.7	28.4
Lango	80.8	61.3	51.2	60.5	22.2	53.2	62.3	32.2	50.6	78.2	11.6	60.8	59.7
Acholi	79.5	28.5	67.2	63.6	10.0	50.3	74.6	28.3	36.4	83.7	42.4	66.0	76.2
West Nile	86.9	72.8	40.8	79.4	22.3	76.0	78.3	27.2	19.7	22.3	4.6	35.5	24.7
Bunyoro	73.2	25.9	92.4	94.7	11.9	13.4	81.6	17.0	20.5	87.2	0.2	25.2	46.9
Tooro	74.8	66.9	87.9	93.6	15.7	11.7	74.6	19.4	3.7	10.3	0.0	30.3	2.5
Ankole	93.8	19.7	93.0	82.7	14.3	62.2	61.7	29.6	44.7	42.9	8.0	22.9	8.9
Kigezi	100.0	15.5	77.5	87.4	8.4	71.9	68.7	16.9	56.1	54.9	0.0	13.0	8.4
National	60.7	35.9	56.8	70.7	14.9	38.6	56.6	24.0	20.0	38.0	6.8	30.5	18.4

6.8 Ecosystem management

An ecosystem is a biological community of interacting organisms (living and non-living) and their physical environment. During the NSDS 2021 communities were asked to give their perception on the use, changes, impact and causes of changes in the ecosystem within their environment.

6.8.1 Main Ecosystem Services used in the Community

Forests (38%) and wetlands (43%) were the main ecosystem services used within the communities.

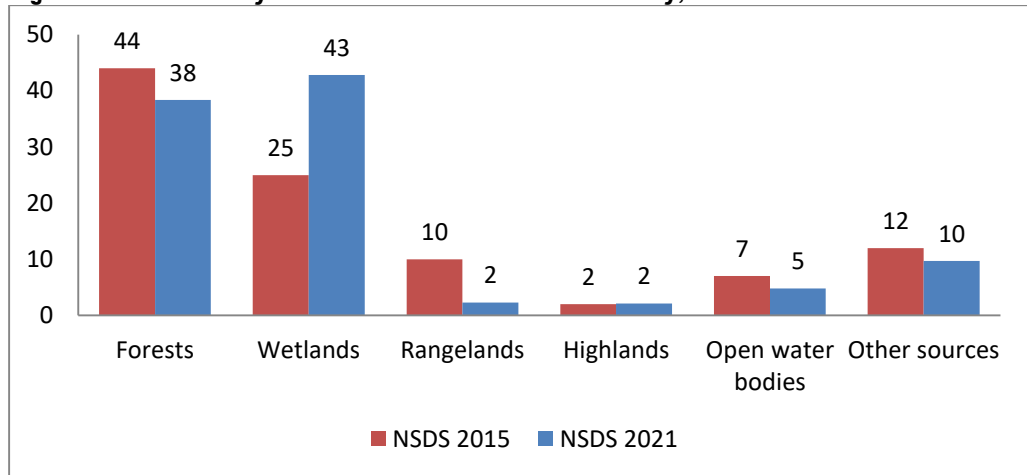
Forests (38%) and wetlands (43%) were reported as the most used ecosystem services in Ugandan communities. The most used service across sub-regions varied between these two services except for Karamoja where the majority of communities (71%) reported that rangelands were the most used ecosystem services (Table 6.7). Whereas most communities residing in the urban areas (50%) reported wetlands as the main ecosystem service used. However, more than half (51%) of the communities in rural areas reported forests as the main ecosystem service used.

Table 6. 7: Main Ecosystem Services used in the Community (% , Ranked 1st)

	Forests	Wetlands	Range lands	Highlands	Open Water Bodies	Other*	Total
Residence							
Rural	51.3	38.1	2.7	3.5	3.4	1.0	100
Urban	18.3	50.1	1.6	0.0	6.9	23.2	100
Sub-region							
Kampala	4.8	48.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	43.8	100
Buganda South	17.3	61.0	0.1	0.0	7.7	14.0	100
Buganda North	51.5	40.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	2.3	100
Busoga	74.7	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.1	100
Bukedi	14.9	80.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	100
Elgon	51.7	19.9	0.0	21.8	6.6	0.0	100
Teso	24.2	65.4	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.6	100
Karamoja	6.6	22.4	71.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Lango	32.1	56.4	9.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	100
Acholi	57.6	24.5	9.8	0.0	0.9	7.2	100
West Nile	65.2	10.4	0.0	3.6	18.7	2.2	100
Bunyoro	91.5	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100
Tooro	45.9	29.3	0.0	17.6	7.2	0.0	100
Ankole	30.4	44.7	0.7	24.2	0.0	0.0	100
Kigezi	65.2	20.1	7.2	7.5	0.0	0.0	100
National	38.4	42.8	2.3	2.1	4.8	9.7	100

A comparison between 2015 and 2021 survey on the ecosystem services used by communities showed a drop in the use of forests, rangelands and open water bodies. Notably, the use of wetlands increased from quarter in 2015 to 43% in 2021 (Figure 6.4).

Figure 6. 4: Main Ecosystem Services used in the Community, 2015 and 2021

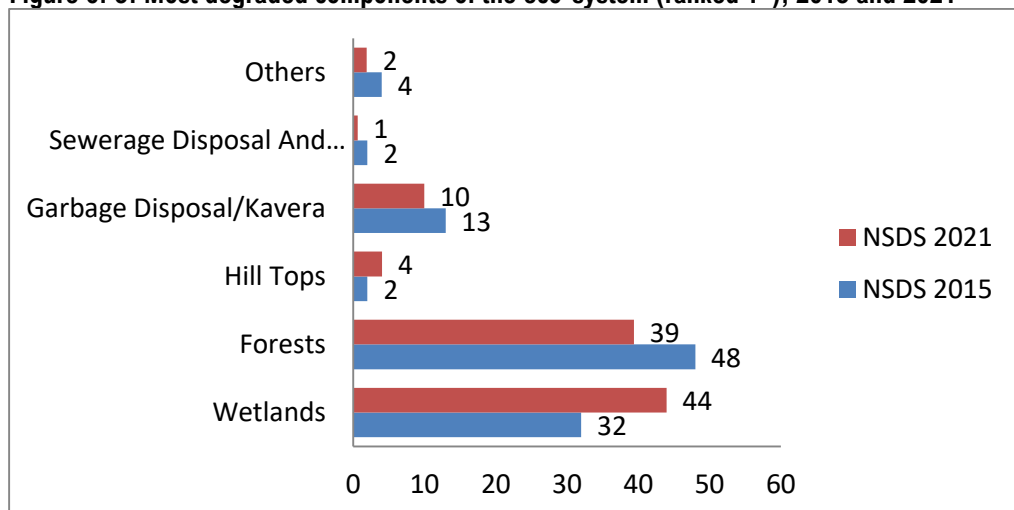


Forests (39%) and wetlands (44%) were the most degraded components of the ecosystem.

6.8.2 Communities' Rank of Most Degraded Component in the Ecosystem

The survey also required the communities to rank the components of the ecosystem that was most degraded. Wetlands were reported as the most degraded components of the ecosystem (44%) in 2021 unlike 2015 where forests were ranked first by majority (48%) of the communities. The percentage of communities that reported forests as the most degraded dropped from 48 percent to 39 percent between 2015 and 2021; this could have been due to action taken to combat forest degradation through promotion of forestation. On the other hand, there was an increase in the percentage of communities that reported wetlands as the most degraded from 32% in 2015 to 44% in 2021.

Figure 6. 5: Most degraded components of the eco-system (ranked 1st), 2015 and 2021



6.8.3 Impact of degraded ecosystem on communities

The most glaring impact of a degraded ecosystem was poor sanitation as reported by more than two thirds (67%) of the communities.

The survey also collected data on the most visible effects of degradation in the ecosystem with impacts such as disease and animal pests, animal vermin and poor sanitary considered. Table 6.5 shows that poor sanitation was the gravest effect from a degraded ecosystem as perceived by two-thirds (67%) of the communities. This was the case in all sub-regions except Busoga and

Teso where the majority of the communities (74% and 75% respectively) felt diseases and pests was the major impact of the ecosystem. Almost all communities (over nine in every ten) in Kampala, Acholi, Bukedi and Karamoja cited poor sanitation as the most glaring impact of a degraded ecosystem. Far above the national average (4%) was Lango sub-region where 22% of the communities stated that animal vermin was the most glaring impact of the degraded ecosystem.

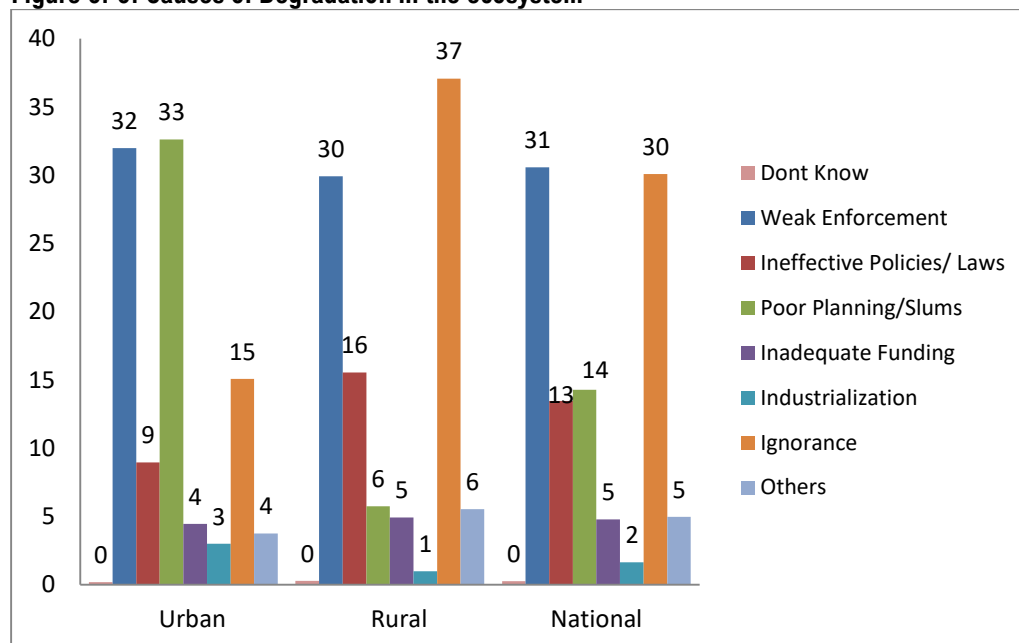
Table 6. 8: Communities most glaring impact of degradation eco-system (%)

Background characteristic	Poor sanitation	Diseases & pests	Animal	Total
			& vermin (cats & dogs)	
Residence				
Rural	55.7	40.3	4.1	100
Urban	87.4	10.0	2.6	100
Sub-region				
Kampala	94.7	5.3	0.0	100
Buganda South	73.3	25.1	1.6	100
Buganda North	60.8	39.2	0.0	100
Busoga	25.5	74.2	0.3	100
Bukedi	97.8	2.2	0.0	100
Elgon	47.8	45.3	6.9	100
Teso	21.5	74.8	3.7	100
Karamoja	97.3	0.0	2.7	100
Lango	66.4	11.4	22.2	100
Acholi	97.1	0.0	2.9	100
West Nile	54.6	37.2	8.2	100
Bunyoro	60.5	31.4	8.1	100
Tooro	81.7	17.9	0.3	100
Ankole	69.4	29.4	1.2	100
Kigezi	78.7	16.5	4.8	100
National	66.8	29.6	3.5	100

6.8.4 Causes of ecosystem degradation

From the survey findings, 31 percent of the communities cited weak enforcement and ignorance (30%) each as the highest cause of environmental degradation affecting the ecosystem. In the urban areas, weak enforcement (32%) and poor planning/slums (33%) were reported as the main causes of ecosystem degradation, whereas in the rural areas, 37% of the communities indicated that ignorance and weak enforcement (30%) were the major cause of degradation in the ecosystem.

Figure 6. 6: Causes of Degradation in the ecosystem



6.9 Summary of findings

Survey findings on environment changes show that more than half (58%) of the communities reported that the environment had worsened since 2015, sixteen percent indicated that it had improved while 26 percent indicated that it had remained the same. Forests (45%) were the most degraded components of the environment in Uganda Overall, 34 percent of communities sighted drought as the most evident impact of environmental degradation in the communities. Population pressure was reported as the main cause of environmental degradation (39%) in communities followed by weak enforcement of laws (21%). Majority of communities in Karamoja (76%) reported ignorance as the main cause of environmental degradation. With regard to the ecosystem, forty-two percent of communities reported that wetlands were the main component of the ecosystem used in the community followed by forests (38%).

CHAPTER SEVEN

HOUSING CONDITIONS AND ENERGY USE

7.1 Introduction

Housing conditions are important in the understanding of policy priorities, critical issues and challenges in the housing programme for sustainable development. Poor housing conditions are associated with a wide range of health conditions, including respiratory infections, asthma, injuries, and mental health. Inadequate sanitation and hygiene arising out of poor housing and sanitary facilities is a major cause of poor health and poverty. The condition of the dwelling is a good indicator of the welfare status of its occupants.

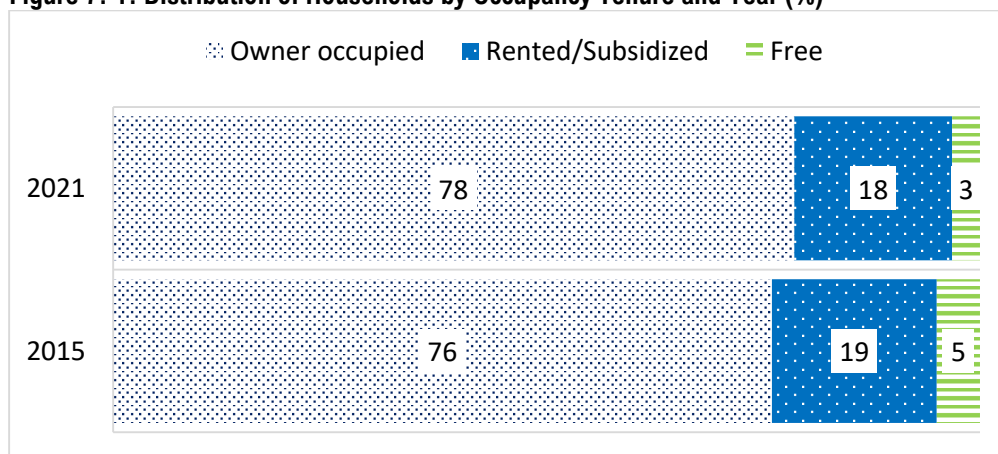
The NSDS 2021 collected information on the materials used for the roof, wall, floor and the type of energy used for lighting and cooking. The chapter also includes information on household's ownership of land and land transactions carried out since 2015.

7.2 Housing Occupancy Tenure

Figure 7.1 presents the distribution of households by occupancy tenure for 2015 and 2021. The majority of dwellings are owner occupied as a form of housing occupancy tenure. The proportion of households in owner occupied dwelling has increased by two percentage points to (78%) in 2021 as compared to 76 percent in 2015. The proportion of those that were rented or subsidized remained almost the same for the two survey periods (19% and 18%) respectively.

The majority of dwellings are owner occupied 78%

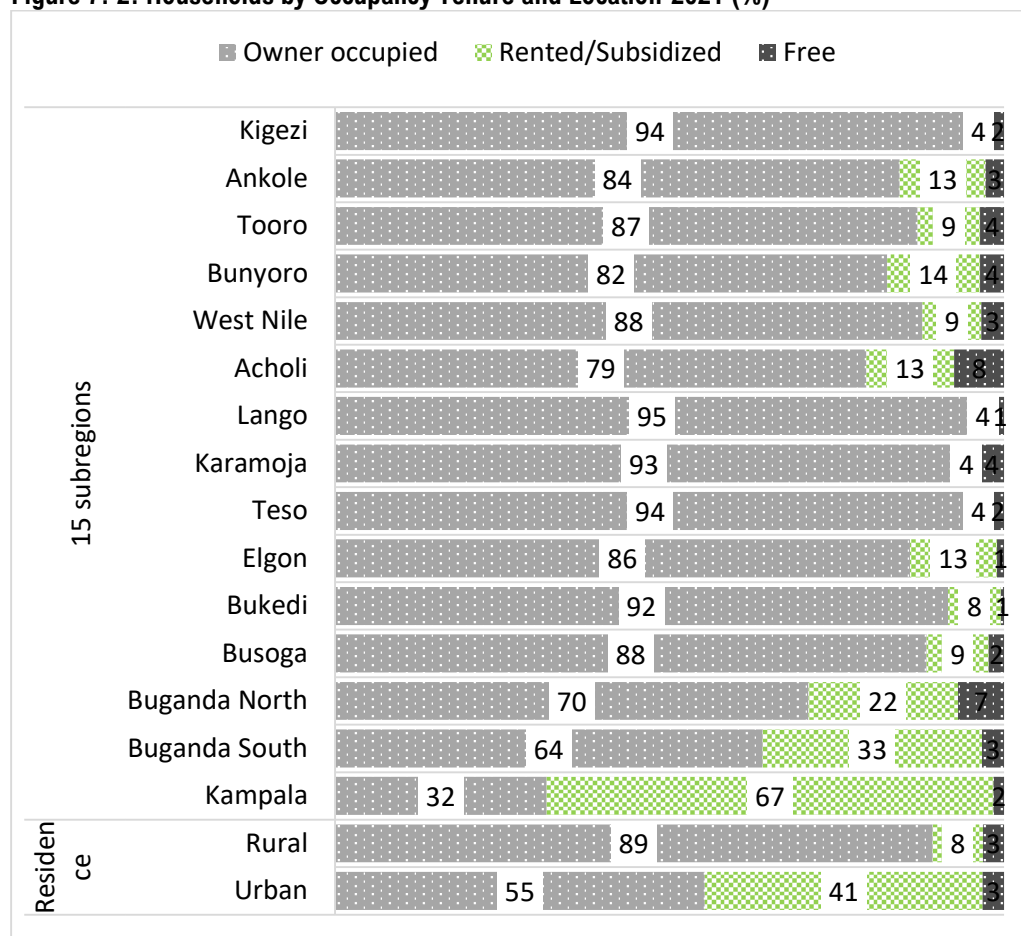
Figure 7. 1: Distribution of Households by Occupancy Tenure and Year (%)



Burnt bricks were most commonly used material for the wall (45%)

Figure 7.2 shows that, the most common form of housing occupancy tenure in rural areas was owner occupied dwellings (89%) compared to those in the urban setting (41%). Where rented/subsidized dwellings were more common. Kampala had the majority of households living in rented/subsidized dwellings (67%) while Lango sub-region had the highest proportion of households with owner occupied dwellings (95%).

Figure 7. 2: Households by Occupancy Tenure and Location-2021 (%)



7.3 Type of Housing Materials

The analysis of housing conditions is based on information that was collected about materials used for the roof, floor and wall of a dwelling unit. A dwelling unit is defined as a building, part of a building or collection of buildings that is occupied by a single household. This is irrespective of the size of the household, building size or intended use.

The distribution of households by type of materials of the dwelling structure shows that, about seven in every ten households (78%) indicated that iron sheets were the main roofing material of their dwellings. In 2021, the percentage of households that reported having dwellings roofed with iron sheets by residence, varied from 71 percent in the rural areas to 91 percent in the urban areas. This reflects an increase of 3 percentage points in the proportion of rural households with dwellings roofed with Iron sheets compared to a 1 percentage point increase in urban areas between 2015 and 2021.

Iron sheets were most commonly used material for the roof (78%)

Cement screed was most commonly used material for the floor (36%)

Considering wall materials, overall, burnt bricks (45%) were the most common type of materials for the dwelling structures in 2021 compared to (41%) in 2015. The percentage of households reporting burnt brick walls varied from 64 percent in the urban areas to only 36 percent in the rural areas in 2021. Comparison of results with the NSDS 2015 shows a seven percentage point decrease in households in rural areas living in dwellings with mud and pole walls.

On the other hand, overall, cement (36%) screed was the most common type of floor material in 2021, which was an increase of 5 percentage points as compared to 2015. At national level, the proportion of households living in dwellings with earth floors reduced from 37 percent in 2015 to 34 percent in 2021.

Table 7. 1: Households by Type of Materials of the Dwelling by Year (%)

Housing Characteristics	2015			2021		
	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National
Roof Material						
Thatched	31.3	9.2	26.4	28.6	8	22.1
Iron Sheets	68.2	89.5	72.9	71.2	91.1	77.5
Others*	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.2	1	0.5
National	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wall Material						
Mud & Poles	37.9	12.6	32.3	30.6	14.9	25.6
Unburnt Bricks	24.6	10.5	21.5	28.3	13.8	23.7
Burnt stabilized Bricks	33.1	69.8	41.2	36.3	63.9	45.1
Cement blocks/Concrete & Stone	2.3	5.4	3	2.8	6	3.8
Other**	2	1.7	2	2	1.4	1.8
National	100	100	100	100	100	100
Floor Material						
Earth	43.1	15.1	36.9	42.9	16.2	34.4
Earth & Dung	33.1	13.9	28.8	28.6	14.7	24.2
Cement Screed	21.5	64.3	31	24.5	59.9	35.7
Others***	2.3	6.8	3.3	4	9.3	5.6
National	100	100	100	100	100	100

Others include tiles, asbestos, tin, and concrete.*

*Others** include wood and tin/iron sheets.*

*Others*** include concrete, tiles, brick, stone, and wood.*

7.3.1 Status of dwelling units

The nature of construction materials determines the status of the dwelling unit. Permanent floor materials include concrete, cement screed, floor tiles and wood while permanent roof materials include roof tiles, iron sheets, asbestos and concrete whereas permanent wall materials include concrete/stones, cement blocks and burnt/stabilized bricks. Semi-permanent dwelling units are those built with a combination of permanent materials and other materials. On the other hand, Temporary dwelling units are those built with rudimentary materials.

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of households by dwelling status. The results show that overall, 35 percent of the households were permanent dwelling structures (permanent roof, wall and floor construction materials). The results further show that there was an increase in the proportion of households with permanent dwelling structure from 30 percent in 2015 to 35 percent in 2021. Notably, a sizeable proportion of the households (45%) lived in semi-permanent dwelling units and 20 percent were living in temporary dwelling units in 2021. The results show no substantial differences in the status of the dwelling units for male and female headed households. About one in every five of the households in rural areas lived in permanent dwelling units compared to 60 percent in urban areas. Housing conditions by sub-region show varying degree of status of dwelling units. Karamoja sub-region had only five percent of the households living in permanent dwelling units and 86 percent living in temporary dwelling units while Kampala had less than one percent of the households living in temporary dwelling units and 80 percent living in permanent dwellings.

Table 7.2: Distribution of households by status of the dwelling units by background characteristics

Background characteristics	Temporary	Semi-Permanent	Permanent	Total
Sex of household head				
Male	20.1	46.7	33.2	100
Female	20.7	40.8	38.4	100
Residence				
Urban	7.3	32.6	60.1	100
Rural	26.3	50.9	22.8	100
Sub-regions				
Kampala	0.0	20.5	79.5	100
Buganda South	1.8	42.5	55.7	100
Buganda North	1.9	46.0	52.1	100
Busoga	14.8	54.1	31.0	100
Bukedi	29.0	48.7	22.3	100
Elgon	1.8	80.9	17.3	100
Teso	70.2	12.0	17.8	100
Karamoja	85.7	9.5	4.7	100
Lango	61.8	17.5	20.7	100
Acholi	75.2	5.6	19.1	100
West Nile	55.2	27.9	16.9	100
Bunyoro	20.2	50.5	29.3	100
Tooro	0.3	77.3	22.4	100
Ankole	2.7	71.1	26.2	100
Kigezi	1.0	83.5	15.5	100
National	20.3	45.1	34.6	100
NSDS 2015	24.4	45.4	30.3	100

7.4 Land Ownership

According to NDP III, the Lands and Housing sub-programme is responsible for ensuring rational, sustainable use and effective management of land as well as provision of safe, planned and adequate housing. The sub-programme has both Government and non-state actors that play complementary roles. The sector-working group draws membership from a number of institutions, including semi-autonomous bodies, development partners, private sector and civil society organizations that deal in Land and Housing.

Access to land for production and public Infrastructure projects is a challenge owing to skewed ownership of land, with women and youth having limited access to productive land. Under objective 1, NDPIII is targeting to have at least 32% of the land titled by the financial year 2022/23.

More households in rural areas own land (78%) compared to urban dwellers (47%)

The survey solicited information on land ownership, land and any land transaction services carried out since 2015. Table 7.3 shows that, close to seven in every ten households (68%) own land regardless of the purpose. A higher percentage of households in the rural areas indicated that they owned land (78%) compared to their urban counterparts (47%). Regional variations show that Lango (92%) and Tooro (91%) had the majority of households owning land compared to Kampala with only 19 percent. Regarding the number of land owned by the household, overall, households owned about two pieces of land and this ranged from one piece of land for households in Kampala, Buganda South and Buganda North to three pieces in Lango and Teso. In terms of the land tenure system, the majority of households with mailo land were in Buganda South (63%), those with freehold land in Bunyoro (72%) and those with customary land in Karamoja (97%), Lango (96%) and Teso (96%) respectively.

On the issue of land registration, close to one in every five households that owned land had land titles at the time of the survey; with the majority in urban areas (35%) compared to only fourteen percent in rural areas. Across sub-regions, ownership of titled/registered land was generally low except in Kampala (60%), Buganda South (40%) and Buganda North (41%).

Table 7. 3: Distribution of Households by Land Tenure System and Land Registration (%)

Location	HHs that own land	Average number of Pieces of Land owned	Land Tenure System				HHs with land registered with a title
			Mailo	Freehold	Leasehold	Customary	
Residence							
Rural	77.9	2.1	14.7	36.3	2.3	58.4	14.2
Urban	46.9	1.7	22.4	44.4	3.8	43.5	35.5
Sub-regions							
Kampala	18.9	1.2	42.1	49.6	4.0	15.2	59.8
Buganda							
South	46.7	1.2	63.4	31.9	3.0	8.2	40.8
Buganda							
North	58.5	1.2	47.0	43.1	1.2	9.6	41.3
Busoga	79.2	1.5	12.5	61.4	1.6	33.9	11.4
Bukedi	79.1	1.7	1.2	42.8	1.2	58.3	6.8
Elgon	80.6	2.2	1.3	18.8	2.5	89.9	19.4
Teso	86.4	3.1	0.8	4.5	0.7	95.6	6.3
Karamoja	68.5	2.6	0.6	2.5	1.7	96.9	2.7
Lango	92.2	3	0.1	6.3	3.6	95.6	4.1
Acholi	61.4	2.2	1.5	16.2	3.0	89.4	5
West Nile	85.4	2.5	1.8	13.8	4.4	84.8	10.3
Bunyoro	69.5	2.2	5.0	71.8	6.6	46.7	9.5
Tooro	91.4	2.2	1.8	48.3	2.1	62.5	9.9
Ankole	75.1	2.2	5.7	69.4	1.3	58.1	25
Kigezi	81.4	2.3	6.3	66.6	3.7	54.6	23.7
National	68	2	16.3	38.0	2.6	55.2	18.8

7.4.1 Land Transactions since 2015

Households that own land irrespective of whether it was titled or not, were further asked about whether they had carried out land transactions on any of their pieces of land since 2015. Table 7.4 shows that, overall, almost three percent of the households owning land had carried out a land transaction since 2015. The transactions undertaken mostly included converting land (28%), sub-dividing land (24%) and mortgaging land (23%). Furthermore, close to six in every ten households (57%) rated the land management services in their district as good while 10 percent ranked the services as poor.

Table 7. 4: Households that carried out Land Transactions (%)

Land Transactions	Rural	Urban	National
HHs that carried out land transactions	2.3	3	2.5
Type of land Transactions			
Caveat	11.1	19.6	13.4
Sub-division	24.9	22.5	24.2
Mortgage	19.6	31.7	22.8
Search	0.9	3.5	1.6
Conversion	31.5	19	28.2
Others	11.9	3.7	9.7
Total	100	100	100
Rating Land Management Services in the district			
Poor	9.5	11.9	10
Average	33.4	27.5	32.1
Good	57.1	60.6	57.9
Total	100	100	100

7.5 Energy for Domestic Use

Over the past years improving access to modern sources of energy has been a key goal by the Ugandan government. This was largely a result of growing concerns for the heavy reliance on wood fuel which is regarded as an inefficient and unsustainable means of meeting energy use. The traditional use of firewood is responsible for high indoor air pollution levels thus causing respiratory diseases that affect women and children in particular, fossil fuels and greenhouse gas emissions are making drastic changes in the climate thus leading to problems on every continent. Instead, there is need to become more energy-efficient and invest in clean energy sources such as solar, geothermal and wind energy. That way, electricity needs can be met and the environment protected.

The sources of energy and technology used for domestic purposes such as cooking and lighting may impact on the health status of household members and the environment around them. The lack of clean fuels has a direct impact especially on rural households which depend on wood and charcoal for cooking. The technology that is used in cooking impacts on both indoor and environmental pollution. The Government through the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) is promoting the use of efficient cooking technologies so as to reduce the pressure on the trees and forest resources, reduce pollution and save financial resources of households.

The NSDS 2021 solicited information on the main sources of energy that households use for lighting, cooking, heating to keep the dwelling warm. For households that use electricity, information was collected about the source of electricity and type of payment among others.

Use of wood for cooking is almost universal

7.5.1 Main Source of Energy for Cooking

Wood fuel is referred to as fuel such as firewood, charcoal, wood chips, sheets, pellets and saw dust. The findings in Table 7.5 show that 96 percent of the households in Uganda used wood fuel for cooking, of these 68 percent used wood while 28 percent used charcoal. Variations by residence show that, charcoal is mainly used in urban areas (56%) while wood is more prominent in rural areas (83%). The Teso sub-region (91%) had the highest proportion of the households using wood followed by Kigezi (89%) while Kampala had the lowest (4%). On the other hand, households in Kampala (82%), Buganda South (47%) and Buganda North sub-region (36%) reported considerable use of charcoal for cooking.

Table 7. 5: Distribution of households by source of energy for cooking.

Characteristics	Source of energy for cooking						Total
	Wood*	Charcoal*	LPG	Biogas	Agricultural or crop residue/grass	Others*	
Residence							
Urban	35.2	56.2	4.5	0.3	0.9	2.9	100
Rural	82.8	15	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.4	100
Sub-regions							
Kampala	3.9	82.2	7.6	0	0	6.3	100
Buganda South	46.5	46.5	4.1	0.3	0	2.6	100
Buganda North	59.9	36.3	1.4	0.6	0.4	1.4	100
Busoga	67.4	20	0.4	0	11.9	0.1	100
Bukedi	86	12.4	0.1	0	1.1	0.3	100
Elgon	75.1	21.3	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.7	100
Teso	90.7	7.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.6	100
Karamoja	88.5	10.8	0.7	0	0	0	100
Lango	88.6	10.6	0.1	0	0.5	0.2	100
Acholi	70.5	28.1	0.5	0.3	0	0.6	100
West Nile	76.7	22.9	0.2	0	0	0.2	100
Bunyoro	73.3	25.1	1	0	0	0.6	100
Tooro	82.2	17.1	0.4	0	0	0.3	100
Ankole	87.5	11.7	0.4	0	0	0.5	100
Kigezi	89.1	10.4	0	0	0.3	0.2	100
National	67.8	27.9	1.5	0.2	1.3	1.1	100

Wood includes firewood and wood chips. Charcoal* includes charcoal unprocessed and charcoal briquettes. Others* includes alcohol, kerosene, gasoline, coal unprocessed, coal briquettes, saw dust, electricity and solar energy.*

7.5.2 Cooking stoves

7.5.1 Main Cooking Stove

Three stone stove (63%) is the main cooking stove in households

The findings in Table 7.6 show that, 63 percent of the households used three stone stove for cooking while 20 percent used the traditional solid fuel stove. Variations by residence show that, the three stone stove was mainly used in rural areas (76%) while the traditional and manufactured solid fuel stoves were prominent in urban areas (30%) and (29%) respectively. Teso and Kigezi sub-regions (87% each) had the highest proportion of the households using the three stone cook stove followed by Bukedi (86%) while Kampala had the lowest (2%). On the other hand, households in Kampala sub-region (48%) reported considerable use of the manufactured solid fuel stove.

Table 7. 6: Distribution of Households by type of cook stove

Background Characteristics	Cooking stoves						Total
	Three stone stove/open fire	Traditional solid fuel stove (non-manufactured)	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/ cooking gas stove	Liquid fuel stove	Others*	
Residence							
Urban	32.3	30.5	29.4	3.8	1.9	2.1	100
Rural	76.4	15.8	7.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	100
Sub-regions							
Kampala	2.0	37.2	47.5	6.7	3.7	2.9	100
Buganda South	42.6	26.2	24.5	3.3	1.9	1.5	100
Buganda North	58.6	26.4	11.3	1.2	0.6	1.9	100
Busoga	76.4	10.9	11.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	100
Bukedi	85.7	7.2	6.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	100
Elgon	73.9	13.0	10.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	100
Teso	87.1	9.0	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.9	100
Karamoja	67.0	25.7	5.8	0.7	0.2	0.7	100
Lango	53.6	37.9	8.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	100
Acholi	59.7	26.2	13.3	0.4	0.0	0.5	100
West Nile	68.5	19.0	11.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	100
Bunyoro	68.5	14.7	15.0	1.0	0.6	0.1	100
Tooro	66.3	21.3	10.7	0.3	0.2	1.2	100
Ankole	84.7	10.9	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.7	100
Kigezi	86.8	9.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	100
National	62.6	20.4	14	1.3	0.7	1.1	100

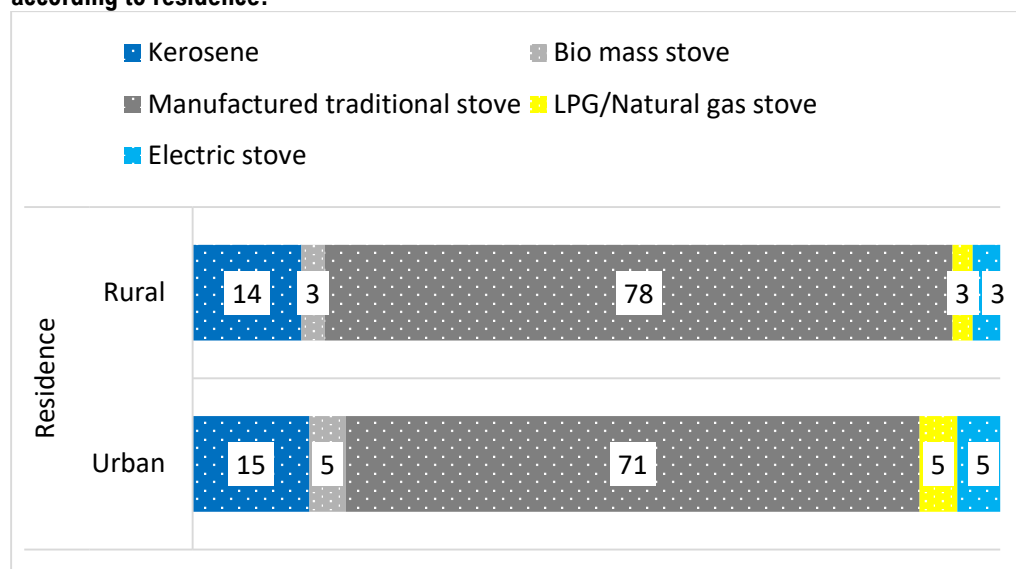
Others include electric stove, cooker (thermal energy not solar), piped natural gas stove, biogas stove, and movable fire pan*

7.5.2 Willingness to purchase an improved cook stove.

Considering the findings from table 7.6, improved cook stoves refer to biomass stoves that are intended to replace traditional cook stoves and open firestones. Improved cook stoves are usually more fuel-efficient and aim at reducing the negative health impacts associated with exposure to toxic smoke. The NSDS 2021 collected information about the willingness of households to purchase improved cook stoves given a particular cost price and a certain period of time.

Figure 7.3 shows that both rural (78%) and urban (71%) dwellers were more willing to purchase a manufactured traditional stove as an improved cook stove. One in every ten households were willing to purchase kerosene stoves.

Figure 7. 3: Distribution of households by their willingness to purchase an improved cook stove according to residence.

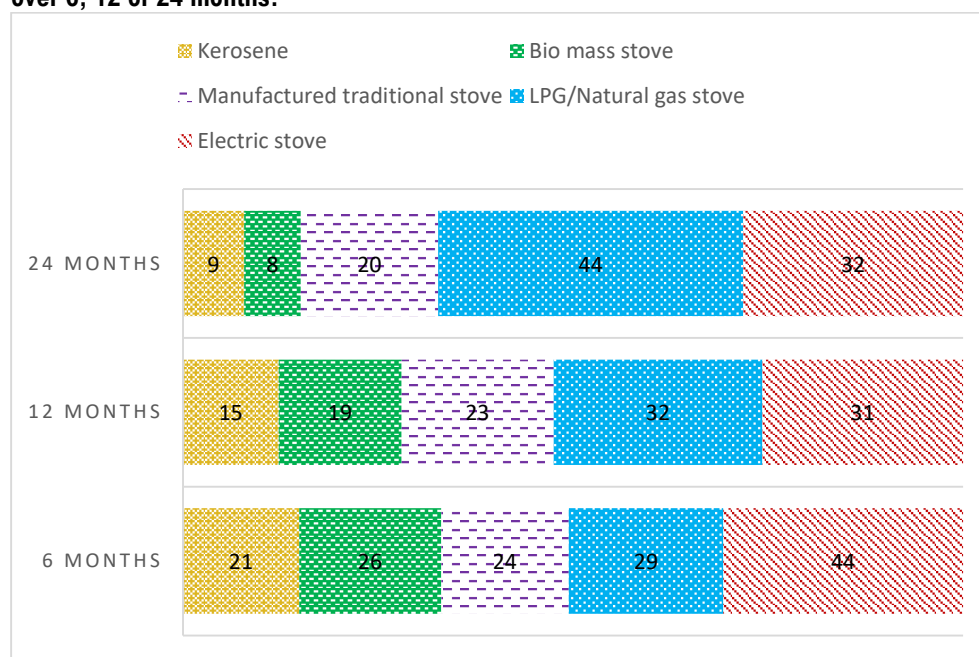


7.5.3 Willingness to purchase improved cook stove over certain periods of time.

Figure 7.4 shows that, given a period of 6 months, households were more willing to purchase an electric cook stove (44%) as their improved cook stove while they were least willing to purchase a kerosene stove (21%).

On the other hand, over a 24-month period, majority households were more willing to purchase LPG or natural gas stove (44%), followed by electric stove (32%) and least were willing to purchase the Bio gas stove (8%).

Figure 7. 4: Distribution of households by their willingness to purchase an improved cook stove over 6, 12 or 24 months.



7.6 Household energy for lighting

Electricity (grid/mini grid) is the major source of lighting in urban areas

Table 7.7 presents the distribution of households by the main source of energy for lighting. The findings show that a fifth of the households use electricity (main grid/mini grid) for lighting (20%). Residential differentials showed that majority of the households in urban areas used electricity (46%) as the main source of energy for lighting as compared to their counterparts in rural areas that used kerosene (22%). On an aggregated level, the proportion of households that used solar lighting (solar powered lantern and solar system) amounted to 27 percent and this was prominent in rural areas (33%) compared to urban areas (19%).

Variations by sub region show that Kampala had the highest percentage of households using electricity (64%) followed by Buganda South (41%) while Karamoja had the lowest percentage of electricity use (2%). Elgon had the highest percentage of households that used kerosene for lighting (45%) followed by Bukedi (40%). On the other hand, Busoga had the highest percentage of households using the Solar-powered lantern or flashlight (33%) followed by Acholi (31%).

Table 7. 7: Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting (%)

Background Characteristics	Source of energy for lighting								Total
	Electricity (grid and Mini grid)	Solar-powered lantern or flashlight	Kerosene/paraffin lamp	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	solar home system	Rechargeable flashlight, mobile, torch or lantern	Candle	Others*	
Residence									
Urban	45.6	12.4	9.3	6.5	7	6.4	10	2.7	100
Rural	7.3	20.7	21.7	18.9	12.6	8.7	2.7	7.3	100
Sub-regions									
Kampala	64.1	3.2	4	3.5	2.3	5.6	16.3	1	100
Buganda South	40.9	12.3	18.5	4.7	4.2	6.6	7.9	4.9	100
Buganda North	23.2	16.5	11.7	8.7	7.6	9.1	6.3	16.9	100
Busoga	11.4	32.5	30.4	8.8	6.2	4.4	2.5	3.7	100
Bukedi	6.7	13.1	39.9	16.8	17.4	2.1	3.4	0.7	100
Elgon	9	25.6	44.8	4.6	8.1	3.4	2.9	1.6	100
Teso	3.2	14.5	9.1	43.1	1.6	26.6	0.7	1.1	100
Karamoja	2.1	10.6	0.3	61.2	1.3	2.6	0.5	21.4	100
Lango	3.7	15.8	4.1	43.2	7.1	22.6	0.9	2.5	100
Acholi	7.5	31	11.8	29.6	7.2	5.8	2.5	4.5	100
West Nile	5.6	19	20.8	30.8	3	15.8	1	4	100
Bunyoro	8.1	25.4	8.3	9.8	27.2	7.8	4.2	9.4	100
Tooro	17.1	7.6	12.3	9.9	45.4	1.1	5.5	1.2	100
Ankole	11.1	28.2	18.8	7	23.4	4.9	3.9	2.8	100
Kigezi	4.7	20.6	25	16.8	13.6	3.9	5.7	9.8	100
National	20.2	17.9	17.5	14.8	10.7	8	5.2	5.7	100

Others include LPG lamp, gasoline lamp and open fire.*

7.7 Households' Electricity Utilization

According to the NDP III, Government is committed to improving electricity generation and supply to support industrialization resulting into economic growth. Government has made commitments at regional and international level to improve electricity generation and sharing among partner states through the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) in a bid to rationalize the generation and use of modern energy sources. The Energy sub-programme is responsible for increasing electricity generation and transmission, development and access to sustainable energy services and promotion of efficient utilization of energy. In the NDPIII period, the sector targets to increase the percentage of the population with access to electricity to 50 percent and increase electricity consumption per Capita to 2494kWh by 2022/23.

This section presents information collected on the use of electricity from the different sources ranging from the national grid to rechargeable battery, and type of payment for the electricity consumed.

Majority of households in urban areas (78%) were using National grid

7.7.1 Source of electricity.

Households that reported using electricity for lighting were further asked the most source of electricity used all the time. Table 7.8 illustrates that, four in every ten households (43%) used electricity from National Grid with majority in urban areas (78%) as compared to rural areas (17%). Differentials by residence show a higher proportion of the households in urban areas used electricity from the National grid connection (78%) while households in the rural areas mostly used solar home system as their source of electricity (25%).

Variations by sub region show that Kampala had the highest percentage of households whose electricity source is National grid connection from UMEME (99%), followed by Buganda South (72%) while West Nile had the lowest percentage of two percent. On the other hand Tooro had the highest percentage of households whose source of electricity was the solar home system (61%) followed by Bukedi (42%) and Kigezi (41%) subregions. There was also a notable use of dry cell battery as a source of electricity in Teso (67%), Karamoja (59%) and Lango (51%) subregions.

Table 7. 8: Distribution of Households by Source of Electricity (%)

Background Characteristics	Source of electricity						Total
	Electricity(grid and Min grid)	Solar home system	Solar lantern	Solar Kit	Dry cell battery / torch	Others*	
Residence							
Urban	77.5	7.9	3.1	4.3	3.3	3.9	100
Rural	17.3	24.5	10.8	19.1	19.6	8.9	100
Sub-regions							
Kampala	99.1	0	0	0.2	0	0.7	100
Buganda South	72.4	5.9	3.3	11.9	3.8	2.8	100
Buganda North	41.3	12.5	7.8	34.3	2.6	1.5	100
Busoga	34.3	10.7	7.4	39.9	6.6	1.1	100
Bukedi	27.9	41.7	1.8	0	28.6	0	100
Elgon	42.3	30.3	16.1	0.5	10.4	0.4	100
Teso	8.8	13.4	4.2	2	67.1	4.5	100
Karamoja	16.8	12.2	5.2	3.3	59.1	3.4	100
Lango	5.2	11.7	8.1	7.1	50.8	17.2	100
Acholi	18.3	15.8	15.7	6.8	31.4	12.1	100
West Nile	1.6	10.4	13.5	19.5	34.1	20.8	100
Bunyoro	15	40.1	24.2	1.1	6.6	13.1	100
Tooro	20.4	61.4	2.8	2.2	4.1	9.1	100
Ankole	48.8	19.8	9.4	5.8	4.5	11.6	100
Kigezi	28.7	41.4	19.6	0	1.4	8.9	100
National	42.7	17.5	7.5	12.8	12.7	6.7	100

Others includes local mini grid, electric generator, rechargeable battery*

7.7.2 Payment for Electricity Consumed

Table 7.9 illustrates that, 46 percent of the households that paid for electricity consumed paid at the energy company followed by 36 percent that paid using a pre-paid meter. Variations by sub-region show that all households in Karamoja paid for electricity at the energy company (100%) followed by Kigezi (82%) while Tooro had the lowest percentage of households that paid at the energy company (10%). On the other hand, the use of the pre-payment method was higher in Tooro (74%) compared to other sub-regions.

Table 7. 9: Payment of electricity by households (%)

Background characteristics	No one	Energy company	Pre-paid meter/ card seller	Landlord	Other
Sex					
Male	3.9	44.8	38.1	10.9	2.3
Female	4.9	49.1	32.5	9.7	3.6
Residence					
Urban	4.0	44.0	37.7	11.6	2.8
Rural	4.9	53.3	32.2	6.7	2.9
Sub-regions					
Kampala	2.6	37.4	37.2	20.8	2.1
Buganda South	5.0	47.0	41.3	3.9	2.8
Buganda North	0.8	60.0	21.3	12.0	5.9
Busoga	9.1	53.0	25.8	8.4	3.6
Bukedi	-	36.3	34.1	24.3	5.3
Elgon	7.0	55.4	22.3	13.8	1.4
Teso	1.8	14.8	66.2	17.2	-
Karamoja	-	100	-	-	-
Lango	8.6	62.4	27.0	-	2.0
Acholi	7.6	62.4	26.5	3.6	-
West Nile	17.9	45.4	20.5	16.2	-
Bunyoro	5.0	44.6	37.9	10.5	2.0
Tooro	6.6	10.0	73.8	9.4	0.1
Ankole	5.5	57.7	22.7	13.6	0.4
Kigezi	6.6	82.7	10.6	-	-
National	4.2	46.1	36.4	10.5	2.8

7.7.3 Load shedding and power outages

Table 7.10 shows that, at the national level, households that used electricity indicated that it was available for an average of 17 hours a day. In a typical week, on average, households experienced load shedding for about 3 times and a total duration of 18 hours. By residence, urban dwellers reported that electricity was available for an average of 17 hours while rural dwellers reported 18 hours. Furthermore, urban and rural dwellers experienced load shedding thrice a week.

Table 7. 10: Availability of Electricity and Load Shedding

Availability and Load shedding	Rural	Urban	National
Average number of Hours a day Electricity is Available	18.5	16.9	17.3
Average number of times of un-scheduled outages in the last 7 days	2.9	2.9	2.9
Total duration of un-scheduled outages in the last 7 days	13.9	20	18.4

7.8 Summary of Findings

The proportion of households in owner occupied dwellings was (78%) which was an increase from 76 percent in 2015. Lango sub-region had the highest proportion of households with owner occupied dwellings (95%) while Kampala had the least (32%). However, in regards to rented or subsidized dwelling occupancy, Kampala had the highest (67%). Over three quarters of dwellings (78%) had iron sheets as roofing material, 45 percent were constructed with burnt brick walls and 36 percent had cement screed floors. Most of the households depended on firewood (68%) and charcoal (28%) for cooking which puts the environment at risk of degradation. Sixty three percent of the households used three stone stove for cooking while 20 percent used the traditional solid fuel stove. Seven in every ten households were more willing to purchase a manufactured traditional stove as an improved cook stove. Given twenty four months, majority households were more willing to purchase LPG or natural gas stove (44%), followed by electric stove (32%). Households' main source of energy for lighting was electricity from the main/local grid (20%) followed by solar powered lantern or flashlight and kerosene (18% each). Households that used electricity indicated that it was available for an average of 17 hours a day.

Close to seven in every ten households (68%) owned land regardless of the purpose. More households in the rural areas indicated owning land (78%) compared to their urban counterparts (47%). On average, households owned about two pieces of land. In terms of the land tenure system, the majority of households with mailo land were in Buganda South (63%), those with freehold land in Bunyoro (72%) and those with customary land in Karamoja (97%), Lango (96%) and Teso (96%) respectively.

On the issue of land registration, only 19 percent of the households that own land have land titles; with the majority in urban areas (35%) compared to only fourteen percent in rural areas. Almost three percent of the households owning land has carried out a land transaction since 2015. The transactions undertaken mostly included converting land (28%), sub-dividing land (24%) and mortgaging land (23%).

CHAPTER EIGHT

AGRICULTURE

8.1 Introduction

Agriculture is one of the key programmes of the Ugandan economy. It refers to the growing of crops and rearing of animals, it contributes up to 24 percent of Gross Domestic Product in 2019/20 (UBOS Statistical Abstract, 2020) and provides a large proportion of raw materials to the agroprocessing industry. The 2014 Uganda National Population and Housing Census showed that about 80 percent of the Ugandan population was engaged in agriculture. Agricultural development is vital to achieving the sustainable development goals, particularly those related to poverty and food security. Therefore there is need to measure agricultural performance and results of agricultural investment has been an increasingly pressing priority. Within the NDP III, agriculture is a major source of raw materials for the agro-processing industry, a market for non- agricultural output and a source of surplus for investment.

This chapter presents the findings relating to policy implementation within the agriculture sector with a focus on delivery of the key investment programmes highlighted within the five year agricultural sector development strategy and investment plan (DSIP 2010/11 – 2014/15). These are encompassed in the four programmes of:

- a) Increasing agricultural production and productivity;
- b) Increasing access to markets and value addition;

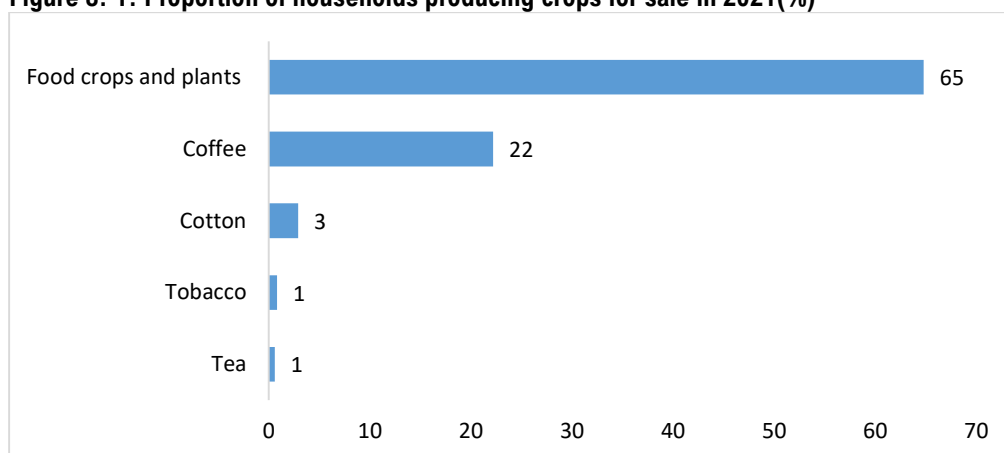
The key findings are presented according to these specific areas and based on the main issues considered and assessed during the study.

8.2 Crop husbandry

Crop husbandry deals with the various aspects of crops from seed sowing, on field and off-field operations, harvesting, threshing, storage and marketing of the products. Information on whether households were producing selected crops for sale was solicited. The crops included matooke, maize, sorghum, millet, groundnuts, beans, sweat potatoes, Irish potatoes, oranges, cotton, coffee, tobacco and Tea. Figure 8.1 shows the proportion of households producing crops for sale. Food crops and plants were the most commonly produced crops (65%) followed by Coffee (22%), Tobacco and Tea each at (1%) were the least produced for sale.

Food crops and plants were the most predominantly produced crops for sale

Figure 8. 1: Proportion of households producing crops for sale in 2021(%)

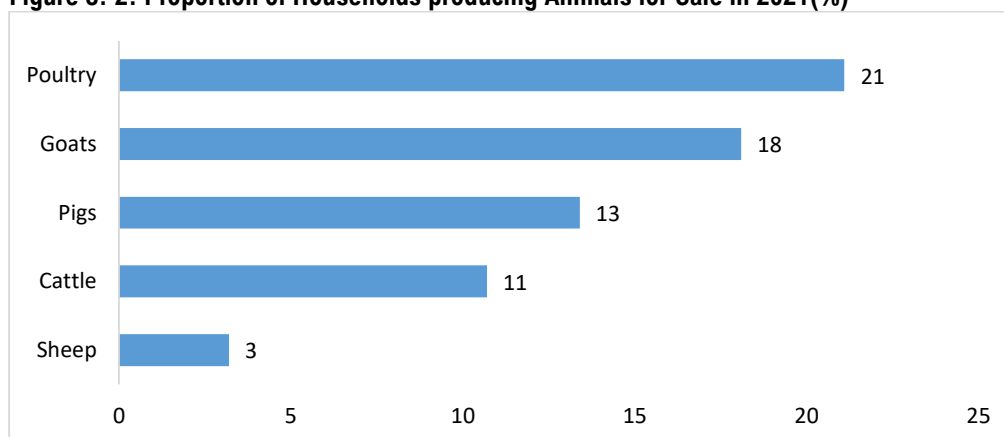


**Food crops and plants (Includes Matooke, Maize, Sorghum, Millet, sorghum, groundnuts, beans, sweet potatoes, irish, potatoes, oranges cassava, simsim, rice, mangoes, pineapples, etc.)*

8.2.1 Animal husbandry.

Animal husbandry is a branch of agriculture concerned with the production and care of domestic animals. This sector is also crucial for food security and poverty reduction. Information was collected on whether households have ever produced selected animals for sale during the last twelve months prior to the survey. The results in Figure 8.2 show that majority of the households reared poultry (21%) for sale while the least reared sheep (3%).

Figure 8. 2: Proportion of Households producing Animals for Sale in 2021(%)



8.3 Agricultural inputs

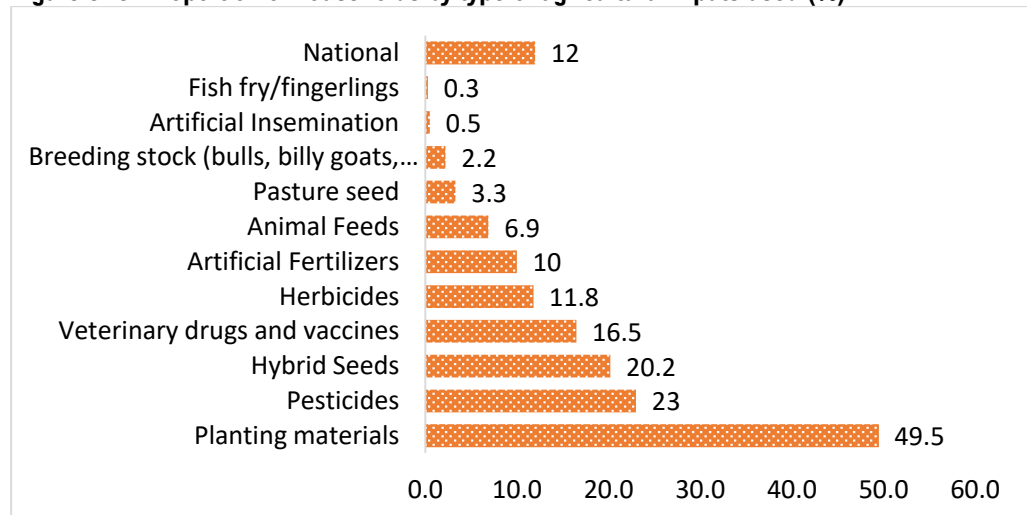
Agricultural Inputs are materials used in the production or handling of agricultural products. The government of Uganda (GoU), through the ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) adopted an intensive approach as part of its strategy in providing support to farmers in form of agricultural inputs and extension services. Timely and convenient availability of these inputs is a critical factor for attaining production targets in the agricultural sector.

Most common inputs used by 50 percent of the households were planting materials

8.3.1 Types of Agriculture inputs

The survey collected information on the types of agricultural inputs used by households during the 12 months preceding the date of interview. Figure 8.3 shows that at national level, only 12 percent of the households used at least an agricultural input. The most common type of agricultural input used by households was planting materials (50%) followed by pesticides (23%) and hybrid seeds (20%). Use of artificial insemination, fish fry/fingerlings and breeding stock (bulls, billy goats, boars) were the least reported.

Figure 8. 3: Proportion of households by type of agricultural inputs used (%)

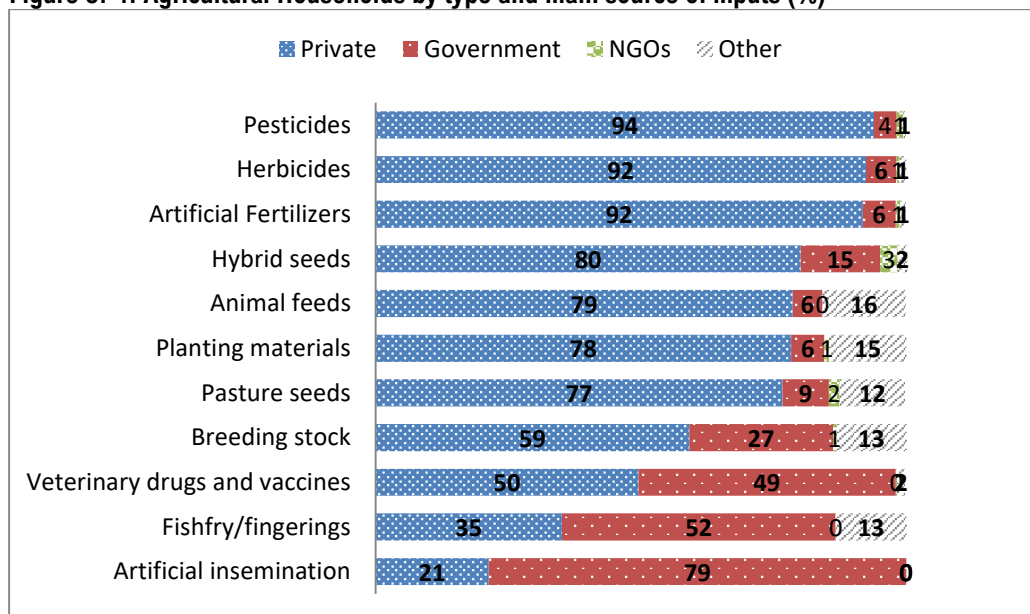


8.3.2 Source of agricultural inputs

The provision of agricultural inputs is done through various ways. These include; Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) arrangements and community procurement under NAADS. Findings in figure 8.4 show that nine in every ten households obtained pesticides (93%), herbicides (92%) and artificial fertilizers (92%) from private suppliers. However artificial insemination (79%), fishfry/fingerlings (52%) and veterinary drugs and vaccines (49%) are majorly obtained from the government. Furthermore, the majority of households got their hybrid seeds (80%) and animal seeds (79%) from private individuals. NGOs provide the lowest percentage of hybrid seeds (3%) and pasture seeds (2%) to the households compared to other sources.

The most common source of agricultural inputs is from private suppliers

Figure 8. 4: Agricultural Households by type and main source of inputs (%)



**Others includes: own garden/plantations, fellow farmers, own stock from season, local veterinary in the village, religious organizations, politicians, relatives and friends, previous harvests etc.*

**A government include: Agriculture officers, Extension worker, DFI/Agricultural research centre/NARO centers, Veterinary officer and Government soldier*

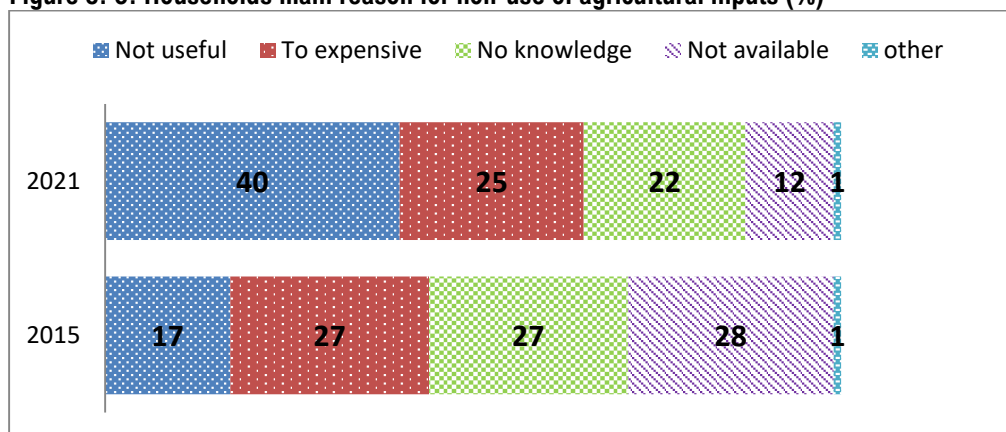
Private includes: Agro-veterinary shops, market, cooperatives, shops/ local vendors

8.3.3 Non-use of Agricultural inputs

The survey collected information on the main reason for non-use of agricultural inputs. Figure 8.5 shows that majority households reported that agricultural inputs are not useful (40%) and this was an increase by twenty three percentage points based on the findings in 2015. The proportion of households that attributed non usage of agricultural inputs to lack of knowledge dropped from 27 percent in 2015 to 22 percent in 2021. High cost of acquiring agricultural inputs (27%) reduced by two percentage points during the period under review.

The proportion of households that attributed non usage of agricultural inputs to lack of knowledge dropped from 27 percent in 2015 to 23 percent in 2021.

Figure 8. 5: Households main reason for non-use of agricultural inputs (%)



**Others include: Not disability friendly*

8.3.4 Quality of agricultural inputs

The households that had applied agricultural inputs were asked to rate the quality of inputs using a five point scale ranging from very good to very poor. Figure 8.6 shows that, most households rated the quality of the inputs as good. For instance 85 percent of the households rated the services on veterinary drugs and vaccines as good, thirteen percent as average and only two percent as poor.

Figure 8. 6: Respondent perceptions of Quality of Major Inputs (%)

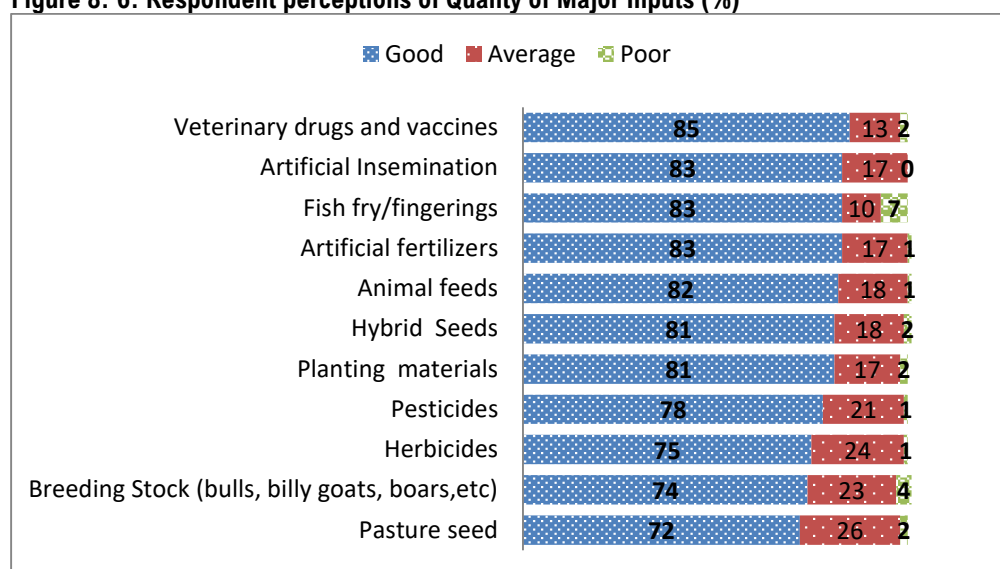
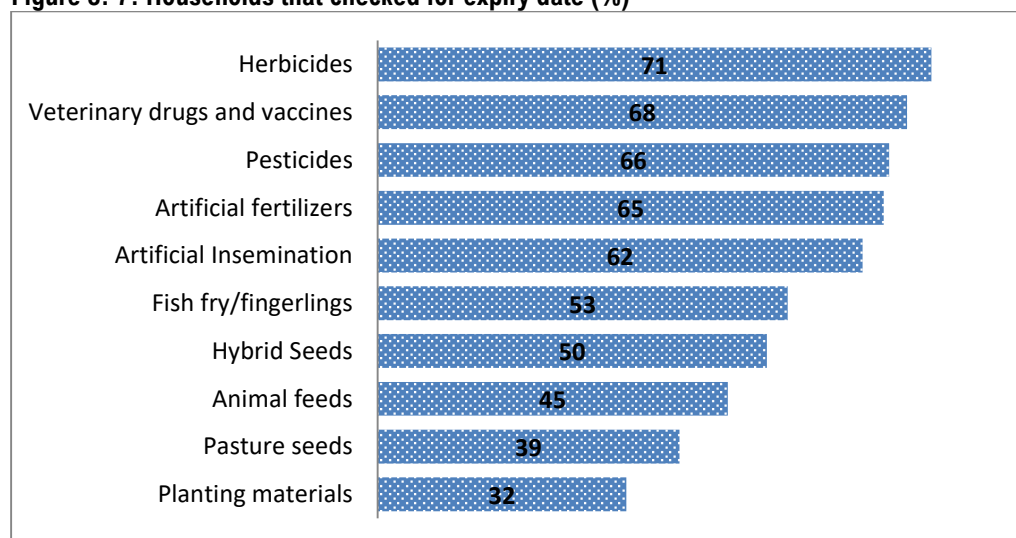


Figure 8.7 shows households that checked for expiry date as a measure of quality for inputs. Households that had applied agricultural inputs were asked whether they checked the expiry date of the inputs. Households were more likely to check for expiry dates for the inputs. The results show that seven in every ten households using the inputs were more likely to have checked for expiry date of herbicides compared to those that had used planting materials (32%).

Seven in every 10 households (71%) reported to have checked for expiry date of Herbicides

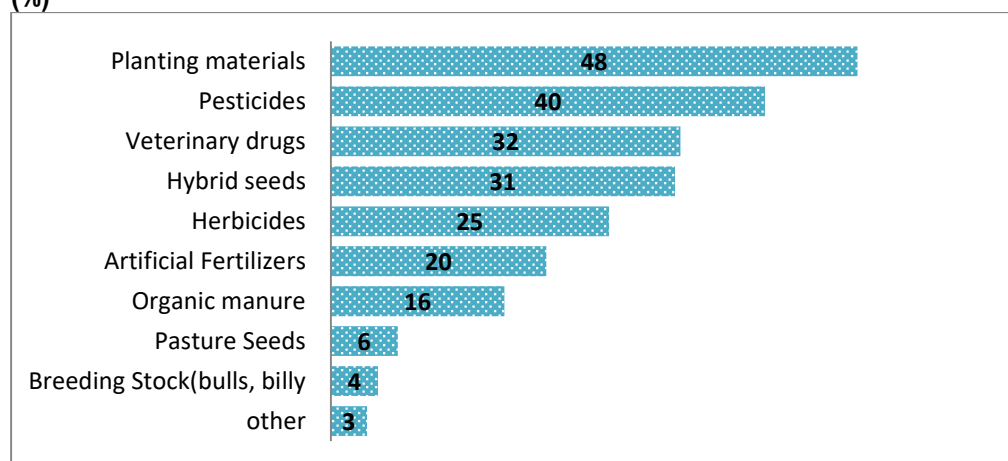
Figure 8. 7: Households that checked for expiry date (%)



8.3.5 Market Access for agricultural inputs in the sub county/Town council.

The survey collected information on the whether the households could obtain or access agricultural inputs in the sub county/town council. Figure 8.8 shows that majority households reported that they could obtain planting materials (48%) followed by pesticides (40%) and veterinary drugs (32%) from their sub counties/town councils. The 'other category' which includes artificial insemination, fishfry/fingerlings were the least accessed inputs.

Figure 8. 8: Proportion of households that accessed inputs in their sub counties/town councils (%)

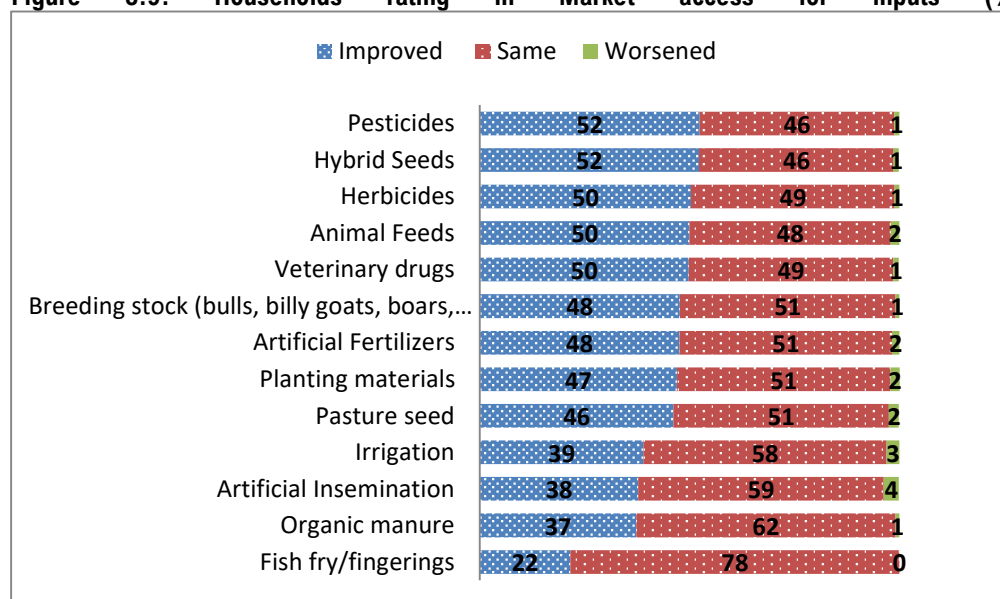


**Others includes: artificial insemination, irrigation, fish fry/fingerlings*

8.3.6 Household rating on Market Information Services in the community for agricultural inputs since 2015

The findings in Figure 8.9 show that, households' market access to agricultural inputs generally remained the same between 2015 and 2021. However, market information services in the community for hybrid seeds, pesticides and animal feeds were reported to have improved by half of the households.

Figure 8.9: Households rating in Market access for inputs (%).

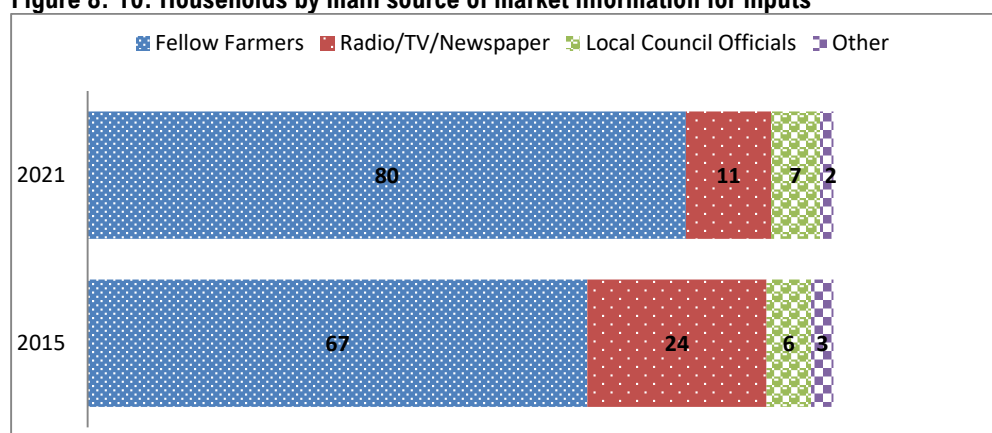


Most of the information on inputs is mainly received from fellow farmers.

8.3.7 Source of market information on inputs

Figure 8.10 shows the source of market information for each of the inputs. In 2021, eight in every 10 households that had used agricultural inputs in the last twelve months received market information for inputs through other farmers compared to 67 percent in 2015. The proportion of households that received information on inputs through Radio/TV/Newspapers reduced from 24 percent in 2015 to 11 percent in 2021.

Figure 8. 10: Households by main source of market information for inputs



**Others includes: inputs vendor in shops, NAADS officials, agricultural officials, NGOs, Advert on posters, veterinary officials, friends and relatives, extension workers and religious organisations.*

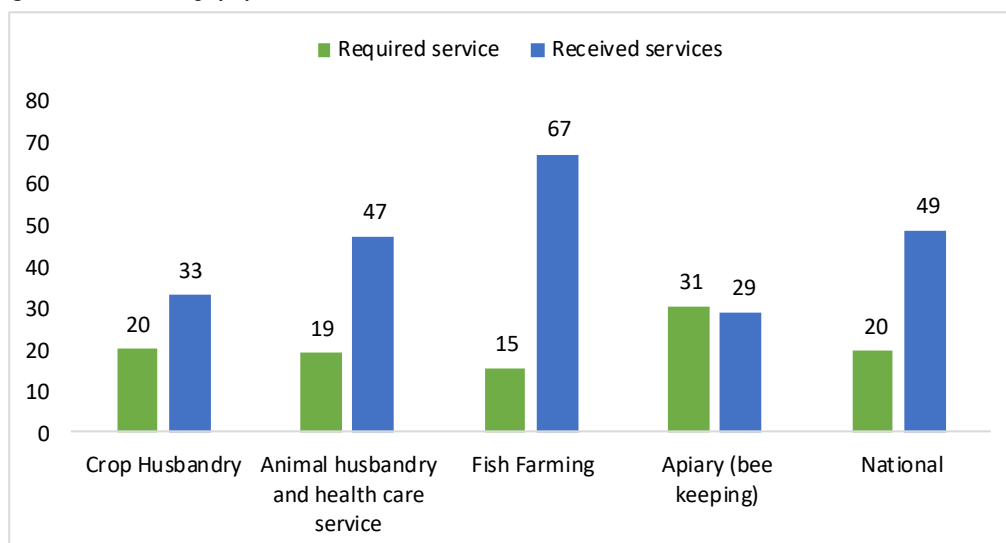
8.4 Extension services

Agricultural extension services include empowering systems of sharing information, knowledge, technology, skills, risks, farm management practices and also guide farmers with the necessary inputs and services to support their agricultural production. The delivery of extension services involves on-farm support to farmers especially in the forms of farmer training, demonstrations, group mobilization, farm visits, sensitization meetings, exchange visits/field days and study tours. The mandate of MAAIF in the context of agricultural extension are to provide technical advice, formulate policies and quality assurance on agricultural extension and advisory services, provide information and communication services to local governments etc.

8.4.1 Demand for agricultural extension services

Households were asked whether they required any agricultural extension services during the last two seasons prior to the survey. The survey further established the households that actually received these services. The findings in Figure 8.11 indicate that overall, a fifth of the households involved in agricultural activity required extension services; and of these, 49 percent actually received them. Three in every ten households required extension services in apiary followed by those who required them for crop husbandry (20%) while the least demand observed in fish farming (15%).

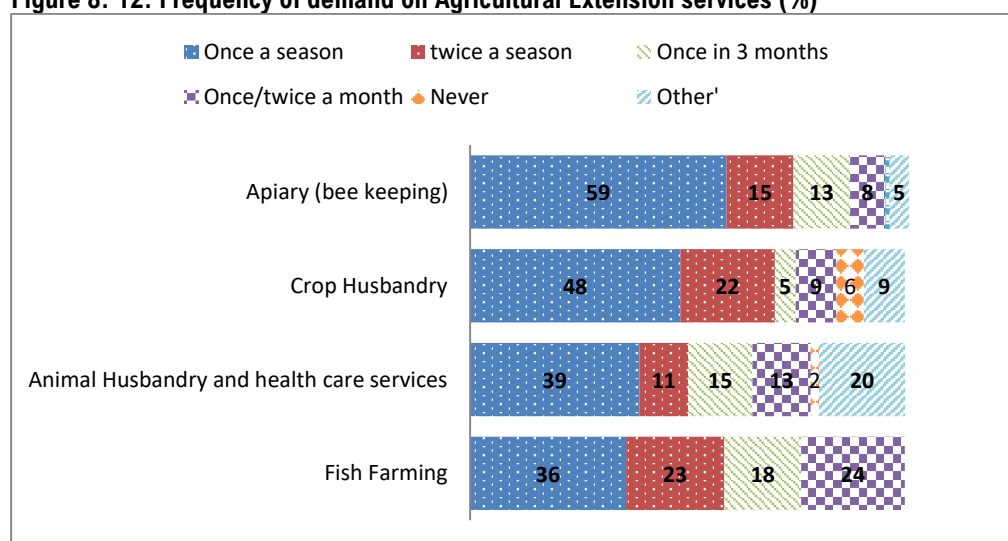
Figure 8. 11: Proportion of farmers that required agricultural extension service by type of agricultural activity (%).



Almost three in ten households required extension services once a season

Households that required agricultural extension services were asked to state how often they required them. Figure 8.12 shows that 59 percent of households that engaged in Apiary (bee keeping) required extension services at least once a season and similarly about half in Crop husbandry required extension services at least once a season. Majority of the households required agricultural extension services once in a season followed by those who reported twice a season irrespective of the activity.

Figure 8. 12: Frequency of demand on Agricultural Extension services (%)



Other' includes once in six months and annually

8.4.2 Availability and utilization of agricultural extension services

Households that indicated having been visited by an extension worker were asked how often they were visited. Table 8.1 shows the frequency of visits by the agricultural extension workers. Overall, 43 percent of households in engaged any agricultural activity were visited atleast once a season followed by those that were visisted twice a season (12%) while the least were visited twice a month (three percent). Forty seven percent of households engaged in crop husbandry had been visited once a season.

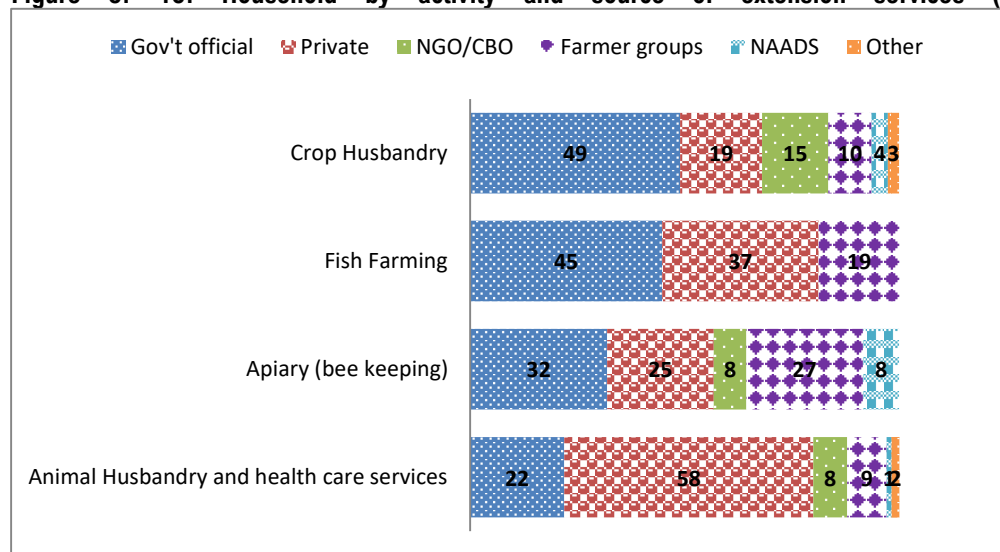
Table 8. 1: Households Visited by Agricultural Extension Workers (%)

	Once a season	Annually	Twice a season	Once in 3 months	Once a month	Once in 6 months	Twice a month	Other	Total
Crop Husbandry	47	13	13	6	7	8	3	4	100
Apiary (bee keeping)	39	12	-	-	13	-	27	10	100
Animal Husbandry and health care services	38	5	11	16	8	5	3	15	100
Fish Farming	31	10	23	10	12	-	12	1	100
National	43	11	12	9	7	7	3	7	100

8.4.3 Source of extension services

Government is the main provider of crop husbandry extension services

Households that indicated having been visited by an extension worker in the twelve months preceding the survey were asked about the source of extension service. Figure 8.13 indicated that most of the crop husbandry extension services were provided by government (49%) followed by private suppliers (19%). Similarly for fish farming, the main source of the extension service was government (45%) followed by private (37%). Notably, about six in every ten households reported that animal husbandry and health care services were majorly provided by private suppliers followed by Government (22%). Only one percent of households reported NAADS as being the source of animal husbandry and health care services.

Figure 8. 13: Household by activity and source of extension services (%)

*Farmer groups as recognized by the NAADS programme.

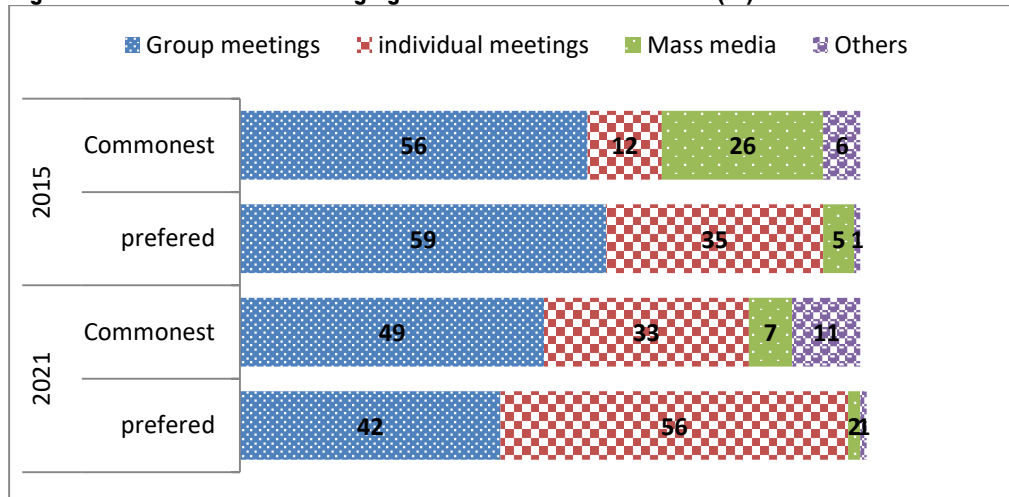
** Others include: Religious organisations, SACCOs, Cooperatives and markets.

8.4.4 Channels through which extension services are accessed

Individual meetings are the most preferred method of accessing extension services

Households were asked about the most common and preferred channels through which they accessed services from agricultural extension workers. Forty nine percent of the households reported group meetings with the extension workers as the most common method used as shown in Figure 8.14. However, in regard to the preferred form of accessing extension services, fifty six percent of the households reported individual meetings as the preferred form.

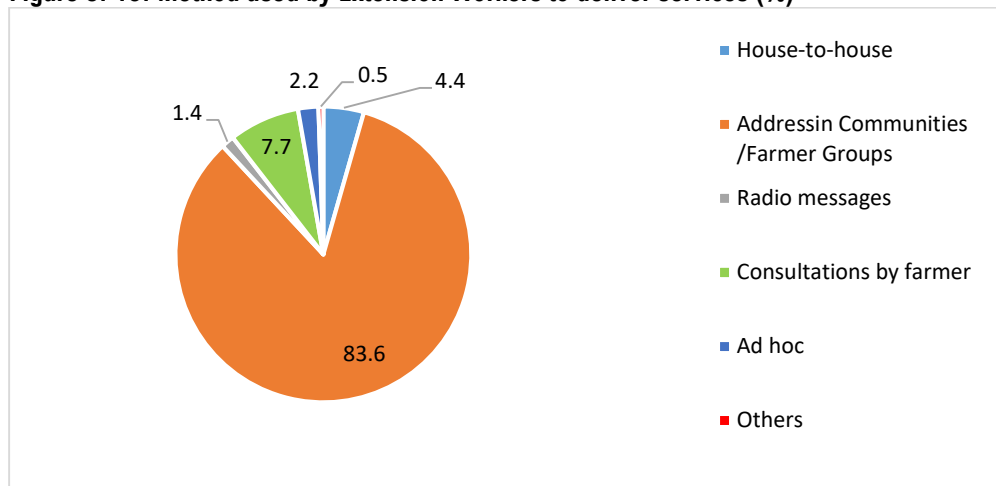
Figure 8. 14: Forms of accessing agricultural extension services (%)



**Others includes: Fellow farmers, relatives and friends, LC I officials, farmer plans on his/her own and Localveterinary persons for the commonest means; while house to house visits, telephone call, LC I officials, both individual and group meetings for preferred means.*

At community level, agricultural extension workers were asked the main method they use to extend extension services to the households. Figure 8.15 below shows that majority workers reported that they address communities or farmer groups (84%) which is consistent with the household findings above. This was followed by consultations by farmers at 8 percent.

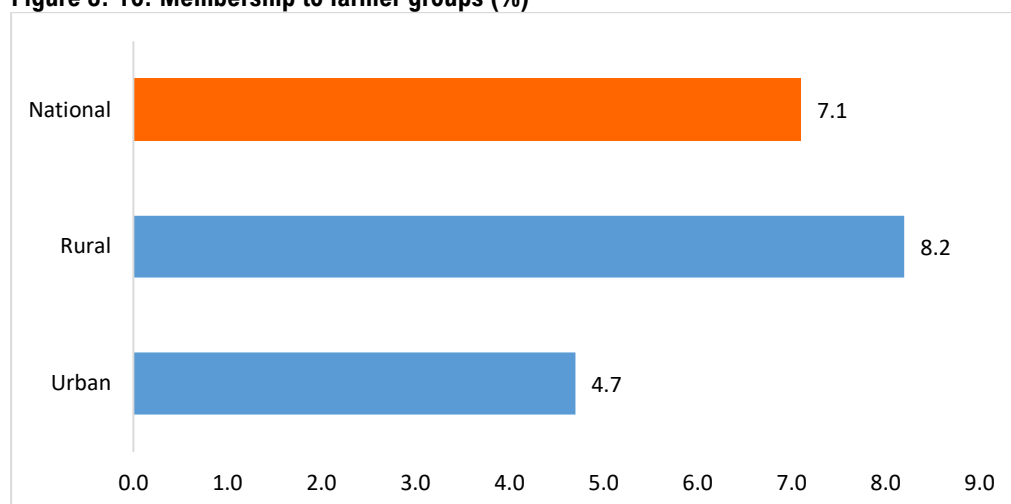
Figure 8. 15: Method used by Extension Workers to deliver services (%)



8.4.5 Membership to Farmer Groups

A question at household level was asked to establish whether any household member aged eighteen years and above, irrespective of whether they were engaged in agriculture, belonged to any farmer group. Findings in Figure 8.16 show that overall, only seven percent of the household members belonged to a farmer group. By residence, more rural residents (8%) were more likely to belong to a farmer group compared to urban residents (5%).

Figure 8. 16: Membership to farmer groups (%)



8.4.5 Payment for Extension services

The government of Uganda aims at extending extension services to farmers to enable them increase agricultural productivity as an intervention for increasing food security and reducing poverty. Households were asked whether they paid for these extension services. Results in Table 8.2 indicate that more than half of the households (55%) never paid for these services. However, about a third indicated that they always paid for these services while twelve percent of the households reported that they sometimes paid.

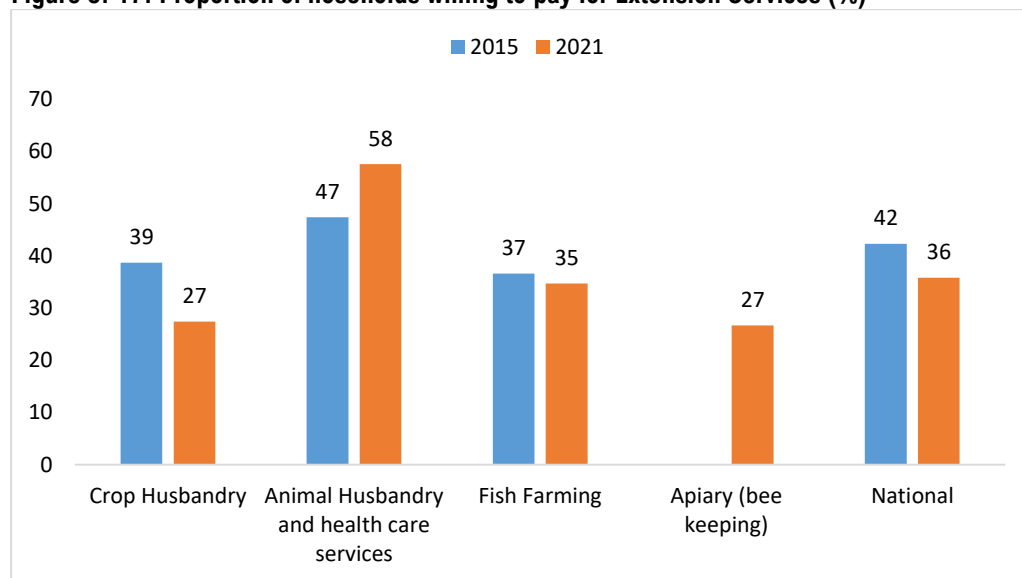
Table 8. 2: Payment for agricultural extension services (%)

Activity	Yes, always	Yes, sometimes	Never	Total
Crop Husbandry	15.2	10.7	74.1	100
Animal Husbandry and health care services	65.7	13.2	21.1	100
Fish Farming	50.7	16.3	33	100
Apiary (bee keeping)	17.6	19.9	62.5	100
Agro forestry	24	10.5	65.6	100
Other	16	-	84	100
National	32.9	11.7	55.4	100

8.4.5.1 Willingness to pay for Extension Services

Households were asked their willingness to pay for the extension services. Overall, the proportion of respondents' willingness to pay reduced from 42 percent in 2015 to 36 percent in 2021. Generally, willingness to pay reduced for all agricultural activities except animal husbandry and health care services which increased from 47 percent in 2015 to 58 percent in 2021.

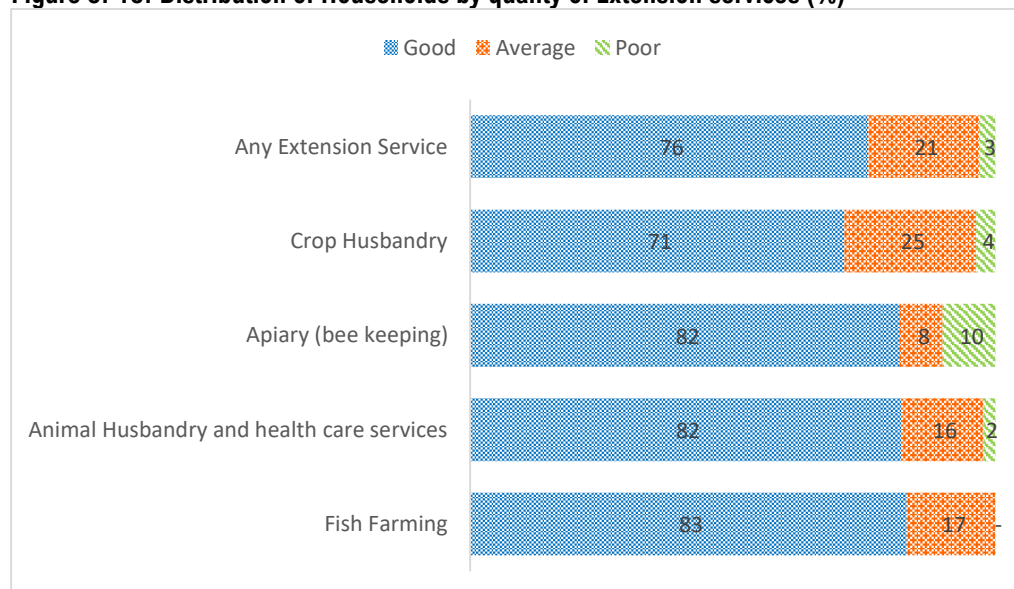
Figure 8. 17: Proportion of households willing to pay for Extension Services (%)



8.4.6 Satisfaction with Extension Services

Assessing the required quality of extension services is important because it determines the satisfaction households derive from their use. This section discusses the satisfaction households had with agricultural extension services irrespective of the source and how these have changed over time. Most households were satisfied with the services they received from all sources as shown in Figure 8.18. On average, atleast seven in every ten households rated they were satisfied with the extension services received.

Figure 8. 18: Distribution of Households by quality of Extension services (%)

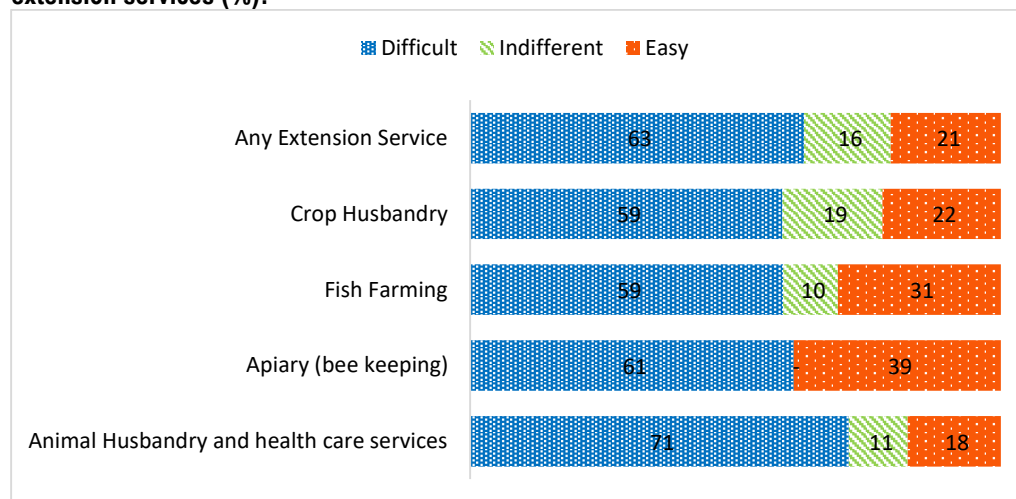


**Good includes very good and Poor includes very poor*

Households that had accessed government extension services were further asked to state how easy it was to access the government extension services. Overall, the highest proportion of households indicated that it was difficult (63%) to access agricultural extension services irrespective of the activity. As shown in Figure 8.19: seven in every ten households that engaged

in animal husbandry and health care services had difficulty in accessing the services. Thirty nine percent of the households easily accessed the Apiary (bee keeping) services followed by thirty one percent for fish farming and 22 percent for crop husbandry services,

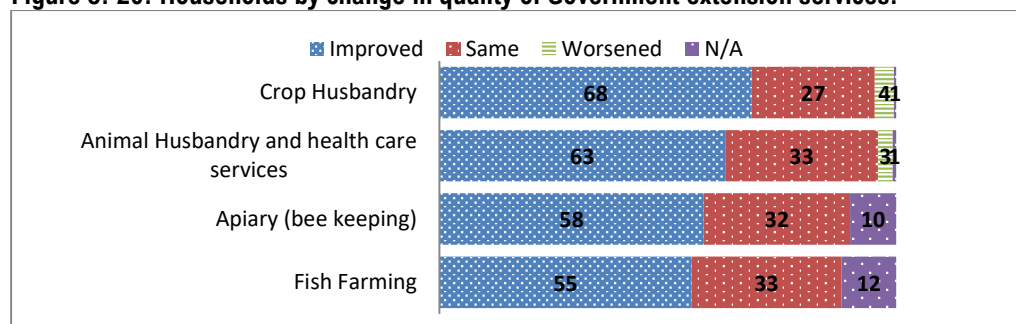
Figure 8. 19: Distribution of Households by ranking activity and ease of access to Government extension services (%).



8.4.7 Households Perception in Provision of Extension Services

Most of the households involved in crop husbandry (68%), animal husbandry and health care services (63%) reported that the services had improved in the two years that preceded the survey as shown in Figure 8.20. There was also a four percent and three percent in crop husbandry, animal husbandry and health care services who reported that the services had worsened.

Figure 8. 20: Households by change in quality of Government extension services.



8.4.8 Constraints Faced by Agricultural Extension Workers in Delivery of Services.

At sub-county level, Agricultural extension workers were asked to identify the constraints faced in delivery of extension services and to also rate the change in these constraints in the two years preceding the survey. Findings shown in Table 8.3 indicate that overall, 47 percent of the workers indicated that they faced constraints. The major constraint faced was inadequate funding (84%) followed by lack of equipment (69%) with five percent of the extension workers stating that they are job insecure.

Overall, fifty percent of the workers indicated that the constraints had remained the same while a quarter stated that they had improved.

Table 8. 3: Constraints faced by Agricultural extension officers in delivery of services and change in services in the last two years (%).

Constraints	% that faced a constraint	Change in the last 2 years		
		Worsened	Same	Improved
Inadequate funding	84.2	26.1	45.2	28.6
Lack of equipment	69.3	21.5	59.9	18.7
Inadequate staff	67.2	31.3	56.0	12.7
Negative attitudes	64.1	17.8	37.0	45.2
Delayed remittance of funds	63.8	24.2	40.6	35.1
Long distances	62.7	12.6	78.2	9.2
Lack of transport/ equipment	57.3	37.0	42.1	20.9
Political interference	55.4	42.2	34.5	23.3
Low pay to staff	32	8.4	57.2	34.3
Communication barrier	16.4	15.3	48.2	36.5
Insecurity	15.4	40.0	35.0	25.0
Other (specify)	14.3	25.7	63.5	10.8
Job insecurity	5.0	15.4	53.8	30.8
National	46.7	25.2	49.8	24.9

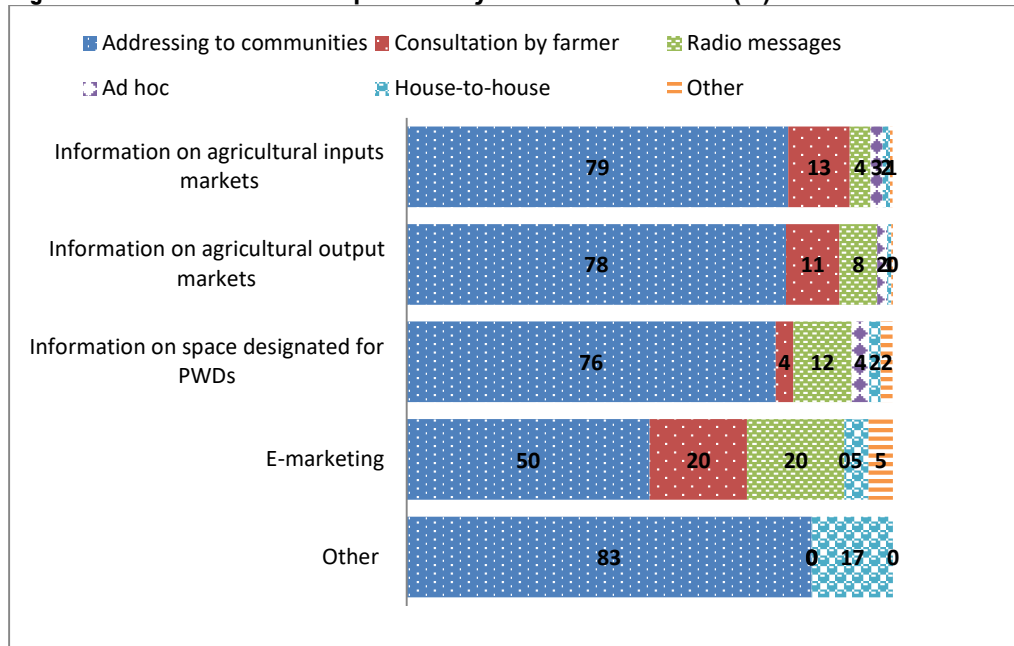
8.5 Marketing Information Services of Agricultural Produce

Within the framework of Plan for Modernization of Agriculture, it is envisaged that the process of modernizing agriculture will among other ways be achieved through access to information on inputs. The aim of assessing this aspect of the sector's work was to find out if farmers were having access to marketing information in the process of selling their produce and procuring inputs, the institutions involved in providing the services, the channels used and the challenges and opportunities faced as the farmers accessed the marketing information.

8.5.1 Source of Market information on inputs and produce

Due to market failure, middlemen purchase farmer's produce at very low prices due to limited access to market information regarding their produce. The sub county chiefs were asked the method for delivery of market information to the farmers. Figure 8.21 shows that seven in every ten respondents indicated that information on agricultural input and output markets was addressed through community meetings.

Figure 8. 21: Distribution of respondents by source of information (%)

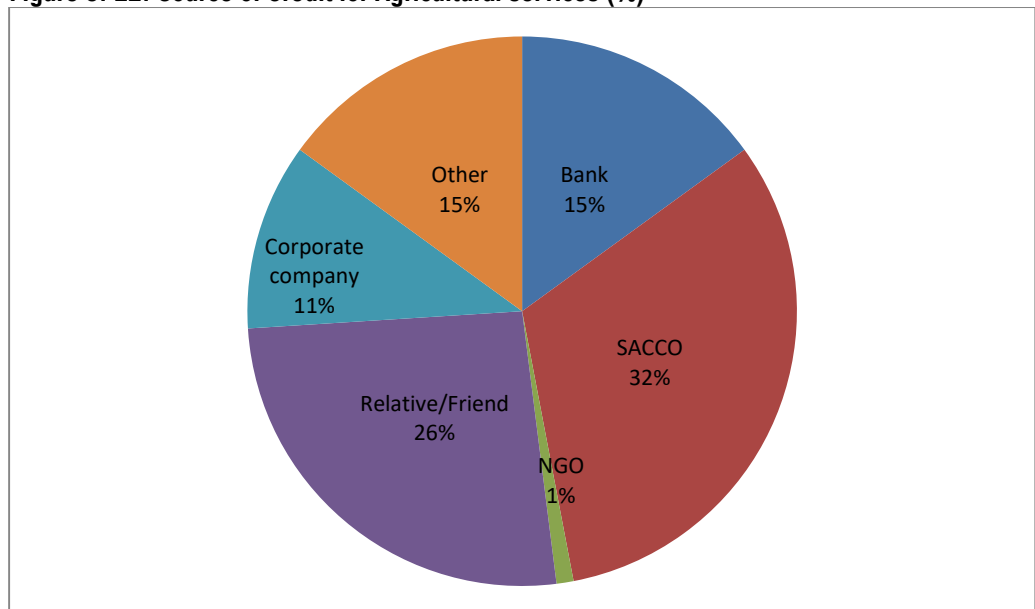


8.6 Credit Facilities

Agricultural Credit is part of the broader PMA pillar on improving access to rural finance. Figure 8.22 shows the sources of credit for the farmers. SACCO was reported to be the main source of credit (32%) followed by relative/friend (26%). Only 15 percent reported banks to be the main source of credit.

Thirty two percent of farmers access credit from SACCOs

Figure 8. 22: Source of Credit for Agricultural services (%)

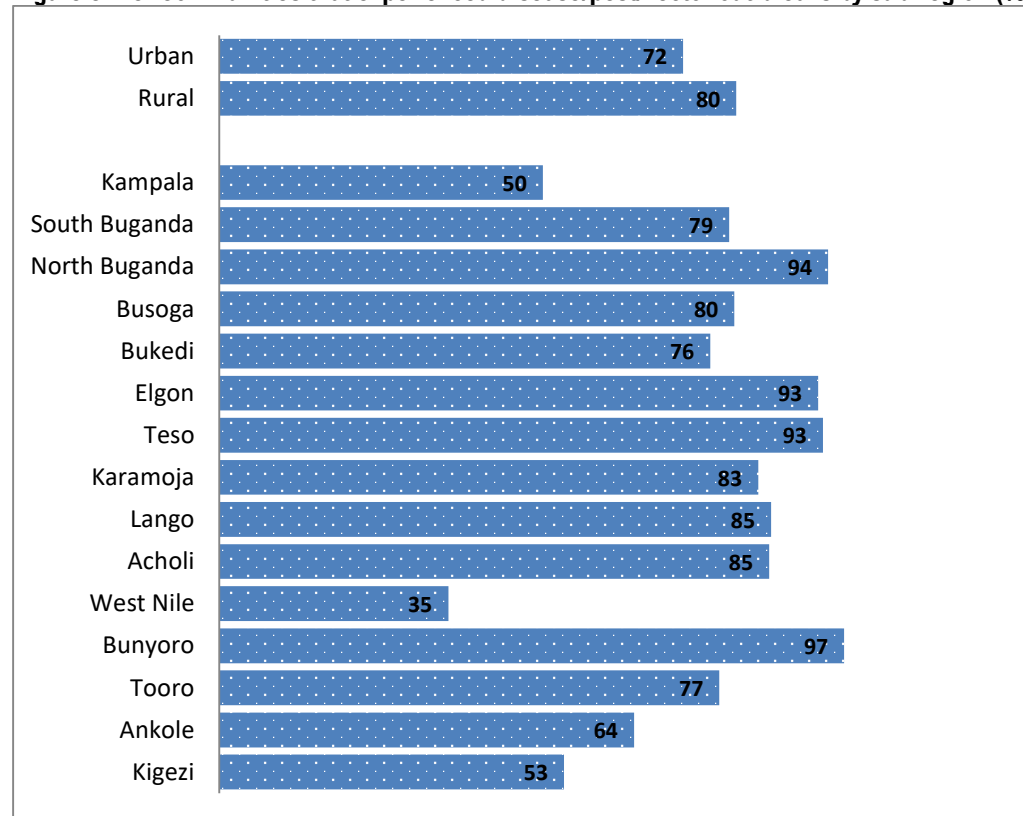


8.7 Epidemics

An epidemic is the rapid spread/outbreak of a disease/pest/vector to a larger number of hosts in a given animal or plant population within a short period of time in a community. The survey sought to establish if any member of the community reported any epidemic outbreak since 2015. It may last for a few days or weeks or even for several years. Figure 8.23 shows that communities

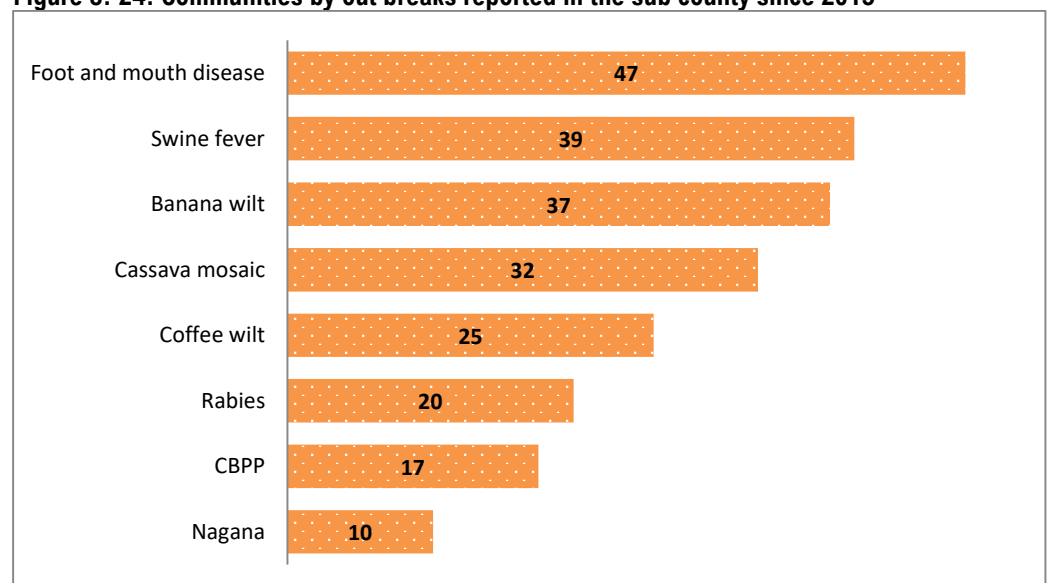
that experienced an outbreak were more concentrated in the rural areas (80%) compared to urban (72%). The majority of the communities that experienced an outbreak were in Bunyoro (97%), Northern Buganda (94%), Elgon (93%), Teso (93%) and Lango (85%) compared to other sub regions.

Figure 8. 23: Communities that experienced disease/pest/vector out breaks by sub-region (%)



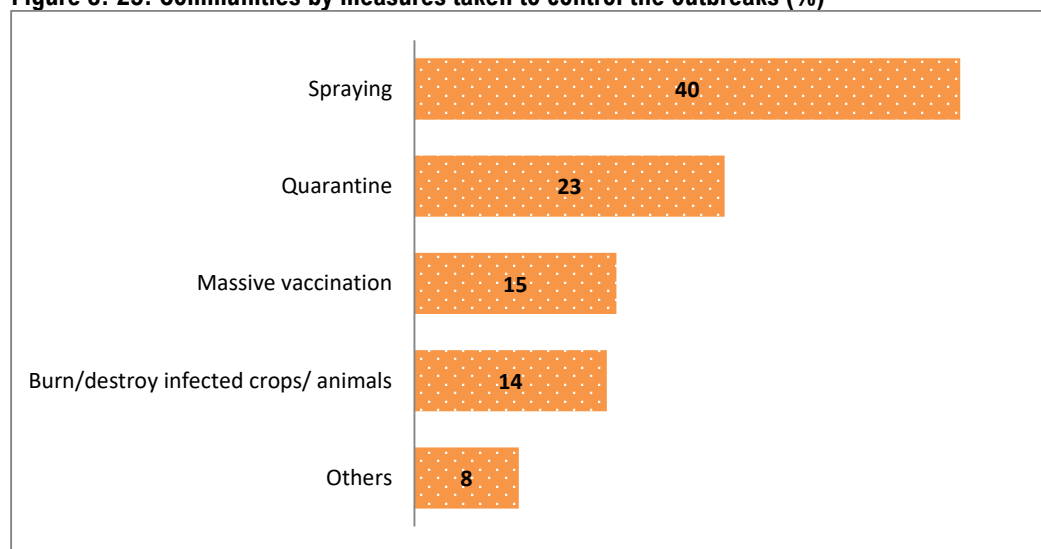
Communities were asked about the out breaks /epidemics reported in their sub counties. Figure 8.24 shows most of the communities to have reported foot and mouth disease (47%) followed by swine fever (39%) and Banana wilt (37%).

Figure 8. 24: Communities by out breaks reported in the sub county since 2015



Communities that reported an outbreak/epidemic were asked about the measures they took to control the outbreak. The results in Figure 8.25 show that 40 percent of the communities reported having used spraying (40%) followed by quarantine (23%) and massive vaccination (15%) as a measure to curb the outbreak.

Figure 8. 25: Communities by measures taken to control the outbreaks (%)



8.7 Water for Agricultural production

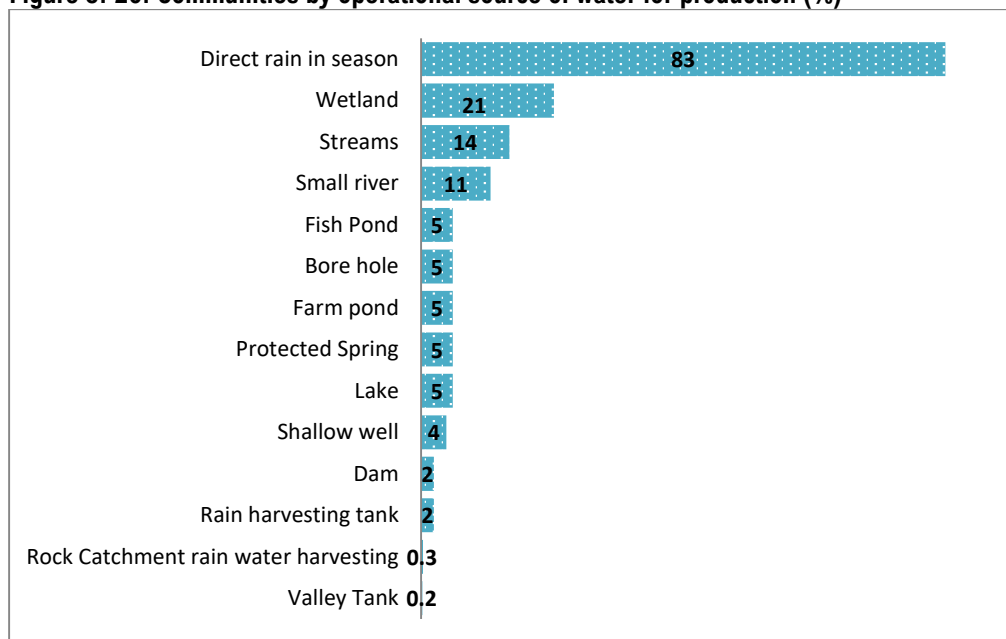
The country is increasingly facing a major challenge of prolonged droughts and unexpected floods due to climatic change and variability and is predicted to be water stressed by 2025. Water for Production (WfP) is defined to include provision of water infrastructure for irrigation, livestock, fishing, mining, wildlife, industries, aquaculture, maintaining the environment and ecosystem (NDP III, 2020). To support agricultural production, three irrigation schemes were re-constructed, and are currently serving a total of 2,150Ha. This more than doubled the farm output providing food and incomes to the participating households with some of the produce entering the export market. The current mandate in WfP facilities in Uganda is a shared responsibility between Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) and Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF). MWE is responsible for "off farm" activities while MAAIF is responsible for "On Farm" activities.

8.8 Operational sources of water for production

The survey collected information on operational sources of water for production within the community. The results in Figure 8.26 show that 83 percent of the communities reported direct rain in season as the source of water for production, followed by wetlands (21%) and streams (14%). The least used operational sources of water for production included valley tanks (0.2%) and rock catchment rainwater harvesting (0.3%).

Rainfall is the main source of water for production

Figure 8. 26: Communities by operational source of water for production (%)

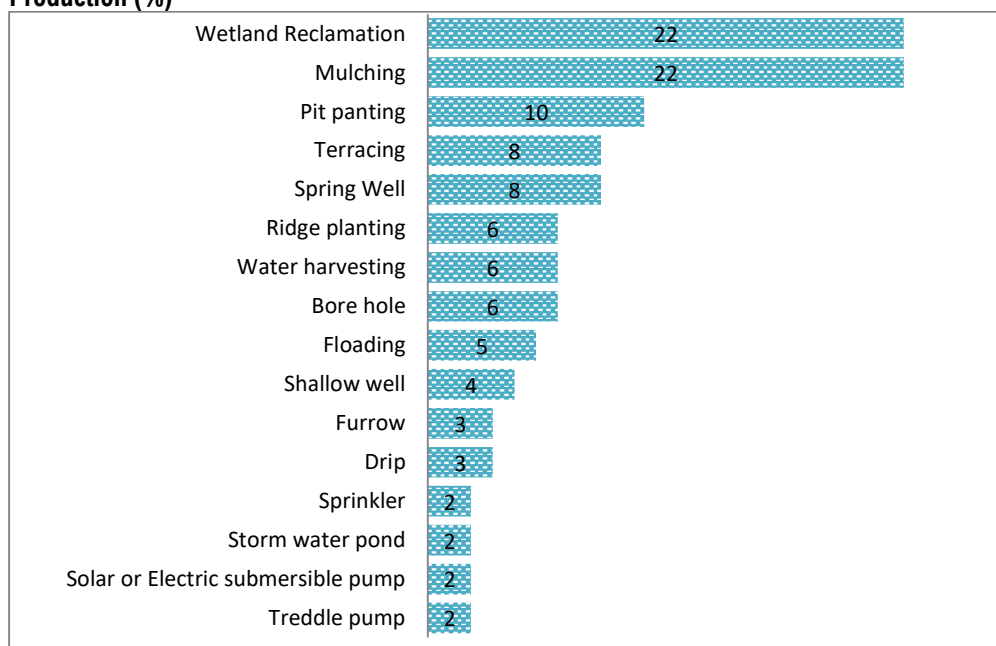


8.9 Small Holder Farmer Technologies used

Wetland reclamation and mulching are the main technologies used by smallholder farmers

Smallholder farmers engaged in food and cash crops, horticulture, fishing and livestock farming mainly dominate agricultural production. At the Community level, the survey collected information on smallholder farmer technologies commonly used in water conservation for Agricultural production within the community. Figure 8.27 shows that, the main technologies used were mulching (22%) and wetland reclamation (22%) followed by pit planting (10%) and Terracing (8%) or spring well (8%).

Figure 8. 27: Communities by small holder farm technologies commonly used in Water for Production (%)

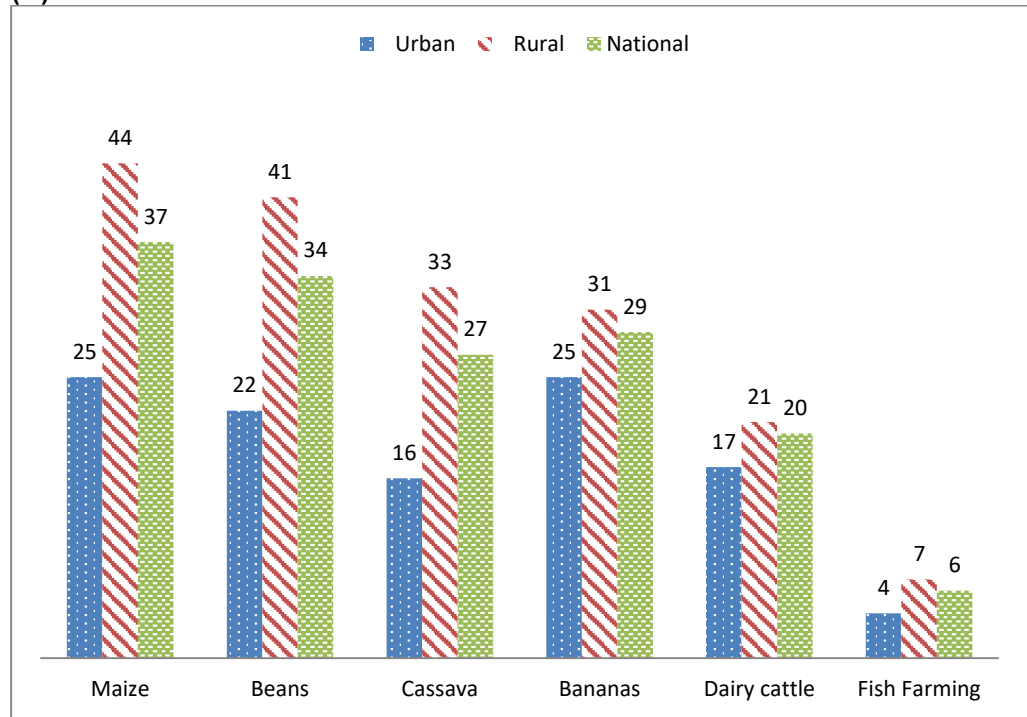


8.10 Technologies Undertaken in Smallholder Farmer Enterprises

The main agricultural enterprise undertaken by smallholder farmers is the growing of maize.

The survey collected information on enterprises undertaken on smallholder farmer technologies commonly used in water for production within the community. The results in Figure 8.28 indicate that 37 percent of communities stated that maize followed by beans (34%) were the enterprises mainly undertaken on the smallholder farmer technologies while only six percent undertook fish farming. The majority of such enterprises were common in the rural areas compared to urban areas.

Figure 8. 28: Enterprises using Small holder farm technologies used in water for production (%)



8.11 Summary of Findings

Crop husbandry is still the more dominate agricultural activity (62%) followed by animal husbandry 26 percent. Food crops and plants were the most commonly produced crops (65%) for commercial purposes followed by coffee (22%) while Tobacco they did not consider the use of agricultural inputs as useful. Households that attributed non usage of agricultural inputs to lack of knowledge dropped from 27 percent in 2015 to 22 percent in 2021, while 25 percent indicated high cost of inputs acquisition as the main reason for non-usage. The most common inputs were planting materials (50%) followed by pesticides (23%) and hybrid seeds (20%). Use of Artificial insemination, Fish fry/ fingerlings and breeding stock(bulls, billy goats, boars) were least reported at three percent.

Fifty nine percent of households that engaged in Apiary (bee keeping) required extension services at least once a season and those engaged in crop husbandry (48%) required extension services at least once a season.

SACCOs (32%) followed by relatives/friends (26%) were reported to be the main sources of credit for agricultural purposes. Only 15 percent reported banks as the main source of credit.

At community level, 83 percent of the communities reported direct rain in season as the source of water for production, followed by wetlands (21%) and streams (14%). Mulching (22%) and wetland reclamation (22%) followed by pit planting (10%) were the main technology used by smallholder farmers as reported by communities with maize (62%) and beans (32%) as the main enterprises undertaken on the small holder technologies.

CHAPTER NINE

TRANSPORT

9.1 Introduction

Transport Statistics is critical in the design and implementation of national development frameworks. Transport can be by road, railway, water or air. Transportation-related statistics is vital in the formulation of transportation policies, focusing primarily on ensuring the healthy growth of cities and providing support for smooth economic activity. According to the NDP III, focus in the planned period will be on improving transport multi-modal interconnectivity in order to reduce the transportation costs of goods within the country and in the region. Intended in the NDP III is also to reduce travel times especially for the transportation of perishable goods, and improve efficiencies in connecting the different modes of transport.

9.2 Distribution of households by type of the nearest road

The survey asked respondents the type of road nearest to their households and the results are summarised in Table 9.1. The findings indicate that nationally, the majority of households (57%) had community roads as the nearest type of road. Compared to 2015, there was a decline in the percentage of households that reported community roads as the nearest type of road from 62 percent to 57 percent in 2021.

Disaggregation by residence and sub-region indicates that generally community roads were the nearest type of roads to households. Bukedi (88%) and Teso sub regions (83%) had the highest proportion of households that reported to be nearest to a community road while Tooro sub region had the lowest (42%).

Majority of the households had community roads as the nearest road type.

Table 9. 1: Distribution of households by type of the nearest road to the communities by background characteristics

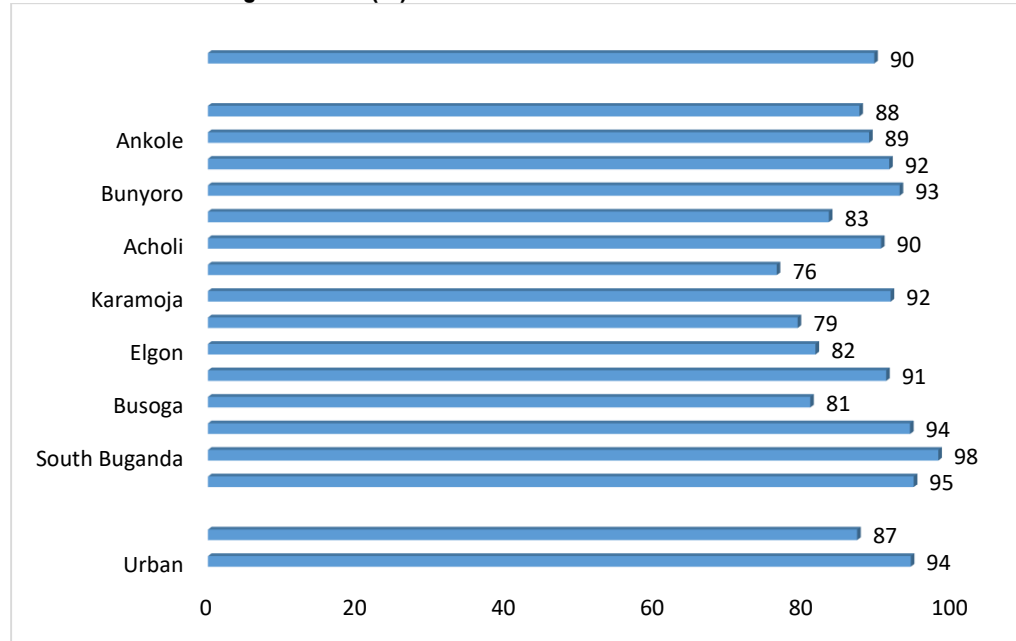
Background characteristics	2015					2021				
	Trunk road (tarmac)	Trunk road (murrum)	Feeder road	Community Road	Total	Trunk road (tarmac)	Trunk road (murrum)	Feeder road	Community Road	Total
Residence										
Rural	3.5	8.6	26.3	61.6	100	3.5	11.6	26.4	58.5	100
Urban	9.1	6.4	23.3	61.2	100	11.6	8.8	25.8	53.7	100
Sub-region										
Kampala	9.2	0.0	19.3	71.5	100	11.9	0.0	27.0	61.1	100
Buganda South	3.4	3.1	24.4	69.2	100	6.6	16.4	22.9	54.2	100
Buganda North	8.3	7.7	20.4	63.7	100	8.2	22.7	15.5	53.6	100
Busoga	3.1	18.9	33.2	44.8	100	4.9	11.9	25.7	57.5	100
Bukedi	7.2	8.6	23.7	60.4	100	1.1	1.2	9.7	88.0	100
Elgon	4.8	7.5	42.3	45.4	100	6.5	10.8	35.8	46.9	100
Teso	1.2	3.0	21.1	74.7	100	2.4	4.8	10.3	82.5	100
Karamoja	1.1	6.5	16.0	76.4	100	0.3	8.5	33.6	57.6	100
Lango	3.1	9.7	32.4	54.8	100	2.7	8.8	26.9	61.6	100
Acholi	4.4	14.9	28.0	52.7	100	7.7	7.1	20.9	64.3	100
West Nile	2.0	10.0	21.9	66.2	100	1.7	13.1	30.0	55.3	100
Bunyoro	2.6	7.4	25.7	64.3	100	7.8	9.6	37.3	45.2	100
Tooro	5.2	3.8	23.2	67.8	100	7.3	1.0	50.0	41.7	100
Ankole	7.0	6.9	25.2	61.0	100	10.9	7.4	26.8	54.9	100
Kigezi	5.5	9.4	16.5	68.6	100	3.2	9.8	30.1	56.9	100
National	4.8	8.1	25.6	61.5	100	6.1	10.7	26.2	57.0	100

9.3 All Year Round Usability of the nearest road

Households were asked whether the roads nearest to their households were usable throughout the year. Roads are important to enable movement of goods, and access to services. If roads are usable throughout the year, then that improves access to markets and services throughout the year. Nationally, the findings in Figure 9.1 indicate that nine in every ten households reported that the roads nearest to their households were usable throughout the year. By residence, more households in urban areas were more likely to be nearest to usable roads all year round compared to their rural counterparts. Buganda South sub-region (98%) reported the highest proportion of households nearest to all year round usable roads while Lango sub-region (76%) reported the lowest.

Overall, 90 percent of households indicated that the nearest road to their households is usable all year round.

Figure 9. 1: Proportion of households reporting all year round usability of the nearest road by residence and sub-regions 2021 (%).

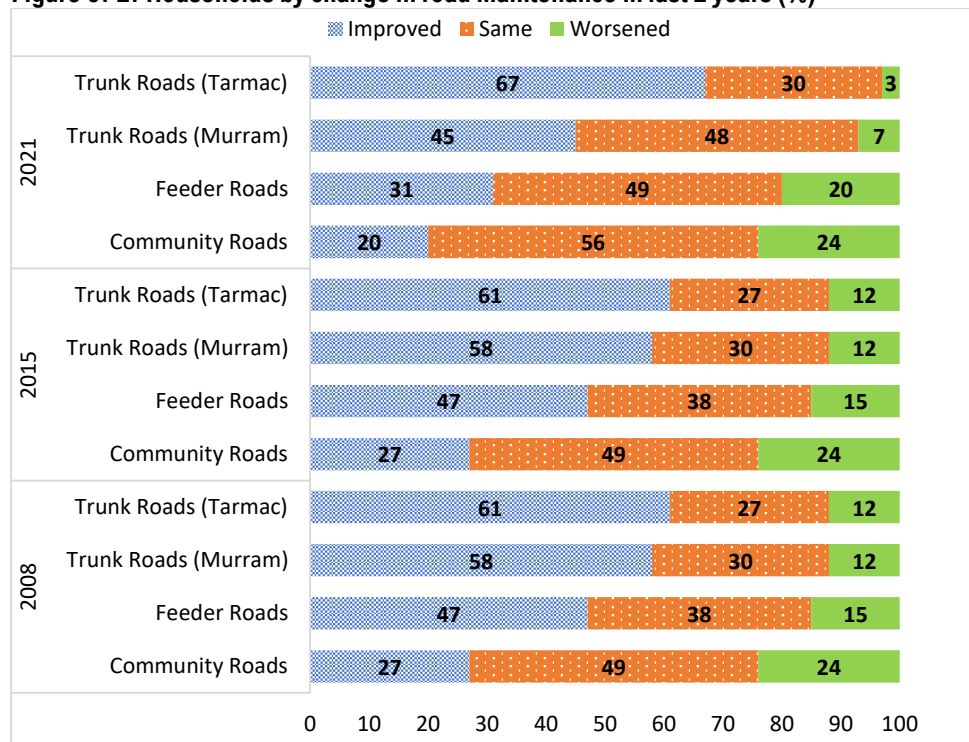


9.4 Road Maintenance

Maintenance of Tarmac roads was reported to have improved by households in 2021 (67%) compared to other road types.

For each type of road, respondents at household level were asked to provide their opinion about the change in the maintenance over the last two years preceding the survey. The findings in Figure 9.2 show varying proportions by type of road. The percentage of households that reported improvement in the maintenance of tarmac roads increased from 61 percent in 2015 to 67 percent in 2021.

Figure 9. 2: Households by change in road maintenance in last 2 years (%)



9.5 Constraints found when using the Roads

Household respondents were asked the major constraint they faced while using the nearest type of roads to their households. Table 9.2 provides a summary of the findings. Overall, bad weather and potholes contribute to more than half of the reported constraints. Six in ten households that used tarmac roads did not face any constraints. Among households using murrum trunk roads, the highest percentage reported facing bad weather (44%) followed by potholes (28%). Among those using district roads, the highest percentage reported facing potholes (29%).

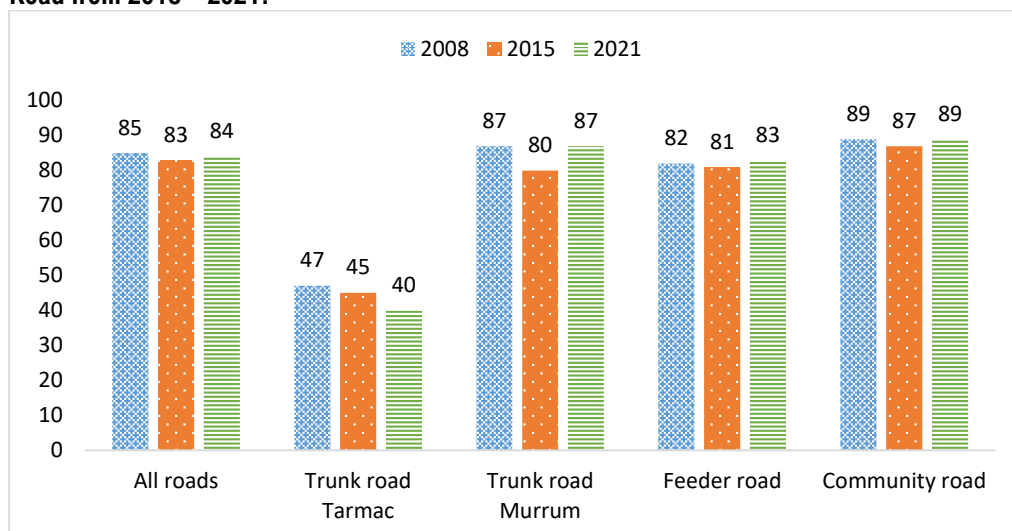
Table 9. 2: Households by major constraints faced while using the Roads, by type of road (%)

Type of Road	Constraints										Total
	None	Bad weather	Bad terrain	Potholes	Poor drainage	Bushy roads	Insecurity	No traffic talking lights	No respect for other road users including PWDs	Other reasons	
Trunk road											
(Tarmac)	60.1	10.6	1.8	12.2	2.6	0.9	0.3	3.5	3.0	5.0	100
Trunk road											
(Murrum)	11.4	44.2	2.3	27.5	8.1	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.5	4.0	100
District road	17.2	24.4	6.3	29.4	12.1	6.9	0.6	0.3	0.5	2.3	100
Community											
Road	11.0	24.8	5.5	24.6	8.8	23.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.4	100
National	15.6	26.0	5.1	25.4	9.3	15.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	2.2	100

Majority of the the household did experience a constraint when using any road (85%).

Figure 9.3 presents the trends in the proportion of households that faced constraints in using the different road types. It was established that about eight in every ten (84%) did experience a constraint when using the roads. The proportion has stagnated since 2008, with a slight decline of two percentage points between 2008 and 2015. A comparison of experience of constraints by the type of roads showed that those using tarmac trunk roads had the least experience of constraints with about four in ten experiencing a constraint compared to about eight in every ten for each of the users of murrum roads, feeder roads and community roads. Comparison of the proportions of households that faced constraints in using tarmac trunk roads shows a reduction from 45 percent in 2015 to 40 percent in 2021. On the other hand, comparison of the proportions of households that faced constraints in using murrum trunk roads shows an increase from 80 percent in 2015 to 87 percent in 2021.

Figure 9. 3: Proportion of Households that faced Constraints while using Roads, by type of Road from 2018 – 2021.



The major constraint reported at the subcounty ad was potholes (30%), followed by bad whether (22%)

Household respondents were further asked the main constraints faced on the different types of roads that exist in their sub counties and the findings are presented in Table 9.3. Nationally, two in every ten households reported having no major constraint in the use of the roads in their sub counties. Considering tarmac trunk roads, two thirds of households reported that they did not face any constraints when using the roads while 16 percent reported potholes (12%). Considering community roads, the highest percentage reported facing potholes (25%), bushy roads (25%) and bad weather (24%).

Table 9. 3: Distribution of main constraint when using the roads in the sub county (%)

Type of Road	Main constraint								Total
	None	Bad weather	Bad terrain	Potholes	Poor drainage	Bushy roads	Insecurity	Other reasons	
Trunk road (Tarmac)	66.8	5.4	1.5	16.6	4.2	1.2	0.8	3.5	100
Trunk road (Murrum)	12.8	30.4	4.5	36.0	11.7	1.5	0.5	2.6	100
District road	13.5	23.4	5.9	36.3	12.6	6.1	0.3	1.9	100
Community Road	9.2	23.8	5.9	25.2	9.5	24.8	0.6	1.0	100
National	20.3	22.3	4.9	29.6	10.1	10.3	0.5	2.0	100

9.6 Availability of the roads in sub-counties

Information about the availability of roads by type across sub-counties was established at community level. Overall, over seven in ten communities (subcounties) had community roads (72%) and feeder roads (73%). This was followed by the proportion of subcounties that had trunk roads (murrum) with 56 percent and the least type reported was trunk roads tarmac (29%). A comparison by residence showed that urban areas (69%) had more than twice the proportion of

A third of the communities were reported to have community's roads (32%) or Feeder roads (30%). Urban areas were found to have twice the proportion of Tarmac roads in rural areas

tarmac trunk roads as the rural areas (27%). The sub-region with the largest proportion of sub-counties having tarmac trunk roads was Kampala (100%), followed by Bunyoro (68%) and Buganda North at 50% as presented in Table 9.4

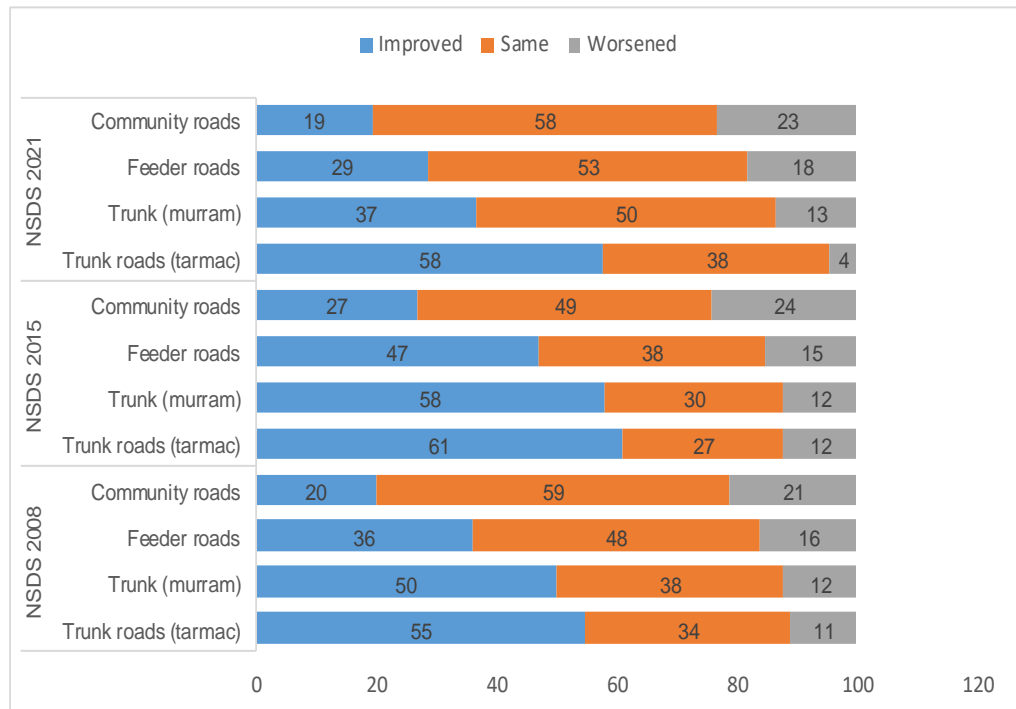
Table 9. 4: Proportion of sub-counties with the type of roads available in their sub counties by residence and sub-region.

Background characteristics	Trunk Roads (Tarmac)	Trunk Roads (Murrum)	Feeder Roads	Community Roads	Bridges/Culvert Crossings
Residence					
Urban	68.7	82.4	83.2	76.5	87.2
Rural	27.4	74.6	94.2	97.5	90.1
Sub-regions					
Kampala	100	100	0.0	0.0	100
Buganda South	44.7	93.0	93.6	88.0	91.4
Buganda North	50.2	93.2	77.4	92.9	57.9
Busoga	23.9	69.7	98.3	98.0	99.7
Bukedi	34.9	50.0	100	95.1	100
Elgon	25.1	62.7	92.2	98.5	98.5
Teso	35.0	72.7	100	100	96.4
Karamoja	18.8	80.5	94.5	100	69.7
Lango	16.4	75.7	92.2	100	94.9
Acholi	45.2	89.4	59.4	72.5	96.8
West Nile	7.9	76.6	97.8	97.4	88.7
Bunyoro	67.7	52.0	87.3	92.2	76.9
Tooro	59.4	35.5	96.3	91.7	95.5
Ankole	28.9	89.8	94.6	88.6	93.0
Kigezi	43.9	75.3	94.3	90.5	100
National	38.1	76.6	91.3	92.2	89.4
NSDS 2015	29.4	55.6	72.5	71.9	69.2

9.7 Changes in Road maintenance in the Sub County during the last 2 years

At the household level, information collected from respondents on their perceptions on how the maintenance of each type of road existing in their sub counties had changed in the last 2 years preceding the survey. The results in Figure 9.4 show that for community roads (58%), feeder (district) roads (53%) and murrum trunk roads (50%), the majority of households indicated that maintenance had remained the same. For tarmac trunk roads, the majority of households (58%) indicated that maintenance had improved. The figure also shows the trend in perceptions on road maintenance in the sub-counties over three survey periods.

Figure 9. 4: Changes in road maintenance within the Sub-county during last 2 years (%)

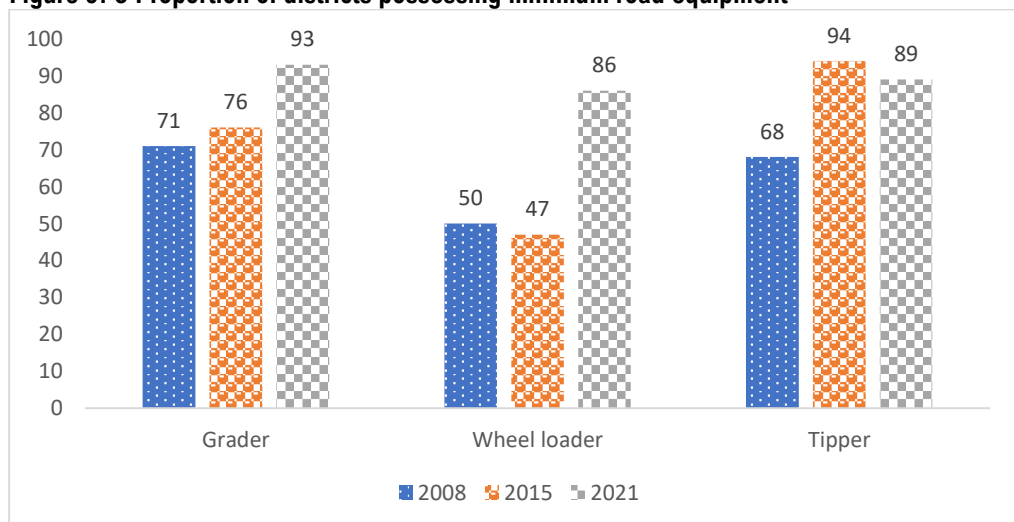


9.8 Possession and access of Minimum Road Equipment

Sub-county officials were asked whether their Districts had the minimum required road maintenance equipment. Such equipment includes; a grader, wheel loader and a tipper. Figure 9.5 shows that nearly nine in every ten sub county officials reported having a grader, a wheel loader or a tipper in the year 2021. This progress has been observed for each of the equipment since 2008. There was a major increase in the wheel loaders across the districts between 2015 and 2021.

Most of the Districts possess the minimum road maintenance equipment. Majority had Graders (93%). Majority of the sub counties (95%) could access the equipment.

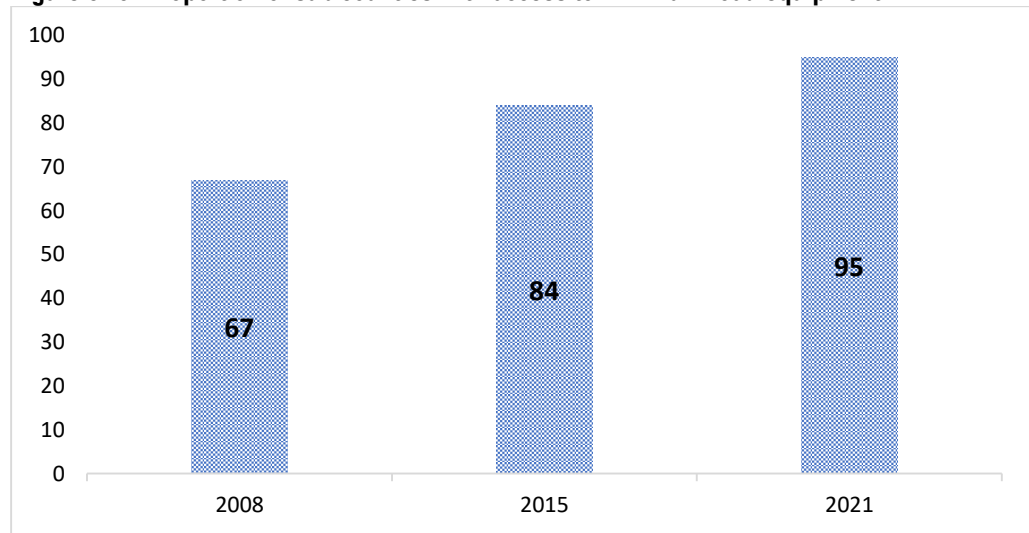
Figure 9. 5 Proportion of districts possessing minimum road equipment



All Districts that reported having the minimum road equipment for road maintenance were asked about accessibility of the equipments by the sub counties. The results show that majority of the sub counties (95%) have access to the road equipment as shown in figure 9.6. There has been

continued increase in the proportion of sub counties that access the equipment at the district from 67% in 2008 to 95% in 2021.

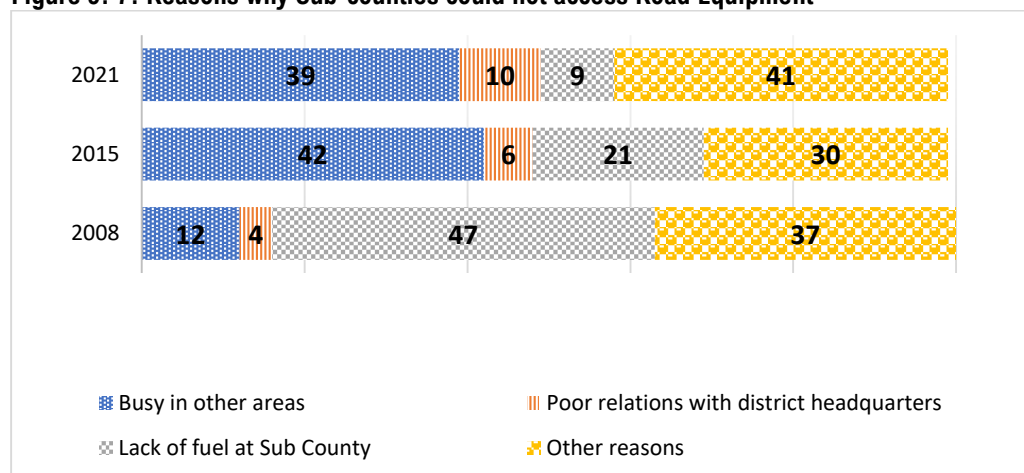
Figure 9. 6: Proportion of sub counties with access to minimum road equipment



9.9 Reasons why Sub-counties could not access Road Equipment from District

Information was sought from the subcounties which reported that they had no access to the road equipment from the district. The major reason reported for not accessing road maintenance equipment was that the equipment was being used in other areas (39%), and this was a decline from 42% in 2015 to 39 percent in 2021. Poor relations with District headquarters over the years continued to increase as a reason for not accessing road maintenance equipment. On the other hand, a downward trend was observed for the proportion of sub-counties that reported lack of fuel as a reason limiting access to road equipment at the District since 2008.

Figure 9. 7: Reasons why Sub-counties could not access Road Equipment



Nationwide, a third of the maintenance work was rated as good (31%), while four in every ten of the road maintenance work was rated as good (42%).

9.10 Maintenance and/or repair of Road and Bridges

Table 9.5 presents the types of roads and responsible sectors in regards to their maintenance/repairs. Findings show that majority of the tarmac Trunk roads were under the responsibility of Ministry of Works (69%), as well as the murrum Trunk roads (62%). The Feeder roads were majorly the responsibility of the district (69%), Community roads maintenance (80%) was mainly handled by the sub county. The maintenance of Bridges was largely for Sub counties (42%) and the districts (36%) compared to other sectors.

Table 9. 5: Types of Roads/bridges and responsible centers for their Maintenance (%)

Type of Road/bridges	Proportion					Total
	Sub-County	Municipality	District	Ministry of Works	Other Institutions	
Trunk roads (Tarmac)	3.0	2.5	3.3	69.2	22.0	100
Trunk roads (Murrum)	7.3	5.4	15.3	62.3	9.7	100
Feeder roads	20.6	6.8	68.8	1.4	2.4	100
Community roads	79.8	1.9	2.5	0.4	15.3	100
Bridges/culvert crossings	41.8	5.0	35.5	7.3	10.5	100
National	30.5	4.3	25.1	28.1	12.0	100

The communities were required to assess the quality of road maintenance and the findings summarized in table 9.6. Nationally, a third of the maintenance work was rated as good (31%), while four in every ten of the road maintenance work was rated as average (42%). Maintenance of Tarmac trunk roads was considered good or very good by about six in every ten communities while maintenance of murrum trunk roads was largely considered average by four in every ten communities. Slightly more than 43 percent of the communities declared that maintenance of community roads was average.

Table 9. 6: Type of Road/bridges by Quality of Maintenance (%)

Type of Road/bridges	Proportion					Good/Very Good	Total
	Very Poor	Poor	Average	Good	Very Good		
Trunk roads (Tarmac)	4.2	16.0	19.4	46.7	13.7	60.4	100
Trunk roads (Murrum)	5.4	18.5	40.9	34.2	1.0	35.2	100
Feeder roads	3.0	20.5	51.0	24.7	0.8	25.5	100
Community roads	6.2	28.3	43.4	21.8	0.3	22.3	100
Bridges/culvert crossings	3.8	14.9	51.9	28.8	0.6	29.4	100
National	4.5	19.7	41.7	30.9	3.1	34.0	100

The frequency of maintenance or repair of Road/bridges was evaluated for each road type. Thirty eight percent of the communities reported that road maintenance was done in an adhoc manner, while 20 percent reported routine mechanization of their roads as presented in table 9.7. Maintenance of Bridges/culvert crossings was largely adhoc (59%).

Table 9. 7: Frequency of maintenance and/or repair of Road/bridges (%)

Type of Road/bridges	Type of Maintenance					Adh oc	Othe rs	Tot al
	Routine- manual	Routine- mechanized	Regular- manual	Regular- mechanized				
Trunk roads (Tarmac)	18.3	21.8	5.1	14.4		24.7	15.7	100
Trunk roads (Murrum)	13.3	31.2	4.5	18.5		28.3	4.2	100
Feeder roads	11.1	21.4	9.5	19.9		34.5	3.6	100
Community roads	13.0	15.3	9.1	15.8		43.5	3.3	100
Bridges/culvert crossings	11.1	10.3	5.9	10.2		58.8	3.7	100
National	13.3	19.9	6.9	15.7		38.2	6.0	100

9.11 Constructed new roads/bridges

The sub county officials were asked whether any roads/bridges had been constructed in the last two years preceding the survey. Findings presented in Table 9.8 show that the highest proportion of subcounties reported having constructed bridges or culverts followed by 31 percent that reported construction of roads. The lowest percentage of communities (seven percent) reported construction of trunk roads.

Overall, seven in every ten roads constructed in the two years preceding the survey were of less than ten Kms

Table 9. 8: Proportion of Sub-counties which constructed new roads/bridges in the last 2 years

Background characteristics	Trunk roads (Tarmac)	Trunk roads (Murrum)	Feeder roads	Community roads	Bridges/culvert crossings	Total
Residence						
Rural	3.8	9.4	17.8	36.0	33.0	100
Urban	12.9	16.1	20.3	19.2	31.5	100
Sub-region						
Kampala	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100
Buganda South	8.5	9.7	28.1	24.4	29.3	100
Buganda North	11.9	29.4	2.9	28.0	27.8	100
Busoga	3.3	8.1	13.0	40.6	35.0	100
Bukedi	3.6	5.7	27.9	33.4	29.4	100
Elgon	0.0	0.0	12.7	33.3	54.0	100
Teso	1.5	0.0	21.6	51.3	25.6	100
Karamoja	0.0	0.4	0.0	68.7	30.9	100
Lango	0.2	8.5	13.6	42.3	35.4	100
Acholi	9.9	11.9	27.1	21.1	30.0	100
West Nile	0.0	5.4	7.4	37.0	50.2	100
Bunyoro	23.7	12.6	25.7	23.4	14.6	100
Tooro	6.5	0.0	18.7	22.7	52.1	100
Ankole	1.5	22.0	27.3	9.0	40.2	100
Kigezi	0.0	18.0	19.8	35.5	26.7	100
National	6.8	11.6	18.6	30.5	32.5	100

Those who reported construction of new roads in the two years preceding the survey were further asked about the length of the road constructed. Findings presented in table 9.9 show that over

three quarters of the roads constructed were of less than ten kms long. The length of roads constructed were largely less than ten kms regardless of the road type.

Table 9. 9:Length of road constructed in the last 2 years by type of road or bridges/culvert crossings (%)

Type of road or bridges/culvert crossings	Length of road constructed					Total
	Less than 10 kms	10.1 – 20 kms	20.1 – 30 kms	30.1 – 50 kms	More than 50 kms	
Trunk road (Tarmac)	88.2	8.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	100
Trunk road (Murrum)	71.0	23.2	3.7	2.1	0.0	100
District road	66.0	20.2	9.1	0.0	4.7	100
Community Road	69.0	19.5	5.7	3.0	2.8	100
Bridges/culvert crossings	88.9	5.5	1.3	0.4	3.9	100
National	76.5	14.7	4.5	1.3	3.0	100

Overall, seven in every ten roads constructed were of less than ten Kms of road length constructed.

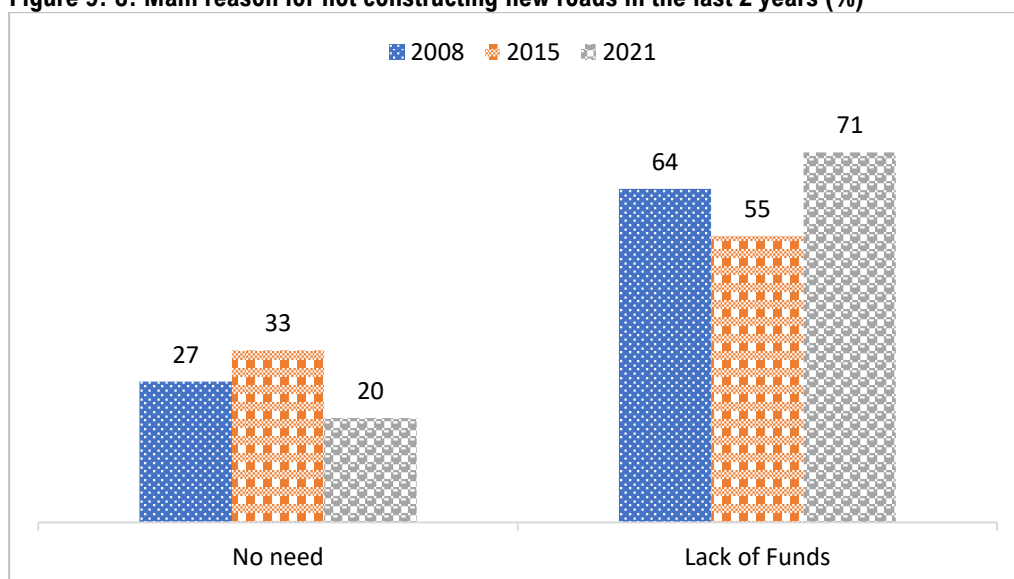
The subcounties that had not constructed any new roads in the two years preceding the survey collected information on the reason for non construction. Findings in Table 9.10 show that irrespective of the type of road, seven in every ten subcounties reported lack of funds as the major reason.

Table 9. 10: Sub-counties by main reason for not constructing new roads in the last 2 years (%)

Type of road or bridges/culvert crossings	No need	Lack of funds	Lack of equipment	Insecurity	Other reasons	Total
Trunk road (Tarmac)	23.4	67.0	0.9	0.0	8.7	100
Trunk road (Murrum)	22.7	68.9	1.5	0.0	6.9	100
District road	14.6	77.2	3.6	0.0	4.6	100
Community Road	13.8	72.2	7.7	1.0	5.3	100
Bridge/Culvert crossing	23.6	69.6	4.9	0.0	1.9	100
National	19.8	70.9	3.4	0.2	5.7	100

Figure 9.8 presents a trend for the main reason for non construction of new roads 2 years prior to survey undertakings. Lack of funds has greatly increased from 55% in 2015 to 71% in 2021 while no need has declined from 33% in 2015 to 20 % in 2021. This implies that much as the need for constructing new roads had declined between 2015 and 2021, lack of funds as a reason for non construction had increased implying higher unmet need for road construction at subcounty level.

Figure 9. 8: Main reason for not constructing new roads in the last 2 years (%)



9.12 Constraints faced in Maintenance and repair of roads

Officials responsible for maintenance and repair of roads are faced by a number of constraints, thus hindering their performance in service delivery. The survey asked opinion leaders at sub county level whether any of the read out constraints was faced in the maintenance and repair of roads. Findings show that inadequate funding (57%) was the major constraint, followed by inadequate equipment (45%) as in Table 9.11.

Table 9. 11: Distribution of constraints to maintenance and repair of roads (%)

Constraints	Yes, All the			Total
	Time	Yes, Some times	No	
Inadequate funding	57.4	38.6	4	100
Inadequate equipment	44.9	36.7	18.4	100
Wide road network	22.2	30.1	47.7	100
Delayed remittance of funds	19.3	39.7	41	100
Nature of terrain	17.9	36	46.1	100
Inadequate staff	9	25.9	65.1	100
Low pay to staff	6.7	17.9	75.4	100
Lack of people's interest	6.1	24.1	69.8	100
Conflict	4.8	28.2	67	100
Insecurity	3.8	8.7	87.5	100
Corruption	3.6	23.3	73.1	100
Poor workmanship	2.4	27.1	70.5	100
Other reasons	1.4	8.3	90.3	100
National	15.4	26.5	58.1	100

9.13 Road safety issues

Road traffic safety refers to the methods and measures used to prevent road users from being seriously injured or being killed. Appendix Table 0.7 presents the types of road safety issues known to the survey respondents. Nationally, it was reported that the most known road safety issue was “Look listen think before you cross a road” (68%), followed by “No drink/drug driving” (61%), while the least known road safety issue was “If you are driving, stop when you feel tired” (22%). There was generally a slightly larger proportion of residents in urban areas compared to their rural counterparts with knowledge of road safety issues.

9.13 Water transport

At household level, information was collected to establish whether any member of the household had used water transport in the two years preceding the survey. The results in Figure 9.9 show that seven percent of household members had used water transport in 2021 in the two years preceding the survey. The results reveal a declining trend in use of water transport from 12 percent in 2015.

The proportion of the population that had used water transport in 2021 had reduced by about half compared to the previous survey year (2015); that is 7% in 2021 as compared to 12% in 2015

Figure 9. 9: Percentage of Households whose members used Water Transport from 2008 to 2021.

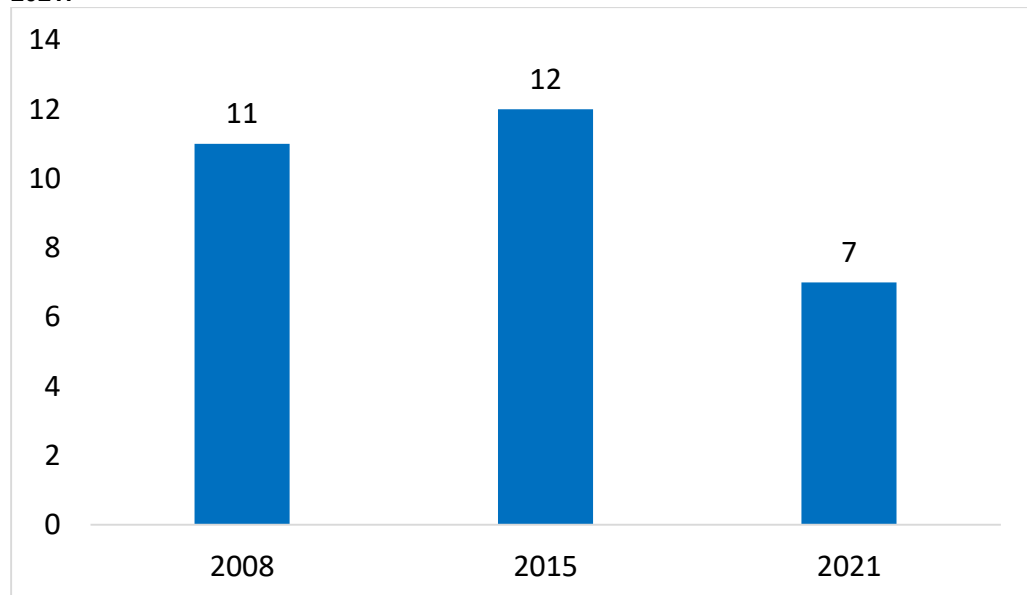
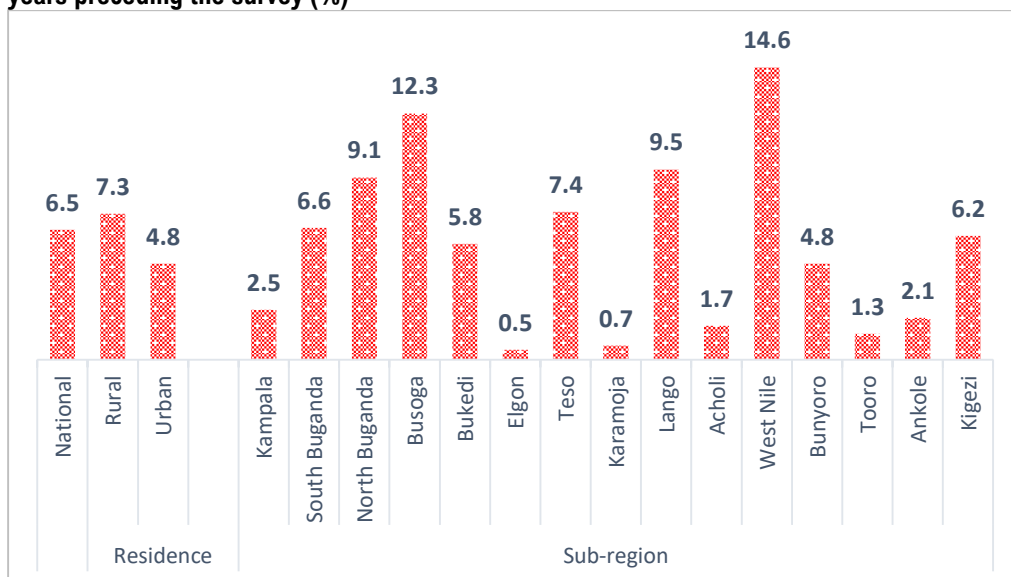


Figure 9.10 shows that rural residents were likely to use water transport compared to urban residents. The sub-region of West Nile had a higher proportion of its residents that used water transport (15%), followed by Busoga (12%) compared to less than one percent in Elgon region.

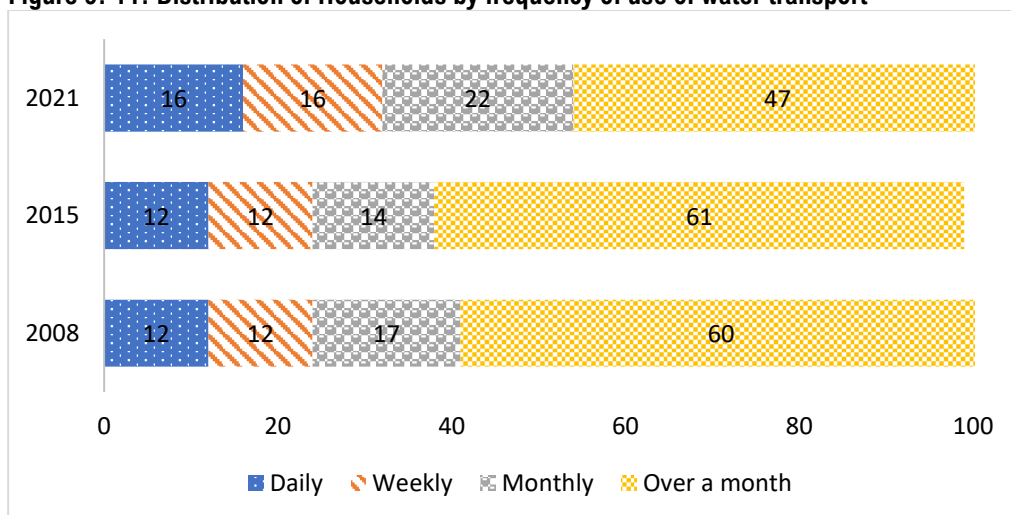
Figure 9. 10: Proportion of households who's any member used water transport in the two years preceding the survey (%)



9.13.1 Frequency of using water transport

Households that had atleast a member using water transport in the last two years preceding the survey were asked the frequency of use. Figure 9.11 shows that 47 percent of the households used water transport in a period of over a month. The results show a decline since 2008 (60%) to 2021.

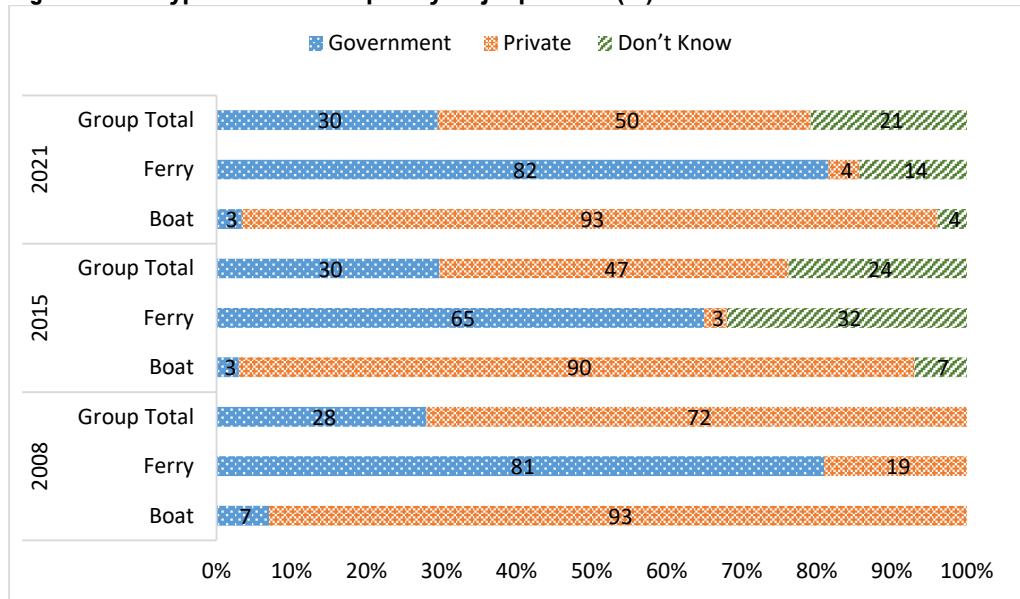
Figure 9. 11: Distribution of Households by frequency of use of water transport



9.13.2 Major Providers of Water Transport

Information solicited on water transport mainly considered the two vessels, boat and ferry mainly used in Uganda. Findings presented in Figure 9.12 show that Government has continued to lead in the provision of ferry services. Likewise, the private service providers continue to lead in the provision of boat services with over nine in every ten households using a private boat.

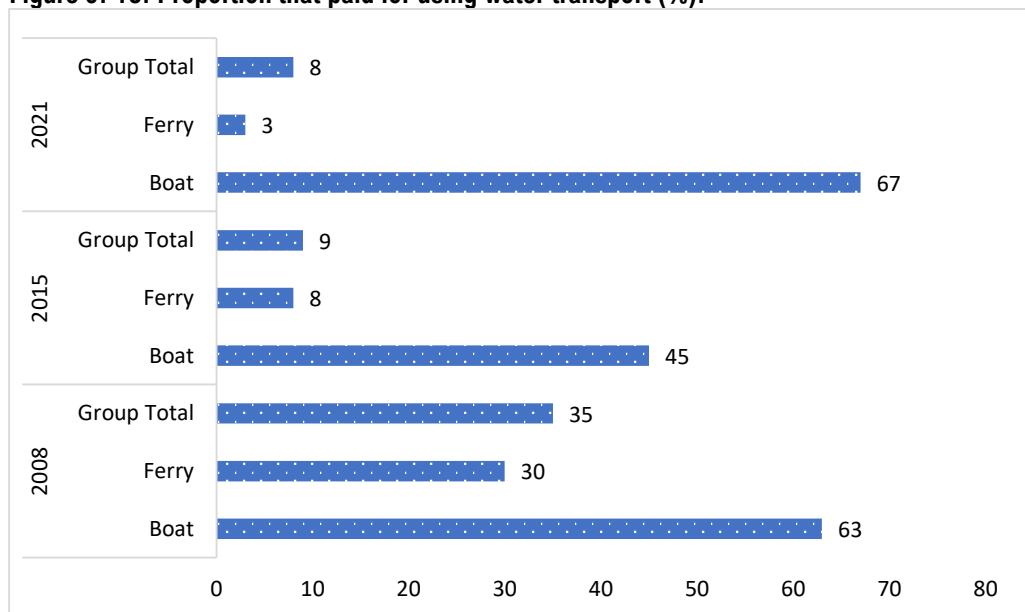
Figure 9. 12 :Type of water transport by major provider (%)



9.13.3 Payment for Water transport Services Provided by Government

According to the the water transport service providers, Government is the major service provider for ferry service. For the households where any member used water transport provided by the government, it was established whether or not there was a cost incurred in the use of the service. Figure 9.13 presents the proportion of those who paid for using water transport .The findings show that only three percent paid for using ferry services in NSDS, 2021 which was a significant decline for payment for such services since 2008. The proportion that use ferry reduced consistently throughout the years. However, the proportion which reported using government boats for water transport, 67% paid for the transport.

Figure 9. 13: Proportion that paid for using water transport (%).



9.13.4 Purpose of payment for the Government provided services

Respondents that made payments for water transport services provided by Government were asked about the purpose of the payment. All payments made to access ferry services covered official fees. Official payment/ fees accounted for 96 percent of the total payments made for the boat services, while the 4% was given as a token of appreciation.

Table 9. 12: Purpose of payment for the Government provided services (%)

Service	Reason for payment	
	Official fee	Token of appreciation
Boats	96.5	3.5
Ferry	100.0	0.0
Other	100.0	0.0

9.13.5 Constraints Faced in Using Water Transport

The survey collected information on constraints faced while using water transport. The findings as presented in Table 9.14, show that unreliable service (40%) and bad weather (39 percent) were the lead constraints while using water transport. There was a notable proportion of respondents who reported that other water transport types like speed boats are costly (71%).

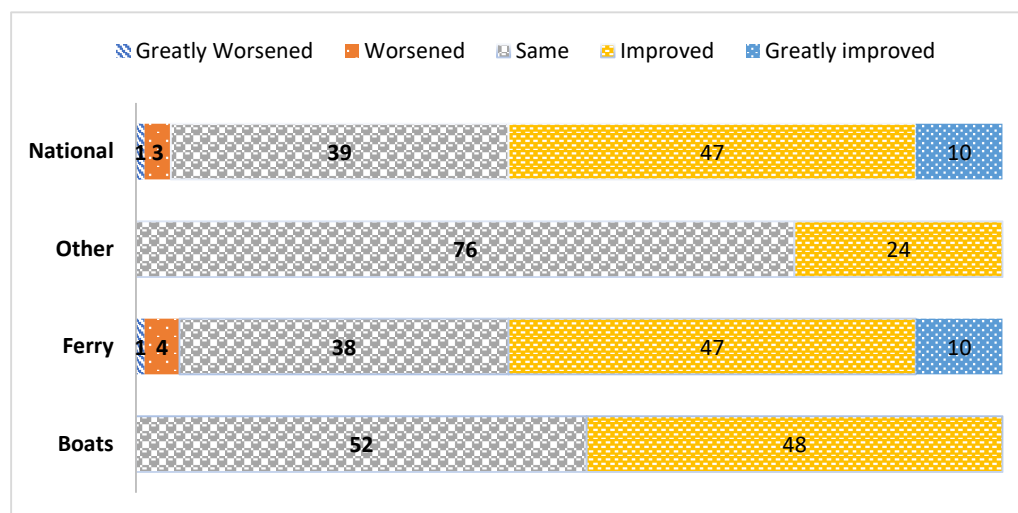
Table 9. 13: Households by Constraints Faced in Using Water Transport (%)

Type of Water transport	Unreliable					Total
	Bad weather	Service	High costs	Insecurity	Others	
Boats	50.9	20.3	5.2	10.0	13.6	100
Ferry	38.9	41.1	0.8	1.1	18.1	100
Other	-	29.1	70.9	-	-	100
National	39.3	39.8	1.7	1.6	17.7	100

9.13.6 Rating of the services provided by Government on water transport

Those who reported using the water transport services provided by government were asked to rate the quality of service. Information on respondents' perceptions on change in the provision of water transport services in the last 2 years preceding the survey was collected (Figure 9.14). At national level, 47 percent of households reported that water transport services had improved whereby 10 percent were of the view that it had greatly improved while 39 percent reported that the services had remained the same.

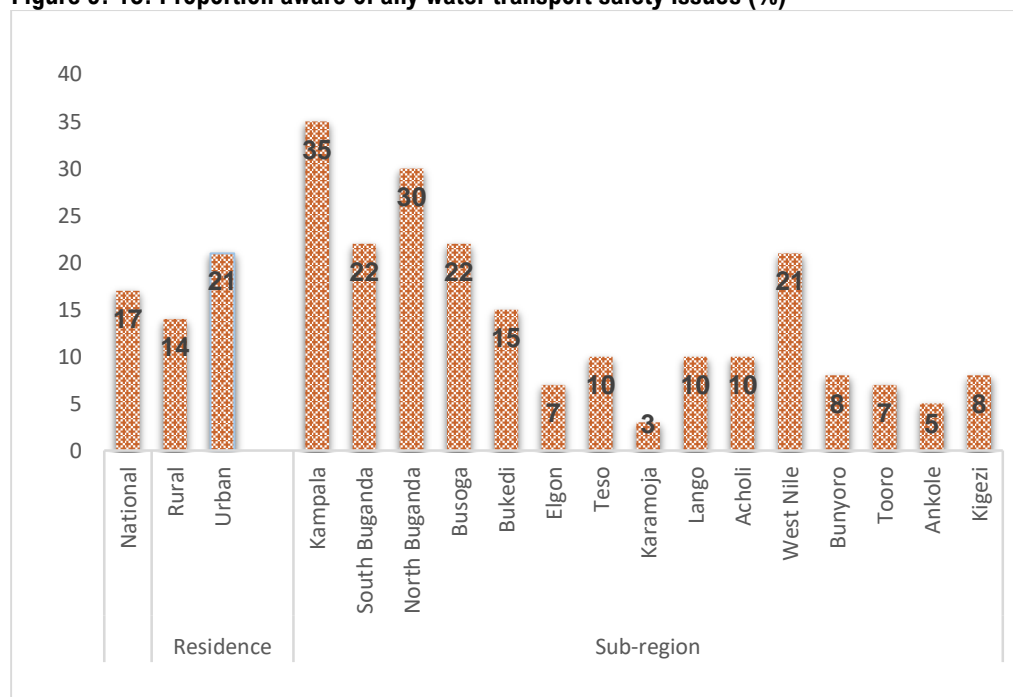
Figure 9. 14: Rating of the services provided by Government on water transport (%)



9.13.7 Water Transport Safety issues

Water Transport safety refers to the methods and measures used to prevent travelers from being seriously injured or drowning (being killed). The findings presented in Figure 9.15 generally reveal that there is minimal knowledge about the water safety issues. Nearly two in every ten persons that used water transport knew about the Water Transport Safety issues. Results by spatial analysis show that there was notable variation as higher awareness was noted in Kampala (35%), Buganda North (30%), Busoga (22%) and West Nile (21%), while it was low in the sub regions of Ankole (5%) and Karamoja (3%).

Figure 9. 15: Proportion aware of any water transport safety issues (%)

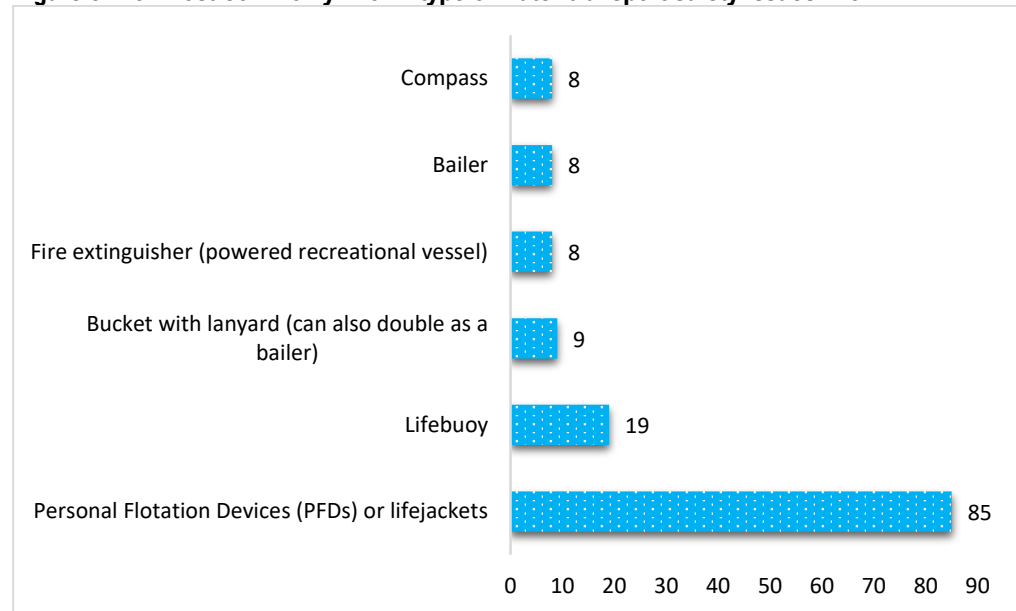


9.13.8 Most commonly used Water transport safety measure

The most commonly known type of water transport safety issues is the life jacket (Personal Flotation Device) (85%).

The most commonly known type of water transport safety issues is the life jacket (Personal Flotation Device) (85%) followed by the Lifebuoy by nearly two in every ten individuals who reported being aware of any water transport safety issues.

Figure 9. 16: Most Commonly known type of water transport safety issues known



9.14 Summary of Findings

Majority of the households were reported to be closest to Community roads (57%). Among the Urban residents, six in every ten (59%) were nearest to community roads, while in the rural areas nearly five in every ten (52%) were nearest to community roads. The tarmac trunk roads were reported to be nearest to only six percent of the households. Over three in every subcounties reported having access to a community road.

Opinion sought on the maintenance of roads shows that about half of the households reported maintenance being the same for all road types other than the Tarmac trunk roads. Maintenance of tarmac roads has continued to improve overtime since 2008.

It was established that over eight in every ten (84%) of the road users did experience a constraint when using the roads and this proportion has stagnated since 2008. Overall, the major constraints found when using roads was bad weather (26%) and potholes (25%), which in combination contribute to more than half of the reported constraints. Most of the Districts possess the minimum road maintenance equipment; that is a grader, a wheel loader or a tipper. Over nine in ten subcounties (95%) could access the road equipment from the districts.

Sub-counties that reported construction of new roads in the two years preceding the survey were asked about the length of the road constructed and it was found that seven in every ten roads (77%) constructed were of less than ten KMs.

The proportion of the households that had used water transport in the two years preceding the survey reduced by about half in 2021 compared to the previous survey year (2015); that is 7% in 2021 as compared to 12% in 2015. Among the households that had at least a member of their household using water transport, it was found that a larger proportion of them use it in a period of over a month. However, in 2021 this proportion reduced to 47% as compared to 61% in 2015.

CHAPTER TEN

JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER

10.1 Introduction

According to NDP III, the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) is responsible for administering justice, maintaining law and order as well as promoting and protecting human rights. Through a Sector Wide Approach (SWA), the sector brings together state and non-state actors who play complementary roles in planning, budgeting, programme implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

The state institutions responsible for administering justice, maintaining law and order and promoting the observance of human rights include: Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA); Judiciary; Centre for Arbitration and Dispute Resolution (CADER); Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control(DCIC); Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP); Judicial Service Commission (JSC); Law Development Centre (LDC); Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD); Gender, Justice for Children, Labour and Probation Functions; Ministry of Internal Affairs(MIA); Ministry of Local Government (MoLG)-Local Council Courts; Tax Appeals Tribunal (TAT); Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC); Uganda Law Reform Commission (ULRC); Uganda Law Society (ULS); Uganda Police Force (UPF);Uganda Prison Service (UPS); and Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB); Administrator General (AG); Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC). The non-state actors including; Development Partners, academia, CSOs, media and private sector groups complement Government in the delivery of Justice, Law and Order and advocacy for adherence to human rights.

Over the period of the NDP III, the sector targets are to increase: public confidence in JLOS Services from 35 percent in 2014 to 50 percent in 2020; public satisfaction in JLOS Service delivery from 60 percent in 2012/13 to 75 percent in 2020; and case disposal rate from 42.7 percent in 2013/14 to 60 percent in 2020.The focus areas include: improving the legal, policy and regulatory environment that is conducive for doing business to create wealth and employment; enhancing access to JLOS services particularly for vulnerable persons; rights promotion in order to ensure accountability, inclusive growth and competitiveness in Uganda; and fighting corruption in order to strengthen Uganda's competitiveness for wealth creation and inclusive growth.

JLOS is undoubtedly an important sector with an immense mandate; hence requiring a lot of quality information, generated regularly to support adherence to standards and reforms necessary for delivery of sustainable quality services.

The NSDS 2021 included a number of questions intended to assess the service delivery of the JLOS. Information was solicited from households, sub county officials in various departments

and district officials in various institutions. This chapter presents selected key findings on indicators of service delivery by JLOS compared with the NSDS 2015 where possible.

10.2 Knowledge of Institutions for Arbitration

The respondent was asked whether any member of the household knew of any institution as a place where they could go for arbitration or conflict resolution or redress in case of any problem.

Majority respondents (95%) knew about the LC I as an institution for arbitration or conflict resolution

The respondent provided multiple responses during the interview. Table 10.1a and 10.1b presents the distribution of respondents that reported knowledge of such institutions by residence and sub-region. The results show that, at national level, knowledge of LC I as a place for arbitration had the highest proportion (95%) followed by the Uganda Police (92%), Local Council II (48%) and Local Council III (45%). The least known institutions were Centre for Arbitration and Dispute Resolution (CADER) and Uganda Law Reform Commission (ULRC), Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) at one percent respectively. (See Table 10.16)

By residence, rural residents were more knowledgeable about LC I (96%), LC II (52%), LC III (49%) and customary courts (27%) as institutions of arbitration or conflict resolution compared to their urban counterparts. On the other hand, urban respondents were more knowledgeable about all the other institutions most especially Magistrates Court (41%), Uganda Prisons Service (UPS) (40%), High Court (27%) compared to rural residents. About nine in every ten rural and urban residents knew Uganda Police (92%) as an institution of arbitration or conflict resolution

Table 10. 1a: Respondents' knowledge of Institutions for Arbitration and Conflict Resolution (%)

Background characteristics	Customary Courts	LC I	LC II	LC III	Uganda Police	Prisons	Magistrate Court	Land Office	High Court
Residence									
Rural	26.9	95.8	52	49.3	92.4	37.4	33.6	14.4	16.2
Urban	16.5	92.7	39.6	36.2	92.1	39.7	40.5	20.3	27.4
Sub-region									
Kampala	10.7	90.9	25.8	22.9	95.7	33.2	39.4	18	32.7
Buganda South	7.2	92.9	39.7	33.8	92	33.1	32.9	22.5	19.9
Buganda North	16.1	97.1	46.1	50.6	96.5	61.9	45.5	27.2	25.7
Busoga	12.9	98.9	24.5	23.6	97.4	31.3	20.1	3.8	8.7
Bukedi	17.1	99.9	78.1	73.4	98.5	29.2	34.6	26.1	28.5
Elgon	37.8	95.4	64.6	58.8	93.9	48.1	37.9	16.4	41.9
Teso	42.9	95.1	74.4	54.5	93.6	43.3	34.4	8.0	18.9
Karamoja	60.4	98.6	51.3	55.4	91.1	29.9	15.4	2.6	5.0
Lango	85.1	99.5	86.6	87.7	98.1	71.7	46.2	14.0	19.0
Acholi	17.2	91.1	31.6	33.4	92.7	11.2	44.1	16.3	23.2
West Nile	61.9	98.4	67.2	67.8	99.1	64.5	48.2	21.6	31.3
Bunyoro	21.9	97.2	46.5	50.8	96.2	46.4	47.6	14.8	13.3
Tooro	6.2	99.5	42.9	35.8	95.4	13.8	48.5	13.1	16.2
Ankole	11.0	86.1	45.7	36.4	71.0	15.3	20.0	7.4	4.8
Kigezi	12.9	82.6	40.4	38.2	69.3	21.9	15.9	9.3	5.7
National	23.6	94.8	48.1	45.2	92.3	38.1	35.8	16.3	19.7

Table 10. 1b: Respondents' knowledge of Institutions for Arbitration and Conflict Resolution (%)

Background characteristics	MoJCA								
	AG	DPP	UHRC	ULC	ULRC	IG	CADER	EOC	
Residence									
Rural	3.1	1.8	5.0	1.1	0.4	5.6	0.3	2.3	0.5
Urban	10.0	4.0	14.2	4.6	1.6	11.9	1.2	4.7	2.3
Sub-region									
Kampala	14.1	3.7	25.3	5.5	1.5	18.9	0.8	6.6	2.6
Buganda South	9.1	2.4	8.8	3.1	0.8	6.0	0.7	1.7	0.9
Buganda North	8.6	3.2	10.2	3.1	1.2	5.5	0.5	1.9	0.8
Busoga	0.2	0.8	1.1	-	-	0.5	-	0.4	-
Bukedi	6.5	3.4	3.7	4.0	2.9	4.7	1.4	3.1	2.4
Elgon	6.7	5.9	11.8	3.0	1.1	12.3	1.4	6.3	4.6
Teso	1.2	2.5	9.3	2.1	0.7	6.3	0.3	2.5	0.1
Karamoja	0.7	3.0	2.0	0.4	0.2	3.0	0.1	1.7	0.4
Lango	2.4	4.3	4.6	1.1	0.7	7.9	0.6	3.9	0.4
Acholi	4.2	2.0	15.4	2.3	0.8	10.0	1.0	5.6	2.1
West Nile	6.1	3.0	9.9	4.8	1.5	17.1	1.6	10.5	1.0
Bunyoro	2.8	1.8	6.2	0.3	0.3	5.6	0.3	2.5	0.3
Tooro	4.8	3.0	5.8	0.7	0.6	17.5	0.2	1.9	2.4
Ankole	0.3	0.2	1.3	-	-	1.4	-	0.1	-
Kigezi	0.3	0.7	1.5	-	-	0.5	-	-	-
National	5.3	2.5	7.9	2.2	0.8	7.6	0.6	3	1.1

10.3 Access and Use of Administrative and Legal Services

Confidence in the country's administrative and legal system can be assessed in the increase or decrease in access and use of the institutions while accessing justice. During the 2021 survey, respondents were asked whether they or any household member had any issue/case that required institution or court intervention; as well as whether they had actually used the institution or court since 2015.

Table 10.2 shows the proportion of households that had an issue or case which required institution or court. Overall, five percent of the households had an issue that required institution or court. The highest proportion of households had an issue or case that required LC I (12%) followed by customary courts (6%) while the lowest was Uganda Prisons (1%). Variations by rural-urban residence were minimal.

Table 10. 2: Distribution of Households that had an Issue/Case that required institution by place of residence (%)

Institution	% had an issue that required institution/court		
	Rural	Urban	National
Customary Courts	6.3	6.3	6.3
LC I	12.5	11.1	12.1
LC II	2.2	1.7	2.1
LC III	1.9	2.2	1.9
Uganda Police	5.2	6.7	5.6
Prisons	0.7	0.7	0.7
Magistrates Court	1.5	1.2	1.4
Land Office	3.5	2.9	3.3
Other institutions	4.3	7.9	6.7
Total	4.6	5	4.9

Table 10.3 shows the percentage distribution of household members that had an issue requiring arbitration and actually used services of the institutions over the last five years. Overall, of those households that had an issue that required arbitration of an institution or court, over nine every ten households actually used it. Of those that had an issue that required LC I intervention, ninety four percent actually used it. There were minimal major variations observed by residence.

Table 10. 3: Distribution of Households that actually used the Institutions/courts by residence (%)

Institution	% that used the institution/court		
	Rural	Urban	National
Customary Courts	94.0	94.7	94.1
LC I	94.1	92.4	93.6
LC II	87.4	97.2	89.5
LC III	92.8	85.7	90.8
Uganda Police	91.6	93.2	92.2
Uganda Prisons	100.0	99.4	99.8
Magistrates Court	94.6	100	96.2
Land Office	82.2	90	84.9
Total	93.1	92.7	92.8

The households that reported having an issue/case requiring institution or court intervention were also asked to state the nature of the last issue or case. Table 10.4, shows that, of the households that had an issue requiring an institution/court, 50 percent had complaints, followed by those that sought for an administrative service (25%). Among the households that had complaints, 56 percent reported to Uganda police since 2015 followed by land office (54%) and LC I (53%).

Table 10. 4: Distribution of households that had an issue or Case Requiring Arbitration by type of issue and Institution (%)

Institutions	Adminis- trative Service	Complaint	Summon	Arrest	Loan	Estates Management	Other	Total
Customary Courts	7.6	45.6	4.4	5.3	0.3	21.8	15.2	100
LC I	32.0	52.8	2.3	2.1	1.5	4.6	4.6	100
LC II	30.6	41.9	0.7	3.3	-	15.4	8.1	100
LC III	53.5	26.5	-	-	1.2	9.4	9.3	100
Uganda Police	10.0	56.2	7.2	15.2	0.9	2.9	7.7	100
Prisons	13.5	18.2	3.8	46.1	-	-	18.4	100
Magistrates Court	14.4	35.3	13.5	14.8	-	13.7	8.2	100
Land Office	18.6	53.5	0.8	-	-	24.8	2.2	100
National	24.9	50.4	3.7	6.3	1.1	7.1	6.6	100

*Others includes: Child neglect, estate inspection, community service and social corporate responsibility

Table 10.5 shows all institutions that had contact with the communities and the nature of contact they made in the last twelve months preceding the survey at district level. Uganda Police (99%) reported to have made contact with almost all communities whereas Uganda Registration Services Bureau (21%) reported to have made the least contact. Overall, majority of the institutions reported that they had made contact with communities to deliver a service (47%) followed by complaints (24%). Three in every ten leaders indicated that the Uganda Police had handled arrests or summons. Office of Director of Public Prosecutions made contact with the communities majorly to handle complaints (52%) followed by administrator general (37%) and Magistrates courts (36%).

Table 10. 5: Proportion of institutions that made contact with the communities and nature of contact (%)

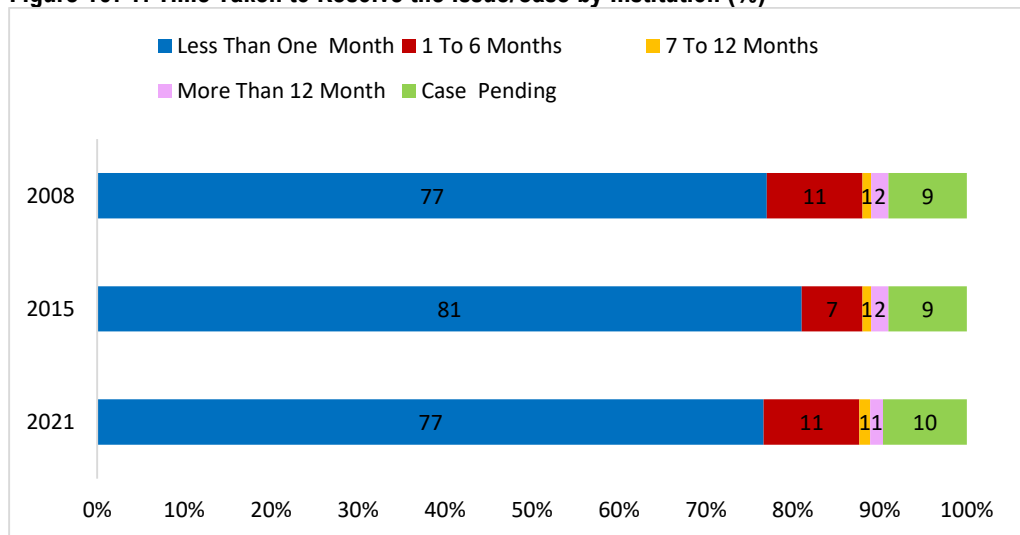
Institution type	Proportion that made contact with communities	Nature of last contact				
		Service delivery	Complaint	Arrest/summons/Custody	Security	Others
Uganda Police	99.2	29.5	20.2	35.7	12.4	2.3
Magistrates courts	88.3	44.4	35.8	14.8	1.2	3.7
Prisons	74.8	65.1	2.4	13.3	3.6	15.7
Uganda Human Rights Commission	34.8	75.0	18.8	-	-	6.3
Office of Director of Public Prosecutions	81.0	31.7	52.4	6.3	3.2	6.3
Administrator General	40.4	57.9	36.8	-	-	5.3
Uganda Registration Services Bureau	21.4	100	-	-	-	-
Immigration Department	31.1	92.9	-	-	-	7.1
National	70.3	46.5	24.2	17.7	5.3	6.3

10.3.1 Time Taken to Resolve Cases

The time taken to resolve an issue/case is one of the proxy measures for the effectiveness and efficiency of institutions that offer Administrative and Legal services among other measures. Households that used the services were further asked to determine how long it took to resolve the issue/case for which they sought redress.

Figure 10.1 presents the time it took institutions to have households resolve their issue/case. The findings show that, over the survey periods, at least eight in every ten households reported that it took less than one month to resolve the issue/case. There was a notable decrease from 81 percent in 2015 to 77 percent in 2021. Eleven percent of the households reported that their case/issue was resolved in one to six months while ten percent reported that their issues/cases were still pending

Figure 10. 1: Time Taken to Resolve the Issue/Case by Institution (%)



10.3.2 Payment for Administrative and Legal Services

Access to services can be limited if the charges are high and unaffordable. Demand for money over and above the official fees is also a concern to government that has instituted measures to curb corruption. During the survey, respondents were asked whether they made any payments (official or unofficial) for the services they received and the purpose for which the payments were made. The findings in Table 10.6 indicate that overall, thirty seven percent households made payments for services received from an institution or court. A higher proportion of urban residents (41%) were more likely to make payments to the institution or court than rural residents (35%). The highest proportion of households that accessed legal services reported to have made payments to the Land Office (79%) followed by those that made payments to Uganda Police (58%) and Uganda Prisons Service (56%) whereas the least proportion reported to have made payments to the Local councils (II and III at 26% each).

Table 10. 6: Distribution of Households that made Payments to the institution (%)

Institution	% made payments to the institution		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Customary Courts	54	33	38
LC I	28	28	28
LC II	17	28	26
LC III	12	31	26
Uganda Police	61	57	58
Uganda Prisons Service	50	61	56
Magistrates Court	42	25	31
Land Office	97	68	79
National	41	35	37

10.3.3 Level of Satisfaction with Administrative and Legal Services

The respondents were asked to whether the household or person involved was satisfied with the way the case or issue was handled. The results presented in Table 10.7 show that, overall, more than seven in every ten households were satisfied with the way their issue or case was handled. For all institutions, at least more than half of the households revealed that they were satisfied with the way their issue/case was handled. At national level, the highest satisfaction was realized for those households that sought justice from customary courts (89%) followed by LC II and LC I at 83% respectively whereas the lowest satisfaction was reported by households that sought services from the Land office (53%).

At least seven in every ten households indicated that they were satisfied with the way their issue/case was handled

Table 10. 7: Households Satisfied with Services of Institutions/Courts (%)

Institution	% Satisfied with Services of Institutions/Courts		
	Rural	Urban	National
Customary Courts	86.4	89.1	88.5
LC I	85.8	81.6	82.8
LC II	67.5	87.7	83
LC III	76.5	70.2	71.9
Uganda Police	71.8	65.5	67.9
Prisons	60.5	29.6	40.2
Magistrates Court	61.1	52	54.8
Land Office	41	59.6	52.9
National	78.5	76.5	77.1

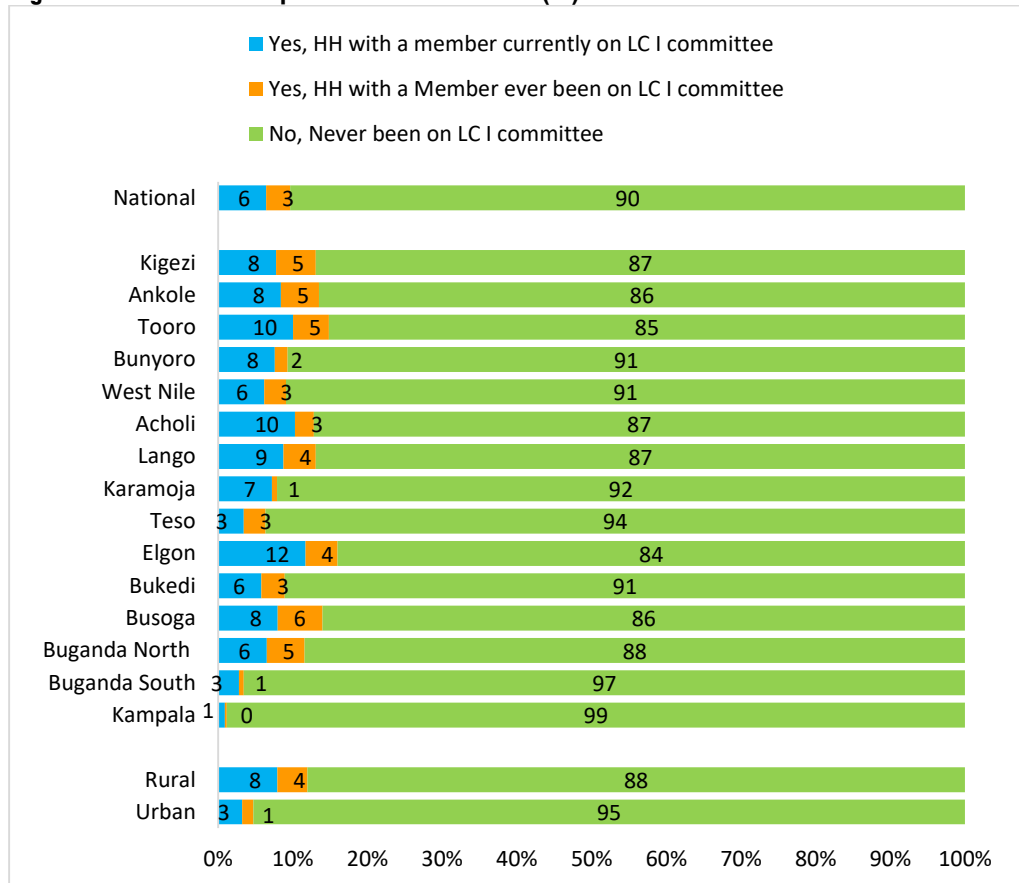
10.4 Participation in Local Council One (LC I) activities

Household participation in the Local councils gives the opportunities for involvement in decision making with regard to several issues as well as increase their understanding of the different programmes the community is supposed to benefit from. During data collection exercise, respondents were asked to indicate whether any member of their household was a member of LC I Committee.

Only six percent of household members were members on LC I committee by the time of the survey

Figure 10.2 shows that overall, six percent of households reported having a member on the LC I committee at the time of the survey. By sub-region, the proportion of households with members on the LC I committee was highest in the Elgon (12%) followed by Acholi and Tooro at ten percent respectively while Kampala had the least proportion of one percent. Households in urban areas (3%) were less likely to have members on the LC I committee compared to those in rural areas (8%).

Figure 10. 2: Membership in the LC I Committee (%)



Some LC I meetings public while some were private (38%); with six in every ten households indicating that minutes of the meetings were recorded

10.4.1 Type of Local Council One (LC I) Meetings held

Table 10.8 shows that the majority respondents reported that some LC I meetings were public while some were private (38%); with the highest proportion being reported by rural residents (42%) compared to their urban counterparts (30%). This was followed by 26 percent of households reporting that the LC I meetings were public (village council) while the lowest proportion of households reported the meetings held were private executive (9%).

Across sub-regions, Karamoja (74%) had the the highest proportion of households that reported that the LC I meetings were Public (village council). On issues regarding the nature of meetings, three in every five households reported that minutes of the LC I meetings were recorded and eight in every ten households reported that the minutes of LC I meetings were accessible to the public.

Table 10. 8: Distribution of Households by Type of LC I Meetings held and Recording of Minutes (%)

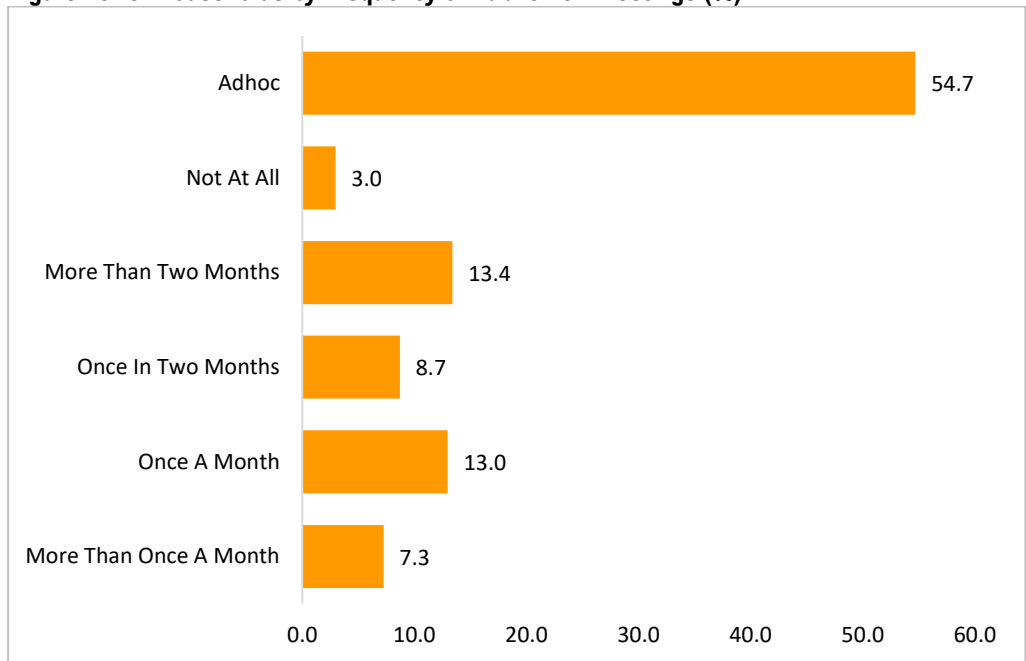
Location	Whether LC Meetings were Public Or Private				Minutes Of The Meetings Recorded	The Minutes Accessible To The Public
	Public (Village Council)	Private (Executive)	Some Public, Some Private	Don't Know		
Residence						
Rural	28.0	8.4	41.8	21.7	61.5	80.1
Urban	20.0	11.0	29.6	39.4	56.2	83.6
Sub-region						
Kampala	12.1	6.5	20.7	60.7	47.9	84.4
Buganda						
South	21.1	9.4	27.4	42.1	61.0	84.1
Buganda						
North	43.5	13.4	25.4	17.7	62.5	66.7
Busoga	15.3	4.7	41.4	38.6	31.1	73.5
Bukedi	34.0	2.4	51.8	11.8	65.5	92.1
Elgon	37.7	8.2	32.4	21.8	63.3	89.7
Teso	24.4	11.3	51.0	13.3	70.1	73.9
Karamoja	74.3	0.4	15.5	9.8	49.4	69.7
Lango	28.4	5.9	54.6	11.2	79.5	78.4
Acholi	29.2	4.1	38.1	28.7	59.1	75.1
West Nile	34.2	6.7	36.4	22.8	70.9	84.0
Bunyoro	12.8	18.0	52.7	16.6	56.5	80.3
Tooro	25.1	14.3	46.5	14.1	65.0	84.3
Ankole	11.0	9.9	49.5	29.6	58.2	87.9
Kigezi	19.6	16.2	48.0	16.2	50.8	89.0
National	25.5	9.3	38.0	27.3	60.1	80.9

More than half of the respondents indicated that the public LC I meetings were adhoc (55%).

10.4.2 Frequency of Local Council I Meetings

Respondents were asked about the frequency of Public LC I meetings. The question applied to all households regardless of whether any member was part of the LC I committee. Figure 10.3 shows the distribution of households by how often public LC I meetings are held in the NSDS 2021. The survey results reveal that the majority of households (55%) indicated that the Public LC I meetings they held were largely adhoc in nature. Regarding the frequency of holding meetings, 13 percent of the households indicated that LCI meetings were held more than 2 months or once a month respectively.

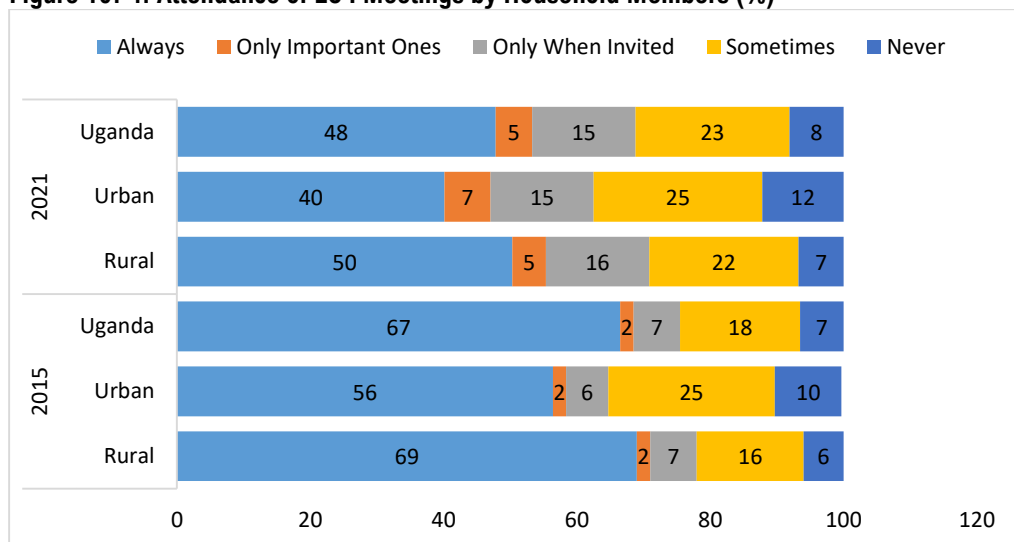
Figure 10. 3: Households by Frequency of Public LC I Meetings (%)



10.4.3 Households' Attendance of Local Council I Meetings

In addition to knowledge about the frequency of LC I meetings, respondents were further asked whether they (or their household members) ever attended LC I meetings. Figure 10.4 indicates that, overall, about five in every ten household members (48%) always attended the LC I meetings and this was a decrease by nineteen percentage points from the year 2015. This was followed by 23 percent that attended sometimes while the least respondents (8%) reported never having attended any LC I meetings. Differentials by residence show that non attendance of LCI by urban dwellers was 12 percent compared to their rural counterparts (7%). A similar trend was observed in the year 2015.

Figure 10. 4: Attendance of LC I Meetings by Household Members (%)

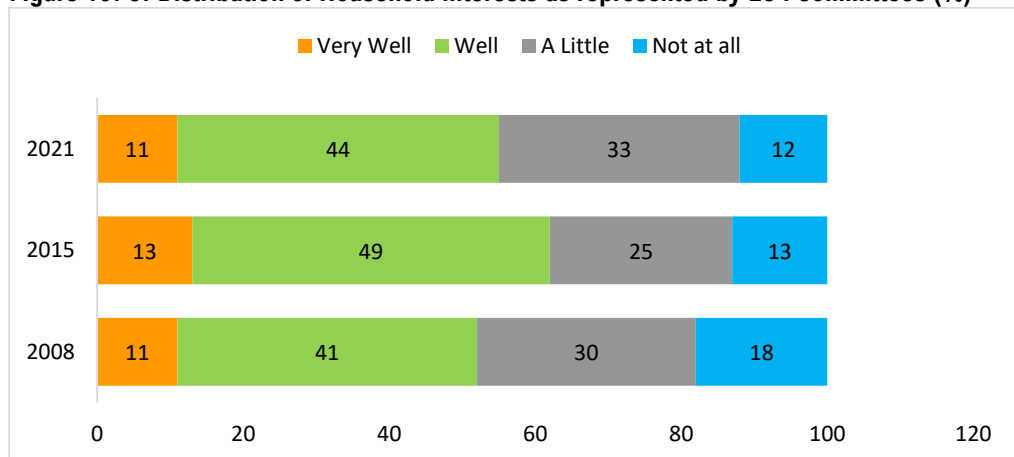


About six in every ten respondents indicated that the LC I committees adequately represented their interests.

10.4.4 Representation of Households' Interests by LC I Committee

Households were asked to give a ranking of how well they thought the LC I Committee represented their interests. Figure 10.5 shows that, more than half of the households (55%) were of the view that the LC I committees in their respective localities were adequately (very well/well) representing their interests. Over two in every ten households (12%) reported that the LC I committee did not represent the interests of households at all. Compared to 2015, the proportion of respondents reporting that their views were well represented by their LC I Committee declined from 62 percent to 55 percent in 2020.

Figure 10. 5: Distribution of Household interests as represented by LC I Committees (%)



10.4.5 Involvement of Households in Decision-making Processes

Information was sought about the level of involvement of household members in the decision-making processes of their respective villages. This indicator is intended to gauge the level of participation by households in the planning and implementation of development projects in their respective localities. Table 10.9 illustrates the level of household involvement in the decision-making processes of issues that concern their village.

Less than half of households are involved in decision-making processes on issues concerning their villages

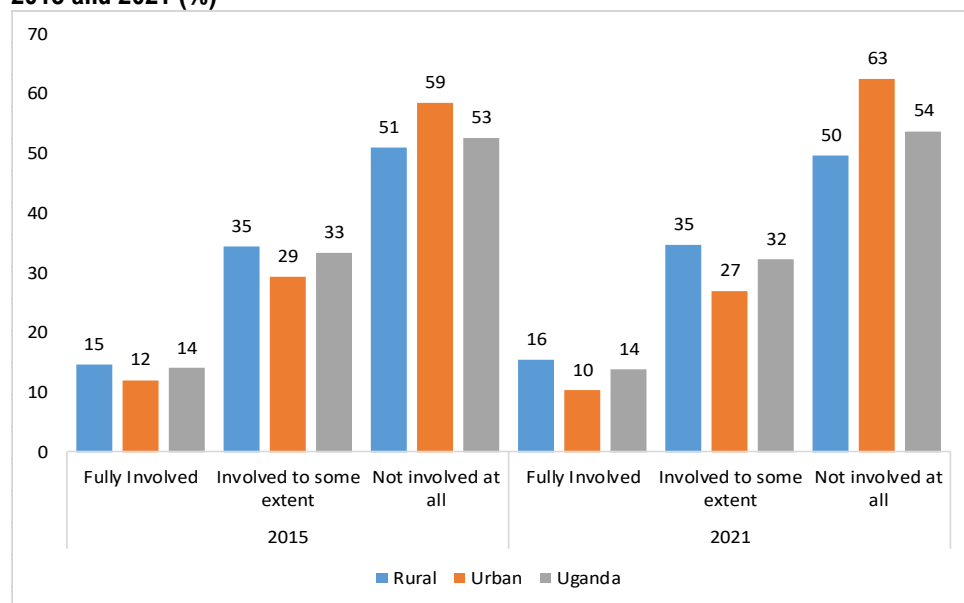
The findings show that, at national level, more than half of the households (54%) are not involved in decision-making processes at all. This situation was more prevalent in the urban areas (63%) compared to their rural counterparts (50%). By sub-region, the highest percentage of respondents that reported not being involved at all in decision making processes of issues concerning their villages was in Kampala (80%) followed by Acholi (68%), Karamoja (65%) while full involvement was highest in Busoga (23%) and Elgon (22%).

Table 10. 9: Household Involvement in Decision-making processes (%)

Background Characteristics	2021			
	Fully Involved	Extent	Not involved at all	Overall
Residence				
Rural	15.5	34.7	49.7	100
Urban	10.4	27.0	62.6	100
Sub-region				
Kampala	4.3	15.7	80.0	100
Buganda South	13.6	24.0	62.4	100
Buganda North	12.2	25.4	62.4	100
Busoga	23.3	33.9	42.8	100
Bukedi	5.6	76.3	18.1	100
Elgon	22.5	46.9	30.6	100
Teso	6.8	37.6	55.7	100
Karamoja	9.9	25.5	64.6	100
Lango	14.6	33.8	51.7	100
Acholi	6.6	25.2	68.3	100
West Nile	15.6	42.2	42.3	100
Bunyoro	11.2	29.0	59.8	100
Tooro	10.9	28.3	60.8	100
Ankole	20.2	33.4	46.4	100
Kigezi	20.9	37.0	42.1	100
National	13.9	32.3	53.8	100

Comparison with the 2015 findings shows that, the proportion of respondents in urban areas reporting non-involvement in decision-making increased by four percentage points while that for rural dwellers dropped by one percentage point as shown in Figure 10.6

Figure 10. 6: Comparison of household Involvement in decision making processes between 2015 and 2021 (%)



10.5 Identification and Travel documents.

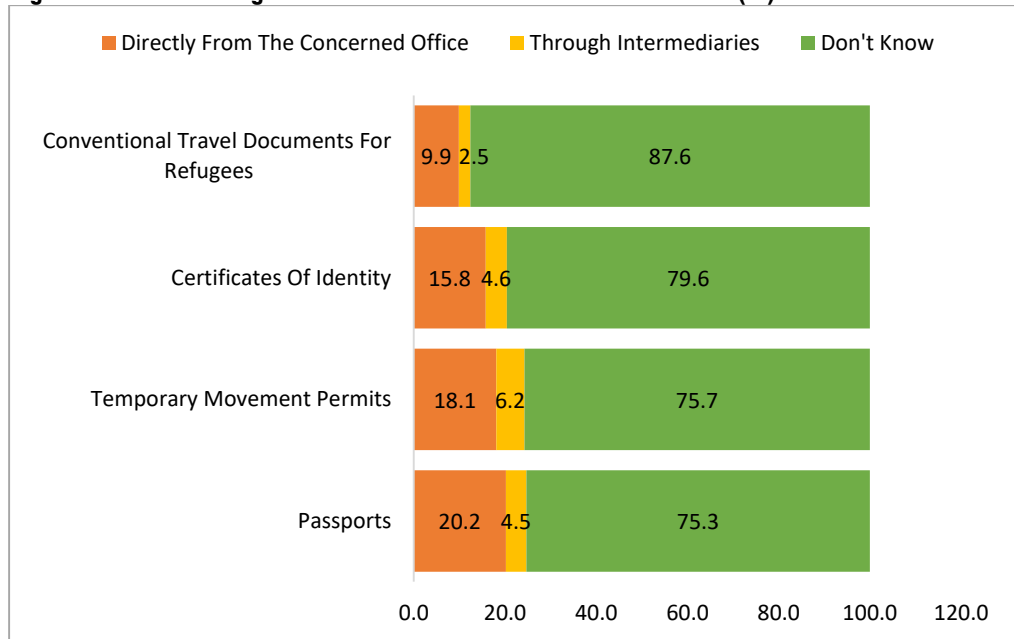
A travel document is an identity document issued by a government or international treaty organization to facilitate the movement of individuals or small groups of persons across international boundaries. Travel documents usually assure other governments that the bearer may return to the issuing country, and are often issued in booklet form to allow other governments to place visas as well as entry and exit stamps into them. Uganda, through Ministry of Internal Affairs issues travel documents like passports, temporary travel permits, certificates of Identity and conventional travel permits. On the other hand, an identity document, also called a piece of identification or ID, is any document which may be used to identify a person or verify aspects of a person's personal identity. If issued in a small, standard credit card size form, it is usually called an identity card (IC or ID card).

10.5.1 Obtaining Travel Documents.

Information was sought about how respondents acquire travel documents including Passports, Temporary moving permit; Certificate of Identity and Conventional travel documents for refugees. The findings in Figure 10.7 indicate that more than seven in every ten respondents did not know how to get the travel documents. Across the four types of travel documents reported, majority respondents (20%) reported that they would get a passport directly from the concerned office. This perhaps highlights the need for further mass sensitization and awareness campaigns on the importance of travel documents and where to obtain them.

Only 16 percent of respondents mentioned that travel documents are obtained from the concerned offices

Figure 10. 7: Knowledge on How Travel Documents were obtained (%)

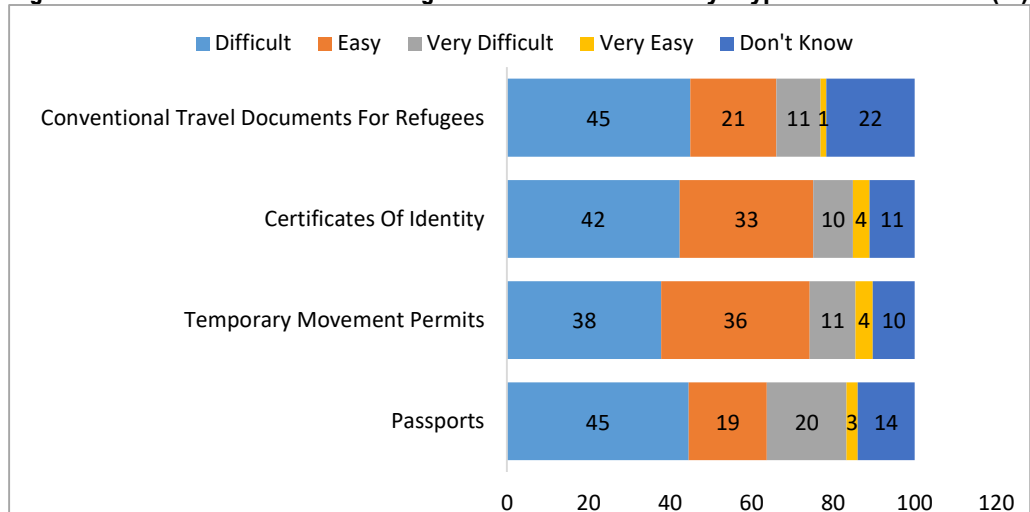


10.5.2 Ease of access to Obtaining Travel Documents

Related to the knowledge about travel documents, the respondents were further asked to rate the ease of access to obtaining travel documents. Figure 10.8 shows that four in every ten respondents reported that it was difficult to obtain the passport (45%), Convectional travel document for refugees (45%) and Certificates of Identity (42%). Majority respondents indicated that it was easy to obtain temporary travel permits (36%) . Only two in every ten respondents were able to obtain a Passport with ease (19%).

Only two in every ten respondents were able to obtain a Passport with ease

Figure 10. 8: Ease of Obtaining Travel documents by type of document (%)

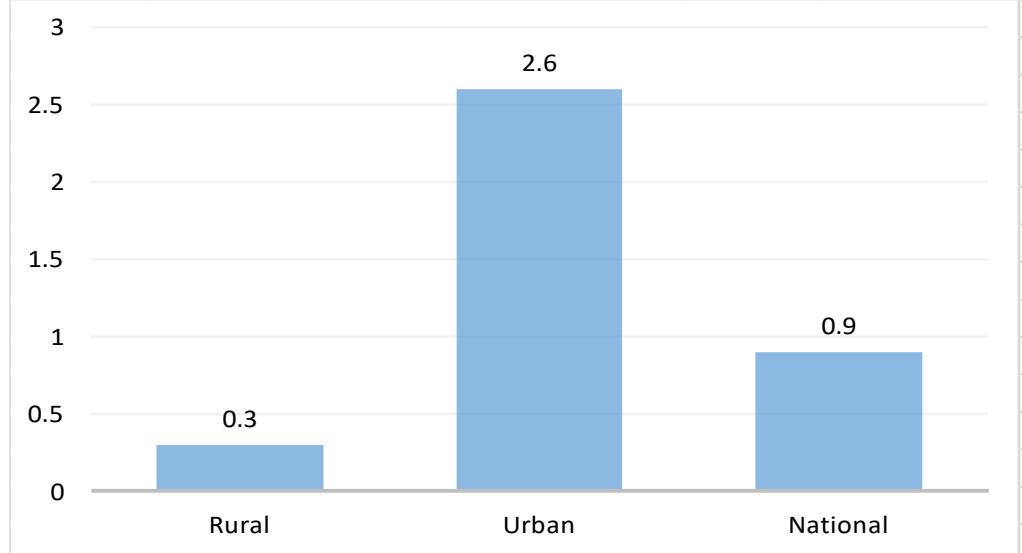


About one percent of persons in Uganda have a passport.

10.5.3 Possession of a passport.

Information on whether household members had a passport was sought. Figure 10.9 shows that only one percent of persons in Uganda possess a passport with slightly higher proportions in urban areas (3%) compared to less than one percent among the rural areas.

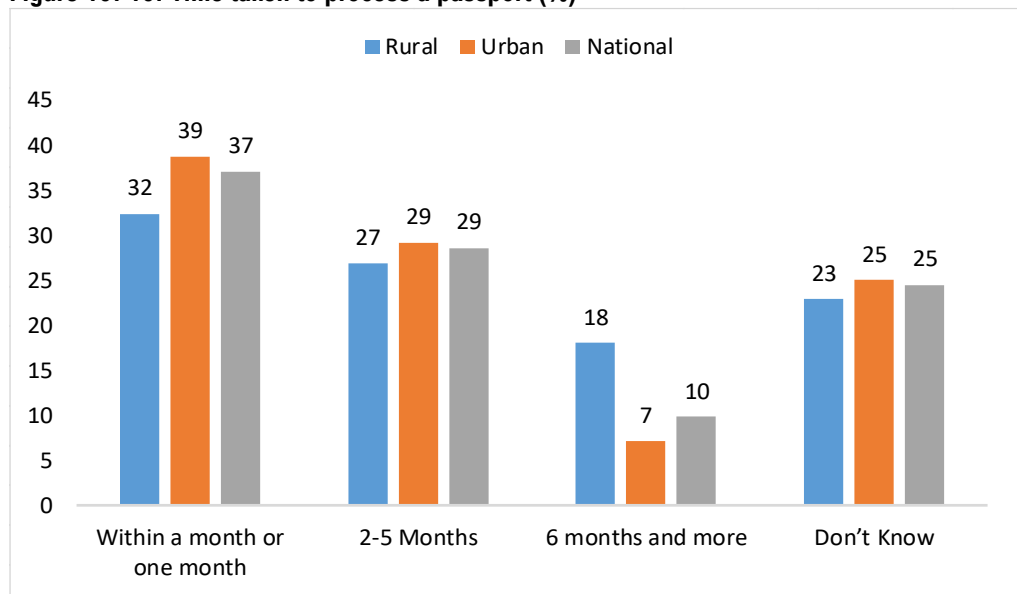
Figure 10. 9: Proportion of Household members in Possession of a Passport (%)



10.5.4 Time taken to process a passport.

Household members that had a passport at the time of the survey were further asked how long it took them to process it. Findings in Figure 10.10 indicate that of those that had a passport, about four in every ten members reported that they obtained a passport within a month or one month, 28 percent within two to five months, 10 percent in six months and more, and a quarter did not know how long it took to obtain a passport.

Figure 10. 10: Time taken to process a passport (%)



10.5.5 Satisfaction with the Process of Acquiring a Passport.

Respondents were asked to rate the level of satisfaction with the process of acquiring a passport on a five point scale ranging from very satisfactory to very unsatisfactory. Findings in Table 10.10 indicate that overall, nine in every ten respondents were satisfied with the process of acquiring a passport (28 % “very satisfactory, 14% “somehow satisfactory”, “and 50% “satisfactory”), while nine percent of the respondents were dissatisfied with the process.

Table 10. 10: Satisfaction with the process of acquiring the passport (%)

Background Characteristic	Level of satisfaction					
	Very satisfactory	Somehow satisfactory	Satisfactory	Somehow unsatisfactory	Very unsatisfactory	Satisfied
Residence						
Rural	21.7	5.2	60.3	8.7	4.1	87.2
Urban	29.9	16.2	46.1	7.6	0.3	92.2
National	27.9	13.5	49.5	7.8	1.3	90.9

10.5.6 Possession of a Birth certificate

Household members were asked whether they had a birth certificate. The results in Table 10.11 show that at national level, majority of the household members did not have a birth certificate (79%). Only 14 percent had a birth certificate (nine percent had a short birth certificate, two percent had along certificate and four percent had a National Identity and Registration Authority birth certificate), three percent had registered with no certificate. By residence, urban residents were more likely to have a birth certificate compared to their rural counterparts.

Table 10. 11: Possession of birth certificate by household members by age group and residence (%)

Background characteristics	Short certificate	Long certificate	Birth certificate	Registered,			Total
				no certificate	No Birth Certificate	Don't Know	
Sex							
Male	8.9	1.6	4.0	2.5	78.4	4.6	100
Female	8.4	1.8	4.0	2.6	79.6	3.5	100
Residence							
Urban	10.0	2.4	4.3	2.6	75.0	5.7	100
Rural	8.2	1.4	3.9	2.6	80.5	3.4	100
Birth certificate age groups							
0 - 5 years	8.0	1.9	5.4	3.7	78.7	2.3	100
06 - 12 years	9.5	1.9	4.2	3.6	77.3	3.6	100
13 - 17 years	10.8	2.6	4.9	3.2	75.2	3.2	100
18 - 30 years	10.4	1.9	3.5	2.4	77.5	4.3	100
31 years & above	6.1	0.8	2.9	1.0	83.4	5.8	100
National	8.6	1.7	4.0	2.6	79.0	4.0	100

10.5.7 Time taken to Process a birth certificate

Household members who reported that they had a birth certificate were further asked how long it took them to process the certificate. Seventy eight percent of the household members indicated that it took them one month or less to acquire a birth certificate, seven percent said it took them two to five months while five percent said it took them six months or more. By sub-regions, Kigezi (93%) registered the highest number of members who said it took them one month or less to process the birth certificate while West Nile (22%) registered the highest number that said it took them two to five months.

Table 10. 12: Time taken to process the Birth certificate

Background Characteristics	Within a			Don't Know	Total
	month or one month	2-5 Months	6 months and more		
Residence					
Rural	77.3	8.5	5.4	8.7	100
Urban	77.9	3.8	3.0	15.3	100
Sub-region					
Kampala	68.7	6.1	3.3	21.8	100
Buganda South	69.5	0.8	1.3	28.4	100
Buganda North	71.8	5.1	2.9	20.2	100
Busoga	77.6	7.3	3.8	11.3	100
Bukedi	64.6	11.4	5.9	18.0	100
Elgon	81.6	7.5	9.7	1.2	100
Teso	85.3	7.6	4.3	2.7	100
Karamoja	88.3	0.4	5.0	6.4	100
Lango	75.8	6.5	6.2	11.5	100
Acholi	74.7	8.0	7.4	9.9	100
West Nile	76.3	21.7	2.1	0.0	100
Bunyoro	79.5	10.8	5.5	4.2	100
Tooro	82.3	6.5	8.8	2.4	100
Ankole	81.8	8.0	1.8	8.4	100
Kigezi	92.9	4.9	0.3	2.0	100
National	77.5	7.1	4.7	10.7	100

10.5.8 National Identity Cards.

The Registration of Persons Act in 2015 saw the creation of the National Identity and Registration Authority (NIRA) to oversee all foundational identity infrastructure. The national identification and registration exercise was launched in 2014 aiming at issuing all citizens aged 16 years and above with National Identification Numbers, National Identity Cards and building a National Identification Register.

10.5.7.1 Registration for National Identity Cards

The study sought to find out whether household members aged 16 years and above had registered for National Identity cards. Findings indicated that 79% of the household members had registered for National Identity cards as shown in Table 10.13.

Table 10. 13: Registration for National Identity Cards

Background characteristics	Yes, application		No	Don't Know
	form seen	form not seen		
Sex				
Male	11.8	69	18.7	0.5
Female	11.5	66.3	21.7	0.6
Residence				
Urban	13.4	66.4	19.3	0.9
Rural	10.9	68.1	20.6	0.4
Sub-regions				
Kampala	10.2	67.8	20.9	1.2
South Buganda	14.8	62.2	22.2	0.8
North Buganda	13.4	64.5	21.4	0.7
Busoga	1.1	84.8	13.6	0.4
Bukedi	4.2	67.9	27.2	0.7
Elgon	17.1	61.5	21.1	0.3
Teso	17.8	47.9	34.1	0.1
Karamoja	5.6	81.3	13	0.1
Lango	18.4	62.8	18.5	0.4
Acholi	1	80.3	17.9	0.8
West Nile	13.9	60.7	24.9	0.5
Bunyoro	15.5	64.3	19.6	0.6
Tooro	6.7	84.3	8.9	0.2
Ankole	11.6	69	19.2	0.2
Kigezi	17.7	61.6	19.6	1.1
National	11.6	67.6	20.2	0.6

10.5.7.2 Possession of National Identity Cards

The study further investigated the proportion of household members that had received National IDs. The findings in Table 10.14 show that majority of the population (89%) that had registered for National IDs had actually received them. There were no major variations by sex and residence. By age groups, 97 percent of household members aged 31 years and above who had registered for their National IDs had actually received them compared to one in every ten below 18 years of age. Only eleven percent had not received their national IDs by the time of the study.

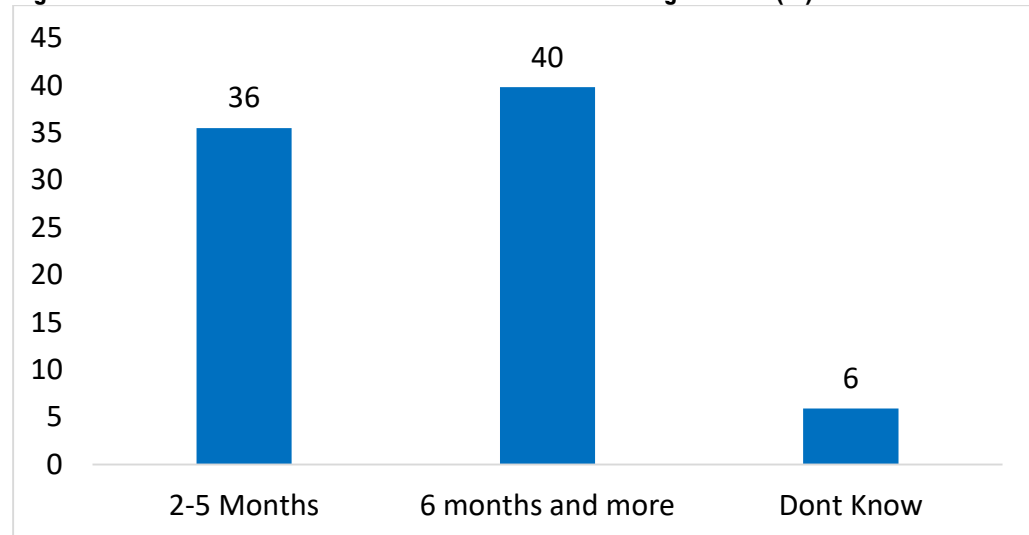
Table 10. 14: Possession of National Identity (%)

Background characteristics	Yes, ID seen	Yes, ID not seen	Proportion			Total
			that had received ID	No	Dont Know	
Sex						
Male	29.8	59.8	89.6	10.3	0.1	100
Female	34.1	54.7	88.8	11.2	0.1	100
Residence						
Urban	27.5	62	89.5	10.3	0.2	100
Rural	34	55	89	10.9	0.1	100
Age groups						
16 to 17 years	5.8	11.9	17.7	82.2	0	100
18 to 30 years	25.7	55.1	80.8	19	0.2	100
31 to 59 years	35.5	61.6	97.1	2.8	0.1	100
60+years	42.2	54.9	97.1	2.9	0	100
Sub-regions						
Kampala	19.4	70.5	89.9	9.5	0.5	100
Buganda South	21.6	68.9	90.5	9.5	0	100
Buganda North	24	63.8	87.8	12	0.1	100
Busoga	16.9	65.4	82.3	17.6	0.1	100
Bukedi	50	43.3	93.3	6.5	0.1	100
Elgon	30.4	61.8	92.2	7.3	0.5	100
Teso	37.4	59	96.4	3.6	0.1	100
Karamoja	55.6	40	95.6	4.3	0	100
Lango	60.5	28.1	88.6	11.4	0	100
Acholi	24.5	60.1	84.6	15.4	0.1	100
West Nile	54.6	33.7	88.3	11.7	0	100
Bunyoro	37.5	49.8	87.3	12.7	0	100
Tooro	29.2	57.4	86.6	13.3	0.1	100
Ankole	27.5	64.1	91.6	8.3	0.1	100
Kigezi	40.5	53.9	94.4	5.7	0	100
National	32	57.2	89.2	10.7	0.1	100

10.5.7.3 Time taken to receive the National ID after registration

A household member that had received National ID in the last five years prior to the survey was further asked how long it took to process it. Findings in Figure 10.11 indicate that of those that had a National IDs, about four in every ten persons reported that they obtained them in six months or more while 36 percent obtained within two to five months.

Figure 10. 11: Time taken to receive the National ID after registration (%)



10.5.7.3 Satisfaction with the process of acquiring National ID

Household members involved in the process of acquiring National ID were asked to report whether they were satisfied with the services. The results presented in Table 10.15 show that, nearly all members (96%) were satisfied with the process.

Table 10. 15: Satisfaction with the process of acquiring National ID

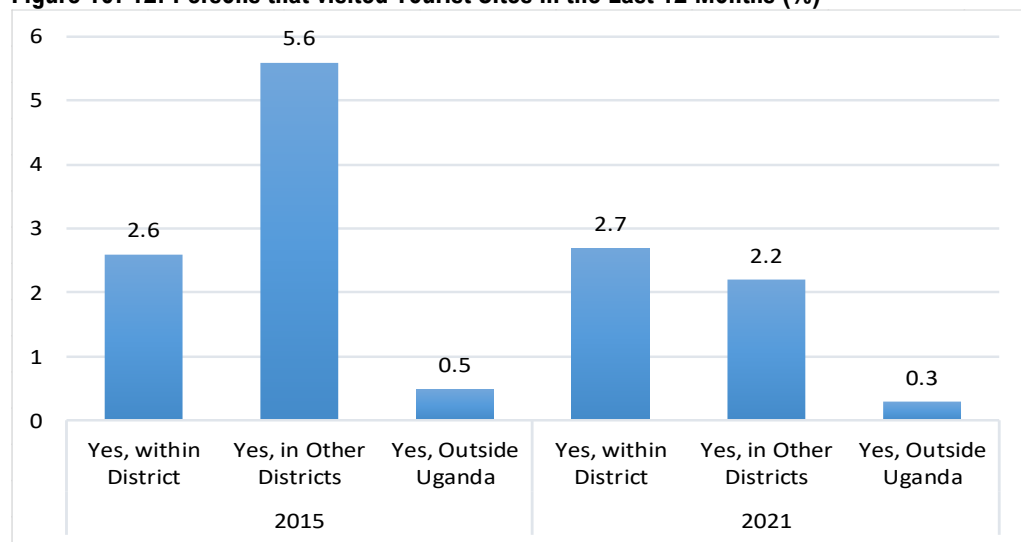
Background characteristics	Very satisfactory	Somehow satisfactory	Satisfactory	Total Satisfied	Somehow unsatisfactory	Very unsatisfactory	Total
Sex							
Male	30.6	12.5	52.3	95.4	3.4	1.1	100
Female	31.1	13.3	51.4	95.8	3.2	1.0	100
Residence							
Urban	33.5	14.8	47.3	95.6	3.6	0.8	100
Rural	29.7	12.1	53.9	95.7	3.2	1.1	100
Sub-regions							
Kampala	27.2	15.7	53.9	96.8	2.9	0.3	100
South Buganda	30.9	13.9	51.8	96.6	2.9	0.6	100
North Buganda	26.2	5.3	62.4	93.9	4.3	1.8	100
Busoga	29.1	19	46	94.1	4.2	1.6	100
Bukedi	3.6	19.8	74.2	97.6	2.4	-	100
Elgon	15.3	22.1	57.5	94.9	3.1	2.0	100
Teso	11.4	5.1	81.3	97.8	1.0	1.2	100
Karamoja	24.9	7.0	66.3	98.2	1.6	0.2	100
Lango	48.4	21.2	25.1	94.7	4.2	1.0	100
Acholi	7.1	19	69	95.1	3.9	1.1	100
West Nile	40.6	11.9	42.7	95.2	4.2	0.5	100
Bunyoro	24.8	12.0	58.6	95.4	3.1	1.5	100
Tooro	35.9	3.6	55.9	95.4	3.1	1.5	100
Ankole	55.8	11.8	29.9	97.5	2.4	0.1	100
Kigezi	57.6	7.6	28.1	93.3	4.6	2.1	100
National	30.9	12.9	51.9	95.7	3.3	1	100

10.6 Visitation of Tourist Sites

According to the NDP III, tourism is one of the world's largest and fastest-growing economic sectors, recording high rates of growth and expansion. The tourism sector has demonstrated high potential for generating revenue and employment at a low cost, implying a high return on investment. Many new destinations have emerged, challenging the traditional ones of Europe and North America. In the recent past, destinations and innovative tourism products in emerging economies have grown faster than in advanced economies and this trend is set to continue in the future.

Information was collected on whether household members five years and above had visited any tourist site in the 12 months preceding the survey. Figure 10.12 shows that, overall, only three percent of persons had visited tourist sites within their districts, two percent had visited sites in other districts while less than one percent had visited sites outside Uganda. Differences by sub-regions show that, Buganda South had the highest proportion of persons that had visited tourist sites within the district (10%) as well as other districts (6%).

Figure 10. 12: Persons that visited Tourist Sites in the Last 12 Months (%)



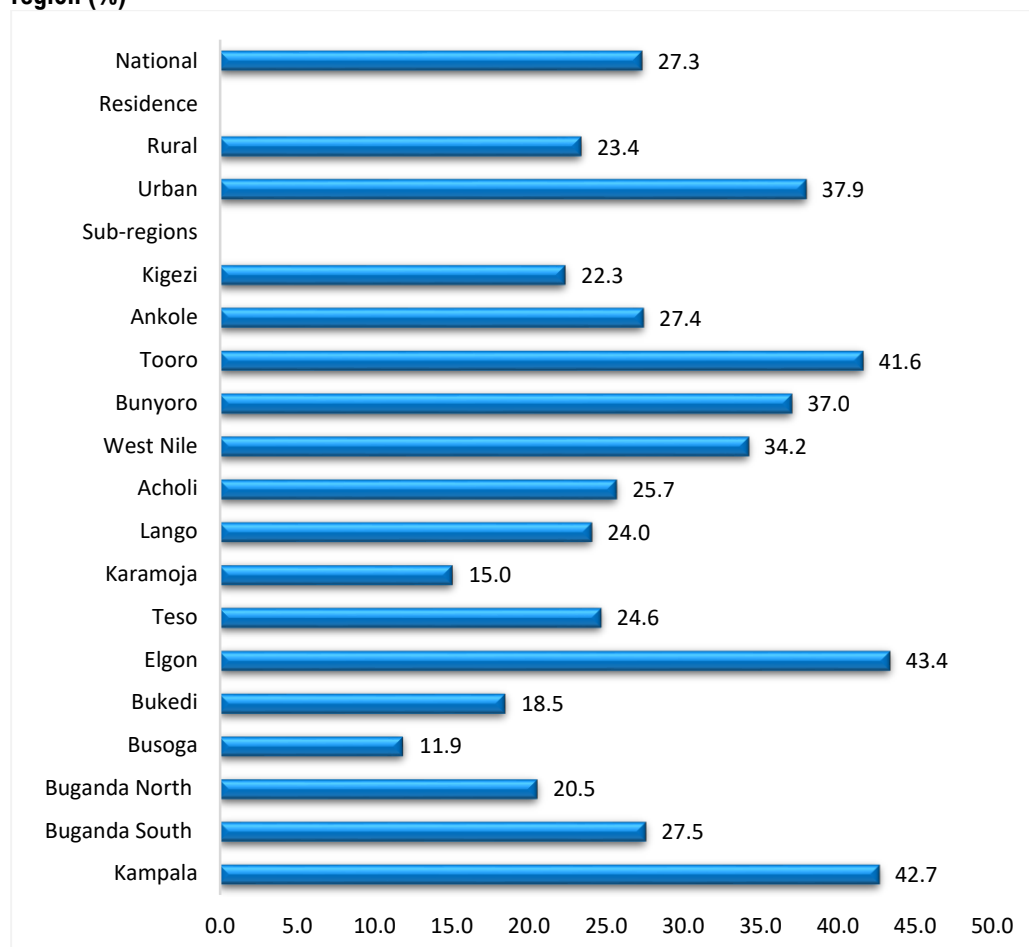
10.7 Knowledge of the East African Community.

According to the NDP III, with the emergence of the East African Community integration (EAC), issues of labour, free movement of persons and language become paramount. The Social Development Sector is strategically positioned to harness the dividends from this integration. The implementation of the decisions of the EAC by different stakeholders needs strengthening.

The survey solicited information on the, knowledge of the East African Anthem, the benefits as well as challenges resulting from the EAC cooperation. Figure 10.13 shows that, overall, twenty seven (27%) of persons aged 10 years and above were aware of the East African Anthem. A slightly higher proportion of urban dwellers (38%) were aware of the East African Anthem than their rural counterparts (23%). Across the sub-regions, Elgon and Kampala at (43%) respectively, Tooro (42%) had higher proportions of persons who were knowledgeable about the EAC Anthem while Busoga had the lowest percentage knowledgeable about the Anthem.

About three in every ten persons aged 10 years and above were aware of the East African Anthem.

Figure 10. 13: Persons aware of the East African Anthem by place of residence and sub-region (%)



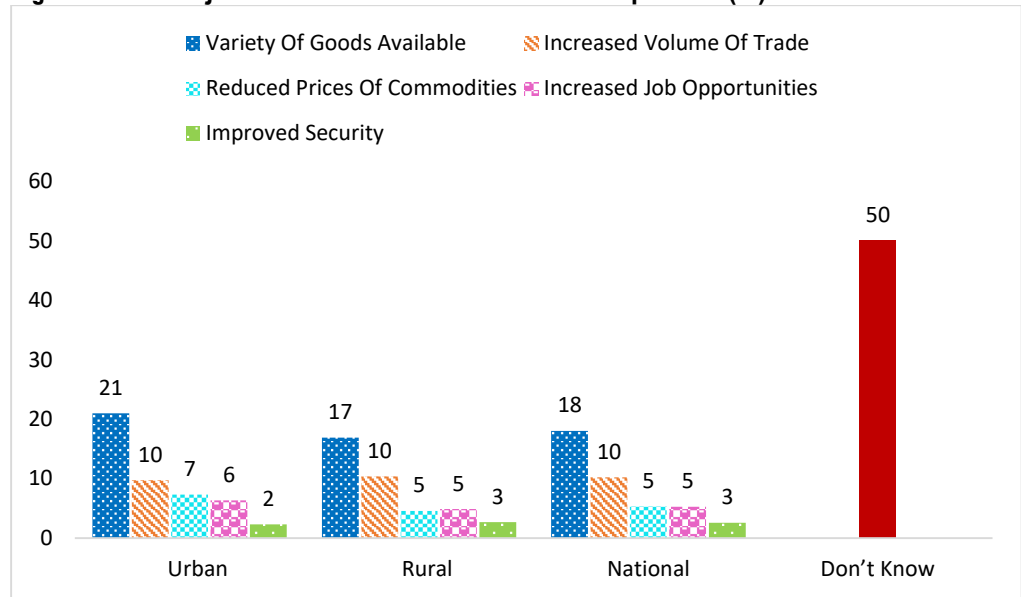
10.7.1 Benefits from the East African Community Co-operation.

Figure 10.14 shows that, overall, the majority of persons aged 10 years and above cited variety of goods available (18%) followed by the increased volume of trade (10%) as some of the benefits accrued from the EAC cooperation. By residence, two in every ten urban residents cited variety of good available as a major benefit from EAC co-operation compared to the rural residents (17%). At national level, other benefits mentioned by respondents included reduced prices of commodities (5%), improved job opportunities (5%) and improved security (3%).

It's important to note that majority respondents did not know the benefits of EAC cooperation which calls for community sensitization.

Eighteen percent of persons aged 10 years mentioned variety of goods available as a major benefit of the East African Community cooperation.

Figure 10. 14: Major Benefits as a result Of the EAC Co-operation (%)

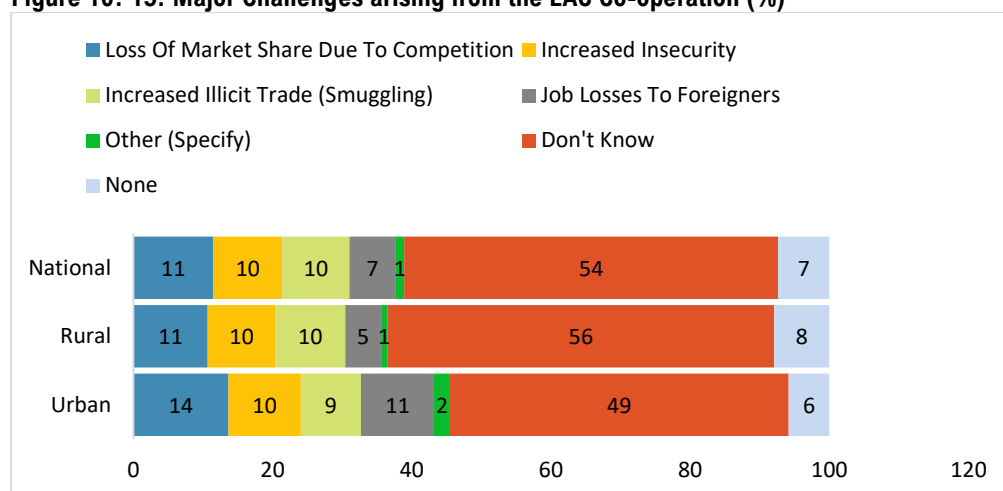


10.7.2 Challenges arising from the East African Community Co- operation.

At national level, majority of the respondents mentioned loss of market share due to competition (11%), increased insecurity (10%) and increased illicit trade (10%) as some of the challenges arising from the EAC cooperation. By residence, a higher proportion of urban dwellers reported loss of market share (14%) compared to their rural counterparts (11%). It also noted that majority of the respondents did not know challenges arising from EAC Co-operation. See Figure 10.15

Eleven percent mentioned loss of market share due to competition as a challenge arising from the East African Community cooperation.

Figure 10. 15: Major Challenges arising from the EAC Co-operation (%)



10.8 Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE)

In Uganda, the Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE) scheme under the Expanding Social Protection Provides direct income support grants in the form of Senior Citizens Grants (SCG). The NDP III articulates that old age in Uganda is associated with extreme poverty and vulnerability due to: social exclusion; food insecurity and high Non Communicable Diseases burden. The SCG is therefore designed to reduce old age poverty by providing a minimum level of income security to older persons of 65 years and above (but lowered in the case of more vulnerable Karamoja region to 60 years). Under the SCG scheme, enrolled older persons receive Shs. 25,000 every month, but paid out every two months hence beneficiaries receive Shs 50,000 every two months.

In this survey, household members aged 65 years and above were asked whether they have ever registered and received any money given under the SAGE programme. The results in Table 10.16 indicate that four in every ten household members aged 65 years and above had registered for the SAGE programme. By residence, a higher proportion of rural residents (46%) had registered for SAGE compared to the urban residents (39%). By sub-region, Karamoja (74%) had the highest proportion of members aged 65 years and above who had registered for SAGE while Kampala (32%) had the lowest.

Furthermore, half of the registered proportion reported that they had received money given under the SAGE programme (51%). The highest proportion that had received the money were registered in Karamoja sub-region (94%), followed by Kampala sub-region (90%) and the least in Buganda South (33%).

Table 10. 16: Household members 65 years and above who are registered and received money under SAGE programme (%)

Background Characteristics	Proportion registered under the SAGE programme	Proportion that received any money given under the SAGE programme
Residence		
Rural	46.4	51.4
Urban	39.1	50.8
Sub-region		
Kampala	31.8	90.1
Buganda South	34.4	32.8
Buganda North	45.2	57.2
Busoga	52.8	44.7
Bukedi	36.7	55
Elgon	50.9	45.2
Teso	41.9	61.8
Karamoja	73.8	93.5
Lango	48.8	69.3
Acholi	44.3	41.3
West Nile	50.1	66.7
Bunyoro	49.9	42.6
Tooro	48	49.6
Ankole	37.1	34
Kigezi	41.1	46.4
National	44.7	51.3

10.9 Summary of Findings

At national level, majority of respondents knew LC I (95%) as a place for arbitration or conflict resolution followed by the Uganda Police (92%), LC II (48%) and LC III (45%). At district level, one hundred thirty one districts reported that the Uganda Police had made contact with the communities in the 12 months preceding the survey which is a similar trend in the survey year 2015. Over the survey periods, at least eight in every ten percent reported that it took less than one month to resolve the issue/case which was a decrease by four percentage point between 2015 and 2020.

Seven in every ten households that used the various institutions/courts for arbitration, conflict resolution or redress were satisfied with the services received although they were required to make some payments for the services. Overall, the major reason for the payment was to settle case fees (41%) which was followed by a token of thanks (30%).

Only six percent of households reported having a member on the LC I committee at the time of the survey. Majority of the respondents reported that some LC I meetings were public while some were private (38%) and that they were largely adhoc in nature (55%); and six in every ten of whom reported that minutes of the meetings were recorded. Urban dwellers (12%) are more likely not to attend LC I meetings compared to their rural counterparts (7%). Less than half of the households were involved in the decision-making processes on issues concerning their villages. Concerning travel documents, majority of the respondents did not know how to obtain the travel documents (Passports, Temporary moving permit; Certificate of Identity and Conventional travel documents). Only two percent of persons in Uganda have a passport. Of those that had a passport, about four in every ten reported that they obtained it within a month or one month. Nine in every ten respondents were satisfied with the process of acquiring passport while nine percent of the respondents were dissatisfied. Less than two in every ten respondents had a birth certificate; and of these, seventy eight percent indicated that it took them one month or less to acquire one. Overall, only three percent of persons had visited tourist sites within their districts, two percent had visited sites in other districts while less than one percent had visited sites outside Uganda.

About three in every ten persons aged 10 years and above were aware of the East African Anthem. Two in every ten (19%) persons aged 10 years and above were aware of the East African Community with the majority citing increased volumes of trade (32%) as the major benefit accrued from the EAC cooperation. While increased insecurity (42%) was the major challenge. Four in every ten household members aged 65 years and above had registered for the SAGE programme; and half of the registered proportion reported that they had received money given under the SAGE programme (51%).

CHAPTER ELEVEN

PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

11.1 Introduction

Public Sector Management (PSM) is responsible for the development and control of public service delivery systems through the promotion of sound principles, structures and procedures. It comprises both state and non-state actors whose role is to plan, budget and set priorities for the sector, and ensure coordinated implementation of programmes and projects. The main objective of the sector is to spearhead management of reforms and talent in Government so as to improve the Government Effectiveness Index.

In the last five years, progress has been registered in the public sector reforms and improved coordination including: the role of performance contracts for top civil servants and Heads of Departments; operationalisation of Integrated Personnel and Payroll System (IPPS) across MDAs and LGs; Identification of capacity gaps and technical guidance to District Service Commissions (DSCs) by the Public Service Commission; the National Government Evaluation Facility; output-based budgeting which enabled MDAs and LGs to plan and budget against the provision of products and services, and quarterly reporting on spending and progress towards stated output targets as a basis for financial releases.

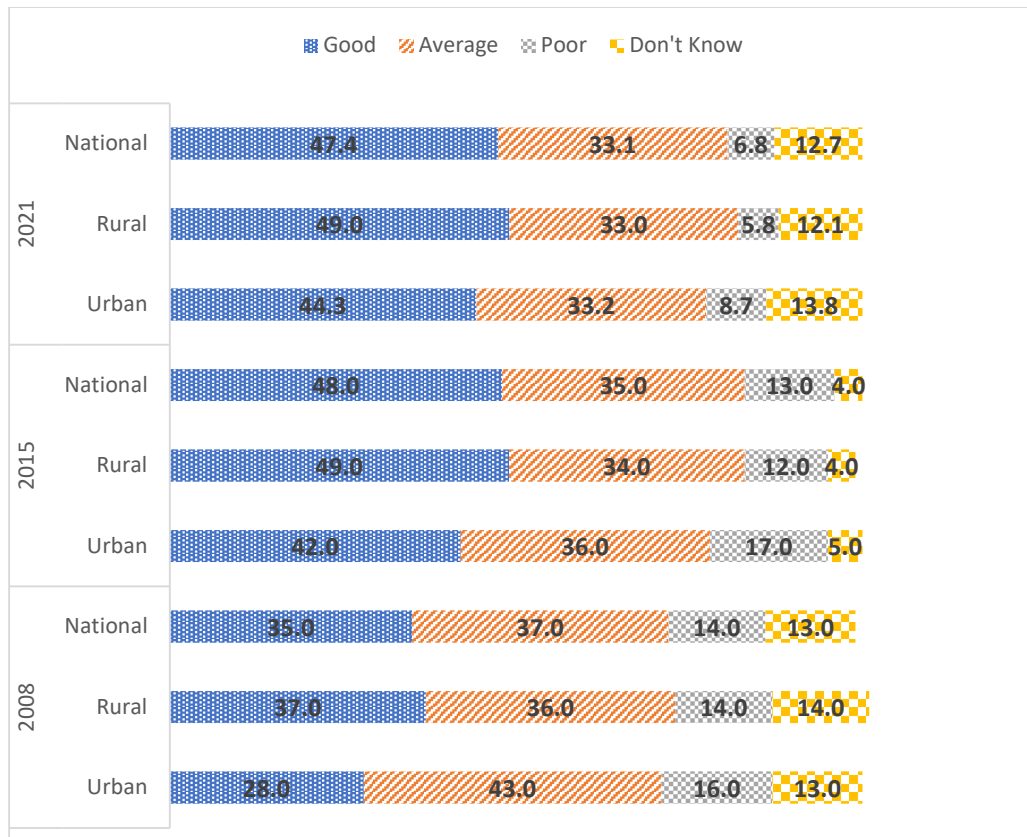
The Sector, however, is still constrained by various issues such as ineffective implementation of a number of public service sector reforms, corruption, low motivation and remuneration, inability to retain personnel in hard to reach areas, limited citizen participation and engagement in policy processes amongst many others.

The NSDS 2021 allows for the monitoring tools that can give an indication of the performance of the public sector from both the service recipient and service provider's perspective. This chapter presents findings on respondent's perceptions of the civil servants on issues such as resource management and utilisation, corruption, performance of the Local Government systems, performance of civil servants and moral values among others.

11.2 Performance of the Civil Servants in Uganda

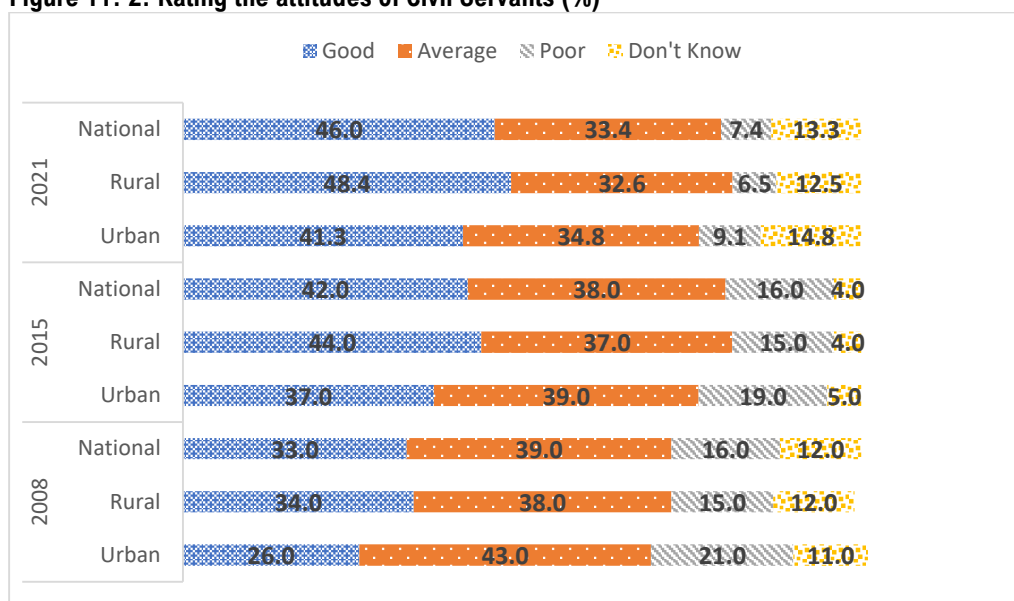
Respondents at household level were asked to rate the performance of the civil servants and their attitude towards their clients on a five point scale. About half of the households (47%) rated the performance of civil servants as good, with about 7 percent reporting that it was poor as depicted in Figure 11.1. The proportion of respondents that rated the performance of civil servants as good, has almost remained the same since 2015 regardless of residence.

Figure 11. 1: Rating the performance of Civil Servants (%)



During the survey, the attitude of the civil servants towards their clients was assessed, and the findings are presented in Figure 11.2. The results show that 46 percent of households rated the attitudes of civil servants as good with more in the rural areas (48%) compared to those in the urban areas (41%). Compared to the 2015 findings, there was a four percentage point improvement in the rating of civil servants attitude as good.

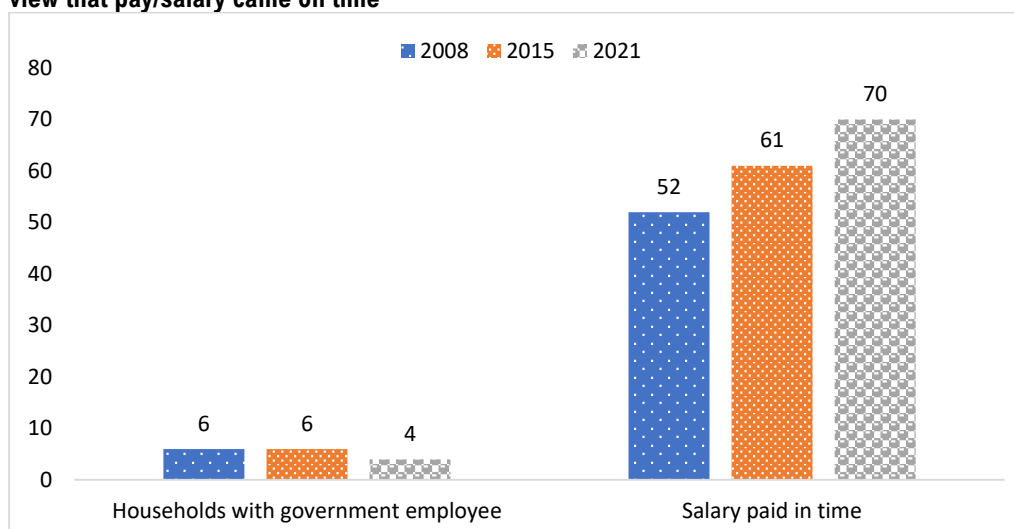
Figure 11. 2: Rating the attitudes of Civil Servants (%)



11.3 Households with Members in Government Employment

Information was collected on whether any member of the household was a government employee and those who responded yes were further asked whether their salaries are paid in time. Figure 11.3 shows that only four percent of households reported having a member who was employed in government and this was a reduction from the six percent reported in 2015. Furthermore, of the households who reported a member employed by government, 70 percent reported that the salaries were paid on time. Those who reported that salaries were paid on time increased by six percentage points between 2015 and 2021.

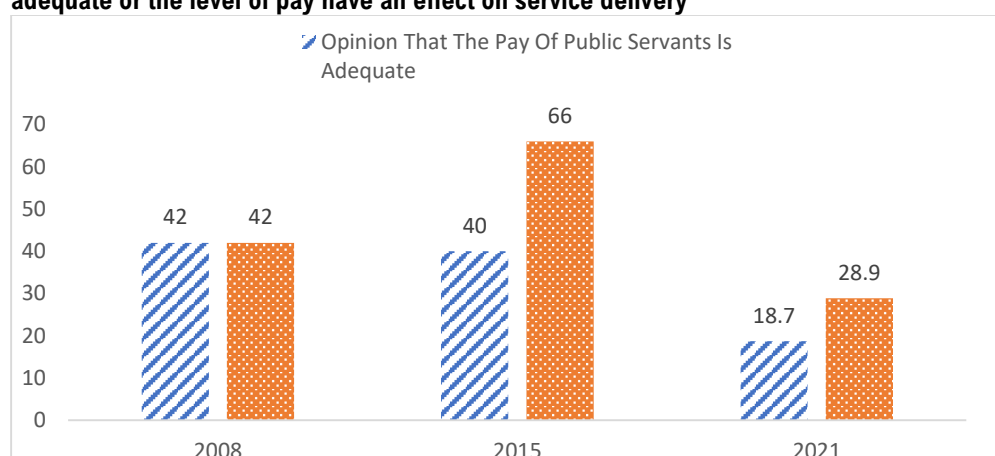
Figure 11. 3 Proportion of Households where any member was a Government Employee or with view that pay/salary came on time



Respondents were asked whether they thought the pay of civil servants was adequate and whether the level of pay can have an affect on service delivery. Figure 11.4 shows that nineteen percent of the respondents in 2021 believed that the pay of public servants was adequate and this was a reduction from the 40 percent reported in the NSDS 2015. Furthermore, the proportion

who believed that the level of pay affected service delivery dropped from the 66 in 2015 to 29 percent in 2021.

Figure 11. 4: Proportion of Respondents with Opinion that the Pay of Public Servants is adequate or the level of pay have an effect on service delivery



The respondents who reported that the pay of civil servants had an effect on service delivery were further asked to explain the plausible effects. The findings in Table 11.1 show low motivation (60%), encouragement of corruption (57%), and late coming (45%) as the three leading plausible effects of low payment which could impact on service delivery. On the other hand, 28 percent of the respondents reported that high pay does increase efficiency in service delivery.

Table 11. 1: Respondents' Perception on how Level of Pay affects service delivery

Background characteristics	Effects of low pay							Effect of high pay
	Abse nteei sm	Mismanage ment	Late Coming	Low Motivation	Encourages Corruption	Poor Customer Care	Embezzle ment	Increases Efficiency
Residence								
Urban	53.2	43.4	49.0	63.5	59.0	37.7	52.9	30.7
Rural	51.6	36.8	43.9	57.8	56.4	30.8	39.4	26.8
Sub region								
Kampala	47.1	42.2	47.9	64.0	73.1	42.0	58.7	37.8
Buganda South	38.3	35.0	43.6	50.2	50.5	33.5	39.4	41.0
Buganda North	48.2	26.4	39.0	47.8	45.0	33.8	40.1	11.9
Busoga	58.0	40.7	44.4	68.8	60.4	36.4	42.9	30.9
Bukedi	43.8	46.6	44.9	76.8	52.9	53.5	40.6	43.8
Elgon	65.1	23.8	49.1	48.7	38.8	19.5	34.7	16.2
Teso	40.4	35.6	34.2	62.0	65.5	56.2	25.7	11.4
Karamoja	32.6	16.3	25.9	66.6	52.7	15.7	33.1	14.3
Lango	43.8	55.1	30.8	71.7	39.5	23.0	42.6	25.5
Acholi	67.7	36.9	50.4	68.2	61.5	12.6	58.6	7.0
West Nile	73.3	54.8	59.6	67.2	68.4	33.8	63.7	35.0
Bunyoro	47.8	26.2	58.3	46.9	64.0	15.9	34.5	16.8
Tooro	65.2	59.9	59.0	63.5	88.9	33.3	53.3	32.7
Ankole	55.6	42.2	44.7	62.4	46.6	31.7	45.6	62.6
Kigezi	73.4	45.8	57.5	50.6	53.9	16.9	47.1	41.8
National	52.1	38.8	45.4	59.5	57.2	32.9	43.5	28.0

The survey collected information from households on whether they had any member who is a retired government employee. The findings in Table 11.2 show that overall, two percent of households had retired government employees. Among the two percent who had a retired government employee, 46 percent had applied for their pension and of which 71 percent reported receiving their pension.

Table 11. 2: Proportion of Households with any Member as a Retired Government Employee and pension application

Background characteristics	Proportion with any member as a retired government employee	Proportion that applied for pension	Proportion receiving pension
Residence			
Urban	1.9	54.8	61.7
Rural	1.5	40.1	78.5
National	1.6	45.7	70.9

11. 7 Corruption

Bribery was cited as the most common form of corruption

Corruption is the use of public office or authority for private gain. Corruption manifests itself in different forms including bribery, extortion, nepotism, fraud, influence peddling, theft of public funds or assets, causing financial loss, false accounting in public affairs, among others. Bribery is the act of offering money to public officials in order to get quicker action or services.

Appendix Table 0.8 indicates that about eight in every ten respondents (79%) reported that bribery exists in Uganda, followed by embezzlement/diversion of funds (65%), favoritism (49%) and nepotism (12%). Across sub-regions and residence, a similar pattern was observed. The least form of corruption happening was influence peddling or conflict of interest at ten percent.

11. 7.1 Perceptions on the most prevalent form of corruption in district

Respondents were asked about the most prevalent form of corruption in their district in the last 12 months. The findings in **Appendix Table 0.9** show bribery (64%), Embezzlement, (12%) and solicitation (7%) as the three most common forms of corruption in Uganda. The three forms of corruption still stand out when disaggregated by region or residence.

11. 7.2 Perceptions on the Prevalence of Corruption in Public sector

The respondents were further asked about the prevalence of the different forms of corruption in the public sector. The findings in **Appendix Table 0.10** show bribery (27%), embezzlement (17%) and nepotism (10%) as the three most common forms of corruption in the public sector. The regional disaggregation shows that bribery was the most prevalent form of corruption in all the sub regions. A similar pattern is observed by residence.

11. 7.3 Perceptions on the main Causes of Corruption in the Public sector

The majority of respondents (50%) mentioned greed as the main cause of corruption.

Respondents were asked what they think was the main causes of corruption. **Appendix Table 0.11** shows greed/need for quick money tendencies (50%), poor supervision of workers (9%),

low/delayed salaries (8%) as the three leading causes of corruption in Uganda. Greed/need for quick money tendencies stood out as the main cause regardless of the form of corruption.

11. 7.4 Perceptions on how Corruption affects people in the District

Respondent views were sought on how the corruption in public sector affects the people in their Districts. The findings show that limited/delayed access to services for citizens (47%), worsens poverty and prevents development (44%) and leads to loss of confidence/trust in the government (34%) where cited as the three leading effects of corruption in the public sector which affect people in the district. **Appendix Table 0.12**

Limited/Delayed Access to Services for Citizens tops the effect of corruption.

11. 7.5 Perceptions on the change in the forms of Corruption in the last 12 months in the district

With regard to the changes in the level of corruption in Uganda, Table 11.3 shows nearly seven in every ten respondent (69%) reporting that it has increased, and only three percent thought it has reduced. The pattern is the same for all the forms of corruption. Five percent of the respondents had no idea as to whether corruption increased, remained the same or reduced.

Table 11. 3: Perception of the change in the Forms of Corruption the last 12 months

Form of corruption	Increased	Remained the same	Reduced	Don't know
Bribery	77.8	16.3	1.2	4.7
Solicitation	73.2	17.2	3.2	6.4
Extortion	72.5	20.6	4.2	2.7
Embezzlement	72.8	18.7	2.8	5.7
Diversion Of Public Resources	61.6	28.6	5.6	4.3
Causing Financial Loss	52.2	37.0	4.8	6.0
False/Fraudulent Accounting/False Claims	67.1	21.2	6.3	5.4
Forgery	54.3	30.7	6.8	8.1
Illicit Enrichment	60.9	32.1	3.4	3.6
Influence Peddling/Conflict Of Interest	54.8	29.6	7.4	8.2
Nepotism	61.1	28.4	4.9	5.6
Favoritism	64.3	27.0	3.4	5.3
Withholding Information/Lack Of Transparency	47.0	39.5	8.3	5.1
Personating Public Officers	54.1	28.9	11.8	5.2
Others	0.0	79.5	20.5	0.0
National	69.2	22.2	3.4	5.2

11. 7.5 Experience of the forms of Corruption by Household members in the last 12 months

Respondents were asked to state if any household member experienced any of the different forms of corruption in the last 12 months. False or fraudulent accounting or false claims (28%) was the most reported form of corruption followed by bribery (22%) and favoritism (20%) in that order as show in Table 11.4 below. A similar pattern was observed for the analysis by sub-region and place of residence.

Table 11. 4: Proportion of any member of household that experienced/been a victim of form of corruption in the last 12 months

Background characteristics	Bribery	Solicitation	Extortion	Embezzlement	Diversification Of Public Resources	False/Fraudulent Accounting/False Claims	Forgery	Nepotism	Favoritism	Withholding Information/Lack Of Transparency	Others
Residence											
Urban	24.3	23.4	15.9	11.3	20.3	27.6	10.1	12.0	18.1	14.2	12.3
Rural	20.8	17.1	17.8	11.0	20.2	28.1	8.5	13.4	21.5	12.7	20.0
Sub-regions											
Kampala	24.3	19.8	9.4	4.6	20.2	4.3	14.4	13.0	16.7	21.1	5.0
Buganda											
South	33.3	12.3	13.0	19.8	25.7	35.9	10.4	19.5	20.2	-	31.1
Buganda											
North	17.2	20.2	9.3	6.7	11.5	5.6	8.5	6.4	14.4	7.6	16.3
Busoga	15.6	16.9	11.4	8.0	15.9	-	3.1	12.8	13.4	9.5	8.8
Bukedi	45.6	16.8	47.1	15.2	61.5	19.4	13.9	-	62.5	43.8	22.1
Elgon	34.1	28.7	32.9	14.8	15.6	14.3	7.0	22.1	26.3	10.6	41.4
Teso	22.0	28.5	45.5	13.8	22.0	16.1	7.5	39.8	35.3	31.5	13.4
Karamoja	14.1	13.8	16.8	5.3	31.4	6.4	7.4	7.2	15.8	11.1	54.0
Lango	13.6	10.3	20.8	16.7	36.0	-	2.5	11.6	28.4	25.1	6.0
Acholi	11.2	15.3	11.5	11.2	8.0	10.9	7.7	3.3	2.4	10.1	22.8
West Nile	14.9	27.5	41.1	7.8	22.2	-	3.7	10.7	13.0	8.1	30.9
Bunyoro	13.1	17.4	24.6	7.0	6.1	8.8	-	6.6	22.3	3.7	33.9
Tooro	22.6	16.0	14.3	12.5	27.8	76.7	20.7	13.3	16.4	59.0	4.0
Ankole	22.5	40.7	13.5	17.8	18.4	-	8.7	6.3	6.4	-	14.7
Kigezi	18.9	8.0	43.8	4.1	-	-	-	7.1	19.6	-	-
National	21.8	19.1	17.3	11.1	20.3	27.9	9.1	13.0	20.4	13.2	17.0

Others include: Causing Financial Loss & Personating Public Officers

11. 7.6 Perception on Most Effective way of tackling Corruption

Respondent views were sought on what they thought was the most effective way of tackling corruption. Table 11.5 presents respondents' suggestions on what they consider the most effective way of tackling corruption. Thirty percent of the respondents felt that strengthening enforcement of laws on corruption (30%) followed by sensitizing or educating the public about the evils of corruption (20%) were the most effective options. The findings are consistent with those of NSDS 2015.

Three in ten respondents agreed that strengthen enforcement of laws on corruption as the most effective way of tackling it

Table 11. 5: Suggestions of the most effective way of tackling Corruption (%)

Background characteristic	Sensitize/Educate the People About Corruption	Improve On Salaries / Timely Payments & Working Conditions	Establish Anti-Corruption Agencies at Districts Level for Easy Accessibility	Strengthen Enforcement of Laws on Corruption	Strict Supervision of Public Officials	Name And Shame Corrupt Officials	Integrate Ethical and Moral Values in The Education Curriculum	Other
Residence								
Urban	20.2	17.3	9.8	27.2	8.7	8.9	2.9	5.1
Rural	20.3	11.8	7.5	31.6	13.1	8.4	3.0	4.3
Subregions								
Kampala	19.0	21.0	9.1	24.3	8.7	5.8	5.8	6.2
Buganda								
South	15.7	28.5	9.8	18.2	9.0	7.9	5.8	5.0
Buganda								
North	15.2	11.9	16.0	19.7	13.8	15.0	0.1	8.2
Busoga	21.8	12.5	10.5	33.1	8.6	3.5	0.5	9.5
Bukedi	9.0	8.8	14.8	48.9	2.7	7.9	2.2	5.6
Elgon	17.4	15.1	12.3	27.3	14.0	9.6	1.4	3.0
Teso	21.8	5.6	5.3	41.9	21.9	3.1	0.4	0.0
Karamoja	34.7	2.9	0.8	35.8	14.8	5.6	1.6	3.8
Lango	34.7	5.9	4.2	32.8	16.3	2.7	0.7	2.6
Acholi	38.8	5.7	1.7	27.0	9.5	10.8	2.8	3.6
West Nile	24.1	4.3	8.2	34.0	19.9	2.5	6.3	0.7
Bunyoro	23.2	13.3	3.6	25.4	12.4	11.1	4.2	6.8
Tooro	13.5	7.3	3.3	52.8	13.0	6.2	3.8	0.1
Ankole	17.5	11.3	3.7	37.2	9.8	18.7	1.3	0.5
Kigezi	21.9	8.3	6.3	33.8	6.6	14.8	1.5	7.0
National	20.2	13.5	8.2	30.2	11.7	8.6	3.0	4.5

11.8 Knowledge about the Anti-Corruption Institutions

11.8.1 Awareness about Anti-Corruption Institutions

Questions were asked to assess the knowledge of respondents on the different anti-corruption institutions in Uganda. The findings in Table 11.6 show that police (89%), parliament of Uganda (66%), judiciary (34%) and Inspectorate of Government (16%) as the four most known anti-corruption institutions in Uganda. The financial intelligence authority and public procurement and disposal of public assets were the least known with less than one percent and two percent respectively. Thirteen percent of the respondents reported having knowledge of the state house anti-corruption unit.

Table 11. 6: Proportion that has ever heard of Anti-Corruption Institutions by residence and sub-regions (%)

Background characteristics	Inspectorate Of Government	Office Of The Auditor General	Directorate Of Public Prosecution	Public Procurement And Disposal Of Public Assets	Police	Judiciary	Financial Intelligence Authority	State House Anti-Corruption Unit	Parliament Of Uganda
Residence									
Urban	22.8	12.1	5.2	2.6	83.8	36.2	1.2	18.8	64.6
Rural	13.1	5.8	2.7	1.0	91.9	32.4	0.4	9.8	67.0
Sub-regions									
Kampala	28.9	18.1	5.9	3.4	89.3	41.5	1.9	32.3	75.4
Buganda South	12.2	6.7	2.1	1.2	78.2	17.9	0.3	11.9	51.2
Buganda North	10.0	10.1	4.3	0.3	95.0	20.3	0.3	18.2	81.6
Busoga	10.6	2.8	1.6	0.5	99.2	37.3	-	5.0	88.8
Bukedi	11.6	6.6	3.0	1.9	98.9	24.2	0.8	4.6	68.6
Elgon	31.1	16.6	6.8	3.8	96.0	47.5	2.2	19.0	79.9
Teso	13.8	6.7	3.5	0.6	93.5	33.4	0.2	8.3	79.4
Karamoja	6.1	3.2	2.4	1.2	87.5	12.2	0.2	3.9	48.1
Lango	17.7	3.8	6.9	2.6	92.8	46.9	1.0	16.1	69.9
Acholi	31.8	10.9	7.6	2.3	92.8	30.8	4.1	13.9	62.4
West Nile	25.8	15.2	4.7	2.0	99.1	41.1	0.7	11.7	70.1
Bunyoro	12.1	2.7	2.7	2.5	97.6	38.2	0.3	5.6	61.2
Tooro	35.9	10.8	5.5	1.9	98.9	81.7	0.1	27.6	93.8
Ankole	4.6	2.2	0.2	0.4	68.4	33.5	0.1	4.4	38.3
Kigezi	4.9	1.9	0.7	1.0	70.8	18.4	-	3.7	28.3
National	16.2	7.8	3.5	1.5	89.3	33.6	0.6	12.7	66.3

11.8.2 Source of information on anti-corruption institutions

For those respondents with knowledge of anti corruption institutions, the survey solicited additional information on the source of information on anti corruption institutions. Findings in Table 11.7 show that seventy seven percent cited through radio and 51 percent mentioned friends as the source of how they came to know about the anti-corruption institutions and the two are the leading source. Two in every ten respondents mentioned schools as their source of knowledge on the anti-corruption institutions

Seventy seven percent of respondents mention Radio as the source of information on anti-corruption institutions

Table 11. 7: Proportion by source of Information about the Anti-Corruption Institutions

Anti-corruption institutions	Local councils meetings	Radio	Television	News papers	Friends or relatives	Religious gatherings	Social media	Cultural meetings	School
Inspectorate Of Government	17.9	79.7	40.2	11.6	30.5	4.5	7.6	1.6	19.0
Office Of The Auditor General	15.8	69.5	50.0	21.2	28.6	2.6	11.6	2.4	19.4
Directorate Of Public Prosecution	16.4	76.4	44.9	18.0	24.0	3.6	9.8	2.7	16.2
Public Procurement And Disposal Of Public Assets	13.7	70.4	59.6	28.3	28.3	4.0	22.3	4.0	29.5
Police	43.2	74.6	26.3	9.5	61.3	14.3	8.3	7.8	23.0
Judiciary	25.8	77.6	29.4	9.0	48.2	8.8	6.2	4.0	25.2
Financial Intelligence Authority	10.2	62.4	47.0	23.9	28.1	12.4	27.3	5.2	28.9
State House Anti-Corruption Unit	22.5	83.2	52.3	24.9	36.5	14.9	20.9	13.0	21.9
Parliament Of Uganda	32.1	78.0	31.9	10.6	51.3	13.3	8.7	6.4	22.5
Total	33.0	76.6	32.1	11.4	51.2	12.0	9.0	6.4	22.7

11.8.3 Awareness about efforts of Anti-Corruption Institutions to Combat Corruption

Table 11.8 shows that about five in every ten of the respondents reported that they were aware of the efforts of State House Anti-corruption Unit (48%) followed by Inspectorate of Government (37%) and Office of the Auditor General (33%) were the top three anti-corruption institutions in the effort to combat corruption. Parliament of Uganda (18%) had the least respondents who reported their effort to combat corruption. Sub-regional disaggregation shows that Kigezi sub-region (86%) had the highest proportion of respondents who were aware of State House Anti-Corruption Unit efforts followed by Bunyoro sub-region (72%).

Fourty eight percent of the respondents mentioned State House Anti-corruption Unit as one of the anti-corruption institution combating corruption

Table 11. 8: Proportion Aware of any Efforts by Anti-Corruption Institutions to combat corruption

Background Characteristics	Inspectorate Of Government	Office Of The Auditor General	Directorate Of Public Prosecution	Public Procurement And Disposal Of Public Assets	Police	Judiciary	State House Anti-Corruption Unit	Parliament Of Uganda
Residence								
Urban	36.9	33.9	33.8	22.9	33.6	30.1	51.0	26.6
Rural	36.8	31.6	27.8	26.9	27.9	29.3	45.4	14.6
Sub-regions								
Kampala	41.7	27.3	29.8	21.5	31.3	31.9	53.2	30.1
Buganda South	12.7	26.0	16.9	-	23.2	14.6	43.9	24.0
Buganda North	31.5	15.9	21.5	-	16.9	11.2	35.1	16.2
Busoga	27.5	39.3	45.0	-	7.2	22.8	44.3	5.2
Bukedi	47.7	49.1	78.3	89.9	74.7	70.1	54.9	10.8
Elgon	33.9	35.6	26.1	28.5	43.3	31.8	33.5	22.7
Teso	34.2	31.2	55.0	19.2	48.5	14.2	30.6	20.1
Karamoja	54.2	35.2	58.6	28.1	36.2	66.7	61.4	10.1
Lango	38.1	40.5	28.6	25.4	28.6	33.6	46.8	27.4
Acholi	32.6	38.9	30.5	4.1	28.6	58.3	34.5	13.7
West Nile	62.1	48.4	34.3	33.1	60.6	55.0	65.6	34.6
Bunyoro	38.0	29.4	22.7	38.0	15.7	14.4	71.8	11.2
Tooro	44.4	34.4	26.8	28.1	29.4	40.2	57.3	18.2
Ankole	21.9	36.6	44.1	57.3	16.4	5.6	51.9	4.1
Kigezi	32.6	9.6	-	-	25.7	13.5	85.8	4.3
National	36.9	32.7	30.6	24.7	29.6	29.5	48.0	18.3

11.8.4 Perceptions on actions of Anti-corruption Institutions to address Corruption

Government is committed to fighting corruption to ensure efficiency in service delivery across all sectors in the public service. The ‘Zero Tolerance’ to Corruption Policy that the Government of Uganda adopted recognizes that fighting corruption requires measures beyond legislation and sanctions against corruption including restoring public sector ethics and creating behavioural change.

During the survey perception of respondents was sought on what the different anti-corruption institutions have done to address the issue of corruption. The most reported action of the inspectorate of Government was investigations (65%) followed by creation of public awareness (44%) compliance spot checks (24%) and warnings (21%) were the other measures highly reported by the respondent. **Appendix Table 0.13**

Table 11.9 shows that respondents who have ever reported corruption cases were more likely to report to police (93%), followed by the Judiciary (4%). Only 2 percent of the respondents reported to the Inspectorate of Government with mainly urban dwellers (4%) compared to the rural counterparts at one percent. Less than 1 percent indicated having reported to the State House Anti-Corruption Unit.

Table 11. 9: Proportion of respondent who have ever personally reported a complaint to Anti-Corruption Institutions by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Inspectorate Of Government	Office Of the Auditor General	Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets	Police	Judiciary	State House Anti-Corruption Unit	Parliament Of Uganda
Residence							
Urban	3.6	0.0	0.9	92.5	2.5	0.2	0.2
Rural	1.0	0.5	0.0	93.6	4.3	0.0	0.6
Subregions							
Kampala	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
Buganda South	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
Buganda North	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
Busoga	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bukedi	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elgon	4.7	0.0	0.0	94.2	0.0	1.1	0.0
Teso	10.1	7.1	0.0	72.8	7.1	0.0	2.9
Karamoja	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.8	13.2	0.0	0.0
Lango	2.9	0.0	0.0	93.8	0.0	0.0	3.3
Acholi	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Nile	3.4	1.6	0.0	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bunyoro	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0
Tooro	6.7	0.0	0.0	70.0	23.3	0.0	0.0
Ankole	0.0	0.0	2.7	88.3	9.1	0.0	0.0
Kigezi	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
National	1.9	0.3	0.3	93.3	3.8	0.1	0.5

11.9 Maladministration

Maladministration can be defined as inefficient and/or dishonest management or administration. It can also be referred to as the actions of a government body which can be seen as causing injustice. The common forms of maladministration include; non-payment of salaries and other benefits, delay of service delivery, victimization/ discrimination at work place, misuse of property such as cars, laptops etc, reporting late for duty, abusive or intimidating behaviour/ oppression at work place, absenteeism, indecent dressing, drunkenness while on duty, sexual harassment among others.

11.9.1 Knowledge on existence of any form of Maladministration in the District

Information on the forms of maladministration was sought, and respondents were asked if they ever heard of a given form of maladministration in their District. Multiple responses were provided for this question. Overall, the commonly known forms of maladministration were delayed access to services (65%), reporting late for duty (62%), and absenteeism (52%). The rural residents were more aware of most forms of maladministration than the urban residents. Disaggregation by sub regions shows that reporting late for duty was highest in Tooro sub-region (84%) followed by Acholi sub-region (73%) whereas delayed access to services was highest in Acholi (86%) followed by Bukedi sub-region (80%). *Appendix Table 0.14*

11.9.2 Knowledge on existence of Maladministration in the Public Sector

The views of the respondents were further sought on the existence of the different forms of maladministration in the Public Sector. The findings in Table 11.10 show that irregular recruitment of Government employees (84%), delayed access to services (76%) and reporting late for duty (73%) were the most three perceived forms of maladministration existing in the Public Sector. Generally, there were minimal variations by rural-urban dimension. The sub regional disaggregation shows that irregular recruitment of Government employees was perceived highest in Kigezi sub-region (100%) followed by nine in every ten respondents in Lango, Bunyoro, Busoga, Kampala and Tooro sub-regions while Elgon had the lowest (64%).

Table 11. 10: Proportion of the persons with the opinion that there is Maladministration in the Public sector (%).

Background Characteristics	Irregular Recruitment of Government Employees	Non Payments of Salaries And Other Benefits	Delayed Access To Services	Misuse of Property E.G. Cars, Laptops Etc.	Reporting Late For Duty	Absenteeism	Drunkness While On Duty
Residence							
Urban	86.0	62.2	75.0	66.9	69.6	66.9	45.3
Rural	83.6	57.5	76.4	64.8	74.1	69.7	47.3
Sub-regions							
Kampala	91.8	82.1	83.9	81.9	72.3	66.7	39.3
Buganda South	87.8	58.2	81.6	72.6	70.4	69.3	47.7
Buganda North	86.6	58.3	83.2	85.9	84.7	74.3	55.2
Busoga	92.6	70.2	84.9	83.9	88.9	84.2	49.0
Bukedi	69.2	64.9	57.9	83.9	52.9	51.9	58.8
Elgon	63.9	73.6	70.0	65.3	55.8	57.0	47.8
Teso	69.0	80.4	85.5	82.5	49.5	54.0	70.4
Karamoja	87.6	60.4	74.5	47.5	60.9	72.6	48.8
Lango	94.8	22.8	91.4	52.9	87.1	83.6	16.4
Acholi	85.0	72.7	88.0	49.7	65.0	65.5	65.1
West Nile	78.9	74.3	69.1	83.9	78.3	69.0	37.1
Bunyoro	94.5	92.9	93.7	92.1	96.6	97.5	84.3
Tooro	90.1	17.2	50.1	35.1	45.0	47.2	10.9
Ankole	73.5	34.1	63.7	-	70.8	68.2	72.0
Kigezi	100	100	64.0	-	78.5	90.0	59.3
National	84.3	58.9	76.0	65.5	73.0	69.0	46.8

Others include: Abusive or Intimidating Behavior/ Oppression at Work Place, Victimization/Discrimination At Work Place/Oppressive Acts

11.9.3 Perceptions on how Maladministration in the public sector affects the Districts

Respondents who reported existence of the various forms of Maladministration in the public sector were further asked to highlight the effects of Maladministration in their Districts. They highlighted limited/delayed access to services (64%), worsens poverty and prevents development (40%) and loss of trust /confidence in the government (36%) as the three leading effects of the vice. (**Appendix Table 0.15**)

11.9.4 Perceptions on the Level of Maladministration in the districts

The findings in Table 11.11 show that 54 percent of the respondents reported that maladminstrtation had increased in their District and another thirty five percent were of the view that it had remained the same. Only seven percent reported that it has reduced.

Table 11. 11: Perception about the level of Maladministration in the District (%)

Form of maladministration	Increased	Remained The Same	Reduced	Don't know
Irregular Recruitment Of Government				
Employees	67.4	27.0	3.4	2.2
Non Payments Of Salaries And Other				
Benefits	49.3	34.7	7.8	8.1
Delayed Access To Services	64.4	29.8	3.2	2.6
Victimization/Discrimination At Work				
Place/Oppressive Acts	40.2	37.8	6.4	15.6
Misuse Of Property E.G. Cars, Laptops				
Etc	52.6	31.5	8.4	7.5
Reporting Late For Duty	49.8	38.8	7.2	4.2
Abusive Or Intimidating Behavior/				
Oppression At Work Place	27.2	43.9	13.6	15.3
Absenteeism	49.8	40.8	6.7	2.7
Indecent Dressing	47.1	31.9	12.5	8.5
Drunkenness While On Duty	43.5	41.4	12.4	2.6
Sexual Harassment	54.5	29.4	12.5	3.6
Others	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
National	54.0	35.2	6.7	4.1

11.9.5 Experience of Maladministration by any member in the household

Respondents were asked to state whether any of their members has experienced or been a victim of maladministration. Table 11.12 shows that reporting late for duty (44%), absenteeism (43%) and delayed access to services (40%) were the three most reported forms they had experienced since 2015.

Table 11. 12: Proportion of the population who experienced/been a victim of form of maladministration in the last 12 months by residence and sub-regions

Background Characteristics	Irregular recruitment of government employees	Non payments of salaries and other benefits	Delayed access to services	Reporting late for duty	Absenteeism	Drunkenness while on duty
Residence						
Urban	12.2	9.8	34.9	39.6	37.3	10.7
Rural	10.7	8.8	41.9	44.8	44.7	12.9
Sub-regions						
Kampala	9.6	11.7	47.0	54.8	42.4	9.3
Buganda South	17.4	1.2	53.5	46.8	62.5	-
Buganda North	6.5	5.1	35.8	38.5	52.6	10.5
Busoga	13.8	11.3	34.6	40.4	46.3	-
Bukedi	14.2	27.2	67.2	21.5	-	-
Elgon	20.1	13.4	38.5	45.7	46.6	19.1
Teso	31.2	40.2	27.4	37.3	42.5	48.5
Karamoja	7.4	33.2	26.1	32.2	17.9	15.2
Lango	7.8	6.7	89.8	76.5	50.9	26.0
Acholi	2.1	-	10.5	3.5	12.4	3.7
West Nile	10.6	16.2	23.3	46.6	55.6	26.5
Bunyoro	16.0	3.7	37.9	42.2	23.4	4.6
Tooro	6.4	8.6	25.6	30.4	28.0	17.2
Ankole	18.0	-	50.2	19.6	44.6	11.4
Kigezi	-	-	35.5	14.0	23.3	-
National	11	9	40	44	43	12

Others include; Victimization/Discrimination At Work Place/Oppressive Acts, Misuse Of Property E.G. Cars, Laptops Etc, Sexual Harassment, Abusive Or Intimidating Behavior/ Oppression At Work Place

11.10 Moral decadence

11.10.1 Knowledge on existence of moral decadence and its causes

Morals refer to generally acceptable customs or standards of good or bad behaviour, fairness honesty etc, relating to the individual or society. Therefore, moral decadence is the process or act of behaving in a way that erodes or lowers the moral standard. It means diminishing in the moral values among individuals or group of people in a particular society.

Respondent views were sought on the existence of moral decadence in Uganda and its causes. The findings in Table 11.13 show that seventy seven percent of the respondent believe moral decadence exists. The urban population (79%) were more likely to believe in the existence of moral decadence compared to their rural counterparts (76%). The majority of the respondents attributed moral decadence to peer influence (70%), followed by poverty (65%) and poor parenting (60%) compared to other causes.

Table 11. 13: Respondent's perception of existence of moral decadence (%).

Background characteristics	Respondents that perceive moral Decadence exists	Causes of moral decadence in Uganda						
		Peer Influence	Condo ning Attitud e Of Society	Poor Parent ing	Family Breakd own	Pove rty	Media Influe nce	Oth er
Residence								
Urban	78.5	72.7	48.9	63.3	47.0	68.9	39.3	7.3
Rural	76.4	69.1	27.6	58.1	35.2	63.6	18.8	8.0
Subregions								
Kampala	78.2	67.2	50.8	60.2	46.0	73.7	53.3	6.3
Buganda South	68.4	70.3	54.3	68.3	54.8	70.0	46.6	7.5
Buganda North	85.3	49.7	26.0	52.4	29.6	63.8	19.8	9.6
Busoga	89.0	60.0	14.2	44.0	16.4	46.4	11.8	12.1
Bukedi	74.4	78.6	59.7	72.5	63.6	93.4	8.3	0.3
Elgon	69.7	60.4	22.8	54.9	40.0	68.0	9.7	12.3
Teso	80.5	85.4	29.8	66.4	51.0	79.4	19.1	2.7
Karamoja	40.5	54.5	21.3	56.4	27.6	73.6	8.9	2.2
Lango	86.2	77.9	34.0	78.7	38.2	72.2	29.9	7.6
Acholi	77.3	53.8	24.6	44.6	21.3	59.9	29.9	4.0
West Nile	77.6	78.9	21.8	64.8	33.9	65.4	16.6	1.7
Bunyoro	85.5	62.5	8.2	50.8	17.4	67.3	19.8	32.5
Tooro	96.9	85.9	34.4	47.5	47.2	78.3	31.8	5.1
Ankole	63.4	90.7	49.2	68.1	45.1	39.7	12.8	0.8
Kigezi	68.2	85.4	46.1	69.0	44.6	43.1	15.0	2.2
National	77.1	70.3	34.5	59.8	39.0	65.3	25.5	7.8

11.10.2 Perceptions on whether immorality is on the increase and the institutions responsible for curbing immorality

Information was collected on whether the household members thought that immorality e.g prostitution, pornography, incest, defilement, rape etc was on the rise as well as organizations/institutions that they thought were responsible for curbing moral decadence. Table 11.14 shows that, 78 percent of the respondents thought that immorality was on the rise and seven in every ten respondents identified family as the organization/institution to curb immorality. Three in every four respondents identified the Government as the institution to curb immorality whereas only 25 percent thought that the media was the organization/institution to curb immorality.

Table 11. 14: Organisations responsible for curbing immorality (%)

Background characteristics	% that perceive immorality is on arise	Organizations/institutions responsible for curbing immorality							
		Family	Community	Schools	Media	Government	Religious Organizations	Other	Don't know
Residence									
Urban	78.1	75.8	56.6	54.5	38.7	69.2	38.5	1	7.4
Rural	78.4	70.3	43.5	40.7	18.8	67	30	1	6.9
Subregions									
Kampala	83.3	70.2	50.5	52.2	44.3	79.4	44.7	0.6	9.9
Buganda South	74.9	79.8	63.3	58.6	46.5	67.7	40.2	0.4	12.2
Buganda North	89.2	52.2	43.5	36.2	22.5	63.8	22.5	1.5	4
Busoga	81.7	55.6	25.5	23.3	11.6	67.3	12.8	1.6	7
Bukedi	94.6	82.8	74.3	71.3	24.9	80.1	53.8	0	2.7
Elgon	65	78	37.8	62.7	12.6	48.7	21.7	0.8	7
Teso	87.4	94	39	60.1	16.1	51.9	30.7	0.2	1.3
Karamoja	54.2	66.1	48.3	49.8	8.6	69.4	37.8	4.3	19.7
Lango	86.4	84	65.2	39	32.9	65.7	42	0.9	8.2
Acholi	72.6	59.4	35.1	25.5	6.9	72.3	37.9	2.8	19.2
West Nile	71.6	73	52.5	34.7	15.8	76.1	33.5	0.3	3.5
Bunyoro	87.7	66.2	27.5	23.9	16.8	79.3	33.9	5.6	3.5
Tooro	83.6	65.1	32	43.7	23.6	84.4	34.9	0	2
Ankole	55.6	89.7	59.5	62.3	24.4	49.9	36.4	0	4.9
Kigezi	56	87.7	55.3	51.7	20	42	24.2	0.3	9.6
National	78.3	72.1	47.8	45.1	25.2	67.7	32.8	1	7

11.11 Summary of findings

About half of the households (47%) rated the performance of civil servants as good. Four percent of respondents reported having a household member who was employed in Government service in 2021 a reduction from the six percent reported in 2015.

In Uganda, more than two in every ten respondents (26%) reported bribery as the most common form of corruption existing in the public sector, followed by embezzlement/diversion of funds (17%), and nepotism (12%). The three leading causes of corruption in Uganda were greed/need for quick money (50%), poor supervision of workers (9%), low/delayed salaries (8%) Thirty percent of the respondents feel that strengthening enforcement of laws on corruption followed by sensitizing or educating the public about the evils of corruption (20%) are the most effective ways of tackling corruption. Seventy seven percent of respondents mention Radio as the source of information on anti-corruption followed by Friends (51%).

The commonly known forms of Maladministration were delayed access to services and absenteeism (65%) followed by reporting late for duty (21%). The three most known institutions in the fight against maladministration were District service commission (13%), Inspectorate of government (13%), and Parliamentary Service Commission (12%).

Seventy seven percent of the respondents believe moral decadence exists in Uganda. The urban population were more likely to believe in the existence of moral decadence compared to their rural counterparts.

CHAPTER TWELVE

PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED

12.1 Introduction

Local Governments in Uganda sometimes receive funds to implement projects under various development programmes. Respondents at community level were asked questions regarding the projects implemented in their communities in the past three years. One of the key questions required respondents to rank up to nine projects in their order of importance. In addition, respondents were asked to ascertain whether the mentioned projects were actually implemented, and if yes, how much the community members benefitted from the projects. Information about the major implementer of the projects was also recorded.

12.2 Projects ranked Most Important

Findings from the community ranking as shown in Table 12.1, reveal that water provision (38%) was the most important project. This compares well with NSDS 2015 which also ranked water provision as the most important. For other projects however, the rankings did not follow a similar trend. For example, while electrification was ranked second in 2015 (18%), the 2021 findings ranked construction of health unit (11%) as the second important project, ahead of electrification (10%). Forestry projects and market rehabilitation were ranked lowest at 0.4 and 0.1 percent, respectively.

Water provision still ranked highest (38%) but differentials identified in ranking other projects.

Table 12. 1: Projects considered Most Important by Communities (%)

Project	2015	2021
Water provision	38.2	37.8
Electrification	17.7	10.3
New roads or bridges	17.1	3.7
Health unit construction	16.9	11.4
Road or bridge rehabilitation	15.2	7.5
Introduction of new crops or improved varieties	12.5	2.6
Other projects*	12.2	1.3
Livestock improvement/restocking/breeding	12.1	1.7
New school construction	11.2	5.8
Toilet/Latrine construction	7.6	3.4
Poultry/birds related	7.6	1.6
New Markets	7.1	1.1
Introduction of improved agricultural techniques	6.9	1.7
Forestry related	6.0	0.3
Markets rehabilitation	5.0	0.1
Fish related	4.9	0.5
Other School improvement	4.3	1.7
Sensitization/extension service/information provision	3.9	1.8
Environmental conservation	3.6	2.5
Construction of teachers houses	2.8	0.8
Classroom construction	2.6	1.9
Demonstration garden	1.1	0.7

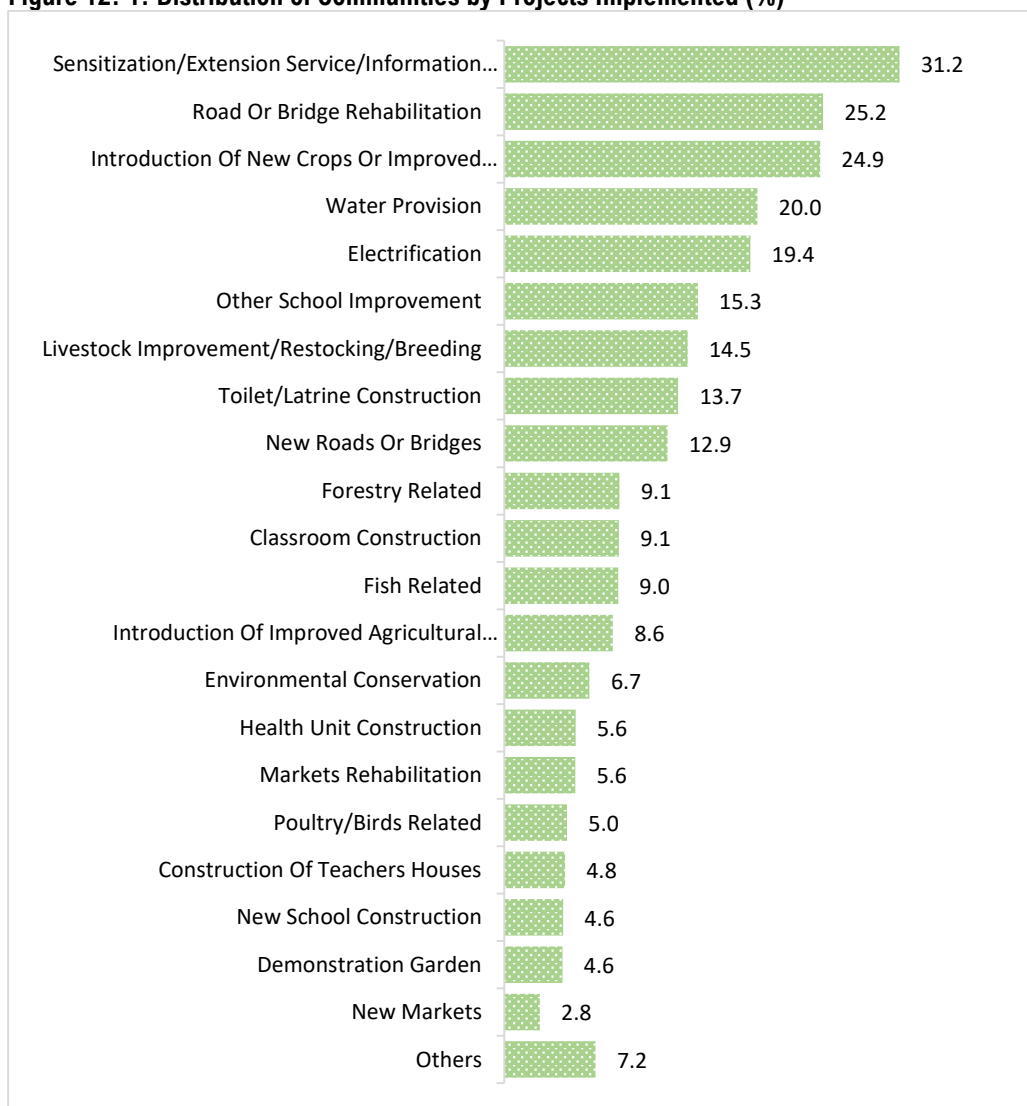
*Others projects include bee keeping, credit schemes, garbage management, and vocational schools

Agriculture related projects, Electrification and Water provision feature prominently among projects implemented.

12.3 Projects implemented in the past three years

The survey also collected information about whether the projects ranked were actually implemented in the village/parish in the past 3 years. Figure 12.1 shows that the most implemented projects were majorly on Sensitization/Extension Service/Information Provision (31%). Construction of Roads/Bridges accounted for 25 percent while introduction of new crops or improved varieties was ranked third (25%). Construction of new markets were the least reported at three percent.

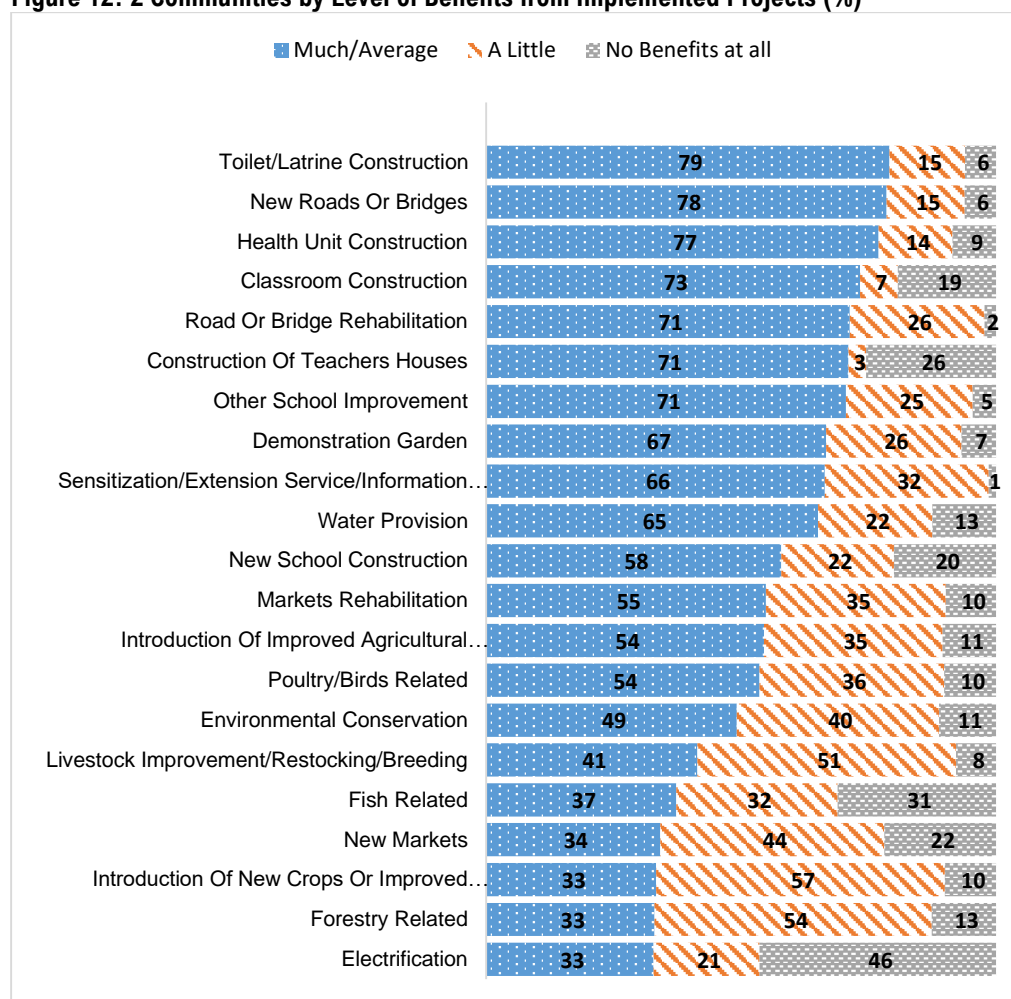
Figure 12. 1: Distribution of Communities by Projects Implemented (%)



12.4 Level of Benefits Accrued from Projects

The communities that were interviewed in the survey were asked how much they had benefited from the projects implemented in the last three years. As shown in Figure 12.2, projects where more than 75% of communities benefitted included: toilet/latrine construction (79%), new roads or bridges (78%) and health unit construction (77%). On the other hand, the projects from which more communities had not accrued any benefits included electrification (46%), fish related (31%), and construction of teacher houses (26%) among others.

Figure 12. 2 Communities by Level of Benefits from Implemented Projects (%)

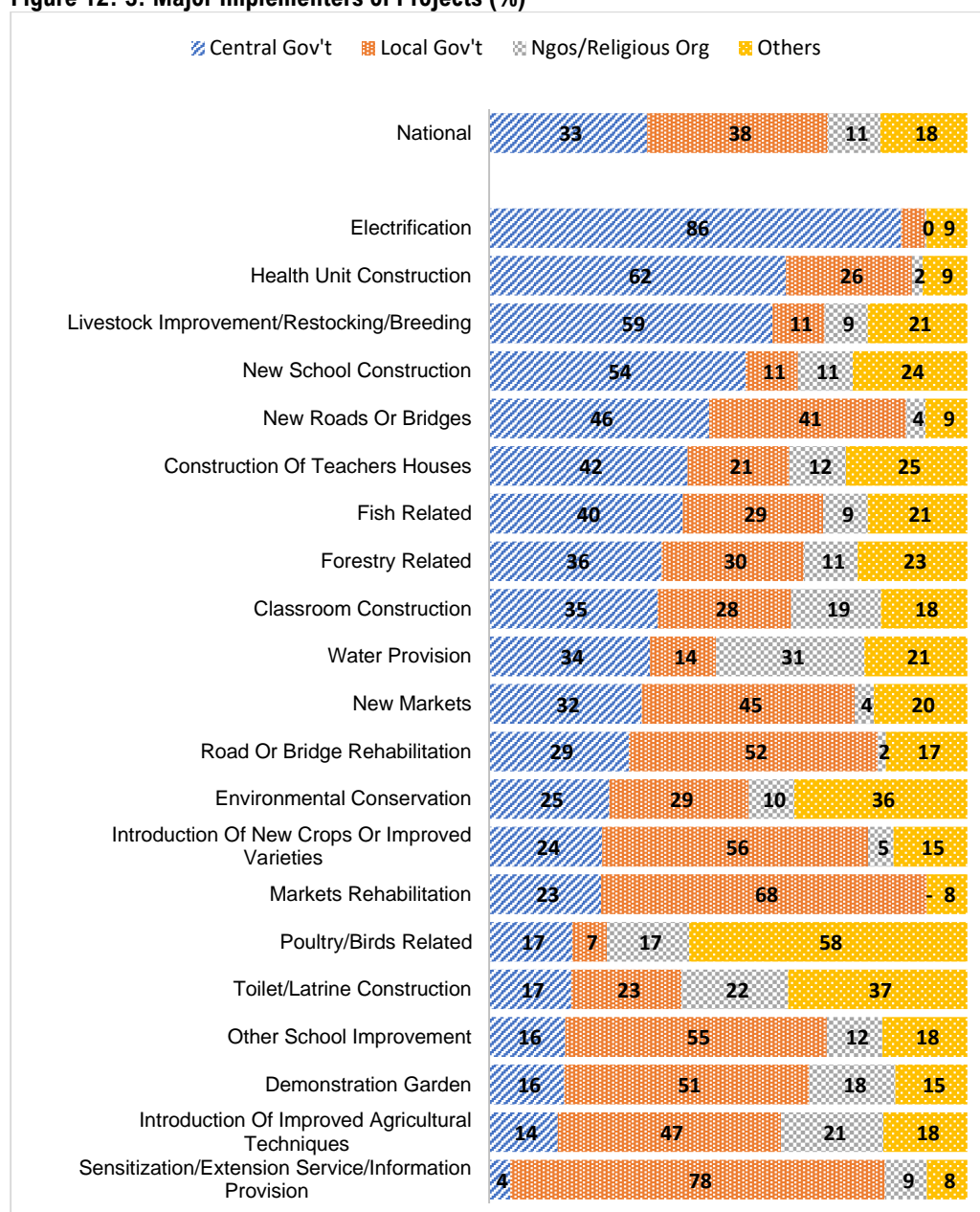


12.5 Major Implementer of Projects

Government is the major implementer of projects

Information about the major implementers of projects in the communities was collected from community members. As depicted in Figure 12.3, the majority of the projects were implemented by Government i.e. Local Government (38%) and Central Government (33%). Electrification projects (86%), health unit construction (62%) and livestock improvement (59%) featured prominently among the projects implemented by the Central Government. On the other hand, projects dealing with sensitization/extension services (78%), rehabilitation of markets (68%) and introduction of new/improved varieties of crops (56%) were mainly implemented by the Local Governments. Worth noting also are projects relating to poultry which were majorly implemented by private entities.

Figure 12. 3: Major Implementers of Projects (%)



**Others includes politicians, private entrepreneurs/traders, and community members*

12.6 Summary of Findings

The projects considered most important by communities in 2021 were mainly those related to water provision, construction of health units and electrification. However, on the actual projects implemented, the communities ranked sensitization/extension service provision (31%) and rehabilitation of roads/bridges (25%) as the most implemented projects in the last three years. The projects from which more than three quarters of communities benefited from included toilet/latrine construction (79%), construction of new roads/bridges (78%) and construction of health units (77%). The Local Government was the major implementer of projects followed by Central Government. The survey findings also indicate that electrification projects were predominantly implemented by Central Government while Local Governments mainly implemented sensitization and provision of extension services. Projects related to poultry were mainly implemented by private entities.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

ENTERPRISES

13.1 Background

An enterprise is an undertaking which is engaged in the production and/or distribution of some goods and/or services meant mainly for the purpose of sale. It may be a formal or an informal enterprise. As part of the National Service Delivery Survey 2021, information was collected from selected establishments. An establishment is an enterprise with a fixed identifiable location.

During the household listing exercise in the sampled enumeration areas, all business establishments located within the enumeration area were listed. Then a sample of 10 establishments was selected and an enterprise questionnaire administered to their operators. In case the listed business establishments in an enumeration area were less than 10, all the listed establishments were interviewed. The enterprises included businesses e.g. offering of professional services for pay, salon business, taxi hire services, crafts shop, hotel/restaurant services, carpentry works, kiosk, street/stall sales of merchandise, tailoring, agriculture, forestry and fisheries related enterprises that include poultry keeping, apiary, piggery, fish farming for commercial purpose services among others.

The Enterprise Module further collected information on the owner/manager of the enterprise, background information about the enterprise, rent of business premises, business – Government relations, the business environment, performance of the enterprise, infrastructure and services as well as business competitiveness.

13.2 Characteristics of the Enterprises

13.2.1 Industrial classification of enterprises

The type of economic activity (industry) is classified using the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 4. The broader industry categories of International Standard Industrial Classification have been used in the analysis.

Majority of the enterprises were engaged in trade (62%) followed by hotels, restaurant eating places (12%)

Table 13.1 presents the type of economic activities of the enterprises that were covered during the survey. The results indicate that most of the enterprises were engaged in trade (63%) followed by those in hotels, restaurant eating places (12%). Among them, trade (63%) followed hotels, restaurant, eating places (12%) account for the highest proportion of all enterprises covered by the study. It is important to note that trade includes wholesale and retail trade as well as repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, while hotels, restaurant eating places includes beverage selling and bars. Manufacturing comes fourth with a share of 5 percent.

While trade is the dominant sector of all the enterprises, the level of dominance appears to be more pronounced among rural based enterprises accounting for 65 percent compared to 60

percent for those located in urban. Other personal service activities (which include washing and dry cleaning of textile, hair dressing etc.) appear to be more distributed in the urban (17%) compared to rural areas (7%).

Table 13. 1: Distribution Of Enterprises by Industry and Background Characteristics (%)

Background characteristics	Manufacturing	Trade	Hotels , restaurant eating places	Education	Human health	Other personal service activities	Others	Total
Residence								
Urban	6.0	59.9	9.0	1.3	2.7	16.6	4.4	100
Rural	4.9	64.9	13.6	0.8	4.0	6.7	5.2	100
Kampala	4.7	48.5	13.0	0.5	4.2	27.0	2.1	100
Sub regions								
Buganda South	3.8	62.1	7.0	1.4	1.5	16.6	7.6	100
Buganda North	2.2	61.9	20.9	1.2	0.6	10.1	3.1	100
Busoga	11.7	69.7	5.9	2.4	2.7	5.3	2.4	100
Bukedi	19.5	59.2	6.1	5.4	3.9	3.8	2.2	100
Elgon	0.6	66.5	16.8	0.1	2.5	7.8	5.8	100
Teso	8.8	60.0	7.0	0.3	6.6	10.8	6.6	100
Karamoja	17.4	53.2	13.0	0.0	6.1	0.9	9.6	100
Lango	10.5	58.3	6.8	0.7	9.3	9.6	4.7	100
Acholi	11.5	60.5	11.8	7.0	3.0	3.2	3.0	100
West Nile	7.7	63.2	4.3	0.3	12.7	6.1	5.8	100
Bunyoro	3.8	65.3	14.5	0.0	4.3	7.9	4.2	100
Tooro	3.8	68.2	9.8	0.7	6.8	7.9	2.8	100
Ankole	4.1	80.9	7.0	0.1	2.3	1.7	3.9	100
Kigezi	5.8	51.3	30.4	0.0	0.0	5.0	7.5	100
National	5.3	62.9	11.8	1.0	3.5	10.6	4.9	100

13.2.2 Ownership of the Enterprises, Business Registration and use of computerized accounting system.

Overall 97 percent of the enterprises were Sole Proprietorships.

During the survey, ownership of businesses referred to the kind of legal ownership of the business. The Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB) is a semi-autonomous Government agency, established by Act of Parliament in 1998 in Uganda, is responsible for civil registration, business registration, registration of patents and intellectual property rights, and any other registrations required by law.

Table 13.2 shows that overall 97 percent of the enterprises that were visited during the survey were owned under Sole Proprietorships and only two percent were in Partnership. A computerized accounting system aid businesses by minimizing accounting errors and organize income and expense accounts. It enables accurate book keeping for the business. The results further show that only three percent of the enterprises had a computerized accounting system.

Table 13. 2: Distribution of Enterprises by Ownership, Registration Statust and Accounting system by place of residence (%)

Background characteristics	Business ownership					Business/ activity registration	Computerized accounting system
	Sole proprietorship	Partnership	Joint venture	Limited company	Total		
Residence							
Urban	95.2	2.9	1.4	0.5	100	8.6	4.3
Rural	97.8	1.6	0.5	0.1	100	7.1	2.1
Sub regions							
Kampala	97.7	1.7	0.6	0.0	100	4.3	0.6
Buganda South	96.2	2.5	1.1	0.3	100	6.3	7.4
Buganda North	95.7	2.4	1.8	0.0	100	10.5	3.3
Busoga	93.7	5.6	0.6	0.1	100	15.4	3.5
Bukedi	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	100	2.3	0.0
Elgon	99.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	100	4.2	0.6
Teso	94.3	2.6	0.8	2.4	100	8.8	2.7
Karamoja	87.8	7.3	4.9	0.0	100	11.7	0.0
Lango	98.2	1.3	0.3	0.1	100	8.2	1.6
Acholi	94.3	1.5	0.0	4.2	100	12.5	6.1
West Nile	94.0	2.1	3.3	0.5	100	4.3	1.6
Bunyoro	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100	20.9	0.6
Tooro	97.6	1.7	0.2	0.4	100	5.1	1.3
Ankole	98.6	0.9	0.5	0.0	100	2.8	2.1
Kigezi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	1.7	0.3
Industry							
Manufacturing	92.0	3.5	4.6	0.0	100	8.9	0.4
Trade	97.6	2.0	0.4	0.1	100	6.3	1.8
Hotels , restaurant eating places	96.8	1.7	0.7	0.7	100	7.6	1.5
Education	89.3	7.4	3.3	0.0	100	59.7	45.7
Human health	93.5	3.9	0.4	2.2	100	27.5	6.4
Other personal service activities	97.7	1.1	1.1	0.0	100	3.3	0.0
Others	93.6	2.6	2.7	1.1	100	8.8	20.6
National	96.8	2.1	0.9	0.3	100	7.7	3.0

13.3 Renting of Business Premises

The survey collected information on renting of enterprise premises, tenancy agreements and awareness of the Government policy protecting tenants. Table 13.3 shows that overall, 58 percent of the enterprises were housed in rented premises. Enterprises located in the urban areas (69%) had a slightly higher percentage of being established in rented premises (60%) compared to those located in rural areas (50%). At sub-regional level renting enterprise premises was highest in Kampala (84%) followed by Teso (77%) and was lowest in Kigezi (29%). In regard to economic

58% of the enterprises were using rented premises

activity the proportion renting enterprise premises was highest among those engaged in other personal service activities (salons, textile washing and pressing, etc.) at 79 percent followed by human health (78%) while lowest in education (40%).

The results further indicate that overall, 22 percent of the enterprise operators signed tenancy agreement with the Landlord and only 12 percent were aware of the Government policy protecting tenants, but with variations by residence, sub-regions and type of economic activity.

Table 13. 3: Proportion renting Enterprise premises, tenancy agreements and awareness of the policy protecting tenants (%)

Background characteristics	Renting of business premises	Signed tenancy agreement with the Landlord	Aware of the policy protecting tenants
Residence			
Urban	69.4	25.7	15.9
Rural	49.9	17.8	9.8
Sub-regions			
Kampala	83.8	16.4	9.0
Buganda South	61.2	25.9	11.2
Buganda North	68.8	14.5	10.1
Busoga	48.3	7.0	2.7
Bukedi	41.0	25.5	7.2
Elgon	38.2	29.6	6.4
Teso	77.4	7.2	24.0
Karamoja	51.5	25.5	12.4
Lango	53.5	20.9	30.3
Acholi	62.7	48.5	15.8
West Nile	52.2	21.5	10.7
Bunyoro	55.8	18.3	12.2
Tooro	69.0	27.6	17.9
Ankole	42.8	28.6	17.6
Kigezi	29.2	29.8	13.3
Industry			
Manufacturing	45.6	24.1	10.0
Trade	54.1	22.7	11.4
Hotels , restaurant	52.7	28.1	13.0
Education	40.0	82.9	25.7
Human health	78.0	20.3	22.5
Other personal	78.9	8.7	10.6
Others	70.8	21.2	16.4
National	57.6	21.5	12.2

13.4 Establishments – Government interaction

Information was also solicited on the relationship between Government and business owners of the establishments that were covered during the survey. The questions asked during the survey helped to assess the proprietors and managers of establishments on how they deal with Government officials and agencies.

13.4.1 Enterprises visited or inspected by Tax Officer over the past one year

The results in Table 13.4 indicate that overall, 44 percent of the enterprises were visited or inspected by a tax officer over the previous year preceding the survey. The proportion was slightly higher for enterprises in urban areas (46%) compared to those in rural areas (42%). By sub-regions, there were varying proportions of establishments visited or inspected by tax officials with Buganda North (62%) registering the highest percentage, followed by Acholi (59%) while the least was Kigezi (22%).

In regards to industry, human health (71%) is more likely to be visited or inspected by tax officials in a year compared to others and the least was hotels, restaurant eating places, and other personal services at 38 percent and 37 percent respectively.

The results further indicate that overall, 20 percent of the enterprises submitted an application to obtain an operating license over the last two years. The proportion was almost similar by residence. In regard to sub-region, it was highest for enterprises operating in Busoga (35%) compared to other sub- regions. The education industry (46%) was in the lead in regards to submitting applications to obtain an operating license over the last two years.

Overall, 20% of the enterprises submitted an application to obtain an operating license over the last two years

Table 13. 4: Proportion of Enterprises visited or inspected by a Tax Officer

Background characteristics	Proportion of establishments	
	Visited or inspected by a Tax officer over the past one year	Submitted an application to obtain an operating license over the last two years
Residence		
Urban	45.6	20.9
Rural	42.4	19.8
Sub-regions		
Kampala	35.4	14.9
Buganda South	34.0	13.4
Buganda North	61.5	23.2
Busoga	50.6	34.7
Bukedi	35.0	27.8
Elgon	39.1	18.4
Teso	46.4	15.3
Karamoja	24.9	16.0
Lango	62.1	31.0
Acholi	58.9	19.8
West Nile	45.9	17.9
Bunyoro	53.1	19.2
Tooro	52.7	31.9
Ankole	38.8	20.1
Kigezi	22.4	15.6
Industry		
Manufacturing	47.3	21.1
Trade	43.5	18.8
Hotels,	37.9	22.3
Education	47.5	46.3
Human health	70.9	43.4
Other personal	36.8	14.4
Others	50.5	23.8
National	43.7	20.2

13.5.2 Obstacle to the current Operations of the Enterprises

30% of the enterprise operators reported that tax rates as either a major or very serious obstacle to the current operations of their enterprises

During the survey, a list of obstacles to the current operations of enterprises was collected. The enterprise operators gave the extent of each obstacle to the current operations of the enterprises. Table 13.5 indicates that 30 percent of the enterprise operators reported tax rates as either a major or very severe obstacle to the current operation of the enterprises. This was followed by electricity tariffs and lack of electricity reported at 25 percent each. In addition, courts had the highest proportion mentioned as no obstacle to the operation of the enterprises (49%).

Table 13. 5: Distribution of rating of obstacle to the current Operations of the Enterprises (%)

Background characteristics	No obstacle	Minor obstacle	Mode-rate obstacle	Major obstacle	Very Severe Obstacle	Does not apply	Don't know	Total
Tax rates	22.8	28.3	18.0	20.9	8.7	0.5	0.8	100
Tax administration	31.1	30.1	15.3	16.1	4.0	0.7	2.7	100
Business licensing and permits	30.1	28.1	15.3	17.3	5.6	0.9	2.7	100
Crime and Insecurity	31.7	30.9	18.2	12.5	6.3	0.3	0.1	100
Corruption	42.5	26.0	12.8	11.2	3.6	2.0	1.9	100
Courts	49.3	26.1	10.5	5.8	1.9	2.4	4.1	100
Electricity tariffs	30.8	19.3	13.7	16.8	8.6	10.4	0.4	100
Lack of Electricity	37.4	18.6	11.1	15.0	9.9	7.5	0.5	100
Transport Costs	19.6	25.3	22.4	21.1	10.7	0.8	0.2	100

13.6 Business environment

A business environment is a **set of elements closely involved with business' activities**. These factors have an internal or external influence over the company's results, performance and growth. The business environment which was reported as a main obstacle faced by enterprises included access to finance (67%) followed by electricity (42%) as shown in Table 13.6. Variations by residence, access to finance is almost similar (65% and 67% for urban and rural enterprise operators respectively). Electricity obstacles were higher in urban enterprise operators (51%) compared to their rural counterparts (37%).

Across the different background characteristics, access to finance and electricity challenges were predominant obstacles.

67% of the enterprise operators reported access to finance as a business environment obstacle

Table 13. 6: Distribution Business Environment Obstacles by background characteristics (%)

Background characteristics	Access to finance	Access to land	Business licensing and permit	Corruption	Crime, theft and disorder	Electricity	Tax administration	Tax rates	Transport
Residence									
Urban	65.4	13.2	22.6	12.6	20.4	50.5	17.1	44.9	30.3
Rural	67.1	12.7	11.1	8.6	17.9	36.7	9.6	34.1	42.4
Sub-regions									
Kampala	74.3	10.6	20.5	6.0	16.5	33.2	13.6	30.7	18.1
Buganda South	59.6	18.6	26.2	14.9	16.7	51.2	14.8	34.7	27.2
Buganda North	53.8	4.3	21.7	9.2	27.1	43.3	17.6	52.8	35.3
Busoga	61.9	9.5	4.2	1.8	10.0	39.4	11.7	55.9	35.0
Bukedi	76.7	0.0	25.3	25.4	21.6	34.3	8.6	55.7	50.0
Elgon	67.1	2.0	5.2	3.1	9.6	19.2	4.1	20.0	64.7
Teso	79.8	6.0	30.4	9.3	27.6	35.0	11.6	30.4	49.3
Karamoja	24.0	8.4	5.5	5.8	53.6	21.5	6.2	12.6	56.1
Lango	80.9	8.1	6.4	14.7	29.7	35.2	11.5	35.5	62.9
Acholi	82.5	12.0	9.2	4.6	40.9	36.7	19.1	42.7	54.3
West Nile	92.8	17.6	6.5	9.6	26.0	35.3	10.1	32.4	45.1
Bunyoro	62.1	15.9	14.2	12.5	18.6	57.4	22.0	63.6	33.3
Tooro	64.1	3.5	16.6	2.9	19.2	43.1	8.0	38.8	39.4
Ankole	65.9	20.9	3.6	11.3	10.3	46.0	8.0	35.2	39.2
Kigezi	83.1	35.6	4.5	17.4	12.7	47.1	6.9	15.2	38.3
Industry									
Manufacturing	58.6	9.9	14.7	8.8	18.5	45.8	8.0	41.7	39.5
Trade	66.8	10.0	15.3	9.8	19.1	39.1	12.2	37.9	39.9
Hotels, restaurant eating places	71.0	18.4	15.5	10.9	18.9	40.8	15.2	42.2	37.7
Education	53.8	25.1	4.0	16.5	33.8	56.5	28.5	44.8	18.8
Human health	63.7	18.6	18.1	10.6	18.3	52.8	20.0	46.8	40.6
Other personal service activities	72.0	14.4	19.3	12.2	17.6	50.1	10.6	35.7	25.0
Others	52.8	29.5	12.7	8.5	16.9	53.2	11.1	29.9	34.8
National	66.5	12.9	15.6	10.1	18.9	42.1	12.5	38.3	37.6

13.7 Electricity reliability

One quarter of the enterprise operators experienced power outages in the last complete month

Reliability of electricity is a combination of two factors, frequency of disruption and duration of disruption of unscheduled outages. The findings in Table 13.7 show that overall, about one quarter (26%) of the enterprise operators experienced power outages in the last complete month prior to the interview. The proportion was higher for enterprise operators in urban areas (39%) compared to enterprises operators in rural areas (18%). The proportion was highest for enterprises operated in Buganda South (41%) compared to other sub-regions.

The findings further show that overall, establishment experienced on average seven power outages in the last complete month. The occurrence was highest in Acholi sub-region (16 times)

compared to other sub-regions while Tooro sub region had the lowest (3 times). The findings further show that overall, the average number of hours of the outage was seven hours.

Table 13. 7: Electricity reliability by background characteristics

Background characteristics	Establishment that experienced power outages in the last complete month prior to the survey					Average number of outages	Average number of hours
	Yes	No	Not applicable	Don't know	Total		
Residence							
Urban	39.3	47.8	11.0	1.8	100	7.6	7.2
Rural	17.6	47.2	34.9	0.3	100	6.6	7.6
Sub-regions							
Kampala	34.2	56.3	5.4	4.1	100	4.3	5.0
Buganda	41.0	45.9	12.1	1.0	100	7.2	6.2
Buganda	26.3	53.1	20.4	0.2	100	6.6	8.2
Busoga	23.9	44.2	29.7	2.3	100	10.7	13.1
Bukedi	9.4	69.5	21.0	0.0	100	8.9	10.8
Elgon	17.2	25.7	57.1	0.0	100	7.6	8.3
Teso	18.3	41.5	40.1	0.1	100	6.4	4.9
Karamoja	16.0	20.0	64.1	0.0	100	13.7	10.8
Lango	26.6	22.0	50.3	1.0	100	5.5	9.3
Acholi	22.5	31.2	45.2	1.1	100	15.6	25.6
West Nile	12.2	55.0	32.8	0.0	100	9.4	4.2
Bunyoro	29.2	32.7	38.1	0.0	100	5.6	4.6
Tooro	18.3	46.0	34.4	1.3	100	3.1	7.6
Ankole	18.0	60.0	22.0	0.0	100	11.9	10.3
Kigezi	12.2	80.4	7.4	0.0	100	9.5	7.5
National	26.2	47.4	25.5	0.9	100	7.2	7.4

13.8 Rating various Components of the Business environment

Business competitiveness can be defined as the ability of organizations to produce goods or services with a favorable quality-price ratio that guarantees good profitability while achieving customer preference over other competitors. Competitiveness ensures that the company is sustainable and durable.

13.8.1 Rating the business competitiveness type

The results in Table 13.8 reveal that the level of satisfaction (satisfactory, good and excellent) with business competitiveness was highest for those that had tele-communication facilities (74%) followed by availability of talented labour (73%) The lowest level of satisfaction with business competitiveness was corruption in the Government system (23 percent) followed by access to capital (34 percent).

73% percent of the enterprise operators were satisfied with Tele-communication facilities

Table 13. 8: Rating the Business Competitiveness type (%)

Competitiveness type	Very Poor	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Excellent	Total	Satisfied*
Presence of quality Infrastructure	22.5	29.7	33.9	11.8	2.2	100	47.9
Tele-communication facilities	7.9	17.7	48.3	23.1	2.9	100	74.3
Taxation Policy	19.2	38.1	36.4	5.5	0.7	100	42.6
Availability of talented labour	4.7	22.5	52.1	17.4	3.2	100	72.7
Access to capital	23.6	42.8	24.4	7.6	1.6	100	33.6
Innovation	8.5	36.5	43.1	10.6	1.3	100	55.0
Ease of land acquisition	14.1	36.1	34.3	12.5	3.0	100	49.8
Stability and effectiveness of the political system	8.7	27.4	41.6	18.1	4.2	100	63.9
Security	8.8	22.6	39.7	23.3	5.7	100	68.7
Effectiveness of legal system	7.5	27.2	50.6	12.6	2.1	100	65.3
Corruption in the Government system	38.5	38.8	18.1	4.3	0.4	100	22.8
Power availability	13.8	23.6	40.6	20.2	1.7	100	62.5
Presence of Industry body	12.5	33.5	41.9	11.3	0.9	100	54.1

Note *includes Satisfactory, good and excellent

13.8.2 Comparing the Business Competitiveness to last five years

The enterprise operators were asked to compare the current business competitiveness to the last five years. The enterprise operators rating the business competitiveness to the last five years is indicated in Table 13.9.

The most highly rated improved business competitiveness type compared to five years ago was tele-communication facilities (58%), followed by power availability (51%).

Tele-communication facilities (58%) were the most highly rated improved business competitiveness type compared to five years ago

Table 13. 9: Rating the change in competitiveness type compared to last five years (%)

Competitiveness type	Declining	No Change	Improving	Total
Presence of quality infrastructure	21.4	32.8	45.7	100
Tele-communication facilities	10.5	31.7	57.8	100
Taxation policy	33.0	49.0	18.1	100
Availability of talented labour	9.7	45.2	45.2	100
Access to capital	28.7	44.4	26.9	100
Innovation	12.6	57.4	29.9	100
Ease of land acquisition	25.3	44.6	30.1	100
Stability and effectiveness of the political system	17.2	47.6	35.2	100
Security	19.1	36.6	44.3	100
Effectiveness of legal system	12.9	55.5	31.5	100
Corruption in the Government system	46.0	41.2	12.9	100
Power availability	14.2	35.0	50.8	100
Presence of industry body	13.7	54.9	31.4	100

13.10 Summary of findings

Most of the enterprises were engaged in trade (62%) followed by hotels, restaurant eating places (12%) and other personal service activities (11%). Enterprises located in both urban and rural areas were owned by individuals (sole proprietors – at least 95%); while eight percent of the enterprises were registered with the Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB). Three percent of the enterprises used computerized accounting systems.

The main obstacles faced by enterprises in the business environment included access to finance (67%), energy related (42%), and tax rates (38%). About one quarter (26%) of the enterprise operators experienced power outages in the last complete month. Business establishment experienced on average seven power outages in the last complete month prior to the interview. Tele-communication facilities (58%) were the most highly rated improved business competitiveness type compared to five years prior to the survey.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

14.1 Introduction

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) has revolutionized the way production, market access and distribution of goods and services are organized, leading to new business models that have led to fundamental changes in the way enterprises relate to consumers. The internet and the use of web-based technologies have led to new communication modalities that have forced traditional media-television, radio and newspapers to devise new strategies and alternative scenarios in the struggle to remain relevant (National Information Communication Technology Policy).

The effective use of ICT is pivotal to Uganda's thrust to develop a knowledge-based economy. Uganda was one of the first countries in sub-saharan Africa to be connected to the internet. Being landlocked, the country depended entirely on satellites for its international connectivity until 2009 when several international submarine fibre optics cables landed on the African east coast. These improvements in ICT infrastructure are revolutionizing the market and enabling the convergence of voice, data and digital media services. The National Service Delivery Survey 2021 collected information regarding ownership of various ICT equipment, use of ICT related services, etc.

14.2 Mobile Phone Ownership

The NSDS 2021 collected information on ownership of a mobile phone for household members aged 10 years and above at the time of interview and if so whether it was an ordinary phone or a smart phone. Table 14.1 shows that 65 percent of the population 15 years and above in Uganda owned mobile phone with 54 percent owning ordinary phones, nine percent owning smart phones while two percent owned both types of phones.

The distribution of mobile phone ownership by sex shows that the proportion of males (68%) owning mobile phones was higher than that of females (52%). Ownership of mobile phones among the population aged 15 years and above was higher among urban residents (75%), than those of the rural areas (53%).

Sub-regional variations indicate that the highest proportion of mobile phone owners were in Kampala (87%), followed by Buganda South (76%). The results further indicate that Karamoja sub-region reported a substantially low proportion owning mobile phones at 19 percent. The results also reveal that the proportion of the population 15 years and above that owned a mobile phone increased with the level of education, from about 44 percent among persons with no education to 96 percent among those with tertiary education.

Table 14. 1: Mobile Phone ownership for persons aged 15 years and above

Background characteristics	Yes, ordinary phone	Yes, smart phone	Both ordinary and smart phone		Total
			phone	No	
Sex					
Male	55.7	9.8	2.8	31.7	100
Female	42.2	8.9	1.1	47.8	100
Residence					
Urban	49.9	21.5	3.4	25.2	100
Rural	48.1	4.1	1.2	46.6	100
Sub-regions					
Kampala	41.8	39.7	5.6	13.0	100
Buganda South	56.2	16.9	2.7	24.3	100
Buganda North	57.2	10.3	1.7	30.9	100
Busoga	51.8	3.3	0.9	43.9	100
Bukedi	43.2	3.6	1.2	51.9	100
Elgon	50.6	7.3	1.1	41.0	100
Teso	37.3	2.3	0.6	59.7	100
Karamoja	15.8	2.4	1.0	80.8	100
Lango	38.5	4.0	1.8	55.6	100
Acholi	38.3	8.5	2.0	51.2	100
West Nile	41.7	5.0	1.8	51.5	100
Bunyoro	52.2	6.4	1.8	39.6	100
Tooro	52.4	6.8	1.9	38.9	100
Ankole	55.4	6.7	1.2	36.7	100
Kigezi	49.2	5.8	2.6	42.4	100
Age group					
15 to 17 years	11.1	4.1	0.0	84.8	100
18 to 30 years	47.7	12.9	1.7	37.7	100
31 to 59 years	62.1	8.9	2.9	26.1	100
60 and above years	45.7	3.2	1.1	50.0	100
Education level attained					
No formal education	41.9	1.6	0.3	56.2	100
Primary	55.6	3.2	0.4	40.9	100
O level	65.2	14.0	3.0	17.9	100
A level	50.6	34.3	8.6	6.5	100
Tertiary and above	43.7	40.2	12.0	4.2	100
National	48.6	9.3	1.9	40.2	100

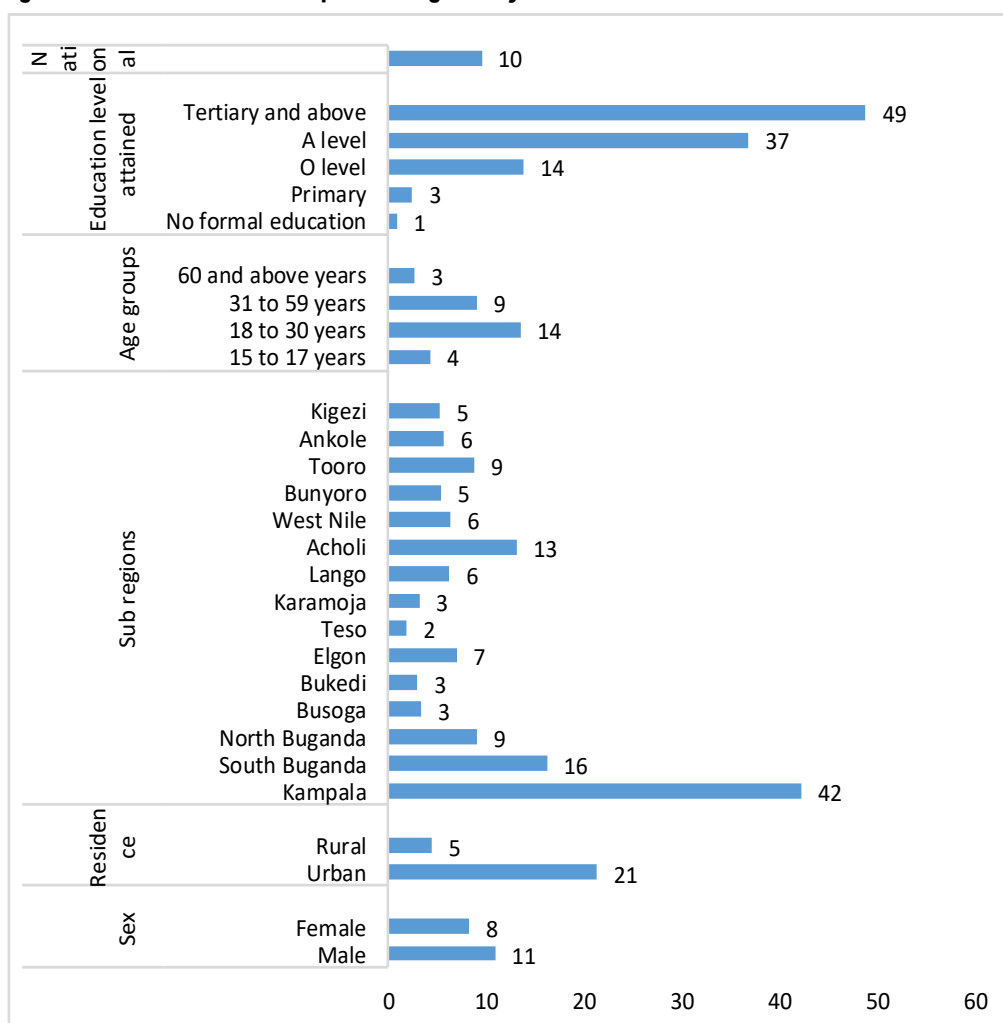
14.3 Internet use

Use of internet has made information readily available, publically accessible and within easy reach. It has revolutionized communication and social networking, thereby creating a zone which is international. The internet plays a great role in removing the borders of nations, and thus assisting in the process of globalization. Internet further provides access to a number of communication services including the World Wide Web and carries e-mail, news, and entertainment and data files, irrespective of the device used.

The NSDS 2021 provides information about the use of internet by household members who were aged 15 years and above. Figure 14.1 shows that 9 percent of persons aged 15 years and above used internet facilities during the last three months preceding the survey. There were some sex

differentials in use of internet facilities. Usage of the Internet among males was 11 percent and that of females was eight percent. A relatively higher proportion of persons residing in urban areas (21%) had used internet compared to five percent of persons residing in rural areas. Regional differentials were observed with Teso reporting the lowest proportion of internet use (2%) and Kampala having the highest (42%). The analysis of internet use by broad ages shows that internet usage decreases as an individual's age advances. The youth (18-30 years) were more likely to use internet than persons in other age groups. The results further indicate that Internet use increases with the level of education.

Figure 14. 1: Internet use for persons aged 15 years and above



14.3.1 Location from which the internet was used

During the NSDS 2021, respondents who used the internet were asked of the locations of the internet they used. Respondents were required to provide multiple response. Table 14.2 shows that, overall 59 percent reported that they used the internet at home (or any location via a mobile cellular telephone) and 36 percent used the internet at their places of work. Use of internet while at the place of education constituted 10 percent.

Table 14. 2: Locations from where internet was used for persons 15 years and above (%)

Background characteristics	At Home	At Work	Place of education	At another person's home	At community internet access facility	Total
Sex						
Male	58.0	35.3	9.2	7.3	1.9	100
Female	60.5	36.2	11.4	7.1	3.4	100
Residence						
Urban	56.9	38.9	11.5	8.1	3.6	100
Rural	63.7	29.3	7.5	5.4	0.7	100
National	59.1	35.7	10.2	7.2	2.6	100

14.3.2 Services used for internet

Information regarding the services the internet had been used for was collected from persons aged 15 years and above. Respondents provided multiple response. Table 14.3 shows that, overall, of the persons that used the internet, 94 percent used it for social networking while 58 percent and 26 percent used it for internet based telephoning and academic work respectively.

Table 14. 3: Services used for internet for persons aged 15 years and above

Background characteristics	Social Networking	Academic Work	Electronic Commerce (Business)	Telephoning	Health Related Information	Online Gaming	General News	Sports
Sex								
Male	92.9	25.0	3.6	54.4	7.1	11.7	39.9	27.7
Female	95.9	28.2	8.9	61.9	15.9	7.7	38.5	6.0
Residence								
Urban	97.1	27.5	8.0	61.9	13.5	11.8	40.5	18.2
Rural	88.6	24.3	2.1	49.7	6.3	6.2	36.8	17.0
Education level attained								
No Formal Education	99.5	16.6	15.2	79.5	31.7	1.5	28.3	0.6
Primary	91.7	6.3	5.0	47.6	5.9	6.3	25.5	19.7
O Level	95.7	13.8	3.2	59.2	8.6	13.1	36.6	18.6
A Level	93.6	14.2	7.2	62.5	13.5	15.8	34.6	15.9
Tertiary And Above	93.5	33.4	10.0	59.6	15.8	7.8	48.0	15.0
National	94.3	26.4	6.0	57.8	11.1	9.9	39.3	17.8

14.4 Awareness of Government services available online

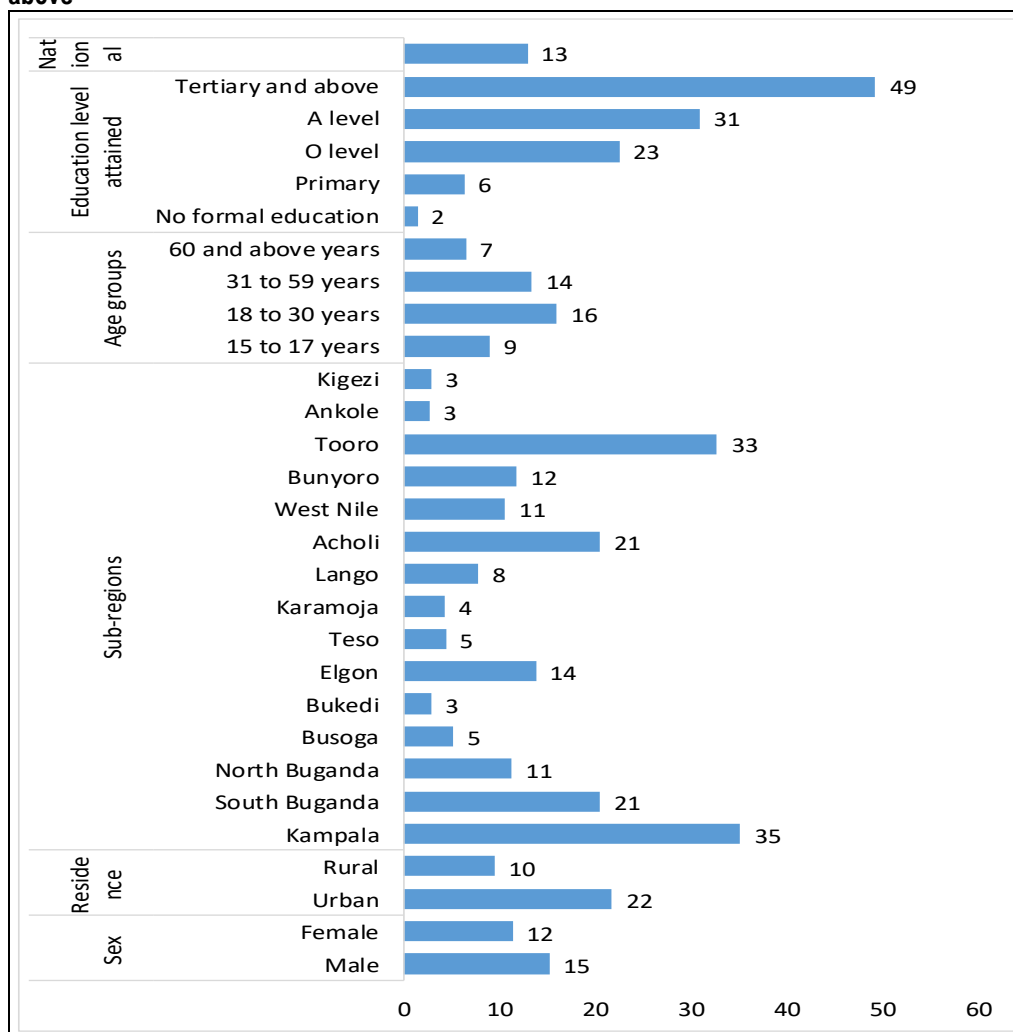
Broadly defined, e-Government is the use of ICT to potentially enhance the social and economic development of a country by enabling improved access to Government services via the Internet, telephone, electronic media. Examples range from better access to information on available

services to complete online processing of requests for permits, certificates, payments, etc. Effective use of e-Government can also improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector and linkages between Government agencies. Examples include the use of computers and networks to improve the personal productivity of Government workers, and changes to more efficient business processes associated with a transition to electronic Government services.

The results in Figure 14.2 show that 13 percent of persons aged 15 years and above were aware of any or some Government online services available irrespective of whether they had used internet or not. The results show some sex differentials in awareness of Government service. Awareness of Government online services available among males was 15 percent while that of females was (12%). A relatively higher proportion of persons residing in urban areas (22%) were aware of Government online services available compared to 10 percent of persons residing in rural areas.

Regional differentials were observed with Kampala reporting the highest proportion of persons 15 years and above having knowledge of any Government online services (35%) while Bukedi, Ankole and Kigezi had the lowest (three percent each). The youth (18-30 years) were more likely to have knowledge of any Government online services (16%) compared to persons in other age groups. The results further indicate that awareness of any Government online services increases with the level of education. The proportion of individuals aged 15 years and above who reported being aware of any Government online services available ranged from two percent among the population with no education to 49 percent for people with tertiary education.

Figure 14. 2: Awareness of any Government available Online for persons aged 15 years and above



14.4.1 Level of Satisfaction with the last contact

For those who used any e-Government services in the past 12 months preceding the survey, the survey found out to what extent they were satisfied with the e-Government services during their most recent interaction.

A higher proportion of the persons that had used any e-Government services in the past 12 months preceding the survey reported that they were either at least satisfied (85%) with the services. The level of satisfaction differed by background characteristics. There were minimal variations in the level of satisfaction by sex. By residence, the results show that satisfaction with the e-Government services was higher among rural dwellers (90%) compared to urban dwellers (82%). At sub-regional level, Ankole had all persons satisfied with the services while Kigezi had the lowest (80%).

Table 14. 4: Levels of Satisfaction for the most recent interaction for persons 15 years and above

Background characteristics	Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Not sure	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Satisfied or very satisfied	Total
Sex							
Male	6.6	4.0	3.2	63.1	23.2	86.3	100
Female	9.2	3.3	1.8	59.9	25.9	85.8	100
Residence							
Urban	10.3	4.5	2.9	59.7	22.6	82.3	100
Rural	4.9	2.7	2.1	63.8	26.5	90.3	100
Sub-regions							
Kampala	0.0	12.4	4.9	65.2	17.6	82.8	100
South Buganda	14.5	0.0	2.4	49.2	33.9	83.1	100
North Buganda	10.0	0.0	0.0	48.6	41.4	90.0	100
Busoga	0.0	0.0	1.3	63.4	35.3	98.7	100
Bukedi	4.6	23.2	0.0	63.4	8.8	72.2	100
Elgon	6.2	9.1	1.7	63.5	19.4	82.9	100
Teso	5.1	3.7	0.0	86.5	4.7	91.2	100
Karamoja	6.0	0.0	0.0	88.5	5.5	94.0	100
Lango	23.1	2.1	0.0	66.1	8.7	74.8	100
Acholi	0.0	10.2	11.2	65.8	12.8	78.6	100
West Nile	9.9	4.5	0.9	77.7	7.0	84.7	100
Bunyoro	0.3	0.4	16.6	65.3	17.5	82.8	100
Tooro	0.0	2.8	0.1	62.8	34.2	97.0	100
Ankole	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.4	21.6	100	100
Kigezi	0.0	19.7	0.0	80.3	0.0	80.3	100
Age groups							
15 to 17 years	2.2	0.0	0.7	65.1	32.1	97.2	100
18 to 30 years	8.0	3.7	3.6	65.8	18.9	84.7	100
31 to 59 years	9.4	4.4	1.2	57.5	27.6	85.1	100
60 and above years	0.0	2.8	10.4	67.1	19.7	86.8	100
National	9.0	4.3	1.5	59.3	26.0	85.3	100

14.5 Ownership or access to sources of information

Access to information is essential in increasing people's knowledge and awareness of what happens around them. Data on household members' exposure to mass media are especially important in the development of educational programmes and the dissemination of all types of information, particularly information on health, family planning, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, and other essential topics.

During the NSDS 2021, respondents were asked if their households had access to the following sources of information; radio, television, newspapers, mobile phones, social media and

computers. The results in Table 14.5 indicate that three quarters of households had access to mobile phones (75%) as their source of information compared to other sources. The proportion was higher for male headed households (77%) compared to their female counterparts (69%)

The results further indicate that 83 percent of households in urban areas owned or had access to mobile phone compared to 71 percent of their rural counterparts.

Sub-regional differentials indicated that Karamoja had the lowest proportion whereby 33 percent of the households owned or had access a mobile phone while Kampala, Elgon and Bunyoro reported the highest proportion of 85 percent.

Overall, 67 percent of the households owned or had access to a radio. The proportion was higher for male headed households (71%) compared to their female counterparts (57%). The results further indicate that there was minimal variation in the households that owned or had access to radio by residence. However by sub-region differentials were eminent where Karamoja had the lowest proportion with 25 percent of the households owned or had access to a radio as opposed to Buganda South with the highest proportion of 74 percent.

About only one quarter of the households owned or had access to the television. The results further indicate that there was minimal variation in the households that owned or had access to television by sex of the household head. The proportion was higher for urban households (47%) compared to their rural counterparts (14%). Sub-regional differentials indicated that Karamoja and Teso had the lowest proportion whereby three percent of the households owned or had access to a television while Kampala reported the highest proportion of 71 percent.

Table 14. 5: Proportion of households that own or have access to selected sources of information

	Mobile Phone	Radio	Television	Social Media	Newspapers	Computer
Sex of head						
Male	76.6	70.6	24.7	15.1	10.0	4.4
Female	68.9	57.1	23.8	16.2	6.9	4.5
Residence						
Urban	82.6	69.2	47.4	31.9	20.3	10.8
Rural	70.7	65.8	13.8	7.7	4.0	1.5
Sub-regions						
Kampala	85.0	71.5	70.9	53.9	35.9	22.7
Buganda South	80.8	74.4	46.5	24.1	20.5	7.0
Buganda North	80.2	67.8	35.1	15.6	11.9	3.7
Busoga	76.9	69.5	15.5	6.2	1.6	1.5
Bukedi	79.1	59.5	9.8	5.2	1.7	1.1
Elgon	84.9	69.7	13.7	13.0	7.6	2.2
Teso	54.8	62.8	3.0	4.3	2.6	0.8
Karamoja	32.9	24.9	2.9	5.6	1.3	1.6
Lango	80.2	66.5	5.3	10.6	3.4	2.3
Acholi	61.9	65.2	11.8	16.7	7.6	5.8
West Nile	69.7	55.3	8.7	9.5	4.9	3.6
Bunyoro	85.4	69.1	20.1	11.6	2.9	2.5
Tooro	76.4	70.5	19.1	12.6	0.6	1.1
Ankole	64.8	69.9	18.5	8.7	2.3	2.1
Kigezi	52.5	61.9	6.5	7.9	2.4	1.4
National	74.5	66.9	24.5	15.4	9.2	4.4

14.6 Summary of results

Almost two-thirds (65 percent) of the population 15 years and above in Uganda owned mobile phone in 2021 with 54 percent owning ordinary phones, 9 percent owning smart phones while 2 percent owned both types of phones.

About one in every ten (9 percent) of persons 15 years and above used internet facilities during the last three months preceding the survey in 2021. Overall 59 percent reported that they used the internet at any location via a mobile cellular telephone and 36 percent used the internet at their places of work. Of the persons that used the internet, 94 percent used it for social networking while 58 percent and 26 percent used it for internet based telephoning and academic work respectively.

Thirteen percent of persons 15 years and above were aware of any or some Government online services available. The majority of the persons who used any e-Government services in the past 12 months preceding the survey (85%) reported that they were either very satisfied or satisfied with with the e-Government services.

Overall three quarters of the households owned or had access to mobile phones, 67 percent owned or had access to a radio, and about one quarter of the households owned or had access to the television.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

The Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) is the number of pupils enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the theoretical age group for the same level of education.

Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) is defined as enrolment of the official age-group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.

Gender Parity Index (GPI) is the ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level. The GPI is then calculated by dividing the female Gross Enrolment Ratio by the male Gross Enrolment Ratio for the given level of education.

The Pupil Classroom Ratio is the average number of pupils per classroom in primary schools in a given school-year. It is derived by dividing the total number of pupils enrolled in primary schools by the total number of classrooms in primary schools in a given school-year.

The Pupil -Teacher Ratio is the number of pupils enrolled in primary school divided by the number of primary school teachers (regardless of their teaching assignment). The PTR gives an indication of contact between pupils and teachers in a classroom. If it is lower, then there are high chances of contact between a teacher and pupils and teachers will have enough time to check homework and class work.

The Pupil – Toilet - Stance Ratio is the number of pupils in the school divided by the total number of latrine stances in the school.

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Annex I - Appendix Tables

Table 0.1 Households by source of water for drinking during the dry season (%)

Background Characteristics	Piped water													
	into dwelling	Piped water to the yard	Public Taps	Borehole in yard/plot	Public borehole	Protected well/spring	Unprotected well/spring	River/Stream/Lake	Vendor	Tanker Truck	Gravity Flow Scheme	Rain Water	Bottled Water	Other(specify)
Residence														
Urban	11.2	22.8	19.9	1.2	21.0	11.8	5.2	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.4	0.8
Rural	1.5	3.6	7.1	1.2	52.8	13.9	11.4	5.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.2
Sub Region														
Kampala	13.3	29.8	36.7	0.3	0.6	9.5	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	1.2	7.8	0.3
Buganda South	12.1	16.5	12.0	0.7	19.6	12.9	14.2	4.0	0.7	0.6	-	1.5	2.4	2.8
Buganda North	2.4	9.1	10.6	1.7	39.7	15.3	11.7	4.1	0.2	0.2	-	1.3	1.7	1.9
Busoga	3.0	10.9	14.0	1.3	56.3	5.6	4.2	2.0	1.1	-	-	-	1.1	0.5
Bukedi	2.1	2.5	3.7	0.7	75.7	8.9	3.7	1.1	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	1.1
Bugishu	3.7	7.6	13.3	2.4	16.7	39.5	3.7	7.2	-	-	5.2	0.6	-	-
Teso	10.9	4.4	3.1	4.0	68.0	5.6	2.9	0.7	-	-	-	-	0.2	-
Karamoja	-	4.4	10.6	0.7	76.3	0.7	1.5	4.8	-	-	-	0.8	0.1	-
Lango	2.2	6.8	4.6	0.5	58.4	13.8	12.6	0.5	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	0.2
Acholi	1.9	7.2	4.9	0.2	57.3	14.4	12.4	0.8	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	0.6
West Nile	0.6	4.5	15.0	1.0	48.4	17.5	7.1	5.4	0.1	-	-	-	0.3	-
Bunyoro	1.6	9.3	9.0	1.6	37.1	20.4	8.8	5.7	1.3	-	0.2	0.3	1.3	3.4
Tooro	5.0	20.4	15.4	0.5	18.6	12.7	12.1	8.5	0.8	-	0.5	0.3	1.0	4.2
Ankole	10.2	20.0	16.7	0.3	11.1	5.2	23.6	6.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	2.3	2.5	0.7
Kigezi	6.9	8.0	14.1	0.8	2.7	17.1	29.1	17.3	-	0.3	1.1	1.9	-	0.8
National	4.8	10.1	11.5	1.2	42.0	13.2	9.3	4.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0

Table 0.2: Households by source of water for drinking water during the wet season (%)

Background Characteristics	Piped		Public Taps	Borehole in yard /plot	Public borehole	Protected well/spring	Unprotected well/spring	River/Stream/Lake)	Vendor	Tanker Truck	Gravity			Bottled Water	Other	Total
	water into dwelling	Piped water to the yard									Flow Scheme	Rain Water				
Residence																
Urban	10.2	20.2	15.2	0.9	18.7	10.3	3.3	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	16.1	2.3	0.7	100	
Rural	1.4	2.9	5.5	1.1	47.7	11.5	7.2	3.8	0.2	0.1	0.5	17.0	0.3	0.7	100	
Sub Region																
Kampala	11.3	27.2	24.3	0.3	0.6	6.9	-	-	-	0.3	-	21.4	7.5	0.3	100	
Buganda South	10.2	13.4	3.7	0.7	5.5	3.2	2.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	-	57.0	1.9	0.4	100	
Buganda North	2.2	6.1	5.8	0.4	22.9	10.8	4.1	3.5	0.2	-	-	42.0	1.3	0.6	100	
Busoga	2.2	7.9	10.1	1.0	44.1	4.1	3.6	1.1	0.7	-	-	23.8	1.1	0.5	100	
Bukedi	2.1	2.5	2.5	0.5	74.5	8.5	4.4	1.4	0.2	-	-	1.8	0.2	1.4	100	
Bugishu	3.7	8.2	13.3	2.2	16.7	39.2	3.9	6.8	-	-	4.8	1.2	-	0.1	100	
Teso	11.4	3.5	3.2	4.2	66.5	5.8	3.4	0.6	-	-	-	1.1	0.4	-	100	
Karamoja	-	3.8	10.3	1.0	72.5	0.3	2.1	5.4	-	-	-	3.9	0.3	0.4	100	
Lango	2.3	6.1	4.2	0.5	58.1	13.5	11.8	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	2.8	0.1	0.1	100	
Acholi	2.1	7.0	4.7	0.2	56.5	15.0	12.2	0.8	0.4	-	0.2	0.6	-	0.4	100	
West Nile	0.6	4.8	14.8	1.0	48.0	16.6	7.7	5.3	0.1	-	-	0.8	0.3	-	100	
Bunyoro	1.5	8.5	7.8	0.5	33.7	18.1	6.8	5.2	1.1	-	0.2	12.9	1.1	2.6	100	
Tooro	5.0	18.8	14.1	-	14.6	10.1	5.1	5.1	0.3	-	0.5	22.2	0.8	3.2	100	
Ankole	7.9	16.9	10.0	0.5	9.7	3.4	8.4	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	38.5	2.1	0.3	100	
Kigezi	6.4	6.7	7.5	0.5	1.9	8.3	14.1	6.9	0.5	1.1	-	45.3	0.3	0.5	100	
National	4.4	8.8	8.8	1.0	37.8	11.1	5.9	3.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	16.7	1.0	0.7	100	

Table 0.3: Households by distance to safe water sources during the dryseason

	0.0 - 0.5kms	0.51 - 1.0kms	1.1 - 1.5kms	1.51 - 3.0kms	3.1kms and above
Residence					
Urban	64.6	23.4	1.5	8.4	2.1
Rural	53.2	29.0	2.9	10.4	4.5
Sub-regions					
Kampala	85.1	13.9	0.0	0.7	0.3
South Buganda	42.8	34.4	1.5	14.0	7.3
North Buganda	56.3	19.0	0.7	18.5	5.5
Busoga	72.9	18.0	2.8	4.6	1.8
Bukedi	54.3	33.3	1.8	9.1	1.5
Elgon	75.7	15.8	1.2	5.7	1.7
Teso	34.9	40.5	6.1	17.5	1.0
Karamoja	47.8	18.7	3.7	16.6	13.1
Lango	54.4	32.4	6.4	6.2	0.5
Acholi	54.4	30.1	4.6	7.8	3.0
West Nile	53.2	37.9	2.1	6.1	0.7
Bunyoro	64.9	24.5	4.5	5.2	1.0
Tooro	66.6	25.3	4.0	3.6	0.6
Ankole	45.3	28.5	0.3	15.1	10.8
Kigezi	35.1	36.8	2.7	14.5	11.0
National	55.9	27.7	2.6	9.9	3.9

Table 0.4: Households by distance to safe water sources during the wet season

Background	3.1kms					Total
Characteristics	0.0 - 0.5kms	0.51 - 1.0kms	1.1 - 1.5kms	1.51 - 3.0kms	and above	
Residence						
Urban	67.9	20.7	2.7	6.9	1.8	100
Rural	55	28.8	3.6	9.7	3	100
Sub Region						
Kampala	91.3	8.7	0	0	0	100
Buganda South	54	29.4	1.6	11.9	3.2	100
Buganda North	53.1	18.4	1.8	20.6	6.1	100
Busoga	76.1	16.9	2.4	4.4	0.2	100
Bukedi	53	34.5	1.7	9.1	1.7	100
Bugishu	73.6	17.7	2	5.1	1.5	100
Teso	38.1	38.3	5.4	16.9	1.4	100
Karamoja	45.4	20.2	4	17.4	13	100
Lango	56.3	30.4	6.7	5.9	0.7	100
Acholi	61.6	27.8	3.9	5.2	1.5	100
West Nile	58.4	33.3	2	5.7	0.5	100
Bunyoro	65.2	22.9	4	5.9	1.9	100
Tooro	74.1	20.2	2.7	2.1	0.9	100
Ankole	44.5	36.4	1.8	13.6	3.6	100
Kigezi	39	39	0.6	16.2	5.2	100
National	58.3	26.7	3.3	8.9	2.7	100

Table 0.5: Average time (minutes) to drinking water sources and average amount of water used per day per household (litres) during wet season

Background Characteristics	Time taken to and			Amount of water used per day
	from the source of water	Waiting time at water source	Tot time d	
Residence				
Rural	26.8	20.1	50.7	7.7
Urban	19.8	15.3	37.8	6
Sub-Region				
Kampala	5.8	4.9	11.8	3
Buganda South	19.2	7.4	32.1	3.8
Buganda North	23.4	11.8	41.4	4.7
Busoga	17.5	18.6	41.2	4.4
Bukedi	29	42.7	78.2	7.8
Bugishu	20	14	36.9	6.9
Teso	30.5	38.7	73.4	17.2
Karamoja	47.4	16.4	71.3	9
Lango	27.4	21.6	56.4	8.5
Acholi	20.6	18.5	40.2	7.3
West Nile	17	12	33	7.6
Bunyoro	22.8	8.2	39.1	6.8
Tooro	21.8	8.1	36.8	4
Ankole	19.7	13.2	37.3	4.9
Kigezi	25.8	15.7	49.2	5.2
National	25	18.8	47.3	7.1

Table 0.6: Average time (minutes) to drinking water sources and average amount of water used per day per household (litres) during dry season

Background Characteristics	Time taken to and			Amount of water used per day
	from the source of water	Waiting time at water source	Tot time d	
Residence				
Urban	20.8	16.5	37.8	6.4
Rural	28.8	21.7	50.7	8.6
Sub Region				
Kampala	7.0	4.6	11.8	3.5
Buganda South	26	5.7	32.1	3.9
Buganda North	26.3	15.1	41.4	5.9
Busoga	18.3	22.5	41.2	5.0
Bukedi	29.2	48.8	78.2	9.4
Bugishu	20.5	16.3	36.9	7.7
Teso	32.2	40.9	73.4	16.6
Karamoja	52.3	19.1	71.3	10.2
Lango	29.0	27.3	56.4	10
Acholi	21.0	18.9	40.2	7.8
West Nile	16.9	16.0	33.0	8.5
Bunyoro	23.7	14.7	39.1	9.0
Tooro	27.0	9.7	36.8	5.8
Ankole	25.3	11.4	37.3	4.3
Kigezi	35.0	13.9	49.2	4.2
National	26.7	20.3	47.3	7.9

Table 0.7: Type of road safety issues known to respondents (%)

Background characteristics	Look, listen, think before you cross a road	No drunk/drug driving	Respect the Highway Code	Use of seat belts	Obey speed limits	Avoid overloading	No use of phones while driving/riding	If you are driving, stop when you feel tired	When riding, wear a helmet	Be courteous and considerate to other road users	Other reasons
Residence											
Rural	66.6	55.3	30.5	34.7	52.1	49.6	26.3	16.5	32.7	22.0	2.9
Urban	71.6	72.1	47.5	60.2	66.6	61.1	42.9	31.5	41.1	26.7	1.8
Sub-region											
Kampala	67.0	78.9	56.1	80.2	80.5	74.5	62.3	42.9	52.8	32.7	1.7
Buganda South	67.9	82.6	58.7	71.5	71.6	71.9	56.3	45.1	44.8	33.1	4.4
Buganda North	29.3	64.9	26.1	53.6	55.1	47.6	22.9	11.7	33.4	10.3	2.2
Busoga	67.7	36.3	7.5	20.9	42.6	27.6	8.0	3.7	13.2	13.1	0.3
Bukedi	85.0	78.3	71.9	73.3	80.6	70.4	64.8	60.3	66.3	62.9	0.0
Elgon	56.2	59.6	25.6	40.4	46.1	53.9	25.4	16.0	41.9	16.2	1.6
Teso	91.1	47.9	45.0	33.0	33.9	34.0	20.4	17.1	20.9	15.9	0.3
Karamoja	89.3	25.3	9.3	11.4	16.2	29.0	14.9	5.8	24.4	19.5	0.0
Lango	81.1	48.6	25.4	25.8	49.9	48.9	27.8	17.2	33.3	33.2	1.1
Acholi	53.9	35.1	34.1	20.9	45.2	37.0	11.6	1.3	23.6	11.4	3.1
West Nile	82.8	40.5	23.3	18.6	50.7	58.2	12.5	5.3	36.3	14.6	0.7
Bunyoro	65.6	45.5	40.6	21.0	52.2	53.3	10.5	7.4	27.4	10.7	16.3
Tooro	67.5	75.9	30.0	32.1	83.2	64.9	46.6	27.1	43.9	43.1	0.0
Ankole	84.6	68.0	27.2	32.4	37.6	35.7	18.5	4.7	24.3	13.4	0.7
Kigezi	85.7	66.7	26.2	23.7	30.6	18.8	14.3	3.4	10.5	4.6	1.7
National	68.3	60.9	36.1	43.2	56.9	53.4	31.8	21.5	35.5	23.6	2.5

Table 0.8: Existence of type of corruption in the district (%)

	Bribery	Solicitation	Extortion	Embezzlement	Diversion Of Public Resources	Causing Financial Loss	False/Fraudulent Accounting/False Claims	Forgery	Illicit Enrichment	Influence Peddling/Conflict Of Interest	Nepotism	Favoritism	Withholding Information/Lack Of Transparency	Personating Public Officers	Others
Residence															
Urban	78.8	39.4	34.1	66.5	31.3	18.8	16.6	47.7	16.2	12.4	49.3	52.0	22.4	17.5	0.1
Rural	79.6	37.9	33.2	64.1	29.8	13.3	12.7	38.8	13.3	9.3	47.2	48.2	16.4	13.2	0.0
Sub-regions															
Kampala	79.4	40.3	42.4	67.9	30.7	20.2	14.8	50.2	20.0	9.1	55.9	54.8	26.7	18.3	0.0
Buganda South	63.9	29.5	22.4	54.8	18.7	11.0	7.1	37.2	10.0	6.3	38.4	41.5	14.7	10.2	0.0
Buganda North	82.6	52.2	53.3	68.3	38.1	16.7	13.0	49.5	4.3	7.8	46.5	47.6	21.0	22.1	0.0
Busoga	92.0	51.9	32.8	64.9	33.4	5.5	3.8	44.5	10.5	2.7	47.9	49.3	4.9	7.6	0.0
Bukedi	93.7	5.6	7.6	47.4	18.7	12.8	13.8	35.6	3.6	7.5	17.0	38.4	8.2	5.6	0.0
Elgon	94.9	44.0	34.5	71.7	40.5	26.6	33.1	58.0	34.1	28.0	62.5	64.1	39.1	27.4	0.1
Teso	72.5	17.3	24.1	46.8	35.6	5.7	8.8	30.9	10.4	5.7	42.8	55.4	7.9	4.4	0.0
Karamoja	46.8	15.5	15.0	29.3	20.3	3.5	4.5	24.2	4.0	3.5	19.6	21.3	10.5	6.5	0.0
Lango	89.8	43.7	51.5	73.1	34.0	8.5	7.7	41.1	6.9	5.4	59.1	62.7	11.0	12.7	0.6
Acholi	76.5	13.3	28.8	67.8	36.7	18.5	12.8	31.5	5.0	3.7	33.2	37.4	21.2	5.1	0.0
West Nile	88.0	44.1	32.4	84.5	36.7	15.0	16.3	42.1	19.8	12.3	65.3	59.8	34.3	9.8	0.1
Bunyoro	89.3	64.5	49.8	87.0	36.6	32.7	29.6	40.6	41.6	29.3	70.2	62.9	29.2	24.5	0.0
Tooro	95.7	60.2	52.8	76.3	42.5	20.9	29.1	63.6	17.0	12.3	74.9	63.9	14.4	23.0	0.0
Ankole	67.4	30.8	24.3	60.2	23.6	18.9	18.4	36.7	17.9	17.5	40.7	44.6	19.5	23.2	0.0
Kigezi	62.5	24.6	19.2	53.2	19.0	10.7	7.4	22.5	9.8	6.4	26.2	29.5	10.5	12.8	0.0
National	79.3	38.4	33.5	64.9	30.3	15.0	13.9	41.6	14.2	10.2	47.9	49.4	18.3	14.5	0.0

Table 0.9: Perceptions about the most prevalent forms of corruption in the district over the last 12 months

Background characteristics	Bribery	Solicitation	Extortion	Embezzlement	Diversion Of Public Resources	Causing Financial Loss	False/Fraudulent Accounting/False Claims	Forgery	Illicit Enrichment	Influence Peddling/Conflict Of Interest	Nepotism	Favoritism	Withholding Information/Lack Of Transparency	Personating Public Officers	Total
Residence															
Urban	64.8	7.0	2.7	13.3	1.7	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.0	3.7	3.3	0.4	0.1	100
Rural	64.2	6.7	3.3	11.4	2.9	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.0	3.7	5.0	0.7	0.2	100
Subregions															
Kampala	67.5	8.4	3.8	10.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.0	4.3	2.2	0.8	0.0	100
Buganda															
South	69.5	5.9	2.5	13.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	100
Buganda															
North	67.0	7.9	8.6	7.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.2	0.7	0.0	100
Busoga	82.5	3.7	3.0	4.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.0	0.0	0.1	100
Bukedi	96.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	100
Elgon	67.5	1.1	0.0	12.4	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.6	3.6	0.0	4.4	7.1	1.0	0.0	100
Teso	61.1	2.4	3.4	7.8	4.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	6.7	12.0	0.0	0.0	100
Karamoja	54.6	7.7	1.3	11.7	7.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	6.2	5.2	3.8	0.0	100
Lango	61.4	3.2	5.1	13.1	8.2	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.2	0.0	2.4	3.0	0.7	0.2	100
Acholi	38.7	0.0	6.4	39.1	5.8	1.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.1	1.9	0.0	100
West Nile	55.4	5.2	1.0	19.4	3.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	6.0	7.4	1.1	0.0	100
Bunyoro	44.0	22.0	2.9	16.3	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	3.7	7.1	0.6	0.4	100
Tooro	59.7	11.2	1.7	7.4	5.1	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.2	8.5	3.0	0.6	0.8	100
Ankole	69.4	6.3	0.0	6.1	2.0	0.0	0.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	3.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	100
Kigezi	65.9	3.0	0.0	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	100
National	64.4	6.8	3.1	12.0	2.6	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.0	3.7	4.5	0.6	0.1	100

Table 0.10: Prevalence of corruption in the public sector (%)

Background characteristics	Bribery	Solicitation	Extortion	Embezzlement	Diversion Of Public Resources	Causing Financial Loss	False/Fraudulent Accounting/False Claims	Forgery	Nepotism	Favoritism	Withholding Information/Lack Of Transparency	Personating Public Officers
Residence												
Urban	86.4	85.0	84.9	87.1	82.6	90.0	91.2	65.3	84.6	85.0	77.8	69.7
Rural	85.9	84.5	87.7	87.0	76.1	83.4	75.7	57.9	85.5	83.1	77.8	45.3
Subregions												
Kampala	90.0	88.7	85.7	92.4	93.8	100	94.0	69.1	90.6	91.5	84.4	80.7
Buganda South	92.8	95.0	94.3	93.1	90.5	76.4	97.6	46.8	91.1	96.8	87.7	100
Buganda North	85.6	82.1	93.8	88.2	83.0	90.7	85.1	63.4	85.1	91.9	84.7	53.3
Busoga	90.7	87.6	84.8	95.6	79.9	54.8	72.8	69.1	92.3	85.8	46.3	42.3
Bukedi	75.2	100	77.8	84.6	88.4	84.3	78.3	68.1	89.1	61.8	78.3	100
Elgon	81.4	48.1	65.3	84.5	60.7	60.5	73.5	66.3	81.2	77.6	50.9	53.1
Teso	90.3	71.0	80.2	89.3	80.6	35.3	61.3	58.6	89.6	82.9	42.8	18.4
Karamoja	79.1	92.2	68.1	63.0	61.7	100	88.3	82.1	73.7	72.6	77.4	98.2
Lango	92.9	94.1	92.0	93.6	72.4	82.0	97.9	43.3	92.6	88.4	77.1	70.1
Acholi	76.6	61.0	86.5	67.2	92.3	92.1	95.5	82.5	77.0	70.4	91.5	43.1
West Nile	86.8	94.6	90.9	85.6	68.3	72.8	78.1	74.4	85.2	78.6	76.9	57.9
Bunyoro	97.1	96.9	92.5	96.9	87.1	90.2	99.2	76.9	91.2	94.6	86.4	39.8
Tooro	73.3	63.7	77.9	70.4	60.1	90.0	72.5	63.9	63.3	67.5	87.1	37.4
Ankole	75.2	96.0	100	84.6	80.8	100	100	19.0	93.5	88.3	58.6	29.4
Kigezi	65.0	100	13.0	67.1	42.2	79.1	0.0	0.0	84.9	67.0	100	0.0
National	86.0	84.7	86.9	87.0	77.9	86.2	81.9	60.9	85.2	83.7	77.8	54.1

Table 0.11: Main causes of corruption (%)

Form of corruption	Greed/Need for Quick Money Individual Tendency	Low Salaries/Delayed Salaries	Poor Supervision of Workers	Lack Of Job Security/Retrenchment	Lack Of Knowledge by The Public About Their Rights	Lack Of Stringent Punishment for Corrupt People	Lack Of Transparency and Accountability	Long Or Unclear Procedures of Service	Lack Of Political Will to Fight Corruption	Moral Decadence/Lack of Ethics/Dishonesty	Others
Bribery	65.0	9.5	3.7	0.9	2.8	5.4	2.5	3.4	1.9	2.6	2.2
Solicitation	55.7	17.6	5.1	0.5	3.3	5.8	1.3	3.0	2.0	4.5	1.2
Extortion	58.2	13.9	6.7	0.7	4.3	2.2	1.9	2.0	0.9	8.5	0.6
Embezzlement	65.0	8.2	8.8	0.7	1.5	5.6	5.0	0.7	1.5	1.8	1.2
Diversion Of Public Resources	39.5	3.7	19.4	1.0	6.5	13.4	9.0	3.0	2.2	1.9	0.5
Causing Financial Loss	40.2	5.1	17.9	0.2	1.2	14.8	11.2	1.8	2.9	4.5	0.1
False/Fraudulent Accounting/False Claims	57.1	5.5	9.8	4.1	2.5	8.8	9.6	0.3	0.5	1.9	0.0
Forgery	38.4	4.1	8.3	5.7	3.8	7.0	6.6	5.3	0.9	18.4	1.5
Illicit Enrichment	55.9	8.1	4.0	0.5	5.6	6.8	13.1	0.9	0.8	3.8	0.5
Influence Peddling/Conflict of Interest	23.3	1.5	6.0	2.0	5.5	26.7	13.9	7.4	5.2	8.6	0.0
Nepotism	24.3	1.0	13.2	2.9	5.3	10.9	9.2	7.8	4.0	19.1	2.3
Favoritism	26.5	2.1	14.2	3.8	6.0	12.8	9.3	5.8	2.6	15.1	1.8
Withholding Information/Lack of Transparency	24.8	2.1	11.6	1.1	12.8	7.5	26.2	7.2	1.6	3.4	1.9
Personating Public Officers	34.2	1.9	9.8	16.7	5.1	9.8	6.5	4.4	4.5	6.0	1.1
Others	39.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	14.9	22.7	0.0	16.5	0.0
National	50.0	7.5	8.7	1.8	3.9	7.6	6.0	3.7	2.1	7.1	1.5

Table 0.12: Proportion of respondents by effect of forms of corruption in Public Sector on people in Districts (%)

Form of corruption	Limited/Delayed Access to Services for Citizens	Worsens Poverty and Prevents Development	Causes Resentment of Gov't Officials	Leads To Loss of Confidence/Trust in The Government	Causes Insecurity of The Country	Undermines Democracy and Rule of Law	Distorting Distribution of Services and Public Resources	Provision Of Sub-Standard Goods/Services	Limits Investments Potentials in The Country	Stimulation Of Tax Evasion and Avoidance	Demotivation Of Honest Employees	Others
Bribery	57.7	46.6	25.5	34.4	8.4	10.4	12.6	11.6	6.5	4.6	9.0	0.6
Solicitation	48.5	43.0	30.2	32.7	4.8	8.0	9.6	5.9	3.4	2.7	3.4	0.2
Extortion	47.3	44.8	35.1	34.8	3.3	5.0	11.9	6.1	3.5	1.1	4.5	0.0
Embezzlement	61.7	50.9	24.8	31.3	6.9	8.4	13.8	16.3	6.2	5.2	8.0	0.5
Diversion Of Public Resources	55.5	53.6	19.9	32.8	6.9	10.4	29.1	21.0	8.9	3.7	3.2	0.3
Causing Financial Loss	41.0	61.9	25.7	25.2	1.0	1.5	25.3	13.0	5.9	4.5	1.5	0.0
False/Fraudulent Accounting/False Claims	32.7	39.6	10.5	32.4	16.2	8.3	9.6	13.6	5.5	2.6	6.9	0.1
Forgery	27.4	37.2	24.5	26.9	10.3	12.5	14.6	20.5	5.2	6.1	11.0	0.3
Illicit Enrichment	37.5	50.0	15.2	27.2	6.9	10.9	15.5	10.7	5.2	1.5	12.5	0.0
Influence Peddling/Conflict of Interest	29.5	26.8	25.7	23.1	8.6	20.4	20.5	20.9	6.8	5.7	4.2	0.0
Nepotism	27.2	33.8	30.8	40.1	7.7	10.6	20.9	14.2	6.3	4.2	17.1	0.2
Favoritism	30.3	39.1	29.3	34.8	8.0	13.7	20.6	14.8	6.2	4.2	13.5	0.4
Withholding Information/Lack of Transparency	42.9	37.2	14.5	32.7	6.1	10.6	27.1	16.6	11.9	3.7	7.2	0.0
Personating Public Officers	17.5	36.0	15.1	37.6	28.6	8.4	13.7	10.0	5.7	7.6	5.0	0.0
Others	71.7	36.9	0.0	32.6	0.0	0.0	24.0	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
National	47.4	44.4	26.4	33.6	7.4	9.8	15.8	13.2	6.0	4.1	8.9	0.4

Table 0.13: Perception of what Anti-Corruption Institutions have done to address corruption (%)

Anti-corruption institution	Creating Public Awareness	Compliance Spot Checks	Investigations Suspensions	Dismissal	Warnings	Reprimand	Fines	Adoption Of Grievance Handling Mechanism	Boardroom Sessions	Strengthening Internal Inspectorates in Mda/Lgs	System Interventions to Handle Procedural Issues	Others
Inspectorate Of Government	43.9	23.1	65.0	14.8	13.7	11.2	9.3	3.7	1.7	3.7	2.7	0.4
Office Of the Auditor General	33.9	36.8	52.2	11.2	14.8	8.3	6.1	8.1	6.3	15.3	6.6	4.1
Directorate Of Public Prosecution	28.5	20.9	52.6	7.7	11.4	20.9	17.3	7.1	0.7	4.3	5.7	0.0
Public Procurement and Disposal Of Public Assets	42.4	22.8	60.3	21.2	34.5	2.2	11.6	3.0	4.0	7.9	15.4	3.0
Police	49.2	23.0	56.0	12.8	25.0	34.2	31.1	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.1	1.9
Judiciary	24.1	13.2	61.3	11.6	12.8	35.8	40.9	5.2	6.2	0.9	2.3	0.5
Financial Intelligence Authority	0.6	26.4	70.1	12.7	19.6	0.0	19.2	9.7	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0
State House Anti-Corruption Unit	51.0	30.4	67.9	22.9	24.9	16.8	12.2	2.9	3.3	4.5	2.2	0.1
Parliament Of Uganda	72.5	29.3	31.0	11.6	21.8	5.7	10.6	6.1	13.3	7.0	5.1	5.4
National	48.4	23.9	53.9	13.4	20.9	23.9	23.7	3.7	4.8	3.8	2.7	2.1

Table 0.14: Perception of the forms of Maladministration happening in Districts by residence and sub-regions

Background Characteristics	Irregular Recruitment Of Government Employees	Non Payments Of Salaries And Other Benefits	Delayed Access To Services	Victimization/Discrimination At Work Place/Oppressive Acts	Misuse Of Property E.G. Cars, Laptops Etc.	Reporting Late For Duty	Abusive Or Intimidating Behavior/ Oppression At Work Place	Absenteeism	Indecent Dressing	Drunkenness While On Duty	Sexual Harassment	Others
Residence												
Urban	37.6	29.0	56.7	19.5	28.4	53.4	15.5	41.6	27.7	23.4	25.4	10.8
Rural	46.2	38.7	68.9	22.1	36.6	65.9	13.8	57.3	31.6	38.7	25.3	8.1
Sub-regions												
Kampala	54.1	40.7	52.6	27.0	25.6	47.4	23.0	36.4	38.5	18.3	31.8	-
Buganda South	16.9	19.5	56.2	18.0	18.1	56.1	18.3	41.7	26.9	20.0	22.8	15.2
Buganda North	31.4	32.0	73.1	26.1	37.9	64.1	16.2	48.0	35.7	37.2	16.9	-
Busoga	27.6	26.5	59.1	5.5	11.9	53.3	14.2	43.4	36.4	18.1	4.1	-
Bukedi	36.3	44.8	79.5	21.1	20.7	45.9	20.0	48.2	12.0	12.7	10.7	-
Elgon	65.3	34.3	81.9	35.1	36.2	75.8	16.5	72.0	30.3	44.5	31.4	4.5
Teso	41.6	41.5	59.5	9.7	38.5	40.1	12.2	24.0	23.1	57.4	38.4	-
Karamoja	51.3	15.0	46.1	17.7	24.1	44.8	17.4	53.9	4.6	33.8	14.5	-
Lango	79.9	75.5	73.2	37.0	33.5	70.2	17.5	60.7	50.0	59.2	63.8	69.3
Acholi	62.0	78.3	86.2	76.7	64.5	72.5	53.5	67.0	48.9	61.2	39.4	25.7
West Nile	58.0	33.4	57.9	20.1	34.3	68.4	3.2	58.9	38.1	37.1	20.0	16.8
Bunyoro	41.3	34.7	62.2	17.1	35.7	64.4	6.9	48.1	11.6	32.3	21.3	100
Tooro	48.8	34.7	82.6	11.2	55.3	83.7	13.4	82.7	18.2	33.4	10.4	-
Ankole	6.6	14.8	43.6	-	6.9	30.2	3.3	36.7	7.3	3.5	10.7	-
Kigezi	7.7	2.1	44.9	-	10.1	35.5	-	36.1	-	5.8	-	-
National	43.2	35.1	65.0	21.1	33.7	62.1	14.5	52.3	30.1	33.0	25.3	9.5

Others include: Abusive or Intimidating Behavior/ Oppression at Work Place

Table 0.15: Opinion of how the form of Maladministration in the Public Sector affect the Districts

Background characteristics	Limited/Delayed Access to Services for Citizens	Worsens Poverty and Prevents Development	Causes Resentment of Gov'T Officials	Leads To Loss of Confidence/Trust in The Government	Causes Insecurity in The Country	Undermines Democracy and Rule of Law	Unfair Distribution of Services and Public Resources	Provision Of Substandard Goods/Services	Limits Investments Potentials in The Country	Low Staff Morale	Others
Residence											
Urban	58.6	42.3	28.0	38.5	8.6	11.9	18.9	15.8	9.1	14.3	8.9
Rural	65.7	38.7	26.8	35.3	6.1	9.8	17.1	14.6	5.4	11.2	4.5
Subregions											
Kampala	56.4	46.0	27.7	45.2	8.5	17.5	35.4	27.5	20.5	26.3	18.9
Buganda South	69.1	48.3	36.1	38.9	13.1	25.3	33.4	33.8	18.3	21.3	19.6
Buganda North	68.4	34.9	14.3	20.5	8.7	4.7	6.0	8.0	3.7	5.7	5.4
Busoga	68.0	22.9	15.3	17.2	6.6	8.9	23.6	13.6	5.6	1.7	6.4
Bukedi	80.4	76.9	51.7	58.0	23.7	44.2	33.9	32.3	23.3	20.0	11.0
Elgon	44.8	38.2	19.2	38.0	5.7	24.6	12.4	19.1	5.3	18.6	4.0
Teso	70.6	59.0	18.6	40.6	2.1	9.1	10.8	14.7	1.8	12.2	1.4
Karamoja	61.3	41.4	22.0	52.3	3.6	4.6	16.2	5.6	7.3	18.2	2.7
Lango	74.2	28.6	27.7	31.6	3.3	5.9	8.6	12.6	2.4	10.8	1.6
Acholi	64.1	37.9	2.5	5.6	0.7	0.5	8.2	5.5	0.1	13.6	1.2
West Nile	66.2	33.9	37.6	52.6	5.2	10.0	22.6	18.2	5.9	15.2	3.3
Bunyoro	63.6	53.4	12.7	15.7	6.9	4.8	5.9	7.1	1.1	5.1	1.9
Tooro	47.8	35.2	58.4	79.7	6.6	3.5	24.8	10.5	7.0	6.1	2.5
Ankole	61.9	56.5	61.3	56.4	9.5	8.9	34.0	13.0	2.9	20.6	2.0
Kigezi	63.2	37.3	42.8	45.2	2.6	19.8	13.5	8.6	3.9	16.2	3.7
National	63.7	39.7	27.1	36.2	6.8	10.4	17.6	15.0	6.4	12.0	5.7

Annex II – Estimates of Sampling Errors

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: non-sampling errors and sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS 2021) to minimise this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the NSDS 2021 is 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 among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95% of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NSDS 2021 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas.

In addition to the standard errors and confidence limits, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also calculated. The design effect is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design.

The SE and CVs were computed using Statistical Analysis Software (STATA) and they each take into account the multi-stage nature of the survey design. The results below indicate the SE and CVs computed for the selected variables in the report. The SEs and CVs are presented national, rural-urban and sub-region levels (where necessary).

Table A1: Estimates of sampling errors for selected indicators

Variable	Value	Standard Error	Relative Error (CV)	Confidence limits		Design effect	Number of cases	
				Lower	Upper		Unweighted	Weighted
(V)	(R)	(SE)	(SE/R)	(R-2SE)	(R+2SE)	DEFT		
Population								
National	43,420,467	765,308	1.76	41,900,000	44,900,000	3.68	41,800	43,420,467
Male	20,949,222	390,716	1.87	20,200,000	21,700,000	3.87	19,996	20,949,222
Female	22,471,245	410,196	1.83	21,700,000	23,300,000	7.62	21,804	22,471,245
Urban	11,602,124	715,998	6.17	10,200,000	13,000,000	10.36	12,542	11,602,124
Rural	31,818,342	973,875	3.06	29,900,000	33,700,000	3.28	29,258	31,818,342
Kampala	1,730,185	136,417	7.88	1,462,506	1,997,865	5.66	1,019	1,730,185
Buganda South	5,981,518	414,088	6.92	5,168,985	6,794,050	4.65	2,142	5,981,518
Buganda North	4,374,282	297,096	6.79	3,791,314	4,957,250	3.75	2,035	4,374,282
Busoga	4,421,223	240,760	5.45	3,948,798	4,893,648	2.69	3,821	4,421,223
Bukedi	2,240,653	126,286	5.64	1,992,851	2,488,455	3.05	2,299	2,240,653
Elgon	2,205,478	142,354	6.45	1,926,148	2,484,808	2.89	3,270	2,205,478
Teso	2,402,440	140,485	5.85	2,126,777	2,678,104	2.06	4,443	2,402,440
Karamoja	1,232,048	72,585	5.89	1,089,620	1,374,476	2.17	3,781	1,232,048
Lango	2,533,233	108,245	4.27	2,320,833	2,745,633	3.45	3,691	2,533,233
Acholi	1,988,617	152,954	7.69	1,688,488	2,288,746	3.52	2,457	1,988,617
West Nile	3,334,803	199,065	5.97	2,944,192	3,725,414	4.49	3,349	3,334,803
Bunyoro	3,057,810	243,939	7.98	2,579,147	3,536,474	4.75	2,895	3,057,810
Tooro	3,012,090	256,111	8.50	2,509,544	3,514,636	4.25	3,022	3,012,090
Ankole	3,176,210	235,294	7.41	2,714,510	3,637,909	4.06	2,076	3,176,210
Kigezi	1,729,877	168,592	9.75	1,399,062	2,060,693	3.68	1,500	1,729,877
Education								
School going age population								
Pre-primary school Age (3-5 Years)	4,236,552	105,195	2.48	4,030,119	4,442,985	-	4,210	4,236,552
Primary School age (6-12 Years)	9,110,888	217,004	2.38	8,685,063	9,536,713	-	8,803	9,110,888
Secondary School age (13-18 Years)	6,316,098	151,200	2.39	6,019,397	6,612,799	-	6,134	6,316,098
Post Secondary School age (19-24 Years)	4,417,228	118,924	2.69	4,183,860	4,650,596	-	4,286	4,417,228
Total School Age (6-24 Years)	19,844,215	395,217	1.99	19,100,000	20,600,000	-	19,223	19,844,215

Variable	Value	Standard Error	Relative Error (CV)	Lower	Upper	Design effect	Unweighted	Weighted
(V)	(R)	(SE)	(SE/R)	(R-2SE)	(R+2SE)	DEFT		
Gross Enrolment Rate - primary								
National	120.5	1.5	1.29	117.4	123.5	3.32	29,439	30,013,839
Male	122.8	1.8	1.43	119.4	126.3	2.53	13,997	14,321,870
Female	118.4	1.5	1.30	115.3	121.4	2.45	15,442	15,691,970
Urban	114.8	2.8	2.48	109.3	120.4	3.17	7,839	6,833,204
Rural	122.1	1.9	1.53	118.5	125.8	3.43	21,600	23,180,635
Kampala	110.0	11.8	10.70	86.9	133.1	4.23	500	841,860
Buganda South	103.2	5.5	5.35	92.4	114.1	5.60	1,299	3,535,662
Buganda North	110.8	5.3	4.82	100.4	121.3	3.71	1,452	3,055,267
Busoga	126.2	4.0	3.18	118.3	134.0	2.86	2,751	3,280,110
Bukedi	150.4	6.4	4.25	137.8	162.9	3.02	1,726	1,675,498
Elgon	140.9	5.3	3.77	130.5	151.4	2.45	2,292	1,559,236
Teso	140.0	5.5	3.94	129.2	150.9	2.61	3,352	1,897,581
Karamoja	65.3	5.9	9.08	53.7	76.9	2.54	2,999	983,597
Lango	130.0	5.4	4.13	119.5	140.6	2.51	2,662	1,859,935
Acholi	133.0	5.4	4.04	122.5	143.5	2.51	1,689	1,412,613
West Nile	134.5	7.0	5.24	120.6	148.3	3.58	2,169	2,227,370
Bunyoro	119.4	5.1	4.29	109.3	129.4	3.47	2,098	2,200,060
Tooro	118.6	5.1	4.34	108.5	128.7	3.53	2,272	2,362,407
Ankole	108.2	5.6	5.21	97.1	119.2	3.14	1,182	1,985,367
Kigezi	103.5	4.5	4.34	94.7	112.4	2.37	996	1,137,275

Net Enrolment Rate - primary

National	73.2	0.7	1.00	71.8	74.7	1.55	8,803	9,110,888
Male	72.2	1.0	1.36	70.3	74.2	1.45	4,369	4,527,887
Female	74.2	1.0	1.31	72.3	76.1	1.48	4,434	4,583,001
Urban	77.0	1.5	2.00	74.0	80.0	1.63	2,269	2,046,737
Rural	72.2	0.8	1.14	70.5	73.8	1.52	6,534	7,064,152
Kampala	77.3	4.1	5.26	69.4	85.3	1.46	142	234,257
Buganda South	72.7	3.7	5.12	65.4	80.0	2.74	405	1,113,538
Buganda North	68.8	2.4	3.47	64.1	73.5	1.54	447	929,474
Busoga	76.8	1.6	2.02	73.7	79.8	1.17	864	1,043,549
Bukedi	83.3	1.6	1.93	80.2	86.5	0.93	502	483,900
Elgon	79.4	2.2	2.73	75.2	83.7	1.12	657	449,889
Teso	72.8	1.7	2.27	69.5	76.0	0.83	923	519,413
Karamoja	38.3	3.1	8.17	32.2	44.4	1.13	991	321,293
Lango	68.4	2.0	2.87	64.5	72.2	0.97	755	548,246
Acholi	77.7	2.1	2.66	73.7	81.8	0.99	488	408,196
West Nile	78.2	1.8	2.32	74.7	81.8	1.16	690	717,680
Bunyoro	75.9	3.0	3.89	70.1	81.7	1.76	617	670,378
Tooro	77.3	2.4	3.07	72.7	82.0	1.45	639	678,264
Ankole	69.2	2.4	3.51	64.4	73.9	1.30	369	636,871
Kigezi	71.1	2.7	3.73	65.9	76.3	1.09	314	355,941

Gross Enrolment Rate - secondary

National	37.0	1.2	3.27	34.6	39.4	3.57	23,113	23,568,891
Male	36.9	1.3	3.44	34.4	39.4	2.59	11,058	11,373,360
Female	37.1	1.3	3.49	34.6	39.7	2.75	12,055	12,195,531
Urban	53.3	2.8	5.19	47.8	58.7	3.60	6,863	5,793,387
Rural	31.7	1.3	4.16	29.1	34.3	3.61	16,250	17,775,504
Kampala	76.2	7.4	9.68	61.7	90.7	3.40	461	775,078
Buganda South	51.4	4.9	9.53	41.8	61.1	4.91	1,045	2,845,105
Buganda North	35.5	3.8	10.68	28.1	43.0	4.03	1,146	2,465,899
Busoga	28.8	3.1	10.81	22.7	35.0	3.47	2,085	2,422,282
Bukedi	32.5	4.1	12.51	24.6	40.5	3.08	1,336	1,316,638
Elgon	50.6	4.0	7.82	42.9	58.4	2.28	1,980	1,385,776
Teso	32.8	3.5	10.61	26.0	39.7	2.56	2,806	1,508,176
Karamoja	14.1	2.8	19.82	8.6	19.6	1.86	1,571	500,365

Lango	24.4	3.6	14.60	17.4	31.4	2.85	2,265	1,532,809
Acholi	38.6	5.0	12.92	28.8	48.4	3.21	1,506	1,242,854
West Nile	20.8	3.0	14.64	14.8	26.8	2.89	1,734	1,731,397
Bunyoro	36.0	5.5	15.24	25.2	46.8	4.29	1,638	1,675,768
Tooro	43.6	5.1	11.58	33.7	53.5	3.87	1,732	1,683,171
Ankole	35.5	4.2	11.80	27.3	43.7	3.66	1,059	1,657,737
Kigezi	30.8	5.5	17.87	20.0	41.6	2.98	749	825,837
Net Enrolment Rate - secondary								
National	26.7	0.9	3.54	24.8	28.5	1.67	6,134	6,316,098
Male	24.3	1.2	5.13	21.9	26.8	1.59	2,901	3,067,115
Female	28.9	1.2	4.16	26.5	31.3	1.49	3,233	3,248,983
Urban	41.2	2.3	5.49	36.7	45.6	1.83	1,879	1,633,102
Rural	21.6	1.0	4.56	19.7	23.5	1.62	4,255	4,682,996
Kampala	61.2	5.2	8.47	51.0	71.3	1.57	136	225,142
Buganda South	44.7	4.2	9.38	36.5	53.0	2.37	299	813,416
Buganda North	29.0	3.2	11.08	22.7	35.3	1.81	311	672,293
Busoga	22.0	2.4	10.88	17.3	26.7	1.43	557	631,082
Bukedi	18.4	2.6	14.44	13.2	23.6	1.25	353	345,378
Elgon	25.6	2.5	9.98	20.6	30.6	1.07	512	346,739
Teso	16.1	2.0	12.59	12.1	20.1	1.06	719	382,970
Karamoja	8.0	1.6	20.38	4.8	11.3	0.65	384	120,353
Lango	11.6	1.9	16.19	7.9	15.4	1.18	616	412,450

Variable	Value	Standard Error	Relative Error (CV)	Confidence limits		Design effect	Number of cases	
				Lower	Upper		Unweighted	Weighted
(V)	(R)	(SE)	(SE/R)	(R-2SE)	(R+2SE)	DEFT		
Acholi	22.5	2.9	12.75	16.9	28.1	1.20	387	313,974
West Nile	11.8	1.8	15.10	8.3	15.3	1.17	471	458,511
Bunyoro	25.5	3.5	13.85	18.5	32.4	1.64	416	424,051
Tooro	32.0	3.2	10.11	25.7	38.4	1.41	431	423,016
Ankole	30.7	4.2	13.59	22.5	39.0	2.01	324	507,117
Kigezi	22.5	3.8	16.70	15.2	29.9	1.37	218	239,606
Health								
Household members registered under any health Insurance Scheme								
National	0.008	0.001	11.95	0.007	0.010	2.23	41,800	43,420,467
Urban	0.015	0.003	20.83	0.010	0.022	2.71	12,542	11,602,124
Rural	0.006	0.001	11.61	0.005	0.007	1.55	29,258	31,818,342
Distribution of persons who fell sick by the top six symptoms								
Fever	0.219	0.011	4.83	0.199	0.241	1.84	5,142	5,133,462
Headache	0.190	0.007	3.64	0.177	0.204	1.26	5,142	5,133,462
Cough	0.126	0.008	6.24	0.111	0.142	1.70	5,142	5,133,462
Abdominal pain	0.061	0.005	7.42	0.053	0.071	1.36	5,142	5,133,462
Chillis (feeling hot or cold)	0.056	0.005	9.27	0.046	0.067	1.62	5,142	5,133,462
Muscle pain	0.043	0.003	8.11	0.037	0.050	1.23	5,142	5,133,462
Others	0.305	0.009	2.92	0.288	0.323	1.39	5,142	5,133,462
Persons who fell sick by the first source of treatment								
Government hospital	0.120	0.010	7.98	0.103	0.141	1.99	4,537	4,447,634
Government health centre	0.332	0.013	3.80	0.308	0.357	1.80	4,537	4,447,634
Government Outreach	0.001	0.000	68.47	0.000	0.002	1.06	4,537	4,447,634
Government Community Based Distributor (VHTs)	0.011	0.002	21.90	0.007	0.017	1.58	4,537	4,447,634
Private hospital	0.093	0.007	7.68	0.080	0.107	1.65	4,537	4,447,634
Pharmacy	0.022	0.004	16.90	0.016	0.030	1.70	4,537	4,447,634
Drug shop	0.119	0.007	6.17	0.106	0.135	1.53	4,537	4,447,634
Private Doctor/Nurse/Midwife/Clinic	0.277	0.013	4.58	0.253	0.302	1.91	4,537	4,447,634
Others	0.025	0.004	14.75	0.019	0.034	1.60	4,537	4,447,634
Proportion of households within 5 kms from a Government health Centre								

National	0.775	0.018	2.39	0.736	0.809	1.40	998	1,116,836
Urban	0.910	0.022	2.41	0.857	0.945	1.41	340	374,903
Rural	0.706	0.024	3.40	0.657	0.751	1.36	658	741,933
Kampala	0.916	0.043	4.73	0.783	0.970	1.33	47	81,509
Buganda South	0.764	0.059	7.69	0.631	0.860	1.99	83	230,558
Buganda North	0.642	0.078	12.12	0.480	0.777	1.57	48	104,688
Busoga	0.729	0.059	8.15	0.599	0.829	1.23	84	95,160
Bukedi	0.937	0.036	3.85	0.818	0.980	0.97	49	47,996
Elgon	0.891	0.054	6.11	0.731	0.961	1.09	66	43,703
Teso	0.776	0.055	7.07	0.651	0.865	0.79	86	40,841
Karamoja	0.595	0.065	10.84	0.465	0.713	0.61	74	24,141
Lango	0.671	0.056	8.36	0.554	0.771	0.88	90	60,671
Acholi	0.745	0.073	9.76	0.580	0.861	1.02	55	41,600
West Nile	0.873	0.042	4.86	0.764	0.936	1.11	88	84,390
Bunyoro	0.782	0.063	8.01	0.635	0.880	1.19	58	68,726
Tooro	0.695	0.076	10.90	0.530	0.821	1.23	67	62,668
Ankole	0.732	0.067	9.21	0.582	0.842	1.31	63	83,841
Kigezi	0.943	0.033	3.50	0.832	0.982	0.91	40	46,343

Variable	Value	Standard Error	Relative Error (CV)	Confidence limits		Design effect	Number of cases	
				Lower	Upper		Unweighted	Weighted
(V)	(R)	(SE)	(SE/R)	(R-2SE)	(R+2SE)	DEFT		
Water And Sanitation								
Households by Water Source for drinking during the dry Season								
Safe sources								
Piped water into dwelling	0.045	0.005	10.56	0.036	0.055	2.19	9,172	9,959,424
Piped water to the yard	0.100	0.008	8.19	0.085	0.117	2.61	9,172	9,959,424
Public Taps	0.113	0.009	7.78	0.097	0.132	2.66	9,172	9,959,424
Borehole in yard/plot	0.010	0.001	13.69	0.008	0.013	1.32	9,172	9,959,424
Public borehole	0.365	0.012	3.33	0.342	0.389	2.42	9,172	9,959,424
Protected well/spring	0.132	0.009	6.55	0.116	0.150	2.44	9,172	9,959,424
Gravity Flow Scheme	0.005	0.001	25.01	0.003	0.008	1.68	9,172	9,959,424
Rain Water	0.008	0.002	20.53	0.006	0.013	1.82	9,172	9,959,424
Bottled Water	0.015	0.002	15.63	0.011	0.020	1.83	9,172	9,959,424
Unsafe sources								
Unprotected well/spring	0.134	0.010	7.37	0.116	0.155	2.78	9,172	9,959,424
River/Stream/Lake)	0.052	0.006	12.12	0.041	0.065	2.71	9,172	9,959,424
Vendor	0.004	0.001	27.26	0.002	0.007	1.64	9,172	9,959,424
Tanker Truck	0.001	0.001	60.00	0.000	0.004	2.08	9,172	9,959,424
Proportion with safe water source								
National	0.793	0.013	1.64	0.766	0.817	3.08	9,172	9,959,424
Urban	0.897	0.016	1.74	0.862	0.924	2.77	3,119	3,160,381
Rural	0.744	0.017	2.22	0.711	0.775	2.99	6,053	6,799,043
Kampala	0.993	0.004	0.38	0.980	0.998	1.10	344	603,224
Buganda South	0.738	0.051	6.92	0.626	0.825	4.77	659	1,830,019
Buganda North	0.790	0.044	5.53	0.692	0.864	3.21	453	970,694
Busoga	0.901	0.029	3.24	0.827	0.945	2.82	820	902,141
Bukedi	0.943	0.017	1.76	0.900	0.968	1.41	434	426,183
Elgon	0.841	0.032	3.79	0.768	0.894	1.76	676	443,673
Teso	0.958	0.011	1.15	0.930	0.975	1.08	828	415,931
Karamoja	0.949	0.021	2.26	0.886	0.978	1.43	708	230,974
Lango	0.842	0.031	3.63	0.773	0.893	1.85	790	532,261
Acholi	0.826	0.037	4.42	0.743	0.887	1.83	503	389,064
West Nile	0.841	0.031	3.70	0.770	0.893	2.30	817	791,444
Bunyoro	0.755	0.044	5.79	0.660	0.831	2.46	607	636,258
Tooro	0.633	0.058	9.16	0.514	0.738	2.79	615	584,819

Ankole	0.584	0.053	9.12	0.477	0.683	2.89	553	780,188
Kigezi	0.548	0.046	8.47	0.457	0.637	1.84	365	422,550
Household by type of toilet facility used								
Flush Toilet	0.033	0.004	11.27	0.026	0.041	1.98	9,172	9,959,424
VIP Latrine	0.115	0.006	5.57	0.103	0.129	1.93	9,172	9,959,424
Covered Pit Latrine with a slab	0.291	0.010	3.43	0.272	0.311	2.11	9,172	9,959,424
Covered Pit Latrine without a slab	0.300	0.008	2.73	0.284	0.316	1.71	9,172	9,959,424
Uncovered Pit Latrine with a slab	0.055	0.004	6.57	0.048	0.063	1.52	9,172	9,959,424
Uncovered Pit Latrine without a slab	0.143	0.007	5.04	0.130	0.158	1.98	9,172	9,959,424
Ecosan (compost toilet)	0.003	0.002	51.45	0.001	0.009	2.80	9,172	9,959,424
No facility/bush/ polythene bags	0.054	0.004	6.86	0.047	0.061	1.57	9,172	9,959,424
Others	0.005	0.001	17.31	0.004	0.007	1.21	9,172	9,959,424
HOUSING CONDITIONS AND ENERGY USE								
Status of the dwelling								
Temporary	0.203	0.007	3.48	0.190	0.217	1.68	9,172	9,959,424
Semi-permanent	0.451	0.011	2.50	0.429	0.473	2.17	9,172	9,959,424
Permanent	0.346	0.011	3.20	0.325	0.368	2.23	9,172	9,959,424

Variable	Value	Standard Error	Relative Error (CV)	Confidence limits		Design effect	Number of cases	
				Lower	Upper		Unweighted	Weighted
(V)	(R)	(SE)	(SE/R)	(R-2SE)	(R+2SE)	DEFT		
Distribution of households by source of energy for cooking								
Kerosene/paraffin	0.008	0.002	24.92	0.005	0.013	2.13	9,247	10,039,331
Charcoal unprocessed	0.279	0.011	3.99	0.257	0.301	2.39	9,247	10,039,331
Wood	0.679	0.013	1.89	0.653	0.703	2.64	9,247	10,039,331
Agricultural or crop residue, etc.	0.013	0.002	14.89	0.010	0.018	1.67	9,247	10,039,331
Electricity	0.002	0.001	32.82	0.001	0.004	1.50	9,247	10,039,331
Biogas	0.002	0.001	44.46	0.001	0.004	1.77	9,247	10,039,331
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	0.015	0.003	17.18	0.011	0.021	2.06	9,247	10,039,331
Others	0.000	0.000	69.65	0.000	0.001	1.30	9,247	10,039,331
Households main source of energy for lighting								
Electricity(grid and Min grid)	0.202	0.011	5.58	0.181	0.225	2.79	9,882	10,787,586
Electricity solar home system	0.107	0.005	5.00	0.097	0.118	1.72	9,882	10,787,586
Solar-powered lantern or flashlight	0.179	0.007	3.92	0.166	0.193	1.82	9,882	10,787,586
Rechargeable flashlight, mobile,	0.080	0.004	5.12	0.072	0.088	1.49	9,882	10,787,586
Battery powered flashlight, torch	0.148	0.005	3.63	0.137	0.158	1.50	9,882	10,787,586
LPG lamp	0.003	0.001	24.70	0.002	0.005	1.40	9,882	10,787,586
Gasoline lamp	0.002	0.001	31.30	0.001	0.004	1.44	9,882	10,787,586
Kerosene/ paraffin lamp	0.175	0.008	4.46	0.160	0.191	2.04	9,882	10,787,586
Candle	0.052	0.004	6.88	0.045	0.060	1.60	9,882	10,787,586
Open fire	0.007	0.001	10.79	0.006	0.009	0.91	9,882	10,787,586
Others	0.045	0.005	10.54	0.036	0.055	2.27	9,882	10,787,586
AGRICULTURE								
Proportion of households producing crops for sale								
Food crops and plants	0.648	0.010	1.59	0.627	0.668	1.63	5,733	6,336,377
Cotton	0.029	0.003	11.61	0.023	0.037	1.52	5,733	6,336,377
Coffee	0.222	0.011	5.04	0.201	0.245	2.04	5,733	6,336,377
Tobacco	0.008	0.001	17.70	0.006	0.011	1.21	5,733	6,336,377
Tea	0.006	0.002	33.11	0.003	0.012	2.01	5,733	6,336,377
Proportion of households producing animals for sale								
Cattle	0.107	0.006	5.90	0.096	0.120	1.55	5,733	6,336,377
Goats	0.181	0.008	4.40	0.166	0.197	1.56	5,733	6,336,377
Sheep	0.032	0.004	10.97	0.026	0.040	1.52	5,733	6,336,377
Milk	0.050	0.005	9.70	0.041	0.060	1.68	5,733	6,336,377

Pigs	0.134	0.008	6.35	0.118	0.151	1.89	5,733	6,336,377
Poultry	0.211	0.009	4.36	0.193	0.229	1.70	5,733	6,336,377
Cattle	0.107	0.006	5.90	0.096	0.120	1.55	5,733	6,336,377
Proportion of households by type of agricultural inputs used								
Pasture seed	0.033	0.004	12.09	0.026	0.042	1.69	5,733	6,336,377
Hybrid Seeds	0.202	0.008	4.02	0.186	0.218	1.53	5,733	6,336,377
Planting materials	0.495	0.011	2.18	0.474	0.516	1.63	5,733	6,336,377
Herbicides	0.118	0.007	6.08	0.105	0.133	1.68	5,733	6,336,377
Fungicides	0.061	0.006	9.32	0.050	0.073	1.79	5,733	6,336,377
Pesticides	0.230	0.010	4.13	0.212	0.249	1.71	5,733	6,336,377
Artificial Fertilizers	0.100	0.007	7.29	0.086	0.115	1.84	5,733	6,336,377
Animal Feeds	0.069	0.005	7.64	0.060	0.080	1.58	5,733	6,336,377
Veterinary drugs and vaccines	0.165	0.007	4.45	0.151	0.180	1.50	5,733	6,336,377
Artificial Insemination	0.005	0.001	26.76	0.003	0.008	1.39	5,733	6,336,377
Fish fry/fingerlings	0.003	0.001	36.73	0.001	0.006	1.45	5,733	6,336,377
Breeding stock (bulls, billy goats, etc)	0.022	0.002	11.33	0.018	0.027	1.28	5,733	6,336,377
Proportion of farmers that required agricultural extension service								
Crop husbandry	0.201	0.008	4.21	0.185	0.218	1.58	5,604	6,179,426
Animal husbandry and health	0.191	0.011	5.65	0.171	0.214	1.36	2,461	2,599,289

Variable	Value	Standard Error	Relative Error (CV)	Confidence limits		Design effect	Number of cases	
				Lower	Upper		Unweighted	Weighted
(V)	(R)	(SE)	(SE/R)	(R-2SE)	(R+2SE)	DEFT		
Transport								
Distribution of households by type of the nearest road to the communities								
Trunk road (tarmac)	0.061	0.006	10.04	0.050	0.074	2.45	9,172	9,959,424
Trunk road (murrum)	0.112	0.007	6.49	0.099	0.127	2.21	9,172	9,959,424
Feeder road	0.262	0.009	3.59	0.244	0.281	2.05	9,172	9,959,424
Community Road	0.565	0.011	1.99	0.542	0.586	2.17	9,172	9,959,424
Proportion of households who's any member used water transport in the two years preceding the survey								
National	0.065	0.006	9.74	0.054	0.079	2.46	9,172	9,959,424
Urban	0.048	0.007	14.85	0.035	0.063	1.79	3,119	3,160,381
Rural	0.073	0.009	11.79	0.058	0.092	2.62	6,053	6,799,043
Kampala	0.025	0.011	42.76	0.011	0.057	1.62	344	603,224
Buganda South	0.066	0.023	34.76	0.033	0.128	3.79	659	1,830,019
Buganda North	0.091	0.027	29.61	0.050	0.159	2.80	453	970,694
Busoga	0.123	0.025	20.12	0.082	0.180	2.17	820	902,141
Bukedi	0.058	0.016	27.97	0.033	0.100	1.38	434	426,183
Elgon	0.005	0.002	46.99	0.002	0.013	0.68	676	443,673
Teso	0.074	0.019	26.05	0.044	0.122	1.44	828	415,931
Karamoja	0.007	0.003	49.84	0.003	0.018	0.60	708	230,974
Lango	0.095	0.018	19.13	0.065	0.137	1.37	790	532,261
Acholi	0.017	0.008	47.60	0.007	0.044	1.20	503	389,064
West Nile	0.146	0.028	19.13	0.099	0.210	2.14	817	791,444
Bunyoro	0.048	0.013	27.29	0.028	0.081	1.48	607	636,258
Tooro	0.013	0.009	67.52	0.003	0.048	1.79	615	584,819
Ankole	0.021	0.009	41.31	0.009	0.047	1.62	553	780,188
Kigezi	0.062	0.033	53.20	0.021	0.168	2.70	365	422,550
Justice, Law And Order								
Respondents' knowledge of Institutions for Arbitration and Conflict Resolution								
Customary Courts	0.236	0.008	3.24	0.221	0.251	1.72	9,168	9,954,771
LC1	0.948	0.004	0.43	0.939	0.955	1.73	9,168	9,954,771
LC II	0.481	0.010	2.11	0.461	0.501	1.94	9,168	9,954,771
LC III	0.452	0.009	1.98	0.434	0.469	1.72	9,168	9,954,771
Uganda Police	0.923	0.005	0.54	0.913	0.933	1.81	9,168	9,954,771
Prisons	0.381	0.012	3.15	0.358	0.405	2.37	9,168	9,954,771
Magistrates Court	0.358	0.011	2.95	0.338	0.379	2.11	9,168	9,954,771

Land Office	0.163	0.007	4.56	0.149	0.178	1.92	9,168	9,954,771
High Court	0.197	0.009	4.32	0.181	0.215	2.05	9,168	9,954,771
Administrator General	0.053	0.005	9.95	0.044	0.064	2.25	9,168	9,954,771
Directorate Of Public Prosecutions	0.025	0.002	9.32	0.021	0.030	1.43	9,168	9,954,771
Uganda Human Rights Commission	0.079	0.006	8.03	0.067	0.092	2.25	9,168	9,954,771
Uganda Law Council	0.022	0.003	14.09	0.017	0.029	2.02	9,168	9,954,771
Uganda Law Reform Commission	0.008	0.001	14.98	0.006	0.011	1.29	9,168	9,954,771
Inspectorate of Gov't (IG)	0.076	0.005	6.19	0.067	0.086	1.70	9,168	9,954,771
Centre for Arbitration and Conflict Resolution	0.006	0.001	20.73	0.004	0.009	1.54	9,168	9,954,771
Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	0.030	0.002	8.14	0.026	0.036	1.38	9,168	9,954,771
Equal Opportunity Commission	0.011	0.002	15.64	0.008	0.015	1.56	9,168	9,954,771
Proportion of Household members in Possession of a Passport								
National	0.010	0.001	10.05	0.008	0.012	2.07	41,799	43,419,018
Urban	0.029	0.003	11.62	0.023	0.036	2.11	12,542	11,602,124
Rural	0.003	0.000	14.44	0.002	0.004	1.45	29,257	31,816,894

Variable	Value	Standard Error	Relative Error (CV)	Confidence limits		Design effect	Number of cases	
				Lower	Upper		Unweighted	Weighted
(V)	(R)	(SE)	(SE/R)	(R-2SE)	(R+2SE)	DEFT		
Possession of birth certificate by household members								
Short certificate			0.086	0.004	4.54	0.079	0.094	2.86
Long certificate			0.017	0.001	8.35	0.014	0.020	2.24
Birth certificate			0.040	0.003	6.35	0.035	0.045	2.65
Registered, no certificate			0.026	0.002	8.21	0.022	0.030	2.74
No			0.790	0.007	0.82	0.777	0.803	3.27
Don't know			0.040	0.003	7.20	0.035	0.047	3.02
Possession of National Identity								
1=Yes, ID seen			0.320	0.007	2.20	0.307	0.334	1.98
2=Yes, ID not seen			0.572	0.007	1.23	0.558	0.585	1.87
3=No			0.107	0.004	3.61	0.100	0.115	1.64
98=Don't Know			0.001	0.000	27.91	0.001	0.002	1.13
Proportion registered under the SAGE programme								
National	0.435	0.020	4.55	0.396	0.474	1.53	1,474	1,632,837
Male	0.461	0.027	5.93	0.408	0.515	1.43	642	748,847
Female	0.412	0.023	5.48	0.368	0.457	1.30	832	883,990
Urban	0.361	0.036	9.91	0.294	0.434	1.39	397	388,049
Rural	0.458	0.023	5.03	0.413	0.503	1.55	1,077	1,244,788
Kampala	0.246	0.085	34.39	0.117	0.444	1.21	27	42,057
Buganda South	0.347	0.078	22.57	0.212	0.512	2.38	80	231,065
Buganda North	0.436	0.073	16.80	0.301	0.581	1.83	78	169,518
Busoga	0.515	0.055	10.75	0.407	0.621	1.38	142	172,350
Bukedi	0.360	0.054	14.94	0.262	0.470	0.91	76	73,894
Elgon	0.507	0.067	13.28	0.377	0.635	1.13	107	78,745
Teso	0.424	0.046	10.77	0.338	0.516	0.79	148	80,222
Karamoja	0.740	0.056	7.57	0.616	0.835	0.69	97	32,586
Lango	0.518	0.057	11.08	0.406	0.628	1.06	129	94,772
Acholi	0.422	0.066	15.57	0.301	0.553	0.95	67	56,780
West Nile	0.449	0.067	15.04	0.323	0.581	1.42	120	122,222
Bunyoro	0.524	0.076	14.45	0.377	0.666	1.47	97	103,862
Tooro	0.448	0.077	17.24	0.305	0.599	1.62	131	120,470
Ankole	0.375	0.071	18.86	0.249	0.520	1.72	86	153,699
Kigezi	0.378	0.060	15.95	0.268	0.501	1.18	89	100,596
PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY								
Households with was a Government Employee	0.041	0.003	6.31	0.036	0.047	1.25	9,169	9,956,190
Proportion with view that pay/salary paid on time	0.696	0.028	4.05	0.638	0.749	1.38	505	410,428
Any member as a retired Government employee	0.016	0.002	10.93	0.013	0.020	1.34	9,169	9,956,190
Perceptions about the most prevalent forms of corruption in the district over the last 12 months								
Bribery	0.644	0.010	1.51	0.624	0.663	1.49	5,384	5,454,236
Solicitation	0.068	0.006	8.46	0.058	0.080	1.68	5,384	5,454,236
Extortion	0.031	0.004	11.31	0.025	0.039	1.49	5,384	5,454,236

Embezzlement	0.120	0.007	5.46	0.107	0.133	1.48	5,384	5,454,236
Diversion of public resources	0.026	0.003	11.06	0.021	0.032	1.31	5,384	5,454,236
Causing Financial loss	0.002	0.001	35.35	0.001	0.004	1.18	5,384	5,454,236
False/Fraudulent Accounting/False Claims	0.003	0.001	26.55	0.002	0.005	1.05	5,384	5,454,236
Forgery	0.012	0.002	18.38	0.008	0.017	1.46	5,384	5,454,236
Illicit enrichment	0.005	0.001	27.61	0.003	0.008	1.42	5,384	5,454,236
Influence peddling/conflict of interest	0.000	0.000	63.33	0.000	0.001	0.90	5,384	5,454,236
Nepotism	0.037	0.003	8.26	0.031	0.043	1.19	5,384	5,454,236
Favoritism	0.045	0.004	9.59	0.037	0.055	1.53	5,384	5,454,236
Withholding information/Lack of transparency	0.006	0.001	22.78	0.004	0.009	1.29	5,384	5,454,236
Personating Public Officers	0.001	0.001	41.57	0.001	0.003	1.13	5,384	5,454,236

Variable	Value	Standard Error	Relative Error (CV)	Confidence limits		Design effect	Number of cases	
				Lower	Upper		Unweighted	Weighted
(V)	(R)	(SE)	(SE/R)	(R-2SE)	(R+2SE)	DEFT		
PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED								
Distribution of Communities by Projects Implemented								
Water provision	0.200	0.018	8.97	0.167	0.238	1.31	816	906,352
Electrification	0.193	0.019	9.58	0.159	0.232	1.22	666	719,250
New roads or bridges	0.129	0.017	13.10	0.099	0.166	1.07	476	485,365
Road or bridge rehabilitation	0.252	0.020	7.98	0.215	0.293	1.28	718	814,854
New Markets	0.028	0.007	26.19	0.017	0.046	1.10	596	660,750
Markets rehabilitation	0.054	0.010	17.95	0.038	0.076	0.89	456	458,397
Toilet/Latrine construction	0.138	0.018	12.93	0.106	0.176	1.21	559	591,495
New school construction	0.046	0.011	23.45	0.029	0.073	1.35	657	728,134
Classroom construction	0.091	0.015	16.39	0.065	0.124	1.23	571	602,409
Construction of teachers houses	0.048	0.011	22.02	0.031	0.074	1.20	574	633,419
Other School improvement	0.151	0.022	14.41	0.113	0.199	1.47	555	622,385
Health unit construction	0.056	0.010	18.39	0.039	0.081	1.25	729	826,899
Sensitization/extension service/information provision	0.312	0.026	8.49	0.262	0.366	1.36	602	604,336
Demonstration garden	0.046	0.011	23.87	0.029	0.073	1.12	439	485,111
Introduction of new crops or improved varieties	0.249	0.023	9.37	0.206	0.298	1.33	628	654,870
Introduction of improved agricultural techniques	0.086	0.014	16.25	0.062	0.118	1.20	588	617,558
Livestock improvement/restocking/breeding	0.145	0.019	13.43	0.110	0.187	1.27	551	562,942
Poultry/birds related	0.050	0.009	18.80	0.034	0.072	1.00	592	582,236
Forestry related	0.091	0.018	19.39	0.062	0.132	1.14	378	370,160
Environmental conservation	0.067	0.012	17.73	0.047	0.095	1.10	515	567,544
Fish related	0.090	0.023	25.88	0.054	0.148	1.45	336	336,063
Others	0.072	0.021	28.89	0.040	0.124	1.21	210	243,328
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY								
Mobile Phone ownership for persons aged 15 years and above								
Yes, ordinary phone	0.486	0.006	1.19	0.475	0.498	1.76	22,957	24,185,284
Yes, smart phone	0.093	0.006	5.94	0.083	0.104	2.88	22,957	24,185,284
Both ordinary and smart phone	0.019	0.002	8.46	0.016	0.022	1.78	22,957	24,185,284
No	0.402	0.007	1.70	0.389	0.416	2.12	22,957	24,185,284
Internet use for persons aged 15 years and above								
National	0.096	0.005	5.47	0.086	0.107	2.70	22,957	24,185,284
Male	0.110	0.006	5.13	0.099	0.121	1.88	10,746	11,431,929
Female	0.083	0.006	7.58	0.072	0.096	2.51	12,211	12,753,355

Urban	0.214	0.013	6.29	0.189	0.242	2.72	7,621	7,243,066
Rural	0.045	0.003	6.91	0.040	0.052	1.91	15,336	16,942,217
Kampala	0.423	0.028	6.57	0.370	0.479	1.90	705	1,207,363
Buganda South	0.163	0.023	14.40	0.122	0.214	3.82	1,332	3,805,123
Buganda North	0.091	0.015	16.71	0.065	0.125	2.49	1,079	2,334,046
Busoga	0.034	0.006	16.65	0.024	0.046	1.44	2,029	2,278,671
Bukedi	0.030	0.007	22.14	0.019	0.046	1.27	1,154	1,128,825
Elgon	0.070	0.012	17.41	0.049	0.098	1.63	1,831	1,226,171
Teso	0.019	0.005	24.37	0.012	0.031	1.18	2,466	1,269,634
Karamoja	0.032	0.011	34.64	0.016	0.063	1.43	1,646	533,598
Lango	0.063	0.009	14.68	0.047	0.084	1.39	2,070	1,396,858
Acholi	0.132	0.019	14.25	0.100	0.174	1.79	1,378	1,083,890
West Nile	0.064	0.012	18.07	0.045	0.091	1.94	1,822	1,767,058
Bunyoro	0.054	0.010	18.68	0.037	0.077	1.75	1,586	1,638,104
Tooro	0.088	0.015	17.63	0.062	0.123	2.13	1,692	1,596,961
Ankole	0.057	0.010	16.85	0.041	0.079	1.77	1,296	1,918,192
Kigezi	0.053	0.012	22.29	0.034	0.082	1.63	871	1,000,791

ANNEX III - QUESTIONNAIRES

Batch Sequence No

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STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



**Uganda Bureau of
Statistics**



**THE 2021 NATIONAL SERVICE DELIVERY SURVEY (NSDS)
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE**

[TO BE ANSWERED BY HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND IN HIS/HER ABSENCE, BY AN ADULT MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD]

SECTION 1A: HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS												
1. Stratum:												
2. District Name and Code												
3. Rural/Urban (<i>Urban =1; Other Urban =2; Rural =3</i>)												
4. County/Municipality												
5. Sub-County/Division/Town Council												
6. Parish/Ward												
7. EA Name and Code												
8. LC Name												
9. Household Serial Number												
10. Household Sample Number												
11. Name of Household Head												
12. Telephone Contact of the Household												
13. Location Address of Household:												

This survey is being conducted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics on behalf of the Ministry of Public Service, under the authority of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics Act, 1998.

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SECTION 1B: STAFF DETAILS AND SURVEY TIME

1. NAME OF INTERVIEWER:	CODE

	DD	MM	YYYY
2. DATE OF INTERVIEW:			

	H	H	M	M
3. START TIME				
4. END TIME				
5. NAME OF SUPERVISOR:				
	DD	MM	YYYY	
6. DATE OF INSPECTION BY SUPERVISOR:				

<p>7. INTERVIEW RESULT CODE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Codes for Item 7:</p> <p>COMPLETED..... 1</p> <p>PARTIALLY COMPLETE..... 2</p> <p>NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT TIME OF VISIT..... 3</p> <p>ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME..... 4</p> <p>REFUSED..... 5</p> <p>DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING..... 6</p> <p>DWELLING DESTROYED..... 7</p> <p>DWELLING NOT FOUND..... 8</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY)..... 9</p>	
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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

8. NAME OF OFFICE EDITOR/SCRUTINIZER			
9. NAME OF DATA ENTRY OPERATOR			
	DD	MM	YYYY
10. DATE OF DATA ENTRY			

SECTION 2A: GENERAL INFORMATION ON HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (Ask for a complete list of Household members)

PID of respondent

PID NO	We would like to make a complete list of household members in the last 12 months including guests who slept here last night and members that left the household permanently. PROBE Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: a) Are there any other persons such as small children or infants that we have not listed? b) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family such as domestic servants, lodgers or friends who usually live here? c) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed? IF YES, what are their names? Name	Sex 1= Male 2= Female	What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household? 1= Head 2= Spouse 3= Son/daughter 4= Grand child 5= Step child 6= Parent of head or spouse 7= Sister/Brother of head or spouse 8= Nephew/Niece 9= Other relatives 10= Servant 11= Non-relative 96= Other (specify)	What is the residential status of [NAME]? 1=Usual member present 2= Usual member absent 3=Regular member present 4=Regular member absent 5=Guest 6=Usual member who left household more than 6 months ago 7=Left permanently/died (FOR CODES 5 - 7, END INTERVIEW AT COL.G15)	FOR CODES 1 – 4 IN COLUMN G15							FOR ALL PERSONS 10 YEARS AND ABOVE What is the present marital status of [NAME]? 1= Married monogamous 2= Married polygamous 3= Divorced/ Separated 4= Widow/ Widower 5= Never married >> Col G114
					How old is [NAME] in completed years? IF LESS THAN ONE WRITE 00	What is [NAME'S] exact date of birth?	What is [NAME'S] religion? (See codes on next page)	What is [NAME'S] tribe? (See codes on next page)	DD	MM	YYYY	
(G11)	(G12)	G13	(G14)	(G15)	(G16)	(G17A)	(G17B)	(G17C)	(G18)	(G19)	(G110)	

Codes for religion (Column GI8)

10	No Religion	17	Baha'i	24	Jehovah's Witness
11	Anglican	18	Baptist	25	Salvation Army
12	Catholic	19	Jews	26	Traditional
13	Muslim	20	Presbyterian	27	Others
14	Seventh-Day Adventist	21	Mammon		
15	Orthodox	22	Hindus		
16	Pentecostal/ Born Again/ Evangelical	23	Buddhist		

Codes for tribes (Column GI9)

511	Acholi	525	Bahororo	539	Basamia	553	Jonam	567	Ngikutio
512	Aliba	526	Bakenyi	540	Basoga	554	Jopadhola	568	Nubi
513	Alur	527	Bakiga	541	Basongora	555	Kakwa	569	Nyangia
514	Aringa	528	Bakhonzo	542	Batagwenda	556	Karimojong	570	Pokot
515	Baamba	529	Banyabindi	543	Batoro	557	Kebu	571	Reli
516	Babukusu	530	Banyabutumbi	544	Batuku	558	Kuku	572	Sabiny
517	Babwisi	531	Banyankore	545	Batwa	559	Kumam	573	Shana
518	Bafumbira	532	Banyara	546	Chope	560	Lango	574	So (Tepeth)
519	Baganda	533	Banyaruguru	547	Dodoth	561	Lendu	575	Vonoma
520	Bagisu	534	Banyarwanda	548	Ethur	562	Lugbara	576	Other Ugandan
521	Bagungu	535	Banyole	549	Gimara	563	Madi	600	Non-Ugandan
522	Bagwe	536	Banyoro	550	Ik (Teuso)	564	Mening		
523	Bagwere	537	Baruli	551	Iteso	565	Mvuba		
524	Bahehe	538	Barundi	552	Jie	566	Napore		

SECTION 2A: GENERAL INFORMATION ON HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS CONT'D (For only Usual and Regular household members)

PID of respondent

PID NO	FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE AND WITH CODES 1 - 4 in Col. GI10			FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE			FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BELOW 18 YEARS	
	Does [NAME] have a marriage certificate?	How long did it take [NAME] to process the marriage certificate?	How much did [NAME] pay for the marriage certificate?	Activity status During the last 7 days, what was [NAME'S] MAIN activity status?	IF CODES 1-6 IN COL (GI14) Kind of activity (Industry)	Occupation	Is the biological father of [NAME] alive?	Is the biological mother of [NAME] alive?
	1=Yes 2=No >> col GI14 98=Don't Know >> col GI14	1=Within a month or one month 2=2-5 Months 3=6 months and more 98= Don't Know	[-9998 if don't know]	1=Employer 2=Own Account Worker 3=Government Employees 4=Private Employees 5=Unpaid Family workers 6=Has job/enterprise but did not work 7=Not worked for at least one hour but looked for work (>> COL GI17) 8=Not working and not looking for work (>> COL GI17) 9=Domestic Worker (>> COL GI17) 10=Full Time student (>> COL GI17) 11=Too young/Too old (>> COL GI17) 12 = Disabled to work (>> COL GI17) 96=Others (specify) (>> COL GI17)	During the last 7 days, what was the MAIN Sector of employment for (NAME)? 1=Agriculture, forestry 2=Fisheries 3=Mining and Quarrying 4=Manufacturing 5=Electricity, Gas and Water 6=Construction 7=Sales and Services 8=Hotels and Restaurants 9=Transport, storage and communication 10=Public administration 11=Education 12=Health and Social work 13=Financial Intermediation 14=Other Service activities 96=Others	During the last 7 days, What was [NAME'S] occupation? 1=Legislators & Managers 2=Professionals 3=Technicians & Associate professionals 4=Clerks 5=Service workers & sales workers 6=Agriculture & fisheries 7=Crafts & related workers 8=Plant & machinery operator & Assemblers 9=Elementary Occupation 10=Armed forces	1=Yes 2=No 98=Don't Know	1=Yes 2=No 98=Don't Know
(PID)	(GI11)	(GI12)	(GI13)	(GI14)	(GI15)	(GI16)	(GI17)	(GI18)

SECTION 2B: POSSESSION OF PASSPORT, BIRTH CERTIFICATE AND NATIONAL ID (For only Usual and Regular household members)

PID of respondent

PID NO	RECORD ID CODE OF PERSON RESPONDING FOR [NAME]	PASSPORT FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS				BIRTH CERTIFICATE FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS				NATIONAL ID FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 16 YEARS AND ABOVE			
		Does [NAME] have a passport?	How long did it take [NAME] to process the passport?	How much did [NAME] pay for the passport?	Was [NAME] satisfied with the process of acquiring the passport?	Does [NAME] have a birth certificate?	How long did it take [NAME] to process the birth certificate?	How much did [NAME] pay for birth certificate?	Was [NAME] satisfied with the process of acquiring the birth certificate?	Did [NAME] register for the national ID?	IF YES: Has [NAME] received it?	How long did it take [NAME] to receive the National ID after registration?	Was [NAME] satisfied with the process of acquiring the National ID?
		1=Yes 2=No>> Col P7 98=Don't Know >> Col P7	1=Within a month or one month 2=2-5 Months 3=6 months and more 98= Don't Know	1=Very satisfactory 2=Somehow satisfactory 3=Satisfactory 4=Somehow unsatisfactory 5=Very unsatisfactory 98= Don't Know	1=Very satisfactory 2=Somehow satisfactory 3=Satisfactory 4=Somehow unsatisfactory 5=Very unsatisfactory 98= Don't Know	1=Short certificate 2=Long certificate 3=Birth certificate 4=Registered, no certificate Col P11 5=No >> Col P11 98=Don't know >> Col P11	1=Within a month or one month 2=2-5 Months 3=6 months and more 98= Don't Know	1=Very satisfactory 2=Somehow satisfactory 3=Satisfactory 4=Somehow unsatisfactory 5=Very unsatisfactory 98= Don't Know	1=Very satisfactory 2=Somehow satisfactory 3=Satisfactory 4=Somehow unsatisfactory 5=Very unsatisfactory 98= Don't Know	1=Yes, application form seen 2=Yes, application form not seen 3=No (>> Next section 98=Don't Know (>>Next section	1=Yes, ID seen 2=Yes, ID not seen 3=No >> Next section 98=Don't Know No >> Next section	1=1 Month 2=2-5 Months 3=6 months and more 98= Don't Know	1=Very satisfactory 2=Somehow satisfactory 3=Satisfactory 4=Somehow unsatisfactory 5=Very unsatisfactory 98=Don't Know
(P1D)	(P2)	(P3)	(P4)	(P5)	(P6)	(P7)	(P8)	(P9)	(P10)	(P11)	(P12)	(P13)	(P14)

SECTION 2C: OTHER GENERAL INFORMATION ON HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (For only Usual and Regular household members)

PID of respondent

PID NO	RECORD ID CODE OF PERSON RESPONDING FOR [NAME]	ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (5 YEARS AND ABOVE)					FOR ALL PERSONS 10 YEARS AND ABOVE AND PRESENT AT THE TIME OF INTERVIEW				FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE			ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (65 YEARS AND ABOVE)					
		Has [NAME] visited any tourist sites in the Last 12 months? 1=Yes 2=No 3=Don't know A= Yes, within District B= Yes, in Other Districts C= Yes, Outside Uganda D= No Z= Don't Know					Is [NAME] present for interview? 1=Yes 2=No >> Col. OGI8	Do you know the East African anthem? 1=Yes 2=No	In your opinion, what are the major benefits as a result of the EAC co-operation? (RANK UP TO THREE IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE) 1=Variety of goods available 2=Reduced prices of commodities 3=Increased job opportunities 4=Increased volume of trade 5=Improved security 96=Other (specify) 97=No Benefit 98= Don't Know	In your opinion, what are the major challenges arising from the EAC co-operation? (RANK UP TO THREE IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE) 1=Loss of market share due to competition 2=Job losses to foreigners 3=Increased insecurity 4=Increased illicit trade (Smuggling) 96=Other (specify) 97=None 98= Don't Know	Is [NAME] a registered voter 1=Yes 2=No 98=Don't know	Did [NAME] vote during the 2021 Presidential /Parliamentary elections? 1=Yes 2=No 7=N/A 9=Don't Know	Did [NAME] vote during the Local Government Council elections? 1=Yes 2=No 7=N/A 9=Don't know	Is [NAME] ever registered under the SAGE programme? 1=Yes 2=No >> Next section 98=Don't Know >> Next section	Has [NAME] ever received any money given under the SAGE programme? 1=Yes 2=No 98=Don't Know				
(PID)	(OGI2)	(OGI3)					(OGI4)	(OGI5)	(OGI6)			(OGI7)			(OGI8)	(OGI9)	(OGI10)	(OGI11)	(OGI12)
		A	B	C	D	Z			R1	R2	R3	R1	R2	R3					

SECTION 2D: MEMBERSHIP OF ORGANIZATIONS

PID of respondent

PID NO	RECORD ID CODE OF PERSON RESPONDING FOR [NAME]	FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE										
		Is [NAME] currently a member/participant/interact with or a volunteer for any of the following [GROUP]?										
		Agricultural Coop	Farmers' Group	Livestock Assoc.	Savings & Credit Coop	Business Assoc.	Women's Group	Youth Group	Cultural Group	Sports Group	Community Police/Watch	Disabled Assoc.
		1 Yes, actively involved 2 Yes, but hardly involved										
(PID)	(M02)	(M03)	(M04)	(M05)	(M06)	(M07)	(M08)	(M09)	(M010)	(M011)	(M012)	(M013)

SECTION 2E: EDUCATION (For only Usual and Regular household members 3 Years and above)

PID of respondent

PID NO	RECORD ID CODE OF PERSON RESPONDING FOR [NAME]	Can [NAME] read and write with understanding in any language? 1= Unable to read and write 2= Able to read only 3= Able to read and write 4= Uses Braille	ALL	UP TO 24 YEARS	ALL	UP TO 24 YEARS				Who manages the school [NAME] attends? 1= Gov't 2= Private 3=NGO 4=Religious organization 96= Other (specify)	What type of school is [NAME] currently attending? 1= Day only >> col. ED14 2=Boarding only (>> COL ED19a) 3= Day and Boarding	IF CODE 3 IN ED12, What section is [NAME]?	Distance to the school? (KM) TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE	What is the usual mode of transport to school? 01=Foot 02=Taxi (car) 03=Pickup/Truck 04=Bus/Minibus 05=Boda-Boda (Bicycle) 06=Boda-Boda(Motorcycle) 07=Own Motorcycle 08=Own Bicycle 09=Own Car 10=Wheel chair/Tricycle 96=Other (specify)	Time taken to school using the usual mode of transport? (MINUTES)		
			Has [NAME] ever attended any formal school? 1= Never attended 2= Attended school in the past (>> COL ED6) 3= Currently attending school (>> COL ED9)	What is the highest level and grade of school [NAME] has attended? SEE CODES BELOW	In which year did [NAME] complete that grade? RECORDED 9998 IF DON'T KNOW YYYY	What was the main reason that [NAME] left school? SEE CODE BELOW	What level and grade did [NAME] attend in [THE LAST COMPLETED SCHOOL YEAR]?	During this school year, what level and grade is [NAME] attending? SEE CODES BELOW	Level							Grade	Level
(ED2)	(ED3)	(ED4)	(ED5)	(ED 6A)	(ED 6B)	(ED7)	(ED8)	(ED9 A)	(ED 9B)	(ED1 0A)	(ED1 0B)	(ED11)	(ED12)	(ED13)	(ED14)	(ED15)	(ED16)

CODES FOR COLUMN ED5

- 01= Too expensive
- 02= Too far away
- 03= Poor school quality
- 04= Had to help at home
- 05= Had to help with farm work
- 06= Had to help with family business
- 07= Education not useful
- 08= Parents did not want
- 09= Not willing to attend
- 10= Too young
- 11= Orphaned
- 12= Displaced
- 13= Disabled
- 14= Insecurity
- 96= Other (specify)

CODES FOR COL ED6A, ED9A AND ED10A:

LEVEL

- 0 = PRESCHOOL
- 1 = PRIMARY
- 2 = "O" LEVEL
- 3 = "A" LEVEL
- 4 = TERTIARY
- 5 = UNIVERSITY
- 6 = FAL
- 8 = DON'T KNOW

CODES FOR COL ED6B, ED9B AND ED10B

GRADE

- 00 = LESS THAN ONE YEAR COMPLETED

CODES FOR COLUMN ED8

- 01=Completed desired schooling
- 02=Further schooling not available
- 03=Too expensive
- 04=Too far away
- 05=Had to help at home
- 06=Had to help with farm work
- 07=Had to help with family business
- 08=Poor school quality
- 09=Parents did not want
- 10=Not willing to attend further
- 11=Poor academic progress
- 12=Sickness or calamity in family
- 13=Pregnancy
- 14= Physical and communication inaccessibility
- 15=Schools closed due to coronavirus;
- 16 = worried about contracting the coronavirus;
- 17= school is open only for selected grades;

- 96=Other (specify)

SECTION 2E: EDUCATION CONT'D (All Persons 3 Years and above)

PID NO	ONLY FOR THOSE CURRENTLY ATTENDING GOVERNMENT PRIMARY/SECONDARY SCHOOLS																
	How does [NAME] get lunch during school days? 1=Lunch at school (>> COL. ED19a) 2=Packed from Home 3=Go back home 4=Buy from food Vendor/ canteen /Restaurant 5=No lunch	If lunch is to be provided at school, are you willing to pay for [NAME]? 1=Yes 2=No	Did your household spend on [ITEM] during the past 12 months for [NAME'S] schooling? 1=Yes 2=No							How do you rate the payments you make for [NAME]? 1=Affordable 2=Not Affordable	Are you willing to pay for [NAME]? Yes = 1 No = 2	On a scale of 1-5, how do you rate the quality of teaching in the school [NAME] attends? 1=Very Poor 2=Poor 3=Average 4=Good 5=Very Good 8=Don't Know	On a scale of 1-5, how do you rate the quality of facilities in the school [NAME] attends? 1=Very Poor 2=Poor 3=Average 4=Good 5=Very Good 8=Don't Know	What are the constraints affecting the performance of the school? 1=Inadequate buildings 2=Poor attitude of teachers 3=Long distance to school 4=Bad behavior of pupils 5=Lack of parental interest in school affairs 6=Insecurity 7=Poor Management 8=Lack of scholastic materials 96=Other (specify) 97=No constraint	Is [NAME] currently receiving a scholarship or subsidy given by the Government (i.e. UPE/USE) to support his/her education? 1=Yes 2=No		
(PID)	(ED17)	(ED18)	(ED19a)	(ED19b)	(ED19c)	(ED19d)	(ED19e)	(ED19f)	(ED19g)	(ED20)	(ED21)	(ED22)	(ED23)	(ED24a)	(ED24b)	(ED24c)	(ED25)

SECTION 2E: EDUCATION CONT'D (All Persons 3 Years and above)

	ONLY FOR THOSE CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL						ONLY FOR THOSE CURRENTLY ATTENDING SECONDARY SCHOOL			
PID NO	Did [NAME] receive any printed home study materials since March 2020 when schools were closed due to Covid 19 pandemic? 1=Yes 2=No >> Col. ED29	What were the main sources of study materials during Covid 19 lockdown? A=Home study materials from Government B= Home study materials from NGOs C=My class notes I received before schools closed, D=Got electronic study materials schools via email/whatsapp E=Studied via T.V programmes F= Studied via radio programmes	Who helped [NAME] to understand received study materials during your home studies? 1= No support all 2= Siblings brother/sister 3=My parents/guardian 4=Radio programme 5=TV programme 6=Fellow class mates 7= Private Teachers	Does [NAME] do homework at night? 1=Yes 2=No >> Col. ED32	What is the main source of lighting [NAME] uses for study/doing homework? 1=National Grid Electricity 2=Local Mini-Grid 3=Generator 4=Solar Home System 5=Solar Lantern 6=Rechargeable Battery 7=Dry cell battery 8=Biogas (Digester / gasification) 9=Fuel based lamp/lighting 10=Natural light (moonlight) 11=Streetlight 12=Neighbor's lighting 96=Other, specify 98=Don't know	How long does [NAME] spend reading or doing homework at night? Record response in minutes	Have you ever heard about PATRIOTISM ? 1=Yes 2=No >> Next section 3=Don't know >> Next section	Is there a patriotism club in the school [NAME] is attending? 1=Yes 2=No >> Next section 3=Don't know >> Next section	Are you a member of patriotis m club in your school? 1=Yes 2=No	The patriotism program is relevant for students. 1=Strongly agree 2=Agree 3=Neither agree nor disagree 4=Disagree 5=Strongly disagree
(PID)	(ED26)	(ED27)	(ED28)	(ED29)	(ED30)	(ED31)	(ED32)	(ED33)	(ED34)	(ED35)

SECTION 2F: INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) ISSUES FOR PERSONS 10 YEARS AND OVER

PID of respondent

PID NO	Does [NAME] own a mobile phone at present?	Did [NAME] use a mobile phone in the last three months?	Did [NAME] use internet in the last three months?	From which of the following location(s) did [NAME] use the Internet?	Which of the following services did [NAME] use the internet for?	What types of goods or services were bought or ordered over the Internet for private use in the last 3 months?																																		
	1= Yes, ordinary phone 2= Yes, smart phone 3=Both ordinary and smart phone 4= No	1= Yes, ordinary phone 2= Yes, smart phone 3=Both ordinary and smart phone 4= No	1=Yes 2=No>> ICT9 98=Don't Know >> ICT9	READ OUT A= At home B= At work C= Place of education D= At another person's home E= At community Internet access facility F= Commercial Internet access facility G= Via a mobile cellular Telephone Record 1 for Yes and 2 for No against each option	READ OUT A= Social networking >> Next Person B= Academic work >> Next Person C= Electronic commerce (Business) D= Telephoning >> Next Person E= Health related information >> Next Person F=Online gaming >> Next Person G=General news >> Next Person H=Sports >> Next Person X= Other (specify) >> Next Person 1=Yes 2=No Record 1 for Yes and 2 for No against each option	PLEASE TICK ALL THAT APPLY. A=Books, magazines or newspapers B=Clothing, footwear, sporting goods or accessories C=Computer equipment or parts (including peripheral equipment) D=Computer or video games E=Computer software (includes upgrades and paid apps; not games) F=Cosmetics G=Financial products (including shares and insurance) H=Food, groceries, alcohol or tobacco I=Household goods (e.g. furniture, toys, etc.; excluding consumer electronics) J=ICT services (excluding software) K=Medicine L=Movies, short films or images M=Music products N=Photographic, telecommunications or optical equipment O=Tickets or bookings for entertainment events (sports, theatre, concerts, etc.) P=Travel products (travel tickets, accommodation, vehicle hire, transport services etc.) X=Others, specify																																		
(PID)	(ICT2)	(ICT3)	(ICT4)	(ICT5)							(ICT6)								(ICT7)																					
				A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	X	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	X				

SECTION 2G: OTHER INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) ISSUES

PID of respondent

Ser. No.	Sources of information roster	Does the household own or have access to [.....] at present? 1=Yes 2=No	Thinking about access to information, can you rank the 3 most used sources of information for members of the household? 1=Radio 2=Television 3=Newspapers 4=Phone 5=Social media 6=Friends and relatives 7=Community radio 96=Others, specify		
(OICT1)	(OICT2)	(OICT3)	(OICT4A)	(OICT4B)	(OICT4C)
			Rank1	Rank2	Rank3
01	Radio				
02	Television				
03	Newspapers				
04	Mobile phone				
05	Social media				
06	Computer				

SECTION 3A: HOUSEHOLD USE OF HEALTH SERVICES DURING THE LAST 30 DAYS (FOR USUAL AND REGULAR MEMBERS)

PID of respondent

PID NO	Is [NAME] registered under any health Insurance Scheme? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't Know	Did [NAME] fall sick/suffer from any injury in the last 30 days? 1=Yes 2=No (>> NEXT PERSON) 8=Don't Know (>> NEXT PERSON)	For how many days did [NAME] have to stop doing his/her usual activities due to illness or injury during the last 30 days? NUMBER	Can you describe the symptoms that [NAME] primarily suffered due to the major illness or injury during the last 30 days ? RECORD UP TO 2 SYMPTOM CODES	Was anyone consulted (e.g. a doctor, nurse, pharmacist or traditional healer) for the major illness/ injury [NAME] suffered during the past 30 days ? 1= Yes (>> COL HS8) 2= No	Why was no one consulted? 01=Illness mild 02=Facility too far 03=Hard to get to facility 04=Too dangerous to go 05= Available facilities are costly 06= No qualified staff present 07= Staff attitude not good 08= Too busy / long waiting time 09= Facility inaccessible 10= Facility is closed 11= Facility is destroyed 12= Drugs not available 96= Other (specify) [NEXT PERSON]	Where did [NAME] go for the first consultation during the last 30 days? PUBLIC SECTOR 1= Government hospital 2= Government health centre 3= Outreach 4=Government Community Based Distributor (VHTs) PRIVATE SECTOR 5= Private hospital 6= Pharmacy 7=Drug shop 8=Private Doctor/Nurse/Midwife/Clinic 9= Outreach 10= NGO Community Based Distributor OTHER SOURCE 11= Shop 12= Religious Institution 13= Friend/ Relative 14= Traditional Healer 96= Other (specify)	What is the distance to the place where [NAME] first sought treatment? (KM) IF REPORTED IN MILES MULTIPLY BY 1.6	What means of transport did you use to go to the place where [NAME] first sought treatment? 01=Foot 02=Taxi (car) 03=Pickup/Truck 04=Bus/Minibus 05=Boda-Boda (Bicycle) 06=Boda-Boda(Motorcycle) 07=Own Motorcycle 08=Own Bicycle 09=Own Car 10=Wheel chair/ Tricycle 96=Other (specify)	How much time did it take you to reach the place where [NAME] first sought treatment using (means of transport mentioned in Col HS10)? (MINS)	How do you rate the distance [NAME] moved? 1=Short 2=Fair 3=Long 8=Don't Know
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SECTION 3A: HOUSEHOLD USE OF HEALTH SERVICES DURING THE LAST 30 DAYS (FOR USUAL AND REGULAR MEMBERS) – CONT'D

PID NO	Did [NAME] pay for the services? 1=Yes (>> COL HS15) 2=No	How much would it have cost? USHS [>> COL HS19]	IF CODE 1 IN COL HS13				Were you or was [NAME] satisfied with the quality of Health Services Provided? 1=Yes 2=No 98=Don't Know	IF CODE 5 – 96 IN COL HS8		
			Did Name Pay for [.....]?					What are the reasons that prohibited [NAME] from going to a Government health facility? RECORD UP TO 3 IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE 1=Health facilities too far 2=High cost of health services 3=Poor services 4= Health workers were not available 5=Negative staff attitudes 6= Medicines were not available 7=Long waiting time 8= Lack of an ambulance vehicle 9=Communication barrier 10= Inaccessibility of buildings 11=Health facility do not operate on weekends 96=Other (specify)		
			Consultation	Drugs	Laboratory	In-Patient bed		FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
(PID)	(HS13)	(HS14)	(HS15)	(HS16)	(HS17)	(HS18)	(HS19)	(HS20a)	(HS20b)	(HS20c)

SECTION 3B: UTILIZATION OF IMMUNISATION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

(For children aged less than 5 years and women aged 15-49 years)

PID of respondent

SN	Health Service	In the last 12 months did a member of the household require [.....] service(s)?		Was/were the household member(s) able to get the service?	IF YES, where was the [.....] service obtained?	What is the distance from the household to the facility where [SERVICE] was obtained? (KM)	Was the Service paid for?	What was the condition for the payment?	Are you always willing to pay for [SERVICE]?	Were you or other member of the household satisfied with the services offered?	IF CODE 2 IN COL. RHS10 What was the major reason for not being satisfied??	On a scale of 1-5, how has the quality of [.....] services changed compared to 2015?
(RHS1)	(RHS2)	(RHS3a)	Person ID	(RHS4)	(RHS5)	(RHS6)	(RHS7)	(RHS8)	(RHS9)	(RHS10)	(RHS11)	(RHS12)
1	Child Immunization	1= Yes 2= No >>Next service 8= Don't Know >>Next service		1=Yes 2=No (>> Next service)	1=Government Health facility 2=Private Health facility 3=NGO Health facility 96=Other (specify)		1=Yes 2=No (>> COL. 9) 98=Don't Know (>> COL. 9)	1=Official requirement 2=Token of Thanks 3=Demanded	1=Yes 2=No	1=Yes (>>RHS12) 2=No 98=Don't Know (>>RHS12)	1=Long distance 2=Inadequate trained staff 3= Mistreatment by staff at health centre 4=Lack of medicines 5=High costs 6= Disability 7= Stigma 8= Communication barrier due to lack of sign language interpreters 96=Other (specify)	1=Greatly worsened 2=Worsened 3=Same 4=Improved 5=Greatly Improved 7=Not Applicable
2	Family Planning											

3	Ante-natal							.							
4	Delivery							.							
5	Post-natal care							.							
6	Other (specify)							.							

SECTION 3C: RATING THE QUALITY OF SERVICES PROVIDED AT GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITY SERVING THE COMMUNITY

PID of respondent

SN	Item	On a scale of 1-5, how would you rate [.....] currently provided by the Government health facility serving your community? 1=Very Poor 2=Poor 3=Average 4=Good 5=Very Good 8=Don't know	On a scale of 1-5, how has the quality changed since the year 2015? 1=Greatly worsened 2=Worsened 3=Same 4=Improved 5=Greatly Improved 7=Not Applicable 8=Don't know
(RQS1)	(RQS2)	(RQS3)	(RQS4)
1	Overall quality of services		
2	Responsiveness of the staff		
3	Availability of medicines and health supplies (accessibility, limited or no		
4	Staff attitude		
5	Accessibility to the health services		
6	Cleanliness		
7	Accessibility to the premises		
8	Availability of health workers		
9	Customer Care		
10	Continuous quality improvement		

SECTION 3D: BEHAVIOUR, CONCERNS AND ACCESS ON COVID-19 PANDEMIC

PID of respondent

Behaviour and Social Distancing									
In the last 7 days , did you wash your hands with soap more often than you used to? 1=Yes 2=No	In the last 7 days, how often did you wash your hands with soap after being in public? 1=All of the time 2=Most of the time 3>About half of the time 4=Some of the time 5=None of the time 6=I have not been in public during the last 7 days	In the last 7 days, did you avoid handshakes/ physical greetings? 1=Yes 2=No 3=N/A	In the last 7 days, did you avoid groups of more than 10 people such as family gatherings, parties, church / mosque, funerals, etc.? 1=Yes 2=No 3=N/A	In the last 7 days, did you stock up on more food than normally, purchased or produced in your farm for home consumption? 1=Yes 2=No	In the last 7 days, did you reduce the number of times you go to the market/grocery store? 1=Yes 2=No	In the last 7 days, how often did you wear a mask when in public? ENUMERATOR: PLEASE NOTE THAT THE MASK SHALL COVER THE CHIN, THE MOUTH AND THE NOSE 1=All of the time 2=Most of the time 3>About half of the time 4=Some of the time 5=None of the time 6=I have not been in public during the last 7 days	Out of 10 people you know, how many do you believe wore a mask most or all of the time when in public in the last 7 days? [NUMBER]	Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the statement, "the use of masks in public would reduce the risk of contracting coronavirus" 1=Strongly Agree 2=Agree 3=Neutral 4=Disagree 5=Strongly Disagree	In the last 7 days, how many religious (Friday prayers, congregation, etc) or social (marriage, party, etc) gatherings have you attended? 1=None 2=One 3=Two 4=Three 5=Four 6=Five or more
(COV1)	(COV2)	(COV3)	(COV4)	(COV5)	(COV6)	(COV7)	(COV8)	(COV9)	(COV10)

Concerns											
<p>How do you feel about the possibility that you or someone in your immediate family might become seriously ill from COVID-19 (corona virus disease)?</p> <p>READ OUT ANSWER OPTIONS</p> <p>1=Very worried 2=Somewhat worried 3=Not too worried 4=Not worried at all</p>	<p>How much of a threat would you say the corona virus outbreak is to your household's finances/income?</p> <p>READ OUT ANSWER OPTIONS</p> <p>1=A substantial threat 2=A moderate threat 3=Not much of a threat 4=Not a threat at all</p>	<p>Since the outbreak of COVID-19 in Uganda, do you have a friend/relative/neighbour who you know have been infected with COVID-19 (suspected or confirmed)?</p> <p>1=Yes 2=No</p>	<p>Since the outbreak of COVID-19 in Uganda, do you believe you have or have had COVID/19 regardless of having done a test or not?</p> <p>1=Yes 2=No</p>	<p>Since the last seven (7) days, has anyone in your household experienced the following symptoms:</p> <p>1=Yes 2=No</p>							
				Cough	Shortness of breath	Fever	Chills	Muscle pain	Headache	Sore throat	Loss of taste or smell
(COV11)	(COV12)	(COV13)	(COV14)	(COV15a)	(COV15b)	(COV15c)	(COV15d)	(COV15e)	(COV15f)	(COV15g)	(COV15h)

Access		
<p>In the last 7 days, were you or any member of your household able to access masks?</p> <p>WE ARE REFERRING TO HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS OF 6 YRS AND ABOVE</p> <p>1=YES >> COV18 2=NO</p>	<p>What was the main reason you or the member of your household were not able to access the masks?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OPTIONS, PLEASE PROBE AND SELECT THE MAIN REASON</p> <p>1=Shops have run out of stock 2=Local markets not operating/closed 3=Increase in price</p>	<p>What was the source of the mask you or the member of the household were wearing?</p> <p>(RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED, ELSE RECORD 2)</p> <p>A=Government B=Purchased C=Home made</p>

3=NOT TRIED >> Next section	4=Cannot afford it 5=Afraid to get out and getting the virus 6=Others (specify) 99=Refused to respond [SKIP TO NEXT SECTION FOR ANY RESPONSE]	D=Friends/relatives E=Employer X=Other, (specify)					
(COV16)	(COV17)	(COV18)					
		A	B	C	D	E	X

SECTION 4A: DOMESTIC WATER

PID of respondent

SN	Use of water	DRY SEASON						
	What is the household's main source of water for [.....]? 10=Piped water into dwelling (>> COL DW7) 11=Piped water to the yard (>> COL 7) 12=Public Taps 13= Borehole in yard/plot (>> COL DW7) 14= Public borehole 15 = Protected well/spring 16= Unprotected well/spring 17=River/Stream/Lake) 18=Vendor 19=Tanker Truck 20=Gravity Flow Scheme 21=Rain Water (>> COL DW7) 22=Bottled Water 96=Other(specify)	What is the distance to the [.....] source of water? KMS (RECORD TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE)	Time taken to and from the source of water (MIN)	Waiting time at water source (MIN)	Amount of water used per day (LITRES)	IF RESPONSE IN COL. DW3 IS CODE 16, 17, 18, 19 AND 96: What is the main reason for not using SAFE water sources? 1=Long distance 2=Unreliable (breaks down/little water) 3=Water does not have a good taste 4=Requires contribution/High water Bills/fees 5=Long queues 6=Open source is okay 96=Other, specify	What is the household's alternative source of water for [.....]? (USE CODES IN COL DW3)	
(DW1)	(DW2)	(DW3)	(DW4)	(DW5)	(DW6)	(DW7)	(DW8)	(DW9)

1	Drinking				.					
2	Other uses				.					

SN	Use of water	WET SEASON							
		What is the household's main source of water for [.....]?	What is the distance to the [.....] source of water? KMS (RECORD TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE)	Time taken to and from the source of water (MIN)	Waiting time at water source (MIN)	Amount of water used per day (LITRES)	IF RESPONSE IN COL. DW10 IS CODE 16, 17, 18, 19 AND 96: What is the main reason for not using SAFE water sources?	What is the household's alternative source of water for [.....]? (USE CODES IN COL DW10)	
		10=Piped water into dwelling (>> COL DW14) 11=Piped water to the yard (>> COL DW14) 12=Public Taps 13= Borehole in yard/plot (>> COL DW14) 14= Public borehole 15 = Protected well/spring 16= Unprotected well/spring 17=River/Stream/Lake) 18=Vendor 19=Tanker Truck 20=Gravity Flow Scheme 21=Rain Water (>> COL DW14) 22=Bottled Water 96=Other(specify)						1=Long distance 2=Unreliable (breaks down/little water) 3=Water does not have a good taste 4=Requires contribution/High water Bills/fees 5=Long queues 6=Open source is okay 96=Other, specify	
(DW1)	(DW2)	(DW10)	(DW11)	(DW12)	(DW13)	(DW14)	(DW15)	(DW16)	
1	Drinking				.				
2	Other uses				.				

SECTION 4A: DOMESTIC WATER CONTD

Is the water used by the household paid for? 1=Yes 2=No (>> COL DW20)	IF YES: What is the purpose for the payment? 1=User fees/tariffs 2=Maintenance costs 96=Other, specify	How much money on average does the household pay per month for the water? USHS	How much money is the household willing to spend on water every month? USHS	ONLY IF CODE IN COL. DW3 and Col DW10 IS NOT 10,11,13 OR 21:				
				Who normally collects the drinking water in this household? 1=HH member 2=Non HH member –female, minor (>> COL DW23) 3=Non HH member – male, minor (>> COL DW23) 4=Non HH member –adult male (>> COL DW23) 5=Non HH member – adult female(>> COL DW23)	IF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER(S), RECORD PERSON IDS OF UP TO THREE PERSONS			How is the drinking water normally transported? 1 = Carried by person 2 = Bicycle 3 = Motorcycle 4 = Wheelbarrow 5 = Motor vehicle 6=Wheel chair/ Tricycle 96 = Other(specify)
Person 1	Person 2	Person 3						
(DW17)	(DW18)	(DW19)	(DW20)	(DW21)	(DW22a)	(DW22b)	(DW22c)	(DW23)

SECTION 4A: DOMESTIC WATER CONT'D

Is there a functional Water User Committee for your water source? 1=Yes 2=No 98=Don't Know	What do you do to the water to make it safer for drinking? 1=Boil & filter 2=Boil only 3=Filter only 4=Use water purification tablets 8=Nothing	How is the water for drinking usually stored?		QUALITY OF WATER		CHECK COL DW3, IF CODES 10 TO 15, 20 OR 21 ARE RECORDED, ASK: On a scale of 1-5, how has the availability of safe water for household consumption changed in your community since 2015? 1=Greatly Worsened 2=Worsened 3=Same 4=Improved 5=Greatly Improved	What are the MAIN constraints that your household faces in accessing safe water sources? (RANK UP TO THREE IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE) 1=No constraint 2=Long distance 3=Inadequate sources 4=High cost 5=Insecurity 6= Inaccessibility 96=Others, specify		
		Storage facility	Covered	On a scale of 1-5, how do you rate the quality of water supplied by your main source of water? 1=Very Poor 2=Poor 3=Average (>>DW29) 4=Good (>>DW29)	IF Code 1 or Code 2 in DW27, what is/are the issues? (RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED, ELSE RECORD 2) A=Taste B=Colour C=Smell D=Hardness E=Turbidity F=Dirty/filthy surroundings Z=Other (Specify)				
		1=Pot 2=Jerry can 3=Saucepan 4=Drums 5=Jug/kettle 96=Other, specify	1=Yes 2=No				First	Second	Third

				5=Very Good (>>DW29)			98=Don't know							
(DW24)	(DW25)	(DW26a)	(DW26b)	(DW27)	(DW28)						(DW29)	(DW30a)	(DW30b)	(DW30c)
					A	B	C	D	E	F	Z			

SECTION 4B: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND SANITATION

PID of respondent

<p>What is the occupancy tenure of the dwelling unit?</p> <p>01= Owner occupied 02= Free Public 03= Free Private 04=Subsidized Public 05= Subsidized Private 06= Rented Public 07= Rented Private 96= Other (specify)</p>	<p>What type of dwelling is it?</p> <p>01= Detached house (single or multi-storey) 02= Semi-Detached House 03= Flat in a block of flats 04= Room /rooms in Main House 05= Servants Quarter 06= Tenement (Muzigo) 07=Hut 08= Garage 09= Go down/ Basement 10= Store 96= Other (specify)</p>	<p>Type of material mainly used for construction of the roof</p> <p>01= Iron sheets 02= Tiles 03= Asbestos 04= Concrete 05= Tins 06= Thatch 96= Other (specify)</p>	<p>Type of material mainly used for construction of the wall</p> <p>01= Concrete/ stones 02= Cement blocks 03= Burnt stabilized bricks 04= Unburnt bricks with cement 05= Unburnt bricks with mud 06= Wood 07= Mud and Poles 08= Tin/Iron sheets 96= Other (specify)</p>	<p>Type of material mainly used for construction of the floor</p> <p>1= Earth 2= Rammed earth 3= Cement screed 4= Concrete 5= Tiles 6= Brick 7= Stone 8= Wood 96= Other (specify)</p>	<p>Main Garbage disposal</p> <p>01= Skip bin 02= Pit 03= Heap 04= Garden 05= Burning 06= Waste vendor 07 = Bunkers 96= Other (specify)</p>	<p>What type of toilet facility does this household mainly use?</p> <p>01= Flush Toilet 02= VIP Latrine 03= Covered Pit Latrine with a slab 04= Covered Pit Latrine without a slab 05= Uncovered Pit Latrine with a slab 06= Uncovered Pit Latrine without a slab 07= Ecosan (compost toilet) 08= No facility/bush/ polythene bags/ bucket/ etc.(>>9a) 96= Other (specify)</p>	<p>Does this household have a functional hand washing facility next to the toilet?</p> <p>1= Yes with water only 2= Yes with water and soap 3= Yes with no water 4 = No</p>	<p>What are the major factors that limit people in your community from constructing toilet/pit latrines? (RECORD UP TO 3 IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE)</p> <p>01=Ignorance 02=High cost 03=Soil type 04=Terrain 05=Culture 08=Don't know 96=Other, specify 97=None</p>		
(HCS1)	(HCS2)	(HCS3)	(HCS4)	(HC5)	(HCS6)	(HCS7)	(HCS8)	(HCS9a)	(HCS9b)	(HCS9c)

SECTION 4B: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND SANITATION CONT'D

What are the major factors that limit people in your community from using toilet/pit latrines? (RECORD UP TO 3 IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE) 1=Ignorance 2=Culture 3=Non-availability 98=Don't Know 4=Disability 5=None 96=Other, specify			What type of kitchen does this household mainly use? 1= Inside, specific room 2= Inside, no specific room 3= Outside, built 4= Makeshift 5= Open space	IF CODES 3 IN COL HCS11 What materials are used for the following?			What type of bathroom does this household mainly use? 01= Inside, drainage provided 02= Inside, no drainage provided (>>HCS15) 03= Outside built, drainage provided 04= Outside built, no drainage provided (>>HCS15) 05= Makeshift (>>HCS15) 06= None (>>HCS15) 96= Other (specify)	IF CODE 1 OR 3 IN COL HCS13 What means of drainage is used? 1=Drainage with soak pit 2=Drainage without soak pit 3=Septic tank 96=Other (specify)	Cleanliness of compound (INTERVIEWER OBSERVE) 1=Clean 2=Untidy
				Roof 01= Iron sheets 02= Tiles 03= Asbestos 04= Concrete 05= Tins 06= Thatch 96= Other (specify)	Wall 01= Concrete/ stones 02= Cement blocks 03= Burnt stabilized bricks 04= Unburnt bricks with cement 05= Unburnt bricks with mud 06= Wood 07= Mud and Poles 08= Tin/Iron sheets 96= Other (specify)	Floor 1= Earth 2= Rammed earth 3= Cement screed 4= Concrete 5= Tiles 6= Brick 7= Stone 8= Wood 96= Other (specify)			
1 st	2 nd	3 rd							
(HCS10a)	(HCS10b)	(HCS10c)	(HCS11)	(HCS12a)	(HCS12b)	(HCS12c)	(HCS13)	(HCS14)	(HCS15)

SECTION 4C: HOUSEHOLD COOKING

PID of respondent

<p>HC1. Is any food or drink consumed by household members cooked or prepared at the household dwelling using a cookstove, fire or other cooking device?</p>	<p>Yes.....1 No.....2 → SKIP TO HEATING MODULE</p>
<p>HC2. How many stoves (including open fires) are used for these activities?</p>	<p>Number of cookstoves... _ _ <i>If the respondent reports fewer than 3 cookstoves, leave extra columns (below) blank. If respondent reports use of more than 3 cookstoves, use additional sheets.</i></p>

	a. 1 st Cookstove (MAIN)	b. 2 nd Cookstove	c. 3 rd Cookstove
<p>HC3. *What does this household use for cooking most of the time, including cooking food, making tea/coffee, boiling drinking water? Please tell me the cookstove or device that is used for the most time, <i>followed by the other cookstove(s) or device(s) used most often, if applicable.</i></p> <p>(Phrase question based on response to HC2. Select one type for each cookstove.)</p>	<p>Solar cooker (thermal energy, not solar panels)01 >>HC6 Electric stove.....02>>Col. HC5 Piped natural gas stove..03>> HC5 Biogas stove.....04>> HC5 Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/ cooking gas stove...05>> Col. HC5 Manufactured solid fuel stove.....06 Traditional solid fuel stove (non-manufactured)..... 07 Liquid fuel stove.....08 Moveable firepan.....09 Three stone stove/open fire.. 10 Other, specify..... 96</p>	<p>Solar cooker (thermal energy, not solar panels)01 >>HC6 Electric stove.....02>>Col. HC5 Piped natural gas stove..03>> HC5 Biogas stove.....04>> HC5 Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/ cooking gas stove...05>> Col. HC5 Manufactured solid fuel stove.....06 Traditional solid fuel stove (non-manufactured)..... 07 Liquid fuel stove.....08 Moveable firepan.....09 Three stone stove/open fire.. 10 Other, specify..... 96</p>	<p>Solar cooker (thermal energy, not solar panels)01 >>HC6 Electric stove.....02>>Col. HC5 Piped natural gas stove..03>> HC5 Biogas stove.....04>> HC5 Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/ cooking gas stove...05>> Col. HC5 Manufactured solid fuel stove.....06 Traditional solid fuel stove (non-manufactured)..... 07 Liquid fuel stove.....08 Moveable firepan.....09 Three stone stove/open fire.. 10 Other, specify..... 96</p>

	a. 1 st Cookstove (MAIN)	b. 2 nd Cookstove	c. 3 rd Cookstove
HC4. * What type of fuel or energy source does this household use most of the time in this cookstove or device for cooking food, making tea/coffee and boiling drinking water?	Alcohol/ethanol 01 Gasoline/diesel (not in generator) 02 Kerosene/paraffin 03 Coal/lignite unprocessed..... 04 Coal/lignite briquettes/ pellets 05 Charcoal unprocessed 06 Charcoal briquettes/pellets ... 07 Wood 08 Agricultural or crop residue/ grass/ straw/shrubs/ corn cobs 09 Animal waste/dung 10 Processed biomass pellets/ briquettes 11 Woodchips 12 Garbage/plastic 13 Sawdust 14 Electricity 15 Others (specify) 96	Alcohol/ethanol 01 Gasoline/diesel (not in generator) 02 Kerosene/paraffin 03 Coal/lignite unprocessed 04 Coal/lignite briquettes/ pellets 05 Charcoal unprocessed 06 Charcoal briquettes/pellets ... 07 Wood 08 Agricultural or crop residue/ grass/ straw/shrubs/ corn cobs 09 Animal waste/dung 10 Processed biomass pellets/ briquettes 11 Woodchips 12 Garbage/plastic 13 Sawdust 14 Electricity 15 Others (specify) 96	Alcohol/ethanol 01 Gasoline/diesel (not in generator) 02 Kerosene/paraffin 03 Coal/lignite unprocessed 04 Coal/lignite briquettes/ pellets 05 Charcoal unprocessed 06 Charcoal briquettes/pellets ... 07 Wood 08 Agricultural or crop residue/ grass/ straw/shrubs/ corn cobs 09 Animal waste/dung 10 Processed biomass pellets/ briquettes 11 Woodchips 12 Garbage/plastic 13 Sawdust 14 Electricity 15 Others (specify) 96
HC5. How much did this household pay for this fuel or energy source last 30 days)? <i>(in local currency)</i>	_____ (local currency) Pays nothing 01 Does not know 99	_____ (local currency) Pays nothing 01 Does not know 99	_____ (local currency) Pays nothing 01 Does not know 99
HC6. In the past 12 months , how often was this fuel or energy source unavailable in the quantity you desired?	Often (more than once a month) 01 Sometimes (4-12 times a year) 02 Rarely (less than 4 times a year) 03	Often (more than once a month) 01 Sometimes (4-12 times a year) 02 Rarely (less than 4 times a year) 03	Often (more than once a month) 01 Sometimes (4-12 times a year) 02 Rarely (less than 4 times a year) 03

	Never (always available)04 Does not know / unsure99	Never (always available)04 Does not know / unsure99	Never (always available)04 Does not know / unsure99
HC7. What other fuels and energy sources does this household use in this cookstove or device for cooking food, making tea/coffee, boiling drinking water and/or starting the fire? <i>(Circle all that respondent mentions.)</i>	No others01 Alcohol/ethanol02 Gasoline/diesel (not in generator)03 Kerosene/paraffin04 Coal/lignite unprocessed05 Coal/lignite briquettes/ pellets06 Charcoal unprocessed07 Charcoal briquettes/pellets ...08 Wood09 Agricultural or crop residue/ grass/ straw/shrubs/corn cobs10 Animal waste/dung11 Processed biomass pellets/ briquettes12 Woodchips13 Garbage/plastic14 Sawdust15 Others (specify)96	No others01 Alcohol/ethanol02 Gasoline/diesel (not in generator)03 Kerosene/paraffin04 Coal/lignite unprocessed05 Coal/lignite briquettes/ pellets06 Charcoal unprocessed07 Charcoal briquettes/pellets ...08 Wood09 Agricultural or crop residue/ grass/ straw/shrubs/corn cobs10 Animal waste/dung11 Processed biomass pellets/ briquettes12 Woodchips13 Garbage/plastic14 Sawdust15 Others (specify)96	No others01 Alcohol/ethanol02 Gasoline/diesel (not in generator)03 Kerosene/paraffin04 Coal/lignite unprocessed05 Coal/lignite briquettes/ pellets06 Charcoal unprocessed07 Charcoal briquettes/pellets ...08 Wood09 Agricultural or crop residue/ grass/ straw/shrubs/corn cobs10 Animal waste/dung11 Processed biomass pellets/ briquettes12 Woodchips13 Garbage/plastic14 Sawdust15 Others (specify)96
HC8. Yesterday, how much time was this cookstove used for cooking food, making tea/coffee, and boiling drinking water?	Number of hours __ __ Number of minutes __ __ Does not know / unsure99	Number of hours __ __ Number of minutes __ __ Does not know / unsure99	Number of hours __ __ Number of minutes __ __ Does not know / unsure99
HC9. How often did you use the cookstove or cooking device over the last 7 days for these activities?	Several times each day01 About once per day02 A few times this week03 About once this week04 Less than once this week05	Several times each day01 About once per day02 A few times this week03 About once this week04 Less than once this week05	Several times each day01 About once per day02 A few times this week03 About once this week04 Less than once this week05

	Does not know99	Does not know..... 99	Does not know.....99
<p>HC10. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?</p> <p><i>(If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.</i></p> <p><i>If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.)</i></p>	<p>In main house: no separate room.....01</p> <p>In main house: separate room.....02</p> <p>Outside of main house: in a separate room.....03</p> <p>Outside of main house in open air.....04 >> HC12</p> <p>On veranda or covered porch.....05>> HC12</p> <p>Others (specify).....96</p>	<p>In main house: no separate room 01</p> <p>In main house: separate room 02</p> <p>Outside of main house: in a separate room 03</p> <p>Outside of main house in open air.....04 >> HC12</p> <p>On veranda or covered porch.....05>> HC12</p> <p>Others (specify) 96</p>	<p>In main house: no separate room.....01</p> <p>In main house: separate room.....02</p> <p>Outside of main house: in a separate room03</p> <p>Outside of main house in open air04>> HC12</p> <p>On veranda or covered porch.....05>> HC12</p> <p>Others (specify).....96</p>
<p>HC11. Does the cookstove have a chimney or hood?</p>	<p>Yes01</p> <p>No02</p> <p>Don't know99</p>	<p>Yes01</p> <p>No02</p> <p>Don't know.....99</p>	<p>Yes 01</p> <p>No 02</p> <p>Don't know.....99</p>
<p>HC12. In the past 12 months, did any harm or injury happen from using this cookstove, device or fuel?</p> <p><i>(Circle all that respondent mentions.)</i></p>	<p>None.....01</p> <p>Person burned.....02</p> <p>Fire in house03</p> <p>Poisoning04</p> <p>Death.....05</p> <p>Other96</p>	<p>None01</p> <p>Person burned02</p> <p>Fire in house03</p> <p>Poisoning.....04</p> <p>Death05</p> <p>Other.....96</p>	<p>None 01</p> <p>Person burned 02</p> <p>Fire in house 03</p> <p>Poisoning..... 04</p> <p>Death 05</p> <p>Other..... 96</p>

HE1. WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR AN IMPROVED COOKSTOVE (CAPI ENABLE FOR CODES 7, 9 AND 10 IN HC3)

This module should be asked to only households WITHOUT an improved cookstove (CAPI/enumerator check). The respondent should be the household member who most frequently cooks food for the household, OR the household member who decides to purchase the cookstove.

For each household, determine whether the primary fuel is wood (or crop residues), charcoal or neither (based on responses in Section H). Then randomly assign one of the four following improved cookstoves:

Fuelwood users – (1) Aspirational wood ICS available in country (2) Popular affordable wood ICS available in local market.

Charcoal users – (1) Aspirational charcoal ICS available in country (2) Popular affordable charcoal ICS available in local market.

(After a type of improved cookstove is randomly chosen, price of this type of cookstove will be assigned based on one of the three percentages of the reference price: 33%, 66% or 100%.)

HC13.	Enumerator: Record Respondent ID for this section		Individual ID from Household Roster
FOR HOUSEHOLDS THAT USE 3 STONE COOK STOVE (HC3=10)			
Interview: [INSERT DESCRIPTION OF THE IMPROVED COOKSTOVE] Please, describe and explain the benefit of having ICS and the features of the assigned cookstove. This cookstove can reduce the smoke and fuel consumption significantly. Possibly, your cooking time per meal will be shortened since firepower of this cookstove is stronger than the [3 stone cook stove]. As you answer the next few questions, keep in mind the various benefits from this device as well as your household budget.			
HC14.	Which cook stove would you be MOST willing to purchase?		1= Kerosene - (Shs. 20,000) 2=Bio mass stove - (Shs. 100,000) 3=Manufactured traditional stove - (Shs. 40,000) 4=LPG/Natural gas stove - (Shs. 193,500) 5=Electric stove - (Shs. 140,000)
HC15.	Would you be willing to purchase this [cookstove in HC14] at [CAPI: Price]?		Yes.....1>>next section No.....2
HC16.	Would you be willing to pay shs{CF} for this stove, if you were given 6 months to make the payment? This means that each month you will pay shs{CF/6} per month for 6 months.		Yes.....1 → next section No.....2 Don't Know.....98
HC17.	Why would you not accept the offer?		Cannot afford the payment.....1 Do not need an improved cookstove.....2 Fuel for this stove is unreliable....3 Other, specify.....96
HC18.	Would you be willing to pay \${CF} for this cookstove, if you were given 12 months to make the payment?		Yes.....1 → next section No.....2 Don't Know.....98

	This means that each month you will pay \${CF/12} per month for 12 months.		
HC19.	Why would you not accept the offer?		Cannot afford the payment.....1 Do not need an improved cookstove.....2 Fuel for this stove is unreliable....3 Other, specify.....96
HC20.	Would you be willing to pay \${CF} for this cookstove, if you were given 24 months to make the payment? This means that each month you will pay \${CF/24} per month for 24 months.		Yes.....1 → next section No.....2 Don't Know.....98
HC21.	Why would you not accept the offer?		Cannot afford the payment.....1 Do not need an improved cookstove.....2 Fuel for this stove is unreliable....3 Other, specify.....96

SECTION 4D: HOUSEHOLD ENERGY AND GENDER

PID of respondent

HG1. Enumerator/API check: Is the cook stove used most of the time (HC3) electric, solar or gas?	Yes.....01 >> HG7 No02
HG2. Who usually goes to collect the main fuel for the cookstove your household uses most of the time? <i>Record the name of the person who spends the most time collecting the main fuel in Error! Reference source not found. and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module. If multiple people spend the same time collecting, add additional names and line numbers.</i>	MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT01 >> HG7 Name _____ PID <i>(if multiple collect for the same AMOUNT OF time.)</i> SECOND PERSON Name _____ SECOND PERSON PID
HG3. On a single trip, how long does it take [NAME] to go to collect the fuel, get the fuel, and come back?	Number of hours Number of minutes..... Does not know / unsure99
HG4. In the last 30 days, how many times has [NAME] collected this fuel for household cooking?	Number of times in past month..... Does not know / unsure99
HG5. In the past 12 months, did [NAME] experience an injury while collecting or transporting fuel? <i>(Prompt. Circle all.)</i>	No injury.....A Back pain.....B Back, neck or shoulder injuryC Cuts or scrapesD Snake or animal biteE OtherF Does not know / unsureX

<p>HG6. Yesterday, how much time in total was spent preparing the [COOKSTOVE] and fuel for cooking, including setting up the fuel and lighting/turning on the cookstove but not including gathering fuel or cooking time?</p>	<p>Number of hours.....__ __ Number of minutes.....__ __ Does not know / unsure99</p>
<p>HG7. Who in the household does most of the cooking, including cooking food, making tea/coffee and boiling drinking water?</p> <p><i>Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the List of Household Members Module.</i></p>	<p>MAIN COOK IS NOT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER.....00</p> <p>Name.....</p> <p>PID.....__ __</p>
<p>HG8. Yesterday, how much time did [NAME] spend cooking, including cooking food, tea/coffee, and boiling drinking water for household consumption?</p>	<p>Number of hours.....__ __ Number of minutes.....__ __ Does not know / unsure99</p>

SECTION 4E: HOUSEHOLD HEATING

PID of respondent

<p>HH1. Does this household use any heating device or fire to keep the dwelling/living quarters warm at any time during the year?</p>	<p>Yes.....1 No.....2 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION</p>
<p>HH2. In the last 12 months, during how many months did you use a heating device or fire to keep the dwelling/living quarters warm?</p>	<p>Number of months... _ _ </p>
<p>HH3. How many space heaters, or heating devices (including cookstoves and open fires), are used in or around the dwelling to produce heat at any time during the year?</p>	<p>Number of heaters... _ _ </p>

SECTION 4F: HOUSEHOLD LIGHTING

PID of respondent

<p>HL1. Does this household use anything for lighting?</p>	<p>Yes.....1 No.....2 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION</p>
<p>HL2. How many different <i>sources</i> of light are used in the dwelling/living quarters?</p>	<p>Number of sources of light... _ _ </p> <p><i>If the respondent reports using fewer than 3 light sources in the household, leave extra columns in the following table blank. If respondent reports using more than 3 light sources, use additional sheets.</i></p>

	a. 1 st Light Source (MAIN)	b. 2 nd Light Source	c. 3 rd Light Source
<p>HL3. *What does this household use most of the time as energy for lighting, or as a light source? Please tell me the light source used for the most time each day, followed by other light sources used.</p> <p><i>(Select one type for each light source.)</i></p>	Electricity(grid and Min grid) 01 Electricity solar home system.... 02 Solar-powered lantern or flashlight 03 Rechargeable flashlight, mobile, torch or lantern 04 Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern 05 Biogas lamp..... 06 LPG lamp..... 07 Gasoline lamp..... 08 Kerosene/ paraffin lamp..... 09 Candle 10 Open fire 11 Others (specify)..... 96	Electricity(grid and Min grid)01 Electricity solar home system.....02 Solar-powered lantern or flashlight03 Rechargeable flashlight, mobile, torch or lantern04 Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern05 Biogas lamp.....06 LPG lamp07 Gasoline lamp.....08 Kerosene/ paraffin lamp09 Candle10 Open fire11 Others (specify).....96	Electricity(grid and Min grid).....01 Electricity solar home system02 Solar-powered lantern or flashlight03 Rechargeable flashlight, mobile, torch or lantern.....04 Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern05 Biogas lamp.....06 LPG lamp07 Gasoline lamp.....08 Kerosene/ paraffin lamp09 Candle10 Open fire11 Others (specify)96
<p>HL4. In the past 12 months, did any harm or injury happen from using this lighting source?</p> <p><i>(Circle all that respondent mentions.)</i></p>	None..... 01 Person burned..... 02 Fire in house 03 Poisoning 04 Death..... 05 Others (specify)..... 96	None 01 Person burned..... 02 Fire in house 03 Poisoning 04 Death..... 05 Others (specify)..... 96	None 01 Person burned 02 Fire in house 03 Poisoning..... 04 Death 05 Others (specify) 96

SECTION 4G: HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICITY

PID of respondent

<p>HE1. *What source of electricity is used most of the time in this household? <i>(Please circle one.)</i></p>	<p>No electricity in household00 >>Next section</p> <p><i>(Please customize options for each country.)</i></p> <p>National grid connection from (UMEME)01>> Error! Reference source not found.</p> <p>Local mini grid.....02 >> Error! Reference source not found.</p> <p>Solar home system.....03</p> <p>Solar lantern04</p> <p>Solar Kit.....05</p> <p>Electric generator06 >> Error! Reference source not found.</p> <p>Rechargeable battery07 >> Error! Reference source not found.</p> <p>Dry cell battery / torch08 >> Error! Reference source not found.</p> <p>Other, specify96 >> Error! Reference source not found.</p>
<p>HE2. *What appliances are powered using this household's solar device/system? <i>(Please circle all that apply.)</i></p>	<p>Mobile phone charger.....01</p> <p>Radio02</p> <p>Television03</p> <p>Fan04</p> <p>Refrigerator05</p> <p>Electric iron06</p> <p>Cooking device07</p> <p>Other, specify96</p>
<p>HE3. How many light bulbs can be powered using this household's solar device/system?</p>	<p>Zero.....01</p> <p>One.....02</p> <p>Two or more03</p> <p>AFTER THIS QUESTION, SKIP TO Error! Reference source not found.</p>
<p>HE4. Who does this household currently pay for [NAME MAIN electricity system]?</p>	<p><i>(Please customize options for each country.)</i></p> <p>No one.....00</p> <p>Energy company/National utility01</p> <p>Pre-paid meter card seller02</p> <p>Community/village/municipality.....03</p> <p>Relative.....04</p> <p>Neighbor.....05</p> <p>Landlord06</p> <p>Local store07</p> <p>Utility office08</p> <p>Bank09</p> <p>Post office10</p> <p>Others (specify).....96</p>

<p>HE5. Are there any other sources of electricity used in this household? <i>(Please circle all that apply.)</i></p>	<p>No other sources.....00 National grid connection.....01 Local mini grid.....02 Solar home system03 Solar lantern04 Electric generator05 Rechargeable battery.....06 Dry cell battery / torch.....07 Others (specify).....96</p>
<p>HE6. *In the last 7 days, how many hours of electricity were available each day on average from [NAME MAIN electricity system]? <i>(Maximum 24 hours.)</i></p>	<p>Number of hours.....__ __ Number of minutes.....__ __ Does not know / unsure99</p>
<p>HE7. *In the last 7 days, how many hours of electricity were available each evening on average, from 6:00 pm to 10:00 pm from [NAME MAIN electricity system]? <i>(Maximum 4 hours.)</i></p>	<p>Number of hours__ __ Number of minutes.....__ __ Does not know / unsure99</p>
<p>HE8. *In the last 7 days, how many times were there unscheduled outages or blackouts from [NAME MAIN electricity system]?</p>	<p>Number of outages or blackouts__ __ Don't know / unsure99</p>
<p>HE9. *What is the total duration of all the unscheduled outages or blackouts in the last 7 days?</p>	<p>Number of hours__ __ Number of minutes.....__ __ Don't know / unsure99</p>
<p>HE10. Enumerator/CAPI check: Is the household's main source of electricity a National Grid or Local Mini Grid? <i>If Error! Reference source not found. is 1 or 2, mark "Yes"</i></p>	<p>Yes 1 No2 >> HE13</p>
<p>HE11. In the last 12 months, did any of this household's appliances get damaged because the voltage was going up and down in the [NAME MAIN electricity system from Error! Reference source not found.?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No2</p>
<p>HE12. In the last 12 months, did anyone using [NAME MAIN electricity system from HE1 die or have permanent limb (bodily injury) damage?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No2</p>
<p>Interviewer/CAPI check: HE13. Is the household connected to the national grid?</p>	<p>Yes.....1 >> HE26 No.....2</p>
<p>HE14. Would you be willing to pay shs{CF} for an electricity connection?</p>	<p>Yes.....1 >> HE25 No.....2</p>
<p>HE15. Why would you not accept the offer?</p>	<p>Cannot afford the payment.....1 Do not need electricity.....2 >> HE26 Electricity service is unreliable...3 Monthly fee is too expensive.....4 Other, specify.....96</p>
<p>HE16. Would you be willing to pay shs{CF} for an electricity connection, if you were given 3 months to make the payment? This means that each month you will pay shs{CF/3} per month for 3 months.</p>	<p>Yes.....1 >> HE26 No.....2 Don't Know.....98</p>

<p>HE17. Why would you not accept the offer?</p>	<p>Cannot afford the payment.....1 Do not need electricity.....2 >> HE26 Electricity service is unreliable....3 Monthly fee is too expensive.....4 Other, specify.....96</p>
<p>HE18. Would you be willing to pay shs{CF} for an electricity connection, if you were given 6 months to make the payment? This means that each month you will pay shs{CF/6} per month for 6 months.</p>	<p>Yes.....1 >> HE26 No.....2 Don't Know.....98</p>
<p>HE19. Why would you not accept the offer?</p>	<p>Cannot afford the payment.....1 Do not need electricity.....2 >> HE26 Electricity service is unreliable....3 Monthly fee is too expensive.....4 Other, specify.....96</p>
<p>HE20. Would you be willing to pay shs{CF} for an electricity connection, if you were given 12 months to make the payment? This means that each month you will pay shs{CF/12} per month for 12 months.</p>	<p>Yes.....1 >> HE26 No.....2 Don't Know.....98</p>
<p>HE21. Why would you not accept the offer?</p>	<p>Cannot afford the payment.....1 Do not need electricity.....2 >> HE26 Electricity service is unreliable....3 Monthly fee is too expensive.....4 Other, specify.....96</p>
<p>HE22. If the connection fee were waived, would you get a grid connection?</p>	<p>Yes.....1 >> HE26 No.....2 Don't Know.....98</p>
<p>HE23. Why would you not accept the offer?</p>	<p>Still cannot afford the wiring costs.....1 Do not need electricity.....2 >> HE26 Electricity service is unreliable....3 Monthly fee is too expensive.....4 Other, specify.....96</p>
<p>HE24. How much do you think it would cost to do all the internal electrical wiring in your house?</p>	<p>Ushs Don't Know.....98</p>
<p>HE25. Think about the amount you would need to spend each month for electricity, not the connection fee. How much would you need to spend each month for electricity?</p>	<p>Ushs Don't Know.....98</p>

HE26. Now, we are asking questions with respect to assets that your households own.

Item Number	Item	How many [ITEM] in working condition does your household own? <i>Write 0 if none 0 → NEXT ITEM</i>	How many hours does your household use [ITEM] in a typical day? Number of hours	What is the source of electricity? National Grid.....1 Local Mini-grid.....2 Generator.....3 Solar device.....4 Rechargeable Battery.....5 Other, specify.....96
(HE26A)	(HE26B)	(HE26C)	(HE26D)	(HE26E)
A.	Incandescent Light Bulb			
B.	Fluorescent Tube			
C.	Compact Fluorescent Light (CFL) Bulb			
D.	LED Light Bulb			
E.	Torch/flashlight/ lantern			
F.	Radio/CD Players/sound system			
G.	VCD/DVD		X	X
H.	Fan			
I.	Refrigerator			
J.	Microwave oven			
K.	Electric Iron			
L.	Washing machine			
M.	Electric sewing machine		X	X
N.	Air cooler		X	X
O.	Space Heater		X	X
P.	Electric water heater		X	X
Q.	Solar based water heater		X	X
R.	Computer		X	X
S.	Electric hot water pot/kettle		X	X
T.	Smartphone (internet phone) charger			
U.	Regular mobile phone charger			
V.	Black & White TV			
W.	Regular Color TV			
X.	Flat color TV			
Y.	Electric Water Pump		X	X
Z.	Other, specify		X	X

SECTION 4H: ELECTRICITY DISPUTES TRIBUNAL-For households that use electricity

PID of respondent

Does the village have an Electricity committee? 1=Yes 2=No	Was your household connected for free under the Government programme (ERT) 1=Yes 2=No >> EDT5 3=Don't know >> EDT5	How long did it take to get connected? (Days)	Did you pay any staff of the utility company the money to get connected 1=Yes 2=No >> Col. EDT6 IF Yes Amount in SHS	Have you heard about electricity disputes tribunal? 1=Yes 2=No	Have you had any dispute/problem with the service provided by the utility company? 1=Yes 2=No (>> NEXT SECTION)	Where did you report? 1=Electricity disputes tribunal 2=UME ME office 3=Police 4=LC1	With whom was the dispute/problem? 1=With other consumers 2=With the service provider 3=With the Government	Did you report the dispute/problem to the electricity disputes tribunal for resolution? 1=Yes 2=No(>> NEXT SECTION)	After reporting the dispute/Problem, was the dispute/problem resolved? 1=Yes 2=No(>> NE XT SECTION)	Are you happy with the level of service of dispute resolution? 1=Yes 2=No	
(EDT1)	(EDT2)	(EDT3)	(EDT4 A)	(EDT4 B) Amount	(EDT5)	(EDT6)	(EDT7)	(EDT8)	(EDT9)	(EDT10)	(EDT11)

SECTION 4I. MINING/MINERALS SECTOR

PID of respondent

Is any member of your household engaged in any form of stone quarrying, sand or clay extraction? 1=Yes	Is the member involved in the mining licensed? 1=Yes 2=No	Where does the person sell the products? 1=Locally 2=Exported	How are the minerals sold? 1=Raw 2=Processed	Have you/your household members been advised/guided on safe methods of mining/extraction? 1=Yes 2=No	On average, how much does your household earn from mining per month? (USHS)	What is the level of investment by this household in the mining activity (ies)? 1=Less than 50,000 shs 2=50,000 to < 100,000	Has there been displacement of people from areas designated for mining? 1=Yes 2=No
--	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

2=No (>> NEXT SECTION)							3=100,000 to < 200,000 4=200,000 to < 500,000 5=500,000 plus 6=None	
(MS1)	(MS2)	(MS3)	(MS4)	(MS5)	(MS6)	(MS7)	(MS8)	

SECTION 4J: LAND OWNERSHIP AND LAND TRANSACTION SERVICES

PID of respondent

	How many pieces of Land do you own? (NUMBER)	Under what land tenure system do you hold most of the land? (RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED ELSE RECORD 2) A= Mailo B= Freehold C= Leasehold D= Customary	Is any of the land registered with a title? 1= Yes, all 2= Yes, some 3= No	Have you carried out any land transaction on any of the land since 2015? 1= Yes 2= No (>> COL LO10)	What type of transaction did you undertake? 1=Caveat 2=Mortgage 3=Search 4=Subdivision 5=Conversion 96= Other (specify)	Did you pay the official fee to the Land Officials? 1= Yes 2= No	How much did it cost you to carry out the transaction besides the official fee? (USHS)	How long did it take you to have your transaction completed? 1=Less than a week 2=One week 3=One month 4=One year 5=More than one year 6= Transaction Pending	On a scale of 1-5, how do you rate the land management services in your district? 1=Very Poor 2=Poor 3=Average 4=Good 5=Very Good	On a scale of 1-5, how do you rate the land conflict in your district? 1=Too common 2=Common 3=Average 4=Rear 5=Too rear
(LO1)	(LO2)	(LO3)	(LO4)	(LO5)	(LO6)	(LO7)	(LO8)	(LO9)	(LO10)	(LO11)
		A	B	C	D					

SECTION 5: JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR

SECTION 5A: INVOLVEMENT/PARTICIPATION IN LC ACTIVITIES

PID of respondent

Is or was any member of the household a member of the LC1 committee? 1=Yes, currently 2=Yes, in the past 3=No, never (>> COL JIP4)	IF YES IN COL (JIP1) I.E. CODE 1 AND 2		Are LC meetings public or private? 1=Public (village council) 2=Private (Executive>(>> COL JIP 10) 3=Some public, some private 8=Don't know (>> COL JIP 10)	How often do public LC (village council) meetings take place? 1=More than once a month 2=Once a month 3=Once in two months 4=More than two months 5=Not at all 6=Adhoc	Are minutes of the meetings recorded? 1=Yes 2=No (>> COL JIP 8) 8=Don't Know (>> COL JIP8)	IF YES IN COL JIP 6	How often do you or other household members attend LC 1 meetings? 1=Always 2=Only important ones 3=Only when invited 4=Sometimes 5=Never
	For how long was/has this household member been part of the LC committee? (in years)	What position did this household member hold? 1=Chairperson 2=Vice Chairperson 3=Secretary 4=Treasurer 5=Secretary for Security 6=Women' s representative 7=Youth Representative 8=Production and Environment 9=Information, Education and Mobilisation 10=Disabled				Are the minutes accessible to the public? 1=Yes 2=No	
(JIP1)	(JIP2)	(IP3)	(JIP4)	(JIP5)	(JIP6)	(JIP7)	(JIP8)

FOR THOSE WITH CODES 2 – 5 IN COL JIP 8: Give reasons for not attending regularly (RECORD UP TO 2 REASONS) 1=Lack of confidence in LC committee 2=Restricted 3=Lack of interest 4=Lack of time 96=Other		How well does the LC1 committee represent the interests of your household? 1=Not at all 2=A little 3=Well 4=Very well	How do you rate the degree to which you are informed about the development projects in your LC? 1? 1=Fully informed 2=Informed to a large extent 3=Fairly informed 4=Informed to a small Extent 5=Not informed at all	Are you fully involved in the decision making process on issues concerning you and your village? 1=Yes Fully 2=Yes to some extent 3=Not at all	In your opinion are the secretaries for Children affairs performing their roles at the LCs? 1=Yes 2=No >> Next section 8=Don't Know >> Next section	IF YES IN COL JIP13: How well are they protecting or assisting Children's rights? 1=Very well 2=Well 3=Moderate 4=Poor 5=Very Poor
(JIP9a)	(JIP9b)	(JIP10)	(JIP11)	(JIP12)	(JIP13)	(JIP14)

SECTION 5B: CONTACTS TO THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS

PID of respondent

SN	INSTITUTION/COURT	Do you know of the INSTITUTION/COURT] as a place where you can go for arbitration or conflict resolution or redress in case of a problem? 1=Yes 2=No(>> NEXT INSTITUTION)	What is the distance from your household to the nearest [.....] in (KMS) RECORD TO 1 DECIMAL PLACE	Did any household member have any issue/case requiring [.....] since 2015? 1=Yes 2=No (>> NEXT INSTITUTION)	IF YES What was the nature of the last issue/case? 1=Administrative service 2=Complaint 3=Summon 4=Arrest 5=Loan 6=Estates management 96=Other	Was the [.....] actually used? 1=Yes 2=No (>> NEXT INSTITUTION)	How long did it take to resolve the issue/case? 1=Less than one month 2=1 to 6 Months 3=7 to 12 Months 4=More than 12 month 5=Case Pending (>> COL JC12)	How long would it normally take to resolve a similar case/ issue at each of these institutions/ courts? 1=Less than one month 2=1 to 6 Months 3=7 to 12 Months 4=More than 12 months 8=Don't Know	Did you have to make any payment before the case/issue was resolved? 1=Yes 2=No (>> COL JC12) 8=Don't Know (>> COL JC12)	What was the purpose of the payment? 01=Bribe 02=Token of thanks 03=Bail 04=Bond 05=Case fee 06=Initial deposit 96=Other (specify)	Was the household (person involved) satisfied with way the issue/ case was handled? 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't Know
(JC1)	(JC2)	(JC3)	(JC4)	(JC5)	(JC6)	(JC7)	(JC8)	(JC9)	(JC10)	(JC11)	(JC12)
1											
2	LC1										
3	LC II										
4	LC III										
5	Uganda Police										
6	Prisons										
7	Magistrates Court										
8	Land Office										
9	High Court										
10	Administrator General										

11	Directorate Of Public Prosecutions				.								
12	Uganda Human Rights Commission				.								
13	Uganda Law Council				.								
14	Uganda Law Reform Commission				.								
15	Inspectorate of Gov't (IG)				.								
16	Centre for Arbitration and Conflict Resolution				.								
17	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs				.								
18	Equal Opportunity Commission												

SECTION 5C: CONTACTS TO THE FOLLOWING OTHER INSTITUTIONS

PID of respondent

SN	INSTITUTION	Do you/any member of your household know of the existence of [.....]?	What is the distance from your household to the nearest [.....]?	Did any Household member have contact/interaction with [.....] for a service since 2015?	IF YES, What was the nature of the last contact/ interaction?	Was the service [.....] actually received?	How long did it take to receive/ settle the service?	How long would it normally take to resolve a similar contact/ interaction at each of these institutions?	Did you have to make any payment before or after the case/issue was resolved?	What was the purpose of the payment?	Was the household (person involved) satisfied with way the service was provided/ settled?
(JC01)	(JC02)	(JC03)	(JC04)	(JC05)	(JC06)	(JC07)	(JC08)	(JC09)	(JC010)	(JC011)	(JC012)
1	Directorate of Citizenship & Immigration Control										
2	Probation Officer										

3	Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB)				.								
4	Micro-Finance Institutions				.								
5	SACCO				.								
6	Public Procurement and Disposal of Assets Authority (PPDA/PDU)				.								

SECTION 5D: TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

PID of respondent

<p>504: How do you get the travel documents below?</p> <p>1=Directly from the concerned office 2=Through intermediaries 98=Don't Know (>> NEXT SECTION)</p> <p>(IF CODE 98 IS RECORDED FOR A PARTICULAR DOCUMENT, SKIP TO SECTION 5B)</p>				<p>How would you rate the ease of access to the travel documents below?</p> <p>1= Very easy 2= Easy 3= Difficult 4= Very difficult 98= Don't know</p>			
Passports	Temporary movement permits	Certificates of identity	Conventional travel documents for refugees	Passports	Temporary movement permits	Certificates of identity	Conventional travel documents for refugees
(JTD1)	(JTD2)	(JTD3)	(JTD4)	(JTD5)	(JTD6)	(JTD7)	(JTD8)

SECTION 5E: PERCEPTIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS ABOUT CORRUPTION

PID of respondent

<p>SN</p>	<p>FORM OF CORRUPTION</p>	<p>Have you ever heard about [FORM OF CORRUPTION] ?</p> <p>Yes.....1 No2 >> NEXT ITEM</p>	<p>Does [FORM OF CORRUPTION] happen in your district?</p> <p>Yes.....1 No.....2>> NEXT ITEM</p>	<p>RANK UP TO 3 most common forms of corruption in your district over the last 12 months in order of seriousness ?</p> <p>[SEE CODES BELOW]</p>	<p>What do you think is the MAIN cause of [FORM OF CORRUPTION] in your district over the last 12 months?</p> <p>1=Greed/need for quick money individual tendency 2=Low salaries/delayed salaries 3=Poor supervision of workers 4=Lack of job security/retrenchment 5=Lack of knowledge by the public about their rights 6=Lack of stringent punishment for corrupt people 7=Lack of transparency and accountability 8=Long or unclear procedures of service</p>	<p>In your view do you think there is [FORM OF CORRUPTION] in the public sector?</p> <p>Yes...1 No2 >>Col PC10</p>	<p>How does [FORM OF CORRUPTION] in the public sector affect people in this district?</p> <p>[RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED ELSE RECORD 2] MULTIPLE RESPONSE</p> <p>A=Limited/delayed access to services for citizens B=Worsens poverty and prevents development C=Causes resentment of gov't officials D=Leads to loss of confidence/trust in the Government E=Causes insecurity of the country F=Undermines democracy and rule of law G=Distorting distribution of services and public resources H=Provision of sub-standard goods/services I=Limits investments potentials in the country J=Stimulation of tax evasion and avoidance K=Demotivation of honest employees X=Others (specify)</p>	<p>In your opinion has [FORM OF CORRUPTION] in your district increased, remained the same or reduced in the last 12 months?</p> <p>1=Increased 2=Remained the same 3=Reduced 98=Don't know</p>	<p>Have you or any member of your household experienced/been a victim of [FORM OF CORRUPTION] in the last 12 months?</p> <p>Yes...1 No2 >> Col PC13</p>
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(PC 1)	(PC2)	(PC3)	(PC4)	(PC5)			(PC6)	(PC7)	(PC8)													(PC9)	(PC10)				
				R1	R2	R3			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	X							
				9=Lack of political will to fight corruption	10=Moral decadence/lack of ethics/dishonesty	96=Other (specify)																					
1	Bribery																										
2	Solicitation																										
3	Extortion																										
4	Embezzlement																										
5	Diversion of public resources																										
6	Causing Financial loss																										
7	False/Fraudulent Accounting/False Claims																										
8	Forgery																										
9	Illicit enrichment																										
10	Influence peddling/conflict of interest																										
11	Nepotism																										
12	Favoritism																										
13	Withholding information/Lack of transparency																										

SECTION 5E: PERCEPTION OF HOUSEHOLD ABOUT CORRUPTION CONT'D

Sr. No.	FORM OF CORRUPTION	Is there anything you are doing as an individual to fight [FORM OF CORRUPTION] in your district? Yes.....1 No.....2>> Col PC13	What are you doing to reduce [FORM OF CORRUPTION] in your district? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE RESPONSE A=Not paying bribes to public service B=Reporting corruption C=Naming and shaming corrupt officials D=Participate in awareness campaigns against corruption E=Monitoring and inspection of Government projects F=Living by example/Being a role model in society G=Not glorifying the corrupt H=Holding public officials accountable I=Promotion of ethical and morals values X=Others (specify) [FOR ALL RESPONSE, SKIP TO PC14]										What can you personally do to reduce [FORM OF CORRUPTION] in your district? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE RESPONSE A=Not paying bribes to public service B=Reporting corruption C=Naming and shaming corrupt officials D=Participate in awareness campaigns against corruption E=Monitoring and inspection of Government projects F=Being a role model/Living by example G=Not glorifying the corrupt H=Holding public officials accountable I=Promotion of ethical and morals values J=There is nothing I can do X=Others (specify)										
			(PC1)	(PC2)	(PC11)	(PC12)										(PC13)							
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	X	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	X
1	Bribery																						
2	Solicitation																						
3	Extortion																						
4	Embezzlement																						
5	Diversion of public resources																						
6	Causing Financial loss																						
7	False/Fraudulent Accounting/False Claims																						
8	Forgery																						
9	Illicit enrichment																						

10	Influence peddling/conflict of interest																						
11	Nepotism																						
12	Favoritism																						
13	Withholding information/Lack of transparency																						
14	Personating Public Officers																						
96	Others (specify)																						

SECTION 5E: PERCEPTION OF HOUSEHOLD ON CORRUPTION CONT'D

<p>Do(es) your [OPTION] influence your views about corruption in Uganda?</p> <p>READ OUT LOUD</p> <p>A=Own experiences B=Family or friends' views C=Local leaders' views D=Political leaders' views E=Newspaper reports F=Radio reports G=Social Media H=Television I=Religious leaders J=Cultural Leaders X=Other (Specify)</p> <p>[RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED ELSE RECORD 2]</p>	<p>In your opinion do you think the level of corruption in Uganda has increased, remained the same or reduced over the last 12 months?</p> <p>1=Increased 2=Remained the same >> PC18 3=Reduced >> COL PC17 98=Don't know>> COL PC18</p>	<p>If Corruption has increased, what do you think is the MAIN CAUSE?</p> <p>1=Greed/need for quick money individual tendency 2=Low salaries/delayed salaries 3=Poor supervision of workers 4=Lack of job security/retrenchment 5=Lack of knowledge by the public about their rights 6=Lack of stringent punishment for corrupt people 7=Lack of transparency and accountability 8=Long or unclear procedures of service 9=Lack of political will to fight corruption 10=Moral decadence/lack of ethics/dishonesty 96=Other (specify)</p> <p>[FOR ALL RESPONSE, SKIP TO PC18]</p>	<p>If Corruption has reduced, what do you think is the MAIN CAUSE?</p> <p>1=Political will to fight corruption 2=Improvement in service delivery 3=Investigation & prosecution of corrupt officials 4=Public education & awareness about corruption 5=Supervision and Monitoring of Government projects by Anti-Corruption Agencies (ACA) 96=Other (specify)</p>	<p>What do you think would be the MOST effective way of tackling corruption in Uganda?</p> <p>1=Sensitize/educate the people about corruption 2=Improve on salaries / Timely payments & working conditions 3=Establish Anti-Corruption Agencies offices at districts level for easy accessibility 4=Strengthen enforcement of laws on corruption 5=Strict supervision of public officials 6=Name and shame corrupt officials 7=Integrate ethical and moral values in the education curriculum 96=Other (Specify)</p>
<p>(PC14)</p>	<p>(PC15)</p>	<p>(PC16)</p>	<p>(PC17)</p>	<p>(PC18)</p>
<p>A B C D E F G H I J X</p>				

SECTION 5F: KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE ANTI-CORRUPTION INSTITUTIONS

PID of respondent

Sr. No	ANTI-CORRUPTION INSTITUTIONS	Have you ever heard of [INSTITUTION]? 1=Yes 2=No >>Next Institution	How did you hear about [INSTITUTION]? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE RESPONSE A=Local councils meetings B=Radio C=Television D=Newspapers E=Friends F=Relatives G=Religious gathering H=Social media I=Cultural meetings J=School X=Other (specify) [RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED ELSE RECORD 2]											Are you aware of any efforts by [INSTITUTION] to combat corruption? 1=Yes 2=No>>col KAI7	What has [INSTITUTION] done to address corruption? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE RESPONSE A=Creating public awareness B=Compliance spot checks C=Investigations Suspensions D=Dismissal E=Warnings F=Reprimand G=Fines H=Adoption of Grievance handling mechanism I=Boardroom sessions J=Strengthening Internal Inspectorates in MDA/LGs K=System interventions to handle procedural issues X=Other (specify)	Would you report a complaint to [INSTITUTION]? 1=Yes >>col KAI9 2=No																						
			(KAI1)	(KAI2)	(KAI3)	(KAI4)											(KAI5)	(KAI6)											(KAI7)									
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	X												A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	X		
1	Inspectorate of Government																																					
2	Office of the Auditor General																																					
3	Directorate of Public Prosecution																																					
4	Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets																																					

SECTION 5F: KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE ANTI-CORRUPTION INSTITUTIONS (CONT'D)

Sr. No	ANTI-CORRUPTION INSTITUTIONS	If NO, Why? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE RESPONSE A=Did not know where to report B=Fear to offend people C=The process is laborious/lengthy procedures D=Fear of retribution E=Don't trust the institution/ staff F=Have tried before but was not assisted G=It is costly H=Long distance to institution X=Other(specify) [RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED ELSE RECORD 2]	Have you ever personally reported a complaint to [INSTITUTION]? Yes1 No2 >> NEXT INSTITUTION	How did you report your complaint to [INSTITUTION]? 1=Walk in to office premises 2=Used hot lines/ telephone call 3=Written complaint 4=Used Email 5=Used SMS 6=Used WhatsApp 7=Used Twitter 8=Used Facebook 9=Newspapers 96=Others (specify)	What was the outcome of the complaint reported to [INSTITUTION]? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE RESPONSE A=Investigations B=Prosecution C=Recovery of funds D=Warnings/cautions E=Paid Fines F=Person transferred G=Person demoted H=Person resigned I=Person retired in public interest J=Convicted K=No Action L=Forfeiture of Property M=Losing of acquired property X=Other (Specify) [RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED ELSE RECORD 2]	Was the process of reporting the complaint to [INSTITUTION] easy/convenient? Yes...1 No.....2	To what extent were you satisfied with the outcome of the complaint by [INSTITUTION]? 1=Very satisfied. 2=Satisfied 3=Not sure 4=Unsatisfied 5=Very unsatisfied																																					
								(KAI1)	(KAI2)	(KAI8)										(KAI9)	(KAI10)	(KAI11)										(KAI12)	(KAI13)											
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	X											A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	X										
1	Inspectorate of Government																																											
2	Office of the Auditor General																																											
3	Directorate of Public Prosecution																																											

SECTION 5G: PERCEPTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ABOUT MALADMINISTRATION

PID of respondent

Sr No	FORM OF MALADMINISTRATION	Have you ever heard about [FORM OF MALADMINISTRATION] in your district? Yes.....1 No2 >> Next Item	Does [FORM OF MALADMINISTRATION] happen in your district? Yes.....1 No.....2 Next Item	<u>RANK UP TO 3</u> most common form of maladministration in your district over the last 12 months in order of seriousness?	What do you think is the MAIN cause [FORM OF MALADMINISTRATION] in your district over the last 12 months? 1=Greed/need for quick money individual tendency 2=Low salaries/delayed salaries 3=Poor supervision of workers 4=Lack of job security/retrenchment 5=Lack of knowledge by the public about their rights 6=Lack of stringent punishment for corrupt people 7=Lack of transparency and accountability 8=Long or unclear procedures of service 9=Lack of political will to fight corruption	In your view, do you think there is [FORM OF MALADMINISTRATION] in the public sector? Yes...1 No2>> Next Item	How does [FORM OF MALADMINISTRATION] in the public sector affect this district? PROBE: Anything else? ULTIPLE RESPONSE A=Limited/delayed access to services for citizens B=Worsens poverty and prevents development C=Causes resentment of gov't officials D=Leads to loss of confidence/trust in the Government E=Causes insecurity in the country F=Undermines democracy and rule of law G=Unfair distribution of services and public resources H=Provision of substandard goods/services I=Limits investments potentials in the country J=Low tax revenues K=Low staff morale X=Others (specify) [RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED ELSE RECORD 2]	In your opinion has [FORM OF MALADMINISTRATION] in your district increased, remained the same or reduced? Increased1 Remained the same...2 Reduced.....3 Don't know.....98
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1)	(PM2)	(PM3)	(PM4)	10=Lack of moral values/lack of ethics/dishonesty 96=Other (specify)			(PM6)	(PM7)	(PM8)											(PM9)						
				(PM5)					(PM8)																	
				A	B	C			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K		X					
1	Irregular recruitment of Government employees																									
2	Non payments of salaries and other benefits																									
3	Delayed access to services																									
4	Victimization/discrimination at work place/oppressive acts																									
5	Misuse of property e.g. cars, laptops etc.																									
6	Reporting late for duty																									
7	Abusive or intimidating behavior/ oppression at work place																									
8	Absenteeism																									
9	Indecent dressing																									
10	Drunkenness while on duty																									
11	Sexual harassment																									
96	Others (specify)																									

SECTION 5G: PERCEPTION OF HOUSEHOLD ABOUT MALADMINISTRATION CONT'D

Sr. No	FORM OF MALADMINISTRATION	Have you or any member of your household experienced/been a victim of [FORM OF MALADMINISTRATION] in the last 12 months? 1=Yes 2=No	Is there anything you are doing as an individual to prevent [FORM OF MALADMINISTRATION] in your community? 1=Yes 2=No >>Col PM13	What are you doing to reduce [FORM OF MALADMINISTRATION] in your district? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE RESPONSE A=Not paying bribes to public service B=Reporting maladministration C=Naming and shaming dishonest officials D=Participate in awareness campaigns against maladministration E=Monitoring and inspection of Government projects F=Living as a role model G=Not glorifying the dishonest officials H=Holding public officials accountable I=Promotion of ethical and morals values X=Others (specify) [RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED ELSE RECORD 2] [SKIP TO PM14 FOR ALL RESPONSES]	What can you personally do to reduce [FORM OF MALADMINISTRATION] in your district? PROBE: Anything else? MULTIPLE RESPONSE A=Not paying bribes to public service B=Reporting maladministration C=Naming and shaming corrupt officials D=Participate in awareness campaigns against corruption E=Monitoring and inspection of Government projects F=Living by example G=Not glorifying the corrupt H=Holding public officials accountable I=Promotion of ethical and morals values J=There is nothing I can do X=Others (specify) [RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED ELSE RECORD 2]																				
(PM1)	(PM2)	(PM10)	(PM11)	(PM12)											(PM13)										
				A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	X	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	X	
1	Irregular recruitment of Government employees																								
2	Non payments of salaries and other benefits																								
3	Delay of Service Delivery																								
4	Victimization/discrimination at work place																								
5	Misuse of property e.g. cars, laptops etc.																								

SECTION 5G: PERCEPTION OF HOUSEHOLD ON MALADMINISTRATION CONT'D

<p>Do you know any institution(s) that the Government has put in place to fight maladministration?</p> <p>(MULTIPLE, CIRCLE APROPRIATELY)</p> <p>Probe: Any other?</p> <p>A=Inspectorate of Gov't B=Public Procurement and Disposal of Assets Authority (PPDA) C=Professional Standards Unit (PSU) D=Judiciary Service Commission (JSC) E=URA Appeals Tribunal F=Public Service Commission (PSC) G =Education Service Commission (ESC) H =Health Service Commission (HSC) I =District Service Commission (DSC) J =Equal Opportunities Commission K =Parliamentary Service Commission X=Others (specify)</p> <p>[RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED ELSE RECORD 2]</p>	<p>Are you aware of any efforts by these institutions to combat maladministration?</p> <p>1=Yes 2=No>> NEXT SECTION</p>	<p>What has been done to address maladministration by these Institution?</p> <p>MULTIPLE RESPONSE</p> <p>A=Creating public awareness B=Periodic spot checks C=Investigations D=Suspensions E=Dismissal F=Warnings G=Reprimand H=Fines I=Use of early resolution mechanisms J=Boardroom sessions (stakeholder engagements) K=Strengthening Internal Inspectorates in MDA/LGs L=Review of operations and procedures X=Other (specify)</p> <p>[RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED ELSE RECORD 2]</p>
<p>(PM14)</p>	<p>(PM15)</p>	<p>(PM16)</p>
<p>A B C D E F G H I J K X</p>		<p>A B C D E F G H I J K L X</p>
<p></p>		<p></p>

SECTION 5H: MORAL DECADENCE IN UGANDA

PID of respondent

<p>In your opinion, is there any form of moral decadence in Uganda?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No (>> Next section)</p>	<p>What are the underlying causes of moral decadence in Uganda?</p> <p>(RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED, ELSE RECORD 2)</p> <p>A= Peer influence B= Condoning attitude of society C= Poor parenting D= Family breakdown E= Poverty F= Media influence X= Other (specify)</p>							<p>Do you think immorality such as prostitution, pornography, incest, defilement, rape, etc. are increasing?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No 98= Don't Know</p>	<p>Which organizations/institutions are responsible for curbing these vices?</p> <p>(RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED, ELSE RECORD 2)</p> <p>A=Family B=Community C=Schools D=Media E=Government F=Religious organizations X=Other (specify)</p>							<p>What strategy should be used to curb moral decadence in Uganda?</p> <p>1= Enforcement of Laws 2= Inculcating moral values in the young generations 96= Other (specify)</p>
<p>(MD1)</p>	<p>(MD2)</p>							<p>(MD3)</p>	<p>(MD4)</p>							<p>(MD5)</p>
	<p>A</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>D</p>	<p>E</p>	<p>F</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>A</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>D</p>	<p>E</p>	<p>F</p>	<p>X</p>	

SECTION 5I: RATING OF PERFORMANCE OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

PID of respondent

SN	LC level	On a scale of 1-5, how do you rate the current performance of the [.....]? 1=Very Poor 2=Poor 3=Average 4=Good 5=Very Good 8= Don't Know (>> NEXT ROW)	IF CODE 1, 2 OR 3 IN COL (3)		How has the quality of services offered by the [.....] officials changed since 2015? 1= Improved 2= Same 3= Worsened 98= Don't Know
			What is the major problem encountered in accessing [.....] services? 1= Long distances 2= Absence of officers 3= Demand for bribes 4= Poor response by officers 5= Inaccessible physical structures 6= Communication and Information Barriers 96= Other (specify)	What would you recommend to improve the [.....] services? 1= Facilitation 2= Train officers 3= Demand for accountability 96= Other (specify)	
(RLG1)	(RLG2)	(RLG3)	(RLG4)	(RLG5)	(RLG6)
1	LC I				
2	LC II				
3	LC III				
4	LC IV				
5	LC V				
6	Overall performance of the local Government				

SECTION 5J: RATING OF INVOLVEMENT IN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

PID of respondent

SN	How do you rate your level of involvement in resource management at [.....]?	1= Very involved 2= Involved 3= Fairly involved 8= Not involved
(RRM1)	(RRM2)	(RRM3)
1	LC I	
2	LC II	
3	LC III	
4	LC IV	
5	LC V	

SECTION 5K: RATING OF PERFORMANCE OF CIVIL SERVANTS, SALARY, PENSION, ETC.

PID of respondent

On a scale of 1-5, how would you rate the performance of civil servants in Uganda? 1=Very Poor 2=Poor 3=Average 4=Good 5=Very Good 98= Don't Know	On a scale of 1-5, how do you rate the attitude of civil servants towards their clients in Uganda? 1=Very Poor 2=Poor 3=Average 4=Good 5=Very Good 98= Don't Know	Are you or any member of this household a Government employee? 1= Yes 2= No (>> COL. RPCS5)	IF YES: Does your/ his/ her pay/salary come on time? 1= Yes 2= No	In your opinion, is the pay of public servants adequate? 1= Yes 2= No 3=Don't know	In your opinion, does the level of pay have an effect on service delivery? 1= Yes 2=No (>> COL. RPCS8) 3=Don't know >> COL. RPCS8)	IF YES: How? RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED, ELSE RECORD 2 Low pay A= Absenteeism B= Mismanagement C= Late coming D= Low motivation E= Encourages corruption F= Poor customer care G= Embezzlement High pay H= Increases efficiency X= Other (specify)
(RPCS1)	(RPCS2)	(RPCS3)	(RPCS4)	(RPCS5)	(RPCS6)	(RPCS7)
						A B C D E F G H X

SECTION 5K: RATING OF PERFORMANCE OF CIVIL SERVANTS, SALARY, PENSION, ETC. CONT'D

Are you or any member of this household a retired Government employee? 1= Yes 2= No (>> COL. RPCS13)	IF YES IN COL. RPCS8				Has loss of your (or any other household member's) documents/ testimonials by an institution caused you (him/her) denial of a Government service? 1= Yes 2= No 3= Never lost
	Did you/ (s/he) apply for your (her/his) pension? 1= Yes 2= No (>> COL. RPCS13)	Are you (s/he) receiving pension? 1= Yes 2= No (>> COL. RPCS3)	How long did it take you (him/her) to receive your (her/his) first pension? (MONTHS)	What do you /does (s/he) mainly use the pension for? 1= Pay school fees 2= Meet cost of healthcare 3= Invest in business 4= Other household expenses 96= Other (specify)	
(RPCS8)	(RPCS9)	(RPCS10)	(RPCS11)	(RPCS12)	(RPCS13)

SECTION 5L: ROLE OF RDC

PID of respondent

<p>Mention the role RDC</p> <p>A=Communicating Government programs B=Launching Government programmes C= chairing security meetings, D=resolving land wrangles E=monitoring Government programmes F=President representative in the district X=Others (specify) Z=Don't know (>> Next section)</p> <p>Record 1 if mentioned, else 2</p>	<p>Have you ever attended any activity organized by the RDC in the last 3 years?</p> <p>Yes...1 No2 >> RRDC5</p>	<p>What interaction did you have with the RDC in the last 3 years?</p> <p>MULTIPLE RESPONSE</p> <p>A=Barraza/community engagement B=Training C=Boardroom sessions D=Radio Talk shows E=TV Programme F=Court Session G=Investigation H=On reporting a case X=Others (specify) Z=None</p> <p>Record 1 if mentioned, else 2</p>	<p>To what extent are you satisfied with the work of the RDC?</p> <p>1=Very satisfied 2=Satisfied 3=Not sure 4=Dissatisfied 5=Very dissatisfied</p>														
(RRDC1)	(RRDC2)	(RRDC3)	(RRDC4)														
A	B	C	D	E	F	X	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	X	Z

SECTION 5M: SOCIAL CAPITAL

<i>Groups and Networks</i>					
<p>I would like to start by asking you about the groups or organizations, networks, associations to which you or any member of your household belong. These could be formally organized groups or</p>	<p>Of all these groups to which you or members of your household belong, which one is the most important to your household ?</p>	<p>Thinking about the members of this group, are most of them of the same..?</p> <p>A. Religion B. Gender C. Ethnic or linguistic background/ race/caste/tribe</p> <p>1=Yes 2=No</p>	<p>Do members mostly have the same...?</p> <p>A. Occupation B. Educational background or level</p> <p>1=Yes 2=No</p>	<p>Does this group work with or interact with groups <i>outside</i> the village/neighborhood ?</p> <p>1= No 2=Yes, occasionally 3=Yes, frequently</p>	<p>About how many <i>close friends</i> do you have these days? These are people you feel at ease with, can talk about private</p>
			Occup	Educ.	

<p>just groups of people who get together <i>regularly</i> to do an activity or talk about things. Of how many such groups are you or any one in your household a member?</p> <p>(Number) [IF NUMBER=0, SKIP TO SC6]</p>								<p>matters, or call on for help</p> <p>(Number)</p>
(SC1)	(SC2)	SC3 A	SC3B)	SC3C)	(SC4A)	(SC4B)	(SC5)	(SC6)

	<i>Trust and Solidarity</i>			<i>Social Cohesion and Inclusion</i>
<p>If you suddenly needed to borrow a small amount of money [RURAL: enough to pay for expenses for your household for one week; URBAN: equal to about one week's wages] are there people beyond your immediate household and close relatives to whom you could run and who would be willing and able to provide this money?</p> <p>1=Definitely</p>	<p>Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?</p> <p>1=People can be trusted</p>	<p>In general, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?</p> <p>.A. Most people in this village/neighbourhood are willing to help if you need it.</p> <p>B In this village/neighbourhood, one has to be alert or someone is likely to take advantage of you</p>	<p>If there was an electricity supply problem in this community, how likely is it that people will cooperate to try to solve the problem?</p> <p>1=Very likely</p> <p>2=Somewhat likely</p>	<p>There are often differences in characteristics between people living in the same village/neighbourhood. For example, differences in wealth, income, social status, ethnic or linguistic background/race/caste/tribe. There can also be differences in religious or political beliefs, or there can be differences due to age or sex. To what extent do any such differences characterize your</p>

2=Probably 3=Unsure 4= Probably not 5=Definitely not	2=You can't be too careful	1=Strongly disagree 2=Somewhat disagree 3= Neither agree or disagree 4=Somewhat agree 5 Strongly agree	3=Neither likely or unlikely 4=Somewhat unlikely 5=Very unlikely	village/neighbourhood? Use a five point scale where 1 means to a very great extent and 5 means to a very small extent. 1=To a very small extent 2=To a small extent 3=Neither great nor small extent 4=To a great extent 5=To a very great extent	
(SC7)	(SC8)	(SC9A)	(SC9B)	(SC10)	(SC11)

<i>Empowerment</i>		
How would you rate the quality of your life? 0=Not a very Happy person 10=Very Happy person FILL IN SCALES 0 to 10	Do you feel that you have the power to make important decisions that change the course of your life? Rate yourself on a 1 to 5 scale, were 1 means being totally unable to change your life, and 5 means having full control over your life? 1=Totally unable to change life 2=Mostly unable to change life 3=Neither able nor unable 4=Mostly able to change life 5=Totally able to change life	In general, would you say your health is 1=Very Poor 2=Poor 3=Fair 4=Good 5=Excellent
(SC12)	(SC13)	(SC14)

SECTION 6: AGRICULTURE SERVICES

SECTION 6A: DEMAND FOR EXTENSION SERVICES

PID of respondent

SN	Activity	Is this household involved in [ACTIVITY]? (CONSIDER LAST 2 SEASONS) 1= Yes 2= No (>>Next activity) IF NO TO ALL, SKIP TO SECTION 7A	Did you require any extension services for [ACTIVITY] during the last 2 seasons? 1= Yes 2= No (>> Next section)	How often do you require extension services for [ACTIVITY]? 1= Once a season 2= twice a season 3=Once a month 4=twice a month 5=Once in 3 months 6=Once in 6 months 7=Annually 96=Other, specify	Did you receive advisory services on prescription for [ACTIVITY]? 1= Yes 2= No (>> COL. DES9)	Who prescribes the type of advisory services required for [ACTIVITY]? 1=District Agricultural Officer 2=Extension Officer 3=OWC representative 96=Other, specify	How long did it take you to receive the services for [ACTIVITY]? 1= Once a season 2= twice a season 3=Once a month 4=twice a month 5=Once in 3 months 6=Once in 6 months 7=Annually 96=Other, specify	Are you willing to pay for [.....] services? 1= Yes 2= No (>> COL. DES11)	How much are you willing to pay per visit for [.....]? (USHS)	What is the commonest way of accessing extension services for [.....]? 1= Mass media(e.g. posters/booklets/ TV, Radio etc) 2= Group meetings with extension officer 3= Individual meeting with extension officer 96= Other (specify)	What is your preferred form of accessing extension services for [.....]? 1= Mass media(e.g. posters/booklets/TV, Radio etc) 2= Group meetings with extension officer 3= Individual meeting with extension officer 96= Other (specify)
(DES1)	(DES2)	(DES3)	(DES4)	(DES5)	(DES6)	(DES7)	(DES8)	(DES9)	(DES10)	(DES11)	(DES12)
1	Crop Husbandry										
2	Animal Husbandry										

	and health care services											
3	Fish Farming											
4	Apiary (bee keeping)											
5	Agro forestry											
6	Other (specify)											
		DES14: Has the household been visited by an extension worker during the last 12 months?						1= Yes				
								2= No	<input type="text"/>			

SECTION 6B: USE OF EXTENSION SERVICES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

PID of respondent

		Use of extension services in the Last 12 months									Satisfaction with the extension workers			
SN	Activity	Does this household receive extension services for [.....] ? 1= Yes 2= No (>> NEXT ACTIVITY)	Are the extension services inclusive of persons with disabilities ? 1=Yes 2=No	What is the source of extension service for [.....]? 1=Gov't official 2=Private 3=NGO/CBO 4=Farmer groups 5=NAADS 96=Other(specify)	What is the distance to the source of extension service for [...] ? (KM) RECORD TO 1 DECIMAL PLACE	How often does this household receive extension services for [.....]? 01= Once a season 02= twice a season 03=Once a month 04=twice a month 05=Once in 3 months 06=Once in 6 months 07=Annually	What is the household's preferred frequency of receiving [.....] services? 01= Once a season 02= twice a season 03=Once a month 04=twice a month 05=Once in 3 months 06=Once in 6 months 07=Annually 96=Other, specify	Do you pay for these services ? 1=Yes, always 2=Yes, sometime 3=Never (>> COL UES12)	IF YES: What is the purpose of the payment? 1=Official/professional fees 2=Token of appreciation 3=Bribe 96=Other (specify)	How much did the [.....] service cost? (USHS)	Are you satisfied with the quality of extension services offered for [.....] ? 1= Yes 2= No	On a scale of 1-5, how do you rate the quality of extension services offered for [.....] ? 1=Very Poor 2=Poor 3=Average 4=Good 5=Very Good	On a scale of 1-5, how do you rate change in quality of extension services offered since 2015? 1=Greatly Worsened 2=Worsened 3=Same 4=Improved 5=Greatly Improved 7= N/A	How easy is it to access the Government extension services staff? 1=Extremely difficult 2=Difficult 3=Indifferent 4=Easy 5=Very easy

(UES1)	(UES2)	(UES3)	(UES4)	(UES5)	(UES6)	(UES7)	(UES8)	(UES9)	(UES10)	(UES11)	(UES12)	(UES13)	(UES14)	(UES15)
1	Crop Husbandry													
2	Veterinary													
3	Fisheries													
4	Apiary (bee keeping)													
5	Agro forestry													
6	Other (specify)													

SECTION 6C: USE OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS

PID of respondent

SN	Input	Did the household use [.....] in the last 12 months? 1= Yes 2= No (>> COL. AI9)	What is the main supply source for [.....]? 1=Agriculture officers 2=Extension worker 3=DFI/Agricultural research centers/NARO Centers 4=Veterinary Officer 5=Drug shops/Pharmacies 6=Markets 7=Cooperatives 8=NGOs 9=Shops/Local vendors 10=Gov't soldier (OWC) 96=Other (specify)	Did you pay for the inputs? 1= Yes 2= No	Did you check for expiry dates? 1= Yes 2= No	Did you receive advise on usage by source? 1= Yes 2= No	On a scale of 1-5, how do you rate the quality of the [.....] used? 1=Very Poor 2=Poor 3=Average 4=Good 5=Very Good [>> Next section]	IF NOT USED: What is the main reason for non-use of [.....]? 1= No knowledge 2= Too expensive 3= Not available 4= Not useful 5. Not disability friendly 96= Other (specify)
(AI1)	(AI2)	(AI3)	(AI4)	(AI5)	(AI6)	(AI7)	(AI8)	(AI9)
01	Pasture seed							
02	Hybrid Seeds							
03	Planting materials							
04	Herbicides							
05	Fungicides							
06	Pesticides							
07	Artificial Fertilizers							
10	Animal Feeds							
11	Veterinary drugs and vaccines							
12	2GArtificial Insemination							

13	Fish fry/fingerlings							
14	Breeding stock (bulls, billy goats, boars, etc)							
15	Others (specify)							

SECTION 6D: AWARENESS OF PLANT CLINICS AND CROP PEST CONTROL DEMONSTRATIONS

PID of respondent

Are you or any member of this household aware of plant clinics? 1= Yes 2= No (>> col. PC4)	Has any member of this household participated in plant clinics? 1= Yes 2= No (>>PC4)	What was the frequency of participation 1= Once a season 2= twice a season 3=Once a month 4=twice a month 5=Once in 3 months 6=Once in 6 months 7=Annually 9=Other, specify	Are you or any member of this household aware of crop pest control demonstrations? 1= Yes 2= No (>>Next section)	Has any member of this household participated crop pest control demonstrations? 1= Yes 2= No (>> Next section)	What was the frequency of participation 1= Once a season 2= Twice a season 3=Once a month 4=twice a month 5=Once in 3 months 6=Once in 6 months 7=Annually 9=Other, specify
(PC1)	(PC2)	(PC3)	(PC4)	(PC5)	(PC6)

D: MARKETING SERVICES

SECTION 6E: MARKET ACCESS FOR AGRICULTURAL INPUTS

PID of respondent

SN	Input	Can you obtain [.....] in this Sub County/Town council 1= Yes 2= No (>> NEXT INPUT) 98= Don't Know (>> NEXT INPUT)	What is the distance from the household to nearest source of [.....]? (KMS) (RECORD TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE)	What is your main source of market information for [.....]? 1= Radio 2= Television 3= Newspaper 4= Local Council officials 5= Other farmers 96= Other (specify)	How do you rate market information services within your community since 2015 for [.....]? 1=Greatly Improved 2=Improved 3= Same 4= Worsened 5=Greatly Worsened	How do you participate in the market for [.....]? 1= Buyer 2= Seller 3= Both 7= None
(MA1)	(MA2)	(MA3)	(MA4)	(MA5)	(MA6)	(MA7)
01	Pasture seed			.		
02	Hybrid Seeds			.		
03	Planting materials			.		
04	Herbicides			.		
05	Fungicides			.		
06	Pesticides			.		
07	Artificial Fertilizers			.		
08	Organic manure			.		
09	Irrigation			.		
10	Animal Feeds			.		
11	Veterinary drugs			.		
12	Artificial Insemination			.		
13	Fish fry/fingerlings			.		
14	Breeding stock (bulls, billy goats, boars, etc)			.		
15	Others (specify)			.		

SECTION 6F: MARKET ACCESS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

PID of respondent

SN	Produce	Has the household ever produced [.....] for sale? 1= Yes 2= No (>> NEXT PRODUCT)	IF YES: Is the household currently producing [.....] for sale? 1= Yes 2= No (>> NEXT PRODUCT)	IF YES: Are markets for [.....] available in this Sub County/Town Council? 1= Yes 2= No (>>MAP7)	If yes, are markets accessible by all including persons with disabilities 1=Yes 2=No	What is the distance from household to the nearest market for [.....]? (KMS) (RECORD TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE)	How has the ability to market [.....] changed in the last 12 months? 1=Improved 2=Same 3=Worsened 7=N/A
(MAP1)	(MAP2)	(MAP3)	(MAP4)	(MAP5)	(MAP6)	(MAP7)	(MAP8)
01	Food crops and plants ⁴						
10	Cotton						
11	Coffee						
12	Tobacco						
16	Tea						
19	Cattle						
20	Goats						
21	Sheep						
22	Milk						
23	Pigs						
24	Poultry						

Includes Matooke, Maize, Sorghum, Millet, sorghum, groundnuts, beans, sweet potatoes, irish, potatoes, oranges cassava, simsim, rice, mangoes, pineapples, etc.

SECTION 6G: COSTS AND CONSTRAINTS/CHALLENGES IN THE PROCESS OF MARKETING PRODUCE

PID of respondent

<p>What costs do you incur in the process of marketing your produce?</p> <p>A= Hire of stalls B= Market dues C= Transport costs D=Helper/sign language services X= Other costs (specify)</p> <p>(RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED, ELSE RECORD 2)</p>	<p>Which constraints/challenges do you meet in the process of marketing your produce?</p> <p>A= High transport costs B= Poor roads C= High market dues D= Long distances to the market E= Low prices offered F= Perishable produce G= Bulky produce H= Presence of disease I= Low quality J= Lack of storage K= Lack of value addition L= Lack of market information M= Physical, communication and information accessibility X=Others (specify)</p> <p>(RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED, ELSE RECORD 2)</p>																		
(CMP1)					(CMP2)														
A	B	C	D	X	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	X	

SECTION 6I: OTHER AGRICULTURAL ISSUES

PID of respondent

Has there been a disease/vector/pest outbreak in your area since 2015? 1= Yes 2= No (>> COL. OAI5)	IF YES: Did you report the outbreak? 1= Yes 2= No (>> COL. OAI5)	IF YES: To whom did you report to first? 1=Extension Officer 2=LC I Official 3=LC II Official 4=Sub-County Official 5=Agricultural officer 6=Vet personel 96=Other (specify)	What measures were taken to control disease/vector/pest outbreaks? 1=Spraying with chemicals 2=Destroying infected plants by burning 3=Used traps 4=Practiced farm hygiene 5=Used natural predators 6=Slaughtered sick/dying animals 7=Treatment with drugs 96= Other (specify)				Are there any measures taken to control/regulate/monitor plant or animal movement in your area? 1= Yes 2= No (>> COL. OAI7) 98= Don't Know (>> COL. OAI7)	IF YES: List some of the measures taken to regulate animal/plant movement? 1=Issuing movement permits 2=Putting in place movement check points 3=Quarantine in case of any disease outbreak 4=Sensitization 96=Other (specify)	Does this household have access to credit for agricultural purposes? 1= Yes 2= No (>> COL. OAI10)	Has any member of this household utilized agricultural credit since 2015? 1= Yes 2= No (>> COL. OAI10)	IF YES: What was the main source of this credit? 1= Bank 2= SACCO 3= NGO 4= Relative/ friend 5= Corporate Company 96= Other (specify)		
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th						1 st	2 nd
(OAI1)	(OAI2)	(OAI3)	(OAI4a)	(OAI4b)	(OAI4c)	(OAI4d)	(OAI5)	(OAI6a)	(OAI6b)	(OAI6c)	(OAI7)	(OAI8)	(OAI9)

SECTION 6I: OTHER AGRICULTURAL ISSUES CONT'D

Does this household practice Agro Forestry? 1= Yes 2= No (>> COL 12)	IF YES: What types of trees are planted? (RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED, ELSE RECORD 2) A= Commercial trees B= Fruit trees X= Other trees (specify)			Have you or any member of this household planted any tree seedlings in the past 2 years? 1= Yes 2= No (>> OAI14)	IF YES: How many seedlings have you/ any member planted in total? (NUMBER)
(OAI10)	(OAI11)			(OAI12)	(OAI13)
	A	B	X		

SECTION 7A: ACCESS TO ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

PID of respondent

SN	What type is the nearest road to your household? 1= Trunk road (tarmac) 2= Trunk road (murrum) 3= Feeder road 4= Community Road	How do you access the nearest road from your household? 1=Walking 2=Bicycle 3=Motorcycle 4=Boat 5=Tricycle 96=Other (specify)	Is the road usable all the year round? 1=Yes (>> COL. AR6) 2=No	IF NO: Why? 01= Bad weather 02= Bad terrain 03= Potholes 04= Poor drainage 05= Bushy roads 06= Insecurity 96=Other (specify)	How has the maintenance of this road changed in the last 2 years? 1= Improved 2= Same 3= Worsened 98=Don't Know	What is the major constraint you find when using this road? 1= None 2= Bad weather 3= Bad terrain 4= Potholes 5= Poor drainage 6= Bushy roads 7= Insecurity 8=No traffic talking lights 9= No respect for other road users including PWDs 96= Other	NEAREST PUBLIC TRANSPORT POINT/STAGE			What is the distance from the household to the district headquarters? KMS (RECORD TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE)
							What is the distance from your household to the nearest public transport point/stage? (KM) RECORD TO ONE DECIMAL PLACE	Do you incur any expense to reach the nearest public transport stage? 1= Yes 2= No (>> COL AR11)	IF YES: How much on average do you pay to reach the nearest public transport stage?	
(AR11)	(AR12)	(AR13)	(AR14)	(AR15)	(AR16)	(AR17)	(AR18)	(AR19)	(AR10)	(AR11)
1										

SECTION 7B: STATE OF ROADS

PID of respondent

SN	Type of roads	What is the distance from the household to the nearest [.....]? Kms	Is there a [.....] in this Sub County? 1= Yes 2= No (>> NEXT TYPE OF ROAD)	How has the maintenance of [.....] in this Sub County changed in the last 2 years? 1= Improved 2= Same 3= Worsened 98= Don't Know	What is the MAJOR constraint you find when using [.....] in Sub County? 1= None (>> Next section) 2= Bad weather 3= Bad terrain 4= Potholes 5= Poor drainage 6= Bushy roads 7= Insecurity 96= Other	What is the frequency of the constraint? 1= Common 2= Not common 3= Not applicable
(SR1)	(SR2)	(SR3)	(SR4)	(SR5)	(SR6)	(SR7)
1	Trunk roads (tarmac)		.			
2	Trunk (murrum)		.			
3	Feeder roads		.			
4	Community roads		.			

SECTION 7D: ROAD SAFETY ISSUES

PID of respondent

<p>Are you aware of any road safety issues?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No (>> NEXT SECTION)</p>	<p>Mention some of the road safety issues you know</p> <p>(RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED, ELSE RECORD 2)</p> <p>A= Look, listen, think before you cross a road B= No drunk/drug driving C= Respect the Highway Code D= Use of seat belts E= Obey speed limits F= Avoid overloading G= No use of phones while driving/riding H= If you are driving, stop when you feel tired I= When riding, wear a helmet J= Be courteous and considerate to other road users X= Other (specify)</p>	<p>Where did you MAINLY obtain the information on road safety?</p> <p>01=Radio 02=Television 03=Newspapers 04=Posters/Billboards 05=Police Officials 06=LC Officials 96=Others (specify)</p>
(RS11)	(RS12)	(RS13)
	A B C D E F G H I J X	

SECTION 7E: ACCESS TO WATER TRANSPORT

PID of respondent

<p>Did you or any household member use water transport during the last 2 years?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No (>> COL.PW9)</p>	<p>How often did you or any household member use this mode of transport?</p> <p>(IF THEY ARE MANY, CONSIDER THE ONE WHO USED IT MOST FREQUENTLY)</p> <p>1= Daily 2= Weekly 3= Monthly 4= More than a month</p>	<p>Where is the water transport located?</p> <p>1=Within District 2=Between district and neighboring district 3=Outside district</p>
(WT1)	(WT2)	(WT3)

SECTION 7F: PROVIDERS OF WATER SERVICES

PID of respondent

SN	Service	Who is the major provider of [.....] services? 1=Government 2=Private (>> COL PW9) 3=None (>> COL PW9) 98=Don't Know (>> COL PW9)	ASK IF THE MAJOR PROVIDER IN COL PW3 IS GOVERNMENT (Code 1)			
			Do you pay for the [.....] services? 1= Yes 2= No (>> COLPW6)	IF YES: What is the purpose of payment? 1=Official fee 2=Token of appreciation 3=Bribe 96=Other (specify)	What major constraint do you find when using the [.....] transport services in your area? 1=Bad weather 2=Unreliable 3=High costs 4=Insecurity 96=Other (specify)	On a scale of 1-5, how, how do you rate the services provided by Government on water transport for [.....] in the last 2 years? 1=Greatly Worsened 2=Worsened 3=Same 4=Improved 5=Greatly Improved
(PW1)	(PW2)	(PW3)	(PW4)	(PW5)	(PW6)	(PW7)
1	Boats					
2	Ferry					
3	Other					

On a scale of 1-5, how do you rate the services provided by Government in water transport? 1=Very satisfied 2=Satisfied 3=Not sure 4=Dissatisfied 5=Very dissatisfied	Are you aware of any water transport safety issues? 1= Yes 2= No (>> NEXT SECTION)	Mention some of the water transport safety issues you know (RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED, ELSE RECORD 2) A=Personal Flotation Devices (PFDs) or lifejackets B=Fire extinguisher (powered recreational vessel) C=Bucket with lanyard (can also double as a bailer) D=Bailer E=Bilge pumping system F=Lifebuoy G=Waterproof buoyant torch H=Anchor and chain or line, or both I=Dinghy or life raft J=Distress flares, signals and rockets K=Marine radio L=Approved emergency position indicating radio beacon (EPIRB) M=Compass X=Other (specify)														Where did you MAINLY obtain the information on water transport safety? 01=Radio 02=Television 03=Newspaper 04=Posters/billboards 05=Police officials 06=LC Officials 96=Other (specify)			
		(PW8)	(PW9)	(PW10)														(PW11)	
				A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L		M	X	

SECTION 7G: AIR TRANSPORT

PID of respondent

<p>Did you or any household member use air transport during the last 2 years?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No (>> COL AT6)</p>	<p>IF YES: How many times did you or any member of the household use this mode of transport?</p> <p>[Number of times]</p>	<p>What major constraint do you find when using the air transport services in your area?</p> <p>1=Bad weather 2=Unreliable 3=High costs 4=Insecurity 5=Sign language interpreters 96=Other (specify)</p>	<p>On a scale of 1-5, how has the air transport services changed in the last 2 years?</p> <p>1=Greatly worsened 2=Worsened 3=Same 4=Improved 5=Greatly improved</p>	<p>Are you satisfied with the quality of services provided?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No</p>	<p>Are you aware of any air transport safety issues?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No (>> END INTERVIEW)</p>	<p>Mention some of the air transport safety issues you know.</p> <p>(RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED, ELSE RECORD 2)</p> <p>A= Switch off all electric gadgets B= Wear a safety belt at take-off and descent C=All hand luggage should be under the seat or in storage compartment</p>			<p>Where did you obtain the information on air transport safety?</p> <p>01=Radio 02=Television 03=Newspaper 04=Posters/billboards 05=Internet 06=On plane 96= Other (specify)</p>
(AT1)	(AT2)	(AT3)	(AT4)	(AT5)	(AT6)	(AT7A)	(AT7B)	(AT7C)	(AT8)
						A	B	C	

Batch Sequence No

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Uganda Bureau of Statistics



THE 2021 NATIONAL SERVICE DELIVERY SURVEY (NSDS)

COMMUNITY/SERVICE PROVIDER QUESTIONNAIRE

[To be answered by Community Members and Heads of Selected Departments]

SECTION 1A: IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS			
1 District name and code			
2 County/Municipality			
3 Sub-County/Division/Town Council			
4 Parish/Ward			
5 EA			

Respondent for Sector	Title of Officer answering	Gender 1= Male 2= Female	Disability Status 1= Disabled 2= Not disabled	Response Status 1= Completed 2=Partially Completed 3= Not filled	Reasons for code 3 1=Officer out of office after at least 3 call backs 2=Refused 3=School on holidays 4=Weekend 96=Other (Specify)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
General Community Issues					
Education (Primary School)					
Education (Secondary School)					
Education (Vocational School)					
Health					
Water and Sanitation					
Agriculture Extension Services					
Road Infrastructure					
Governance					
Police					
Prisons					
LC II					
LC III					

This survey is being conducted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics on behalf of the Ministry of Public Service, under the authority of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics Act, 1998.

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SECTION 1B: STAFF DETAILS AND SURVEY TIME

1. NAME OF INTERVIEWER:							CODE		
							DD	MM	YYYY
2. DATE OF INTERVIEW:									
3. START TIME									
4. END TIME									
5. NAME OF SUPERVISOR:									
							DD	MM	YYYY
6. DATE INSPECTION BY SUPERVISOR:									
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY									
8. NAME OF OFFICE EDITOR/SCRUTINIZER									
9. NAME OF DATA ENTRY OPERATOR									
10. DATE OF DATA ENTRY									

SECTION 2: COMMUNITY/LC1 LEVEL INFORMATION

(TO BE ANSWERED BY COMMUNITY LEADERS-NOT LESS THAN 5 PERSONS)

SECTION 2A200: GPS Coordinates (for Community-taken at the center of EA):

N=1	S=2	D	M
LAT	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
LONG	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

SECTION 2A200A: OBSERVABLE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LC 1

<p>The neighbourhood is characterized primarily by:</p> <p>1= Single family dwellings not connected</p> <p>2= Single family dwellings with no/limited passage between structures</p> <p>3= Mixed dwelling types</p> <p>4= Mixed residential and commercial with a large day-time population</p> <p>5= Primarily industrial or commercial area with a large day-time population</p> <p>6= Other (specify)</p>	<p>Condition of roads in the neighbourhood:</p> <p>1 = Tarmac, well maintained, vehicles pass easily</p> <p>2=Tarmacked, not maintained, vehicles pass with difficulty</p> <p>3= Not tarmacked, well maintained, vehicles pass easily</p> <p>4= Not tarmacked, not maintained, vehicles pass with difficulty</p> <p>5=Natural track or path with no vehicular access</p> <p>6=Other (specify)</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Condition of drains in the neighbourhood:</p> <p>1= Covered drains, free flowing</p> <p>2= Open drains, free flowing</p> <p>3= Covered drains, but blocked</p> <p>4=Open drains, blocked or unusable</p> <p>5= Natural, no formal constructed drainage</p>	<p>Standing water around dwellings?</p> <p>1= Yes</p> <p>2=No</p>	<p>Condition of drains in the neighbourhood:</p> <p>1= Covered drains, free flowing</p> <p>2= Open drains, free flowing</p> <p>3=Covered drains, but blocked</p> <p>4=Open drains, blocked or unusable</p> <p>5=Natural, no formal constructed drainage</p>
(OC1)	(OC2)	(OC3)	(OC4)	(OC5)

<p>Solid waste in the neighbourhood area:</p> <p>1= Open dumping at common dump site (no burning)</p> <p>2=Open dumping at common dump site (with burning)</p> <p>3=Open indiscriminate dumping and Burning</p>	<p>Evidence of human excreta in the Neighbourhood:</p> <p>1=No evidence of human excreta in the vicinity</p> <p>2=Evidence of open defecation in the area</p> <p>3=Evidence of fecal material in the drains, on the roadway, or near to dwellings</p>	<p>Does the neighbourhood have smoke, gas or bad smells offensive to the residents?</p> <p>1= Yes</p> <p>2=No</p>	<p>Settlement characteristics – Is the location of dwellings in the cluster on, in or near:</p> <p>A=Landslide area</p> <p>B= Flood plain or flood-prone area</p> <p>C= River bank</p> <p>D= Steep hill/slope</p> <p>E= Garbage mountain/pile</p> <p>F= Industrial pollution area</p> <p>G= Railway line right of way</p> <p>H= Power plant right of way</p> <p>I= Flyover</p> <p>J= Unauthorized area</p>
---	---	---	--

<p>4=Evidence of irregular collection</p> <p>5=Evidence of regular collection (no accumulation apparent)</p> <p>6=No evidence of solid waste)</p>	<p>8=Other (specify)</p> <p>_____</p>		<p>1= Yes</p> <p>2=No</p>									
(OC6)	(OC7)	(OC7)	(OC8)									
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

SECTION 2A 201: AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES IN THE LC 1

Sr. No	Item	Is a [SERVICE] available to members of the LC1 (even if they must travel to use it)? 1= Yes, 2=No	What is the distance from the village centre (i.e. geographical middle to the [SERVICE]? (KMS)	What is the most common means of transport to the [SERVICE]? 01= Walking 02= Taxi (Car) 03= Pickup/Truck 04= Bus/Minibus 05= Boda-boda (Bicycle) 06= Boda-boda (Motorcycle) 07= Own motorcycle 08= Own bicycle 09= Boat 10= Own car 96=Other, specify 11. OWNED WHEEL CHAIR/TRICYCLE	What is the time taken to get to the [SERVICE] from village centre using the common means of transport? (MINUTES)	On a scale of 1-5, how do you rate the quality of [SERVICE] offered? 1=Very Poor 2= Poor 3= Average 4=Good 5=Very Good
(AS1)	(AS2)	(AS3)	(AS4)	(AS5)	(AS6)	(AS7)
1	Government Primary School					
2	Private Primary School					
3	Government Secondary School					
4	Private Secondary School					
5	Technical/Vocational School					
6	Government Health Centre					
7	Government Hospital					
8	Private Clinic					
9	Private Hospital					
10	Bank/Financial Institution					
11	Market selling agricultural produce					
12	Market selling livestock					
13	Market selling general merchandise					

14	Trunk Road (Tarmac)					.			
15	Trunk Road (Murrum)					.			
16	Feeder Road					.			
17	Community Road					.			
18	Agricultural Extension Services					.			
19	Police					.			
20	Prisons Services					.			
21	Magistrate's Court					.			
22	Maize/Rice mill					.			
23	Coffee mill					.			
24	Milk cooling Centre					.			

SECTION 2A202: CLIENT SATISFACTION WITH HEALTH FACILITIES

What is the most commonly used type of health facility? 1=Gov't Health Centre 2=Gov't Hospital 3=Private (NGO) clinic 4=Private/NGO Hospital 5=Pharmacy/drug shop	Are all patients including PWDs well received in the health facility? 1=Yes 2=No	Is it easy for patients to find [SERVICE]? 1=Yes 2=No				How are patients normally handled/ treated by the health staff? A= With respect B= Easing of fear and anxiety C= Privacy and confidentiality D= Client's expectations are met by provider E= Disrespectful F= Negligence X= Other, specify (RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED, ELSE RECORD 2)						
		Reception	Information and instructions	Flow of care	Sign posts							
(CSH1)	(CSH2)	(CSH3a)	(CSH3b)	(CSH3c)	(CSH3d)	(CSH4)						
						A	B	C	D	E	F	X

What are the major concerns you have regarding accessing services at the health facility? A= Long distance B= No means of transport available C= Open hours not convenient D= Long waiting time E= Medicines/supplies not available F= Expensive/not affordable G= Limited range of services H= Disability I=Limited staffing	How can these concerns be minimised? A= Increase local access to gov't health services/ maternity care B= Increase hours of operation at night C= Increase staff levels at local facilities D= Gov't subsidies for private medical care E= Gov't subsidies for medicines/ supplies F= Increased community involvement in maintaining supplies G= Increase availability/functioning of ambulance services H= Sensitization campaigns related to health services I = Disability orientation of Health Workers X= Other, specify	On a scale of 1-5, how do you rate the quality of service offered by [SERVICE]? 1= Very Poor 2= Poor 3= Average 4=Good 5=Very Good
--	---	---

J=Absenteeism K=Facility do not operate on weekend X= Other, specify (RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED ELSE RECORD)								(RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED ELSE RECORD 2)									
(CSH5)								(CSH6)								(CSH7)	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	X	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	X	

SECTION 2A203: SOURCES OF WATER (WATER POINTS) IN THE COMMUNITY

SN	Water Source	Is/Are [WATER SOURCE] available in the community? 1=Yes 2=No (>> Next water source)	Number of sources (water points)		What is the number of functional water sources (points)?	How many households are served by source (water points)	Is [source] accessible to PWDs? 1=Yes 2=No
			Currently available	Constructed in last 2 years			
(WS1)	(WS2)	(WS3)	(WS4)	(WS5)	(WS6)	(WS7)	(WS8)
1	Piped water						
2	Boreholes/Hind pumps						
3	Water tanks						
4	Protected wells/springs						
5	Unprotected wells/springs						
6	Lakes/rivers/ponds						
7	Dams/valley tanks						
8	Shallow wells						
9	Gravity flow scheme						

SECTION 2A203: SOURCES OF WATER (WATER POINTS) IN THE COMMUNITY CONT'D

Is/are there functional Water User Committees in the community? 1=Yes 2=No (>> COL WS10)	What is their average percentage composition? (%)		How is the location of a new communal water point determined? 01=Centrality of source to most households 02= Near most vocal households 03= Near most contributing households 04= Near to chairpersons household 05=Geological set up 06=Landscape/terrain 96=Other, specify	On a scale of 1-5, how has the availability of safe water changed since 2015? 1= Greatly Worsened 2=Worsened 3= Remained the same 4= Improved 5=Greatly Improved 8= Don't Know
	Women	Men		
(WS9)	(WS10a)	(WS10b)	(WS11)	(WS12)

SECTION 2A204: SANITATION IN THE COMMUNITY

<p>What is the proportion of households in this community that has no latrine/ toilet facilities? (%)</p> <p>(If 0% >> SC(4))</p>	<p>What is the MAJOR reason for incomplete (<100%) latrine/ toilet coverage?</p> <p>1= Low income 2= Negative attitude 3= Poor landscape/ terrain 4= Ignorance 6= Other specify</p>	<p>What are the major factors that limit people in your community from constructing toilet/pit latrines?</p> <p>(RECORD UP TO 3 IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE)</p> <p>01=Ignorance 02=High cost 03=Soil type 04=Terrain 05=Culture 08=Don't know 96=Other, specify 97=None</p>			<p>On a scale of 1-5, how have the sanitary conditions of households changed in the last 2 years?</p> <p>1=Greatly worsened 2=Worsened 3= Remained the same 4= Improved 5=Greatly improved</p>
<p>(SC1)</p>	<p>(SC2)</p>	<p>(SC3a)</p>	<p>(SC3b)</p>	<p>(SC3c)</p>	<p>(SC4)</p>

SECTION 2A205: WATER FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (WFAP)

Which operational sources of Water for Agricultural Production exist in your community? (RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED ELSE RECORD 2)													What is the distance to the nearest source of water for [agricultural production] from the centre of the village? (KM)			Which of the following smallholder farmer technologies (self-help farmer initiatives) are commonly used in water for agricultural production (WfAP) in your community? (RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED ELSE RECORD 2)													What enterprises are undertaken on the smallholder farmer technologies above?													
A= Direct rain in season B= Dam C= Valley tank D= Farm pond E= Fish pond F= Shallow well G= Borehole H= Protected Spring						I= Streams J= Small river K= Wetland L= Lake M= Rain harvesting tank N= Rock catchment rainwater harvesting X= Other, specify Z=None										Crop farming		Cattle rearing	Fish farming	A= Treddle pump B= Sprinkler C= Drip D= Furrow E= Flooding F= Solar or electric submersible pump G= Storm water ponds H= Shallow well I= Borehole						J= Spring well K= Water harvesting L= Wetland reclamation M= Mulching N= Pit planting O= Terracing P= Ridge planting X= Other, specify						A= Maize B= Beans C= Cassava D= Bananas E= Dairy Cattle F= Fish farming X=Others (specify) (RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED ELSE RECORD 2)										
(WAP1)													(WAP2a)			(WAP2b)	(WAP2c)	(WAP3)													(WAP4)											
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	X	Z				A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	X	A	B	C	D	E	F	X

Is/are there any technology development site(s) in your community? 1= Yes 2= No (>> NEXT SECTION)													IF YES: Are farmers aware of its/their existence? 1= Yes 2= No												
(OAI14)													(OAI15)												

SECTION 2A206: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

<p>On a scale of 1-5, how has the environment changed in your community since 2015 (availability of forests; wetlands & other natural resources, as well as natural disasters – droughts, floods, lightening)?</p> <p>1= Greatly Worsened 2=Worsened 3= Remained the same (>> EP5a) 4= Improved (>> EP5a) 5=Greatly Improved (>> EP5a) 98= Don't Know (>> EP5a)</p>	<p>IF IT HAS WORSENERD (CODE 1 & 2) IN COL EP1:</p>														
	<p>What is the most degraded/abused component?</p> <p>(RANK UP TO 3 IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE)</p> <p>1= Wetlands 2= Forests 3= Hill tops 4= Garbage disposal/Kavera 5=Sewerage disposal and management 96= Other, specify</p>			<p>What is the most evident impact on your community?</p> <p>(RANK UP TO 3 IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE)</p> <p>1= Droughts 2= Floods 3= Lightening 4= Food scarcity 5= High temperatures 6= Crop/animal diseases 7=Poor Soil quality 96= Other, specify</p>			<p>What do you think, are the causes of this degradation/ misuse?</p> <p>(RANK UP TO 3, IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE)</p> <p>01= Weak enforcement 02= Ineffective policies/ laws 03= Politics 04= Corruption 05= Population pressure 06= International pressures 07= Ignorance 08=Climate Change 96= Other, specify 98= Don't know</p>			<p>What are the MAIN constraints that households in your community face in accessing natural resources?</p> <p>(RANK UP TO 3, IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE)</p> <p>1= No Constraint 2= Long distance 3= Inadequate sources 4= High cost 5= Insecurity 96= Other, specify</p>			<p>What are the main sources of ecosystem services in your community (i.e. products such as firewood, sand/clay, medicine, water, fish, poles, grass, fodder, honey, fruits, game meat, fibres, seed and other uses)?</p> <p>(RANK UP TO 3, IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE)</p> <p>1= Forests 2= Wetlands 3= Rangelands 4= Highlands 5= Open water bodies. 96= Other, specify</p>		
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
(EP1)	(EP2a)	(EP2b)	(EP2c)	(EP3a)	(EP3b)	(EP3c)	(EP4a)	(EP4b)	(EP4c)	(EP5a)	(EP5b)	(EP5c)	(EP6a)	(EP6b)	(EP6c)

SECTION 2A207: PRODUCTS EXTRACTED FROM THE ECOSYSTEM IN THE COMMUNITY

Item code	Item	Is [<i>ITEM</i>] extracted from the forest or wetland in your community? 1=Yes 2=No (>> NEXT ITEM)	Do people pay to extract [<i>ITEM</i>] from the forest or wetland? 1=Yes 2=No
(PE1)	(PE2)	(PE3)	(PE4)
1	Firewood		
2	Sand/clay		
3	Medicine		
4	Water		
5	Fish		
6	Poles		
7	Grass		
8	Fodder		
9	Honey		
10	Fruits		
11	Game meat		
12	Fibers		
13	Seeds		
14	Other products		

What is the most generated category of waste (excl. agricultural waste) in the community? 1= Domestic waste 2= Clinical waste (syringes, plasters, ampules, body parts, waste water, expired drugs 3= Commercial Waste (paper, plastics, metals, expired products 4= Industrial Waste (waste water, oil spills, gases/smoke, dust 5= Bio-degradable/organic waste (banana peelings, waste food, paper 6= Non-bio-degradable/inorganic waste (plastics, metals, glass	On a scale of 1-5, how has garbage management changed in your community since 2015? 1=Greatly Worsened 2=Worsened 3=Remained the Same 4=Improved 5=Greatly Improved 6=No systems 98=Don't Know.	What is most evident impact of the degradation/ abuse in your community? 1= Diseases and pest 2= Animal vermin (cats & dogs) 3= Poor sanitation)	What do you think is the major cause of this degradation/mis-use? (RANK UP TO 3 IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE) 01= Weak enforcement 02= Ineffective policies/ laws 03= Poor planning/slums 04= Inadequate funding 05= Industrialization 06= Ignorance 96= Other, specify 98= Don't know		
(PE5)	(PE6)	(PE7)	(PE8A)	(PE8B)	(PE8C)

OTHER SERVICE DELIVERY ISSUES

SECTION 2A208: PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN THE PAST 3 YEARS

SN	Project	What are the projects the community would consider most important? RANK UP TO 9 IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE	Was/were [.....] project(s) implemented in this village /parish in the past 3 years? 1= Yes 2= No (>> NEXT PROJECT) 98= Don't Know (>> NEXT PROJECT)	How much did the households/ community benefit from the project? 1= Not at all 2= A little 3= Average 4= Much 5= No benefits yet	Who was the major implementer of this project in the community? 01= Central Gov't 02= District 03= Sub-County 04= Parish 05= Community members 06= NGO/Church 07= politicians 08= Private entrepreneurs /traders 96= Other (specify) 98= Don't Know
(P11)	(P12)	(P13)	(P14)	(P15)	(P16)
01	Water provision				
02	Electrification				
03	New roads or bridges				
04	Road or bridge rehabilitation				
05	New Markets				
06	Markets rehabilitation				
07	Toilet/Latrine construction				
08	New school construction				
09	Classroom construction				
10	Construction of teachers houses				
11	Other School improvement				
12	Health unit construction				
13	Sensitization/extension service/information provision				
14	Demonstration garden				
15	Introduction of new crops or improved varieties				
16	Introduction of improved agricultural techniques				
17	Livestock improvement/restocking/breeding				
18	Poultry/birds related				
19	Forestry related				
20	Environmental conservation				
21	Fish related				
22	Other (specify)				

SECTION 2B: ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

SN		Who are the main actors in the repair of [.....]? A= Central Gov't B= District C= Municipality D= Sub-County E= Private individuals F= Community X= Other (specify)	On a scale of 1-5, how do you rate the quality of service offered [by main actor in Col SR3]? 1=Very Poor 2=Poor 3=Average 4=Good 5=Very Good 98= Don't Know	What is the frequency of grass cutting alongside the [.....]? 1= Weekly 2= Monthly 3= Quarterly 4=Ad hoc 96=Other (specify) 98= Don't Know	What is the frequency of de-silting the trenches and pipe(By main actor in Col SR3 1= Weekly 2= Monthly 3= Quarterly 4=Ad hoc 96=Other (specify) 98= Don't Know	What is the frequency of grading of [.....]? 1= Monthly 2= Quarterly 3= Bi-annually 4=Ad hoc 96= Other (specify) 98= Don't Know
(SR1)	(SR2)	(SR3)	(SR4)	(SR5)	SR6	(SR7)
1	Trunk road (Tarmac)					
2	Trunk road (Murram)					
3	Feeder Road					
4	Community road					

SECTION 2C: AVAILABILITY OF ROAD ESSENTIALS ON ROADS IN THE SUB COUNTY

SN	Road essentials	Are any of the following road essentials available on the [TYPE OF ROAD] in your Sub County? 1= Yes 2= No 3= Road not in Sub-County			
		Trunk roads (Tarmac)	Trunk roads (Murram)	Feeder roads	Community roads
(RE1)	(RE2)	(RE3)	(RE4)	(RE5)	(RE6)
1	Road markings				
2	Road signs				
3	Crossing points at schools				
4	Crossing points at markets				
5	Animal crossings				
6	Adequate parking areas				
7	Bicycle/Pedestrian lanes				

SECTION 2D: Supply of Electricity

ID OF RESPONDENT

What are the different sources of electricity that are available in this community? RECORD ALL THAT APPLY. (MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE) A=National grid B=Mini-grid C=Electric generator D=Solar Lantern E=Solar Lighting System F=Solar Home System G=Rechargeable Battery H=Dry-cell battery Y=No electricity									INTERVIEWER/CAPI CHECK: Is the community connected to the national grid or mini-grid? 1=Yes, national grid 2=Yes, mini-grid 3=No >> Col. ES6	How many years has the community had this grid/mini-grid connection? <i>Record in years, if less than 1 year record 1</i>	How much did the community pay (if at all) to get the grid/mini-grid connection? <i>Refer to any community cost to have the infrastructure installed UGX</i> 98=Don't know	How many households had free connection in the last 3 years? >> Next section	What is the main reason why the community is not connected to the National grid or Mini-grid? 1=Grid is not available 2=Households do not want to connect to the grid 3=Utility would not connect community 4=Service Unreliable 5=Administrative procedure is too complicated 6=Submitted application and waiting for connection 7=Costs 96=Other, specify
(ES1)									(ES2)	(ES3)	(ES4)	(ES5)	(ES6)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Y					

SECTION 3A: EDUCATION (Primary Education)

(TO BE ADMINISTERED TO THE HEAD TEACHER OF THE MOST COMMONLY USED GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOL IN THE COMMUNITY)

SECTION 3A: BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOL

QP300: GPS COORDINATES (FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL):

N=1	S=2	D	M
A: LAT	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
B: LONG	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

QP301. What is the name of this school? _____

QP301B. EMIS NUMBER: _____

SECTION 3A 304: STAFFING POSITION OF THE SCHOOL

SN	How many teachers by grade are available in this school?			How many additional teachers are required in this school?
	Grade	Female	Male	
(SPP1)	(SPP2)	(SPP3)	(SPP4)	(SPP5)
1	Masters and above			
2	Bachelor's Degree			
3	Diploma in Primary Education			
4	Grade III teacher			
5	Grade V including DSNE, DSE, DTE			
6	SNE Trained teachers			
7	Untrained/licensed			
8	Other qualifications (specify)			

SECTION 3A 305: SCHOOL ENROLMENT BY CLASS

SN	Class	Current enrolment (2020)			Enrolment in 2019			Number of streams
		Girls	Boys	Special Needs	Girls	Boys	Special Needs	
(SEP1)	(SEP2)	(SEP3)	(SEP4)	(SEP5)	(SEP6)	(SEP7)	(SEP8)	(SEP9)
1	P7							
2	P6							
3	P5							
4	P4							
5	P3							
6	P2							
7	P1							
8	Nursery section							

SECTION 3A 306: AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES AT THE SCHOOL

SN	Facility	Are the [.....] available at the school? 1=Yes 2=No(>> Next facility)	Is the facility adequate? 1=Yes 2=No	What type of buildings does the school have? 1=Permanent 2=Semi-permanent 3=Both permanent and semi-permanent 4=Temporary 96=Other (Specify)	On a scale of 1-5, what is the condition of the [.....]? 1= Very Poor 2= Poor 3= Average 4=Good 5=Very Good	How many of the [.....] were constructed in the last 3 years?	Of those constructed in the last 3 years, are the buildings complete or incomplete? 1=Complete 2=Incomplete	Are these buildings accessible to PWDs? 1= Yes 2= No
(AFP1)	(AFP2)	(AFP3)	(AFP4)	(AFP5)	(AFP6)	(AFP7)	(AFP8)	(AFP9)
1	Classrooms							
2	Library							
3	Computer Laboratory							
4	Workshop							
5	Staff room							
6	Head Teacher's Office							
7	Toilets/Latrines							
8	Store							
9	Teachers' houses							

SECTION 3A 307: TOILET FACILITIES AND FIRST AID

	Toilet Facilities												First Aid		
What type of toilet facilities does the school mainly use? 01= Flush Toilet 02= VIP Latrine 03= Pit Latrine with a slab 04= Pit Latrine without a slab 05= Eco-san (compost toilet) 06= No facility 96= Other (specify)	Are there separate toilet facilities for girls/ boys/ 1=Yes 2=No	How many toilet stances are for girls and how many are for boys?			Are there separate toilet facilities for teachers? 1=Yes 2=No >>TFP8	How many toilet stances are for female teacher and how many are for male teachers?			Do your toilet facilities cater for the teachers with Disabilities? 1=Yes 2=No		Do your toilet facilities cater for the Children with Disabilities? 1=Yes 2=No		Are there hand washing facilities to be used?	Are there First Aid facilities at school premises? 1=Yes 2=No (>> NEXT SECTION)	IF YES: Who administers First Aid at the school? 1= School Nurse 2= Teachers 6= Others (Specify)
		Girls	Boys	Shared		Female	Male	Shared	code	Number	Code	Number	1=present with soap 2=present without soap 3=No hand washing facility 4= Not accessible (INTERVIEWER OBSERVE)		
		(TFP1)	(TFP2)	(TFP3a)		(TFP3b)	(TFP3c)	(TFP4)	(TFP5a)	(TFP5b)	(TFP5c)	(TFP6a)	(TFP6b)		

SECTION 3A308: SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

	Source of water	What is the MAIN source of drinking water at the school? 1=Piped water at school 2=Piped water outside school 3=Bore hole at school 4=Bore hole outside school 5=Rain water 6=Protected spring/well 7=Lake/river/stream/Dam/pond 96=Other (specify) 97=None	Distance (KM) (IF WITHIN PREMISES, RECORD 00.0)	Reliability 1= Available throughout the year 2= Not Reliable (Seasonal) 96= Other (specify)
(SDWP1)	(SDWP2)	(SDWP3)	(SDWP4)	(SDWP5)
1	Main source			
2	Second alternative			
3	Third alternative			

SECTION 3A 309: SOURCE OF LUNCH AT SCHOOL

How do pupils/teachers get lunch? 1= Lunch at school 2= Packed from home 3= Go back home 4= No lunch		Does the school have a school farm? 1=Yes 2=No (>> Next Section)	Who consumes the food from the school farm? 1=Pupils only 2=Teachers only 3=Both pupils and teachers 4=Sold out
Pupils	Teachers		
(LSP1)	(LSP2)	(LSP3)	(LSP4)

SECTION 3A310: PAYMENT FOR SERVICES BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS AT THE SCHOOL

SN	Item	Does the school charge for [.....]? 1= Yes 2= No (>> NEXT ITEM) 3= Does not provide (>> NEXT ITEM)	What is the average amount charged per Child? (USHS)	What is the frequency of payment? 1= Annual 2= Per term 3= Monthly 4= When required 6= Other (specify)
(PSP1)	((PSP12)	((PSP13)	((PSP14)	((PSP15)
1	Development/building fees			
2	Lunch fee			
3	School uniform			
4	Exercise books			
5	Text books, pens pencils			
6	Examination fees			
7	Others (specify)			

SECTION 3A312: ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF THE PUPILS IN PLE

SN	Year	Number of registered candidates who sat for PLE			Number who passed with Grade one (1)			Number who passed with Grade two (2)			Number who passed with Grade three (3)		
		Girls	Boys	Special needs	Girls	Boys	Special needs	Girls	Boys	Special needs	Girls	Boys	Special needs
(APP1)	(APP2)	(APP3)	(APP4)	(APP5)	(APP6)	(APP7)	(APP8)	(APP9)	(APP10)	(APP11)	(APP12)	(APP13)	(APP14)
1	2019												
2	2018												
3	2017												
4	2016												

SECTION 3A313: INCIDENCE OF LEAVING SCHOOL PRE-MATURELY

SN	Year	Are there any pupils who left school before completing P.7 in [.....]? 1= Yes 2= No (>> Next year)	What was the number?	What is the MOST common reason for leaving school? 01= Harassment at home 02= Harassment at school 03= Traditions/culture 04= Pregnancies 05= Marriages 06= Search for jobs 07= Orphan hood 08= Transfer to another school 09= Lack of interest by pupil 10=Indiscipline and expelled 11=Parental decision 12= Insecurity 13 = Disability 96= Other	Which of these classes had the highest incidence of pupils leaving school before completing P.7 last year? 1= Primary One 2= Primary Two 3= Primary Three 4= Primary Four 5= Primary Five 6= Primary Six 7= Primary Seven	On a scale of 1-5, how has the following changed? 1=Greatly worsened 2=Worsened 3=Same 4=Improved 5=Greatly improved		
						Number of pupils per teacher	Availability of text books	Number of pupils with seats (desks)

			Girls	Boys	Children with Disabilities	Girls	Boys				
(LSP1)	(LSP2)	(LSP3)	(LSP4)	(LSP5)	(LSP6)	(LSP7)	(LSP8)	(LSP9)	(LSP10)	(LSP11)	(LSP12)
1	2019										
2	2018										
3	2017										
4	2016										

SECTION 3A314: SCHOOL MEETINGS

SN	Type of Meeting	Does the school hold this type of meeting? 1= Yes 2= No (>> Next meeting)	How often are the meetings held? 1= Weekly 2= Monthly 3= Once a term 4= Twice a term 5= Half Yearly 6= Yearly 7= Ad hoc	Are minutes of these meetings kept? 1= Yes 2= No	Are the minutes of these meetings in accessible format by PWDs? 1 = Yes 2 = No
(SMP1)	(SMP2)	(SMP3)	(SMP4)	(SMP5)	(SMP6)
1	Staff meeting				
2	PTA				
3	School management committees.				
4	One-to-one parent – class teacher				
5	Student leader/staff meetings				

SECTION 3A315: PROBLEMS/CONSTRAINTS FACED BY THE SCHOOL

SN	Order of Ranking of three major constraints	MAJOR constraints/problems faced by the school.	On a scale of 1-5, how has the situation changed in the last 2 years? 1= Greatly Worsened 2=Worsened 3= Same 4= Improved 5=Greatly Improved	CODES FOR COLUMN 3: CONSTRAINTS A. Institutional 1=Delayed remittance of funds 2=Inadequate buildings 3=Inadequate number of qualified teachers 4=Insufficiency of funds 5=Long distances covered by pupils 6=Inadequate/lack of teachers accommodation 7=Lack of instructional material (text books, chalk braille papers, brailled text books, Perkins brailers, Computers with talking software etc.) 8= Special Needs Teachers 9= Inaccessible physical environment 10=Other (specify) B. Community-based 11=Lack of parental interest in school affairs 12=Insecurity 13=Bad behavior/strikes by pupils 14=Bad behavior/strikes by teachers 15=Irregular attendance by pupils 16= Lack of scholastic materials (exercise books, pens, pencils, etc.) 96=Other (specify)
(PFP1)	(PFP2)	(PFP3)	(PFP4)	
	A. Institutional			
1	Most serious			
2	Serious			
3	Least Serious			
	B. Community-based			
4	Most serious			
5	Serious			
6	Least Serious			

SECTION 3A316: TRAINING/MENTORING OF TEACHERS

SN	Training/mentoring	Did you/your staff receive [.....] during the last 2 years? 1= Yes, all 2= Yes, some 3= No (>> NEXT TRAINING)	Was the most recent course relevant to your/their work? 1= Yes 2= No	Who covered the costs of the course? 1= Self 2= School 3= District 4= Min. of Educ 96= Other (specify)
(TTP1)	(TTP2)	(TTP3)	(TTP4)	(TTP5)
1	Refresher course			
2	Communication/Dissemination skills			
3	Pre-Service (TDMS)			
4	In-Service (TDMS)			
5	Upgrading full-time			
6	Upgrading Part-Time (In Service)			
7	Disability orientation			
8	Other (specify)			

SECTION 3A317: ACCOUNTABILITY IN THE SCHOOL

SN	What is the major mode of ensuring accountability in this school? 1= Auditors 2= School management/ Board of Governors 3= PTA 4= Head Teacher rules 96= Other (specify)	Have there been any cases of misuse of funds in last financial year? 1= Yes 2= No>>(Next section)	IF YES: How much money was involved in the most recent case? (USHS)	Who was implicated? 1= School Management Committee member 2= Head Teacher 96= Other (specify)	What action was taken on culprits? 1= Interdicted/suspended 2= Dismissed 3=Reprimanded/Recovered 96= Other (specify) 97= None
(AP1)	(AP2)	(AP3)	(AP4)	(AP5)	(AP6)

SECTION 3A318: ENERGY AND INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) USE

What is this school's main energy source for [.....]? 01= Electricity-National grid 02= Electricity-Solar home system 03= Electricity-Personal Generator 04= Electricity – Community /thermal plant 05= Gas 06= Biogas 07= Paraffin lantern 08= Paraffin Tadooba 09= Candles 10= Firewood 11= Cow dung 12= Grass (reeds) 96= Other (specify)		Has your institution introduced ICT use? 1= Yes 2= No (>> section)	Are the ICTs accessible by PWDs? 1= Yes 2= No	Please indicate what ICT is being used for A= Teaching B= Communication C= Records management D= Accounting/Finance/Planning/Budgeting X= Others (specify) (IF MENTIONED RECORD CODE 1 ELSE RECORD CODE 2)	In your opinion how has the use of ICT affected the following? 1 = Improved 2 = Worsened 3 = No effect 7 = Not applicable				What are the most important challenges with regard to the use of ICT in this school? (RANK MAIN 3 IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE) 1. Lack of skilled employees 2. Lack of skilled outside IT support 3. Lack of skilled trainers 4. Insufficient / unreliable connectivity 5. Unreliable electricity 6. High costs of equipment 7. Lack of equipment 8. Others (specify) 9. No challenge		
					Teaching	Communication	Records mgmt.	Accounting/ Finance/ Planning / Budgeting	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Lighting	Cooking										
(EUP1 a)	(EUP1 b)	(EUP2)	(EUP3)	(EUP4)	(ICTP5 a)	(ICTP5b)	(ICTP 5c)	(ICTP5 d)	(ICTP 6a)	(ICTP 6b)	(ICTP 6c)
				A B C D X							

SECTION 3A319: HIV/AIDS POLICY IN SCHOOLS

<p>Are you aware of the HIV/AIDS policy in schools?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No</p>	<p>How does this school disseminate HIV/AIDS information? (IF MENTIONED RECORD CODE 1 ELSE RECORD CODE 2)</p> <p>A= Posters B= Talking compound C= Assemblies /Sensitizing the children to abstain D= Have room for keeping drugs for sick children E= Guidance and counseling F= Drama G= Debate H= Peer to Peer education I = Braille / Tactile J = Sign language interpreters/ Captioners X= Other (specify)</p>									
(HIVP1)	(HIVP2)									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	X	

SECTION 3A320: LEARNER ATTENDANCE, TEACHER PRESENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS AND OTHER CLASSROOM ELEMENTS (FOR GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS ONLY)

SECTION 3k: Learner Attendance, Teacher Presence and Qualifications and Other Classroom Elements															
INTERVIEWER: THIS SECTION MAPS EACH CLASS IN THE SCHOOL. SOME ELEMENTS WILL BE COMPLETED BASED ON CONVERSATIONS WITH THE SECTION RESPONDENT AND SOME BASED ON YOUR OWN OBSERVATIONS. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU COMPLETE EACH SECTION WITH INFORMATION FROM THE APPROPRIATE SOURCE. SELECT A STREAM PER CLASS AT RANDOM															
REPORTED BY RESPONDENT															
Class	Name of Teacher as per teaching timetable	Sex 1=Male 2=Female	Disability status 1=With a disability 2=Without a disability	Grade 1=Masters and above 2=Bachelor's Degree 3=Diploma in Primary education 4=Grade III 5=Grade V including DSNE, DSE, DTE 6=SNE Trained teachers 7=Untrained/licensed 8=Other qualifications (specify)	What is the official enrolment in the stream?			Is the teacher present in the classroom? (OBSERVE) 1=Teaching (In classroom or outdoors) (>> COL EDOP12) 2=In school - not in classroom (>> COL EDOP12) 3= Absent from school	Was the teacher's absence formally approved? 1=Yes 2=No >> EDOP11	IF TEACHER'S ABSENCE WAS APPROVED: Why was the teacher absent? USE CODES BELOW >> EDOP12	IF TEACHER'S ABSENCE WAS NOT FORMALLY APPROVED: Why do you think the teacher is absent? USE CODES BELOW	Is the teacher officially registered on the gov't pay roll? 1=Yes 2=No 98=Don't Know	How many text books are there for this class?		
					BOYS	GIRLS	Children with Disabilities						Mathematics	English	
(EDOP1)	(EDOP2)	(EDOP3)	((EDOP4)	(EDOP5)	(EDOP6)	(EDOP7 a)	(EDOP7 b)	(EDOP7 c)	(EDOP8)	(EDOP9)	(EDOP10)	(EDOP11)	(EDOP12)	(EDOP21)	(EDOP 22)
1	P1														
2	P2														
3	P3														
4	P4														
5	P5														
6	P6														
7	P7														

CODES FOR COLUMNS EDOP10 and EDOP11

1=Sick

2=Being trained

3=At workshop

4=Picking up salary

5=Working at another job

6=Study leave

7=On school errand

8=Exams

9=Poor pay

10= Weak supervision

11=Lack of interest in job

12=Absent without reason

96=Other (specify)

SECTION 3A320: LEARNER ATTENDANCE, TEACHER PRESENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS AND OTHER CLASSROOM ELEMENTS (FOR GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS ONLY) cont'd

BASED ON INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION								
	What is the number of pupils seated at desks?	What is the number of pupils with scholastic materials (pens, pencils, exercise books, etc.)	Does the class- room display materials on the walls or in corners of the class- room?			How many pupils are actually in attendance today?		
			Display materials on a wall? 1=Yes 2=No	Black board? 1=Yes 2=No	Chalk? 1=Yes 2=No	BOYS	GIRLS	Children with Disabilities
(EDOP1)	(EDOP16)	(EDOP17)	(EDOP18)	(EDOP19)	(EDOP20)	(EDOP13)	(EDOP14)	(EDOP15)
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								

SECTION 3B: EDUCATION (Secondary Education)

(TO BE ADMINISTERED TO THE HEAD TEACHER OF THE MOST COMMONLY USED GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL IN THE COMMUNITY)

SECTION 3B: BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SECONDARY SCHOOL

QS300. GPS COORDINATES (FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL):

N=1	S=2	D	M
A: LAT	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
B: LONG	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

QS301. What is the name of this school? _____

QS301B: EMIS NUMBER: _____

SECTION 3B304: STAFFING POSITION OF THE SCHOOL

SN	How many teachers by grade are available in this school?	O' LEVEL		A' LEVEL				
		How many additional teachers are required in this school?	Number of teachers for core subjects	How many teachers by grade are available in this school?	How many additional teachers are required in this school?			
	Grade	Female	Male			Female	Male	
(SPS1)	(SPS2)	(SPS3)	(SPS4)	SPS(5)	(SPS6)	(SPS7)	(SPS8)	(SPS9)
1	Untrained/Licensed Teacher							
2	Grade V including DSNE, DSE, DTE							
3	Graduate Teacher							

SECTION 3B305: SCHOOL ENROLMENT BY CLASS

SN	Class	Current enrolment (2020)			Enrolment in 2019			Number of streams
		Female	Male	Special Needs	Female	Male	Special Needs	
(SES1)	(SES2)	(SES3)	(SES4)	(SES5)	(SES6)	(SES7)	(SES8)	(SES9)
1	S6							
2	S5							
3	S4							
4	S3							
5	S2							
6	S1							

SECTION 3B306: AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES AT THE SCHOOL

SN	Facility	Are the [.....] available at the school? 1=Yes 2=No(>> Next facility)	Is the facility adequate? 1=Yes 2=No	What type of buildings does the school have? 1=Permanent 2=Semi-permanent 3=Both permanent and semi-permanent 4=Temporary 96=Other (Specify)	On a scale of 1-5, what is the condition of the [.....]? 1= Very Poor 2= Poor 3= Average 4=Good 5=Very Good	How many of the [.....] were constructed in the last 3 years?	Of those constructed in the last 3 years, are the buildings complete or incomplete? 1=Complete 2=Incomplete	Are these buildings accessible to PWDs? 1= Yes 2= No
(AFS1)	(AFS2)	(AFS3)	(AFS4)	(AFS5)	(AFS6)	(AFS7)	(AFS8)	(AFS9)
1	Classrooms							
2	Library							
3	Computer Laboratory							
4	Workshop							
5	Staff room							
6	Head Teacher's Office							
7	Toilets/Latrines							
8	Store							
9	Teachers' houses							

SECTION 3B307: TOILET FACILITIES AND FIRST AID

Toilet Facilities											First Aid		
What type of toilet facilities does the school mainly use? 01= Flush Toilet 02= VIP Latrine 03= Pit Latrine with a slab 04= Pit Latrine without a slab 05= Ecosan (compost toilet) 06= No facility 96= Other (specify)	Are there separate toilet facilities for girls/ boys? 1=Yes 2=No	How many toilet stances are for girls and how many are for boys?			Are there separate toilet facilities for teachers? 1=Yes 2=No	How many toilet stances are for female teacher and how many are for male teachers?			Do your toilet facilities cater for the physically impaired children? 1=Yes 2=No		Are there hand washing facilities to be used? 1=Present with soap 2=Present without soap 3=No hand washing facility (INTERVIEWER OBSERVE)	Are there First Aid facilities at school premises? 1=Yes 2=No (>> NEXT SECTION)	IF YES: Who administers First Aid at the school? 1= School Nurse 2= Teachers 96= Others (Specify)
		Girls	Boys	Shared		Female	Male	Shared	code	No.			
(TFS1)	(TFS2)	(TFS3a)	(TFS3b)	(TFS3c)	(TFS4)	(TFS5a)	(TFS5b)	(TFS5c)	(TFS6a)	(TFS6b)	(TFS7)	(TFS8)	(TFS9)

SECTION 3B308: SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

	Source of water	What is the MAIN source of drinking water at the school? 1=Piped water at school 2=Piped water outside school 3=Bore hole at school 4=Bore hole outside school 5=Rain water 6=Protected spring/well 7=Lake/river/stream/Dam/pond 96=Other (specify) 97=None (RANK MAIN 3 IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE)	Distance (KM) (IF WITHIN PREMISES, RECORD 00.0)	Reliability 1= Available throughout the year 2= Not Reliable (Seasonal) 96= Other (specify)
(SDWS1)	(SDWS2)	(SDWS3)	(SDWS4)	(SDWS5)
1	Main source			
2	Second alternative			
3	Third alternative			

SECTION 3B309: SOURCE OF LUNCH AT SCHOOL

How do pupils/teachers get lunch? 1= Lunch at school 2= Packed from home 3= Go back home 4= No lunch		Dose the school have a school farm? 1=Yes 2=No (>> Next Section)	Who consumes the food from the school farm? 1=Pupils only 2=Teachers only 3=Both pupils and teachers 4=Sold out
Pupils	Teachers	(LSS3)	(LSS4)
(LSS1)	(LSS2)	(LSS3)	(LSS4)

SECTION 3B310: PAYMENT FOR SERVICES BY PARENTS/GUARDIANS AT THE SCHOOL

SN	Item	Does the school charge for [.....]? 1= Yes 2= No (>> NEXT ITEM) 3= Does not provide (>> NEXT ITEM)	What is the average amount charged per student? (USHS)	What is the frequency of payment? 1= Annual 2= Per term 3= Monthly 4= When required 96= Other (specify)
(PSS1)	(PSS2)	(PSS3)	(PSS4)	(PSS5)
1	Development/building fees			
2	Lunch fee			
3	School uniform			
4	Exercise books			
5	Text books, pens pencils			
6	Examination fees			
7	Others (specify)			

SECTION 3B312A: ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF THE STUDENTS IN UCE

SN	Year	Number of registered candidates who sat for UCE		Number who passed with Grade one (1)		Number who passed with Grade two (2)		Number who passed with Grade three (3)	
		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
(AP01)	(AP02)	(AP03)	(AP04)	(AP05)	(AP06)	(AP07)	(AP08)	(AP09)	(AP010)
1	2019								
2	2018								
3	2017								
4	2016								

SECTION 3B312B: ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF THE STUDENTS IN UACE

SN	Year	Number of registered candidates who sat for UACE		Number who passed with 3 principal passes		Number who passed with 2 principal passes		Number who passed with 1 principal passes	
		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
(APA1)	(APA2)	(APA3)	(APSA4)	(APA5)	(APA6)	(APA7)	(APA8)	(APA9)	(APA10)
1	2019								
2	2018								
3	2017								
4	2016								

SECTION 3B313: INCIDENCE OF STUDENTS LEAVING SCHOOL PRE-MATURELY

SN	Year	Are there any students who left school before completing S.4 in [.....]? 1= Yes 2= No	IF YES: What was the number?		What is the MOST common reason for leaving school? 01= Harassment at home 02= Harassment at school 03= Traditions/culture 04= Pregnancies 05= Marriages 06= Search for jobs 07= Orphan hood 08= Transfer to another school 09= Lack of interest by pupil 10=Indiscipline and expelled 11=Parental decision 12= Insecurity 96= Other		Which of these classes had the highest incidence of students leaving school before completing S4? 1= Senior One 2= Senior Two 3= Senior Three 4= Senior Four	On a scale of 1-5, how has the following changed? 1=Greatly worsened 2=Worsened 3=Same 4=Improved 5=Greatly improved		
			Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys		Number of pupils per teacher	Availability of text books	Number of pupils with seats (desks)
(LSS1)	(LSS2)	(LSS3)	(LSS4)	(LSS5)	(LSS6)	(LSS7)	(LSS8)	(LSS9)	(LSS10)	(LSS11)
1	2019									
2	2018									
3	2017									
4	2016									

SECTION 3B314: SCHOOL MEETINGS

SN	Type of Meeting	Does the school hold [.....] meetings? 1= Yes 2=No (>> Next meeting)	How often are the [.....] held? 1= Weekly 2= Monthly 3= Once a term 4= Twice a term 5= Half Yearly 6= Yearly 7= Ad hoc	Are minutes of [.....] kept? 1= Yes 2= No	Are the minutes of these meetings in accessible format by PWDs? 1= Yes 2= No
(SMS1)	(SMS2)	(SMS3)	(SMS4)	(SMS5)	SMS6
1	Staff meeting				
2	PTA				
3	Board of governors				
4	One-to-one parent – class teacher				
5	Student leader/staff meetings				

SECTION 3B315: PROBLEMS/CONSTRAINTS FACED BY THE SCHOOL

SN	Order of Ranking of three major constraints	MAJOR constraints/problems faced by the school.	On a scale of 1-5, how has the situation changed in the last 2 years? 1=Greatly Worsened 2=Worsened 3=Same 4= Improved 5=Greatly Improved	CODES FOR COLUMN 3 A. Institutional 1=Delayed remittance of funds 2=Inadequate buildings 3=Inadequate number of qualified teachers 4=Insufficiency of funds 5=Long distances covered by pupils 6=Inadequate/lack of teachers accommodation 7=Lack of instructional material (text books, chalk, etc.) 8=Other (specify) B. Community-based 9=Lack of parental interest in school affairs 10=Insecurity 11=Bad behavior/strikes by pupils 12=Bad behavior/strikes by teachers 13=Irregular attendance by pupils 14=Lack of scholastic materials (exercise books, pens, pencils, etc.) 96=Other (specify)
(PFS1)	(PFS2)	(PFS3)	(PFS4)	
	A. Institutional			
1	Most serious			
2	Serious			
3	Least Serious			
	B. Community-based			
4	Most serious			
5	Serious			
6	Least Serious			

SECTION 3B316: TRAINING/MENTORING OF TEACHERS

SN	Training/mentoring	Did you/your staff receive [.....] during the last 2 years? 1= Yes, all 2= Yes, some 3= No (>> NEXT TRAINING)	Was the most recent course relevant to your/their work? 1= Yes 2= No	Who covered the costs of the course? 1= Self 2= School 3= District 4= Min. of Education 96= Other (specify)
(TTS1)	(TTS2)	(TTS3)	(TTS4)	(TTS5)
1	Refresher course			
2	Communication/Dissemination skills			
3	Upgrading full-time			
4	Upgrading Part-Time (In Service)			
5	Other (specify)			

SECTION 3B317: ACCOUNTABILITY IN THE SCHOOL

<p>What is the major mode of ensuring accountability in this school?</p> <p>1= Auditors 2= School management/Board of Governors 3= PTA 4= Head Teacher rules 6= Other (specify)</p>	<p>Have there been any cases of misuse of funds in last financial year?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No</p>	<p>IF YES: How much money was involved in the most recent case? (USHS)</p>	<p>Who was implicated?</p> <p>1= School management committee member 2= Head Teacher 96= Other (specify)</p>	<p>What action was taken on culprits?</p> <p>1= Interdicted/suspended 2= Dismissed 3= Reprimanded/Recovered 6= Other (specify) 7= None</p>
(AS1)	(AS2)	(AS3)	(AS4)	(AS5)

SECTION 3B318: ENERGY AND INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) USE

<p>What is this school's main energy source for [.....]?</p> <p>01= Electricity-National grid 02= Electricity-Solar home system 03= Electricity-Personal Generator 04= Electricity – Community/thermal plant 05= Gas 06= Biogas 07= Paraffin lantern 08= Paraffin Tadooba 09= Candles 10= Firewood 11= Cow dung 12= Grass (reeds) 96= Other (specify)</p>	<p>Has your institution introduced ICT use?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No (>> 319)</p>	<p>Please indicate what ICT is being used for</p> <p>A= Teaching B= Communication C= Records management D= Accounting/Finance/Planning/Budgeting X= Others (specify)</p> <p>FOR ALL THOSE MENTIONED RECORD CODE 1 ELSE RECORD CODE 2)</p>	<p>In your opinion how has the use of ICT affected the following?</p> <p>1 = Improved 2 = Worsened 3 = No effect 7 = Not applicable</p>				<p>What are the most important challenges with regard to the use of ICT in this school?</p> <p>(RANK MAIN 3 IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE)</p> <p>1. Lack of skilled employees 2. Lack of skilled outside IT support 3. Lack of skilled trainers 4. Insufficient / unreliable connectivity 5. Unreliable electricity 6. High costs of equipment 7. Lack of equipment 96. Others (specify) 97. No challenge</p>							
			Lighting	Cooking	Teaching	Communication	Records mgmt.	Accounting/Finance/Planning/Budgeting	1 st	2 nd	3 rd			
(EUS1 a)	(EUS1 b)	(EUS2)	(EUS3)					(ICTS4 a)	(ICTS4b)	(ICTS4 c)	(ICTS4d)	(ICTS5 a)	(ICTS5 b)	(ICTS5 c)
			A	B	C	D	X							

SECTION 3B319: HIV/AIDS POLICY IN SCHOOLS

<p>Are you aware of the HIV/AIDS policy in schools?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No</p>	<p>How does this school disseminate HIV/AIDS information?</p> <p>(FOR ALL THOSE MENTIONED RECORD CODE 1 ELSE RECORD CODE 2)</p> <p>A= Posters B= Talking compound C= Assemblies /Sensitizing the children to abstain D= Have room for keeping drugs for sick children E= Guidance and counseling F= Drama G= Debate H= Peer to Peer education X= Other (specify)</p>								
(HIVS1)	(HIVS2)								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	X

SECTION 3B320: LEARNER ATTENDANCE, TEACHER PRESENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS AND OTHER CLASSROOM ELEMENTS (FOR GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL ONLY)

SECTION 3k: Learner Attendance, Teacher Presence and Qualifications and Other Classroom Elements													
INTERVIEWER: THIS SECTION MAPS EACH CLASS IN THE SCHOOL. SOME ELEMENTS WILL BE COMPLETED BASED ON CONVERSATIONS WITH THE SECTION RESPONDENT AND SOME BASED ON YOUR OWN OBSERVATIONS. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU COMPLETE EACH SECTION WITH INFORMATION FROM THE APPROPRIATE SOURCE. SELECT A STREAM PER CLASS AT RANDOM													
REPORTED BY RESPONDENT													
	Class	NAME OF TEACHER AS PER TEACHING TIME TABLE	Sex 1=M 2=F	Grade 1=Untrained/Licensed Teacher 2=Grade V including DSNE, DSE, DTE 3=Graduate Teacher	What is the official enrollment in the stream?		Is the teacher present in the classroom? (OBSERVE) 1=Teaching (in classroom or outdoors) (>> COL 11) 2=Present in school but not in classroom (>> COL 11) 3= Absent from school	Was the teacher's absence formally approved? 1=Yes 2=No	IF TEACHER'S ABSENCE WAS APPROVED: Why was the teacher absent? USE CODES BELOW >> EDOS11	IF TEACHER'S ABSENCE WAS NOT FORMALLY APPROVED: Why do you think the teacher is absent? USE CODES BELOW >> EDOS12	Is the teacher officially registered on the gov't pay roll? 1=Yes 2=No 98=Don't Know	How many text books are there for students in this class	
					BOYS	GIRLS						Mathematics	English
(EDOS1)	(EDOS2)	(EDOS3)	(EDOS4)	(EDOS5)	(EDOS6a)	(EDOS6b)	(EDOS7)	(EDOS8)	(EDOS9)	(EDOS10)	(EDOS11)	(EDOS19)	(EDOS20)
1	S1												
2	S2												
3	S3												
4	S4												
5	S5												
6	S6												

CODES FOR COLUMNS EDOS9 and EDOS10

1=Sick

2=Being trained

3=At workshop

4=Picking up salary

5=Working at another job

6=Study leave

7=On school errand

8=Exams

9=Poor pay

10= Weak supervision

11=Lack of interest in job

12=Absent without reason

96=Other (specify)



SECTION 3B320: LEARNER ATTENDANCE, TEACHER PRESENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS AND OTHER CLASSROOM ELEMENTS (FOR GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL ONLY) – cont'd

BASED ON INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION								
	Class	What is the number of students seated on desks?	What is the number of students which have scholastic materials (pens, pencils, exercise books, etc.)	Does the class- room have the following?			How many students are actually in attendance today?	
				Display materials on the wall 1=Yes 2=No	Black board 1=Yes 2=No	Chalk 1=Yes 2=No	BOYS	GIRLS
(EDOS1)	(EDOS2)	(EDOS14)	(EDOS15)	(EDOS16)	(EDOS17)	(EDOS18)	(EDOS12)	(EDOS13)
1	S1							
2	S2							
3	S3							
4	S4							
5	S5							
6	S6							

SECTION 3C: EDUCATION (Vocational Education)

(TO BE ADMINISTERED TO THE HEAD TEACHER OF THE MOST COMMONLY USED GOVERNMENT VOCATIONAL SCHOOL IN THE COMMUNITY)

SECTION 3C: BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

QV300. GPS COORDINATES (FOR VOCATIONAL SCHOOL):

N=1	S=2	D	M
A: LAT	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
B: LONG	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

QV301. What is the name of this school? _____

QV301B EMIS NUMBER: _____

SECTION 3C304: STAFFING POSITION OF THE SCHOOL

SN	How many teachers by grade are available in this school?			How many additional teachers are required in this school?
	Grade	Female	Male	
(SPV1)	(SPV2)	(SPV3)	(SPV4)	(SPV5)
1	Post Graduate			
2	Graduate			
3	Diploma in Technical Education			
4	Untrained/licensed			
5	Certificate in Technical Education			

SECTION 3C305: SCHOOL ENROLMENT

SN	Class	Current enrolment (2020)		Enrolment in 2019	
		Female	Male	Female	Male
(SEV1)	(SEV2)	(SEV3)	(SEV4)	(SEV5)	(SEV6)
1	Year 3				
2	Year 2				
3	Year 1				

SECTION 3C306: AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES AT THE SCHOOL

SN	Facility	Is/are [.....] available at the school?	Is/are the [.....] adequate?	What type of [.....] buildings does the school have?	On a scale of 1-5, what is the condition of the [.....]?	How many of the [.....] were constructed in the last 3 years?	Of those constructed in the last 3 years, are the [.....] buildings complete or incomplete?
		1=Yes 2=No (>> NEXT FACILITY	1=Yes 2=No	1= Permanent 2=Semi-permanent 3=Both permanent & semi-permanent 4= Temporary 96=Other (Specify)	1= Very Poor 2= Poor 3= Average 4=Good 5=Very Good	(NUMBER)	1=Complete 2=Incomplete

(AFV1)	(AFV2)	(AFV3)	(AFV4)	(AFV5)	(AFV6)	(AFV7)	(AFV8)
1	Classrooms						
2	Library						
3	Laboratory						
4	Workshop/Garage						
5	Dormitories						
6	Teachers' houses						
7	Toilets/Latrines						
8	Other (specify)						

SECTION 3C307: TOILET FACILITIES AND FIRST AID

Toilet Facilities											First Aid		
What type of toilet facilities does the school mainly use? 01= Flush Toilet 02= VIP Latrine 03= Pit Latrine with a slab 04= Pit Latrine without a slab 05= Eco-san (compost toilet) 06= No facility 96= Other (specify)	Are there separate toilet facilities for girls/boys? 1=Yes 2=No	How many toilet stances are for girls and how many are for boys?			Are there separate toilet facilities for teachers? 1=Yes 2=No	How many toilet stances are for female teacher and how many are for male teachers?			Do your toilet facilities cater for the physically impaired children? 1=Yes 2=No		Are there hand washing facilities to be used? 1=present with soap 2=present without soap 3=No hand washing facility (INTERVIEWER OBSERVE)	Are there First Aid facilities at school premises? 1=Yes 2=No (>> NEXT SECTION)	Who administers First Aid at the school? 1= School Nurse 2= Teachers 96= Others (Specify)
		Girls	Boys	Shared		Female	Male	Shared	code	Number			
(TFV1)	(TFV2)	(TFV3a)	(TFV3b)	(TFV3c)	(TFV4)	(TFV5a)	(TFV5b)	(TFV5c)	(TFV6a)	(TFV6b)	(TFV7)	(TFV8)	(TFV9)

SECTION 3C308: SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

Source of water	What is the MAIN source of drinking water at the school? 1=Piped water at school 2=Piped water outside school 3=Bore hole at school 4=Bore hole outside school 5=Rain water 6=Protected spring/well 7=Lake/river/stream/Dam/pond	Distance (KM) (IF WITHIN PREMISES, RECORD 00.0)	Reliability 1= Available throughout the year 2= Not Reliable (Seasonal) 96= Other (specify)
-----------------	--	--	--

		96=Other (specify) 97=None (RANK MAIN 3 IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE)			
(SDWV1)	(DWV2)	(DWV3)	(DWV4)		(DWV5)
1	Main source			.	
2	Second alternative			.	
3	Third alternative			.	

SECTION 3C314: SCHOOL MEETINGS

SN	Type of Meeting	Does the school hold [.....] meetings? 1= Yes 2= No (>> Next meeting)	How often are the [.....] held? 1= Weekly 2= Monthly 3= Once a term 4= Half Yearly 5= Yearly 6= Ad hoc	Are minutes of [.....] kept? 1= Yes 2= No
(SMV1)	(SMV2)	(SMV3)	(SMV4)	(SMV5)
1	Staff meeting			
2	PTA			
3	Board of Governors			
4	One-to-one parent – class teacher			
5	Student leader/staff meetings			

SECTION 3C315: PROBLEMS/CONSTRAINTS FACED BY THE SCHOOL

SN	Order of Ranking of three major constraints	MAJOR constraints/problems faced by the school.	On a scale of 1-5, how has the situation changed in the last 2 years? 1= Greatly Worsened 2=Worsened 3= Same 4= Improved 5=Greatly Improved	CODES FOR COLUMN 3 A. Institutional 1=Delayed remittance of funds 2=Inadequate buildings 3=Inadequate number of qualified teachers 4=Insufficiency of funds 5=Long distances covered by pupils 6=Inadequate/lack of teachers accommodation 7=Lack of instructional material (text books, chalk, etc.) 9=Other (specify) B. Community-based 9=Lack of parental interest in school affairs 10=Insecurity 11=Bad behavior/strikes by pupils 12=Bad behavior/strikes by teachers 13=Irregular attendance by pupils 14=Lack of scholastic materials (exercise books, pens, pencils, etc.) 15=Other (specify)
(PFV1)	(PFV2)	(PFV3)	(PFV4)	
A. Institutional				
1	Most serious			
2	Serious			
3	Least Serious			
B. Community-based				
4	Most serious			
5	Serious			
6	Least Serious			

SECTION 3C316: TRAINING/MENTORING OF TEACHERS

SN	Training/mentoring	Did you/your staff receive [.....] during the last 2 years? 1=Yes, all 2=Yes, some 3=No (>> NEXT TRAINING)	Was the most recent course relevant to your/their work? 1= Yes 2= No	Who covered the costs of the course? 1= Self 2= School 3= District 4= Min. of Educ 5=Cost sharing 96= Other (specify)
(TTV1)	(TTV2)	(TTV3)	(TTV4)	(TTV5)
1	Refresher course			
2	Communication/Dissemination skills			
3	Upgrading full-time			
4	Upgrading Part-Time (In Service)			
5	USSIA			
6	Other (specify)			

SECTION 3C317: ACCOUNTABILITY IN THE SCHOOL

SN	What is the major mode of ensuring accountability in this school? 1= Auditors 2= School management/Board of Governors 3= PTA 4= Principal rules 96= Other (specify)	Have there been any cases of misuse of funds in last financial year? 1= Yes 2= No >> Next section	IF YES: How much money was involved in the most recent case? (USHS)	Who was implicated? 1= School management committee member 2= Head Teacher 96= Other (specify)	What action was taken on culprits? 1= Interdicted/suspended 2= Dismissed 3= Reprimanded/Recovered 96= Other (specify) 7= None
(AV1)	(AV2)	(AV3)	(AV4)	(AV5)	(AV6)

SECTION 3C318: ENERGY USE AND INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

What is this school's main energy source for [.....]?		Has your institution introduced ICT use? 1= Yes 2= No (>> 319)	Please indicate what ICT is being used for A= Teaching B= Communication C= Records management D= Accounting/Finance/Planning/Budgeting X= Others (specify) FOR ALL THOSE MENTIONED RECORD CODE 1 ELSE RECORD CODE 2)	In your opinion how has the use of ICT affected the following?				What are the most important challenges with regard to the use of ICT in this school? (RANK MAIN 3 IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE)		
Lighting	Cooking			Teaching	Communication	Records mgmt.	Accounting/Finance/Planning/Budgeting	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
(EUV1 a)	(EUV1 b)	(EUV2)	(EUV3)	(EUV4 a)	(EUV4b)	(EUV4 c)	(EUV4 d)	(EUV5 a)	(EUV5 b)	(EUV5 c)
			A B C D X							

SECTION 3C319: HIV/AIDS POLICY IN SCHOOLS

Are you aware of the HIV/AIDS policy in schools? 1= Yes 2= No	How does this school disseminate HIV/AIDS information? (FOR ALL THOSE MENTIONED RECORD CODE 1 ELSE RECORD CODE 2) A= Posters B= Talking compound C= Assemblies /Sensitizing the children to abstain D= Have room for keeping drugs for sick children E= Guidance and counseling F= Drama G= Debate H= Peer to Peer education X= Other (specify)								
(HIVV1)	(HIVV2)								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	X

SECTION 4: HEALTH SERVICES

(TO BE ANSWERED BY HEAD OF HEALTH FACILITY)

SECTION 4A: BACKGROUND CHARACTERITICS OF THE HEALTH FACILITY

Q400: GPS COORDINATES (FOR HEALTH FACILITY)

N=1		S=2		D		M	
A: LAT		<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
B: LONG		<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>

QH401a. What is the name of this health facility? _____

QHF401b. HMIS NUMBER: _____

SECTION 4B: PARTICULARS OF THE HEALTH FACILITY

What is the function of the respondent? 1= In-charge 2=Medical Doctor 3=Nurse 4=Mid-wife 5=Administrator 96= Other (specify)	Who owns this health facility? 1= Government 2= Private 3= NGO 4= Religious Organization 96= Other (specify)	What is the level of this health facility? 1= Health Center II 2= Health Center III 3= Health Center IV 4= Hospital	Does the facility access Primary Health Care (PHC) funds? 1= Yes 2= No (>> SECTION 4C)	How regularly? 1= Monthly 2= Quarterly 3= Half yearly 4= Yearly 96= Others (specify)	Are the PHC funds allocated sufficient? 1= Yes (>> SECTION 4C) 2= No	Give reasons 1=Insufficient Funds compared to activities in budget 2= Insufficient Funds compared to population/ catchment area 3= Frequent budget cuts 4=Don't cover outreach allowances 5=Delayed release of funds 96=Other (Specify) (RANK MAIN 3 IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE)		
(HFP1)	(HFP2)	(HFP3)	(HFP4)	(HFP5)	(HFP7)	(HFP8a)	(HFP8b)	(HFP8c)

SECTION 4C: SERVICES OFFERED BY THIS HEALTH FACILITY

SN	Service	Is [.....] service offered at this health facility? 1= Yes 2= No >>(Next service)	Do patients have to pay for this service? 1= Yes 2= No	On a scale of 1-5, How has the provision of [<i>this service</i>] changed compared to the year 2015? 1= Greatly Worsened 2=Worsened 3=Same 4=Improved 5=Greatly Improved 7= Not applicable
(HS01)	(HS02)	(HS03)	(HS04)	(HS05)
1	Consultation			
2	Drugs			
3	Child Immunization			
4	Antenatal care			
5	Delivery			
6	Laboratory			
7	X-ray/ Ultra-sound			
8	Surgery			
9	Outreach (Health education)			
10	In-patient services (Admissions)			
11	Family planning			
12	HIV/AIDS testing/counseling			
13	STI Treatment			
14	Anti-retroviral therapies for HIV patients			
15	Prevention of mother-to-child transmission			
16	Early Infant Diagnosis (e.g. congenital effects, impairment, jaundice, cancer tests)			
17	Mental Health Services			
18	Condom distribution			
19	Tuberculosis treatment (DOOTS)			
20	HIV/AIDS awareness & information			
21	Dental services			
22	School health			
23	Assistive devices			
24	Sign language services			
25	Braille service			
26	Orthopedic services			
27	Other (Specify)			

SECTION 4D: STAFFING POSITION, COMMON DISEASES REPORTED AND DRUG STOCK OUTS AT HEALTH FACILITY

SN	Category of staff	Number			How do you rate the frequency of the following diseases at your health facility during the last 12 months?		Has the health facility experienced stock outs of [.....] in the last 6 months?		How often have you had stock outs in the last six months?	Is the [drug/ supply] available today? 1=Yes 2=No	On a scale of 1-5, how do you compare stock out situation now to 2015? 1= Greatly Worsened 2 Worsened 3= Same 4= Improved 5=Greatly Improved 7=Not applicable
		Number available (Full time)	Number available (Part time)	Additional number required	Disease	Ranking 1= High 2= Average 3= Low 4= None	Drugs/supplies	1=Yes 2=No (>> COL HFS011) 3=NA >> Next drug			
(HFS1)	(HFS2)	(HFS3a)	(HFS3b)	(HFS4)	(HFD5)	(HFS06)	(HFS07)	(HFS08)	(HFS09)	(HFS010)	(HFS011)
1.	Medical Doctors				Malaria		Artemether/Lumefentrine				
							Sulfadoxine Pyrimethamine (SP)				
2.	Clinical Officers				TB		Cotrimoxazole 480mg tab (Septrin)				
							Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS Sachets)				
3.	Nursing Officers				Injuries		Medroxyprogesteroneinj ("Depo")				
							Phenyton 100mg				
4.	Laboratory Technicians				Measles		Metronidazole				
							Measles vaccine				
5.	Enrolled Midwives				Birth related		DPT Vaccine				
							Oxytocin (injection)				
6.	Enrolled Nurses				Diarrhoea		Misoprostol (cap/tab)				
							Ferrous/folic Acid				
7.	Dispenser/ Pharmacist				Acute Respiratory Infections		TB Drugs				
							Paracetamol				

8.	Nursing Assistants				STI/HIV/AIDS		HIV testing kits				
9	Other Allied Medical Workers				Diabetes		Condoms				
10	Support staff				Cardiovascular diseases						
11	Sign Language Interpreters										
12	Psychiatrists										

SECTION 4E: AVERAGE NUMBER OF OUT-PATIENTS, EPIDEMICS AND OTHER OPERATIONAL ISSUES

AVERAGE NUMBER OF OUT-PATIENTS				EPIDEMICS			OTHER OPERATIONAL ISSUES				FOR HEALTH CENTRE III AND ABOVE ONLY	
What is the average number of New OPD patients received at this facility per month?				Did any member of the community report any epidemic outbreaks since 2015? 1= Yes 2= No (>> COL HFP5) 3= No epidemic in area (>> COL HFP5)	How long did it take for the Ministry of Health to respond? 1= Within 48 hours 2= Within 7 days 3= After 7 days	Is the information about epidemics accessible to PWDs? 1= Yes 2= No	On average, for how many hours is the facility open to the public in a week? (HOURS)	Has the facility generally been faced with absenteeism from its medical staff during the last 12 months? 1= Yes 2= No (>> COL HFP8)	What is the major cause of absenteeism? 1= Lack of morale due to poor payment of salaries 2= Delays in payment of salaries 3= No much work 4= Too much work 5= Lack of equipment 6= Epidemic 7= Lack of accommodation 96= Others (specify)	How long on average does the health facility take to receive drugs from the time they are requested for? (WEEKS)	Did you receive all that was ordered/expected? 1= Yes 2= No, less 3= No, more	
Current (2021)		In 2020										
Male	Female	Male	Female									
(HFP1a)	(HFP1b)	(HFP1c)	(HFP1d)	(HFP2)	(HFP3)	(HFP4)	(HFP5)	(HFP6)	(HFP7)	(HFP8)	(HFP9)	

SECTION 4F: SANITARY FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT THE HEALTH FACILITY

Does the health facility have public toilets/Latrines? 1= Yes 2= No	Does the health facility have accessible public toilets/latrines for PWDs? 1= Yes 2 = No	Are the toilets/latrines adequate? 1= Yes 2= No 7= Not Applicable	On a scale of 1-5, what is the condition of the toilet? 1= Very Poor 2= Poor 3= Average 4=Good 5=Very Good 8=Not in Use (INTERVIEWER OBSERVE)	Does the facility have separate sanitary facilities for women and men? 1= Yes 2= No (>> COL HSF7a)		How many toilets/ latrine stances are for females and males?			Are there hand washing facilities to be used in this facility? 1=Present with soap 2= Present without soap 3=No hand washing facility (INTERVIEWER OBSERVE)		Are there garbage/medical waste disposal facilities? 1= Yes, garbage 2=Yes, medical waste 3=Yes, both garbage and medical waste 4=No	What is the type of facility used? 1= Pit 2= Skip 3= Bush 4= Incinerator 5= Placenta pit 96= Other (specify)		
				Toilets	Bathrooms	Female	Male	PWDs	Toilets	Bathrooms		Garbage waste	Medical waste	Both Garbage & Medical
(HSF1)	(HSF2)	(HSF3)	(HSF4)	(HSF5a)	(HSF5b)	(HSF6a)	(HSF6b)	(HSF6c)	(HSF7a)	(HSF7b)	(HSF8)	(HSF9)	(HSF10)	(HSF11)

SECTION 4G: WATER SOURCES

(HWS1)	(HWS2)	(HWS3)	(HWS4)	(HWS5)	(HWS6)
1	Main source				
2	Second alternative				
3	Third alternative				

SECTION 4H: ENERGY SOURCES

(HEU1)	(HEU2)	(HEU3)	(HEU4)	(HEU5)									
				A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	X	Y

SECTION 4I: REFERRAL SYSTEM

(HR1)	(HR2)	(HR3)	(HR4)	(HR5)	(HR6)
How many patients did the facility refer during the last ONE month?	What is the main reason for referring patients? 1= More suitable facility (e.g. equipment, knowledge) 2= Greater capacity (e.g. more beds, more nurses) 3= Severity of illness 4= Interpretation for the deaf 96= Other, specify	When you refer, where do you usually refer patients to? 1= Gov't Hospital 2= Gov't HCIV 3= Gov't HCIII 4= NGO Hospital 5= Mission Hospital 6 = Private Hospital 7= NGO HC 8= Mission HC 9= Private Clinic	Does this facility have a functional ambulance or other vehicle that is available for emergency transportation? 1= Yes, motor vehicle 2= Yes, motorcycle/tri-cycle 3=Yes, bicycle (>> COL HR6) 4= No (>> SECTION 4J)	Is fuel available today? 1= Yes 2= No	What was the purpose of the last trip that the vehicle or ambulance made? 1= To transport a patient 2= To pick up medicines and supplies 3= To transport a health worker to another post 96= Other, specify

SECTION 4J: FACTORS LIMITING PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

(HFL1)	((HFL2)	((HFL3)	((HFL4)
SN	Limiting factors	Does [.....] limit provision of health services currently? 1= Yes, all 2= Yes, some 3= No >> (Next limiting factor)	On a scale of 1-5, how do you rate the change in the situation compared to 2015? 1= Greatly Worsened 2=Worsened 2= Same 3= Improved 5=Greatly Improved 7= Not applicable
1	Delayed remittance of funds		
2	Inadequate funding		
3	Inadequate facilities		
4	Inadequate drugs		
5	Inadequate clinical equipment		
6	Inadequate number of staff		
7	Inadequate staff skills		
8	Long distances from service users		
9	Negative attitudes of some service users		
10	Low pay to staff		
11	Insecurity		
12	Low staff morale		
13	Lack of staff accommodation		
14	Inadequate physical environment (No ramps, lack of electronic elevators etc.		

15	Stigma and discrimination on PWDs (staff attitude attitudes on PWDs)		
16	Other (specify)		

SECTION 4K: SUPERVISION/MONITORING OF HEALTH FACILITY DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS

SN	Supervisor/Monitor	Did [.....] supervise/monitor this health facility? 1= Yes 2= No >> (Next supervisor) 7= N/A >> (Next supervisor)	What was the frequency of supervision/monitoring? 1= Monthly 2= Quarterly 3= Twice a year 4= Annually 5=Adhoc
(HS1)	(HS2)	(HS3)	(HS4)
1	Health Centre III		
2	Health Sub-District (HC IV)		
3	District		
4	Ministry of Health		
5	National Drug Authority		
6	Other (specify)		

SECTION 4L: TRAINING/MENTORING

SN	Training/mentoring	Did you/your staff receive [.....] during the last 2 years? 1= Yes, all 2= Yes, some 3= No (>> NEXT COURSE)	Was the most recent [.....] course relevant to your/their work? 1= Yes 2= No	Who covered the costs of the course? 1= Self 2= Health facility 3= District 4= Min. of Health 5=NGO 96= Other (specify)
(HT1)	(HT2)	(HT3)	(HT4)	(HT5)
1	Refresher course			
2	Sign Language			
3	Corona prevention			
4	Other 1 (specify)			
5	Other 2 (specify)			

SECTION 4M: ACCOUNTABILITY IN THE HEALTH FACILITY

SN	What is the major mode of ensuring accountability in this health facility? 1= Auditors 2= Health management Committee 96= Other (specify)	Have there been any cases of misuse of funds in last financial year? 1= Yes 2= No (>> Next section)	How much money was involved in the most recent case? (USHS)	Who was implicated? 1= Health management committee member 2= Head of Facility 96= Other (specify)	What action was taken on culprits? 1= Interdicted/suspended 2= Dismissed 3= Reprimanded/Recovered 96= Other (specify) 97= None
(HA1)	(HA2)	(HA3)	(HA4)	(HA5)	(HA6)

SECTION 5: COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WATER AND SANITATION

(FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANTS AND HEALTH ASSISTANTS AT SUB-COUNTY HEAD QUARTERS)

SECTION 5A: GPS COORDINATES (FOR SUB-COUNTY OFFICE):

N=1 S=2 D M

LAT

LONG

SECTION 5B: SERVICES OFFERED BY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANTS AND HEALTH ASSISTANTS

SN	Services	Do you offer [.....] service? 1= Yes 2= No (>> NEXT SERVICE)	What is the MOST commonly used method of offering the [.....] service? 1= House-to-house 2= Addressing communities 3= Radio messages 4= Consultation by individuals 5= Ad hoc 96= Other	Do you consult with the nearest health facility on [.....]? 1= Yes 2= No	What is the frequency of delivery of [.....]? 1= Daily 2= Weekly 3= Monthly 4=Quarterly 5= Bi-Annual 6=Annual 7=Adhoc	How many households were covered during the last 12 months ?	
						Actual	Expected/planned
(S01)	(S02)	(S03)	(S04)	(S05)	(S06)	(S07)	(S08)
1	Home hygiene education						
2	Community Health Education						
3	First Aid information						
4	HIV/AIDS counseling						

5	Child Immunizations						
6	Family Planning advice						
7	Water quality surveillance						
8	Child Rights Inspiration						
9	Economic Empowerment						
10	Other (specify) _____						

SECTION 5C: FACTORS LIMITING PROVISION OF SERVICES TO THE COMMUNITY

(FLS1)	(FLS2)	(FLS3)	(FLS4)
	Factors limiting provision of services.	Does [.....] limit provision of health services currently? 1= Yes, all 2= Yes, some 3= No (>> NEXT CONSTRAINT)	On a scale of 1-5, how has the situation changed in the last 2 years? 1= Greatly Worsened 2=Worsened 3= Same 4= Improved 5=Greatly Improved
1	Delayed remittance of funds		
2	Inadequate facilities		
3	Inadequate staff		
4	Long distances to service users		
5	Negative attitudes		
6	Inadequate funding		
7	Low pay to staff		
8	Insecurity		
9	Lack of transport		
10	Inaccessible physical structures		
11	Lack of sign language interpreters		
12	Other (specify) _____		

SECTION 5D: SOURCES OF WATER (WATER POINTS) IN THE SUB COUNTY

(TO BE ANSWERED BY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANT)

SN	Water Sources	Is the type of water point available in the Sub-county? 1=Yes 2=No (>>Next water point)	Number of sources (water points)		What is the number of functional water sources (points)?	Are water sources accessible by PWDs? 1= Yes 2 = No	How many households are served by source (water point)?
			Currently Available	Constructed in last 2 years			
(SW1)	(SW2)	(SW3)	(SW4)	(SW5)	(SW6)	(SW7)	(SW8)
1	Piped water						
2	Bore holes/Hand pumps						

3	Water tanks						
4	Protected wells/springs						
5	Unprotected wells/springs						
6	Lakes/rivers/ Ponds						
7	Dams/ Valley tanks						
8	Shallow wells						
9	Gravity flow scheme						

SECTION 5D: SOURCES OF WATER (WATER POINTS) IN THE SUB COUNTY ...CONT'D

What is the number of functional Water User Committees in the Sub-County?	What is their average percentage composition? (%)		Do you participate in the preparation of Sub County / Town Council work plans? 1=Yes 2=No (>> COL SW13)	What is your main role? 1= Participatory planning 2=Coordination 3=Monitoring 4=Supervisory 5=Sensitization 6=Technical Advice/Advisory 7=Implementation 8=Needs assessment & prioritisation 9=Data/information Collection 96=Other (specify)	How is the location of a new communal water point determined? 01=Centrality of source to most households 02= Near most vocal households 03= Near most contributing households 04= Near to chairpersons household 05=Geological set up 06=Landscape/terrain 96=Other, specify	Are the water sources in the community adequate? 1= Yes 2= No	On a scale of 1-5, how has the availability of safe water changed in the last 2 years? 1= Greatly worsened 2= Worsened 3=Same 4= Improved 5= Greatly improved
	Women	Men					
(SW9)	(SW10a)	(SW109b)	(SW11)	(SW12)	(SW13)	(SW14)	(SW15)

SECTION 5E: FACTORS LIMITING PROVISION OF SAFE WATER SOURCES (POINTS)

SN	Constraints	Does [.....] limit provision of safe water currently? 1= Yes, all 2= Yes, some 3= No (>> NEXT CONSTRAINT)	On a scale of 1-5, how do you rate the change in the situation compared to 2015? 1= Greatly Worsened 2= Worsened 3=Same 4= Improved 5=Greatly Improved
(FLP1)	(FLP2)	(FLP3)	(FLP4)
1	Delayed remittance of funds		
2	Inadequate facilities		
3	Inadequate staff		
4	Long distances to some communities		
5	Negative attitudes of some users		
6	Inadequate funding		

7	Low pay to staff		
8	Insecurity		
9	Low staff morale		
10	Other (specify)		

SECTION 5F: SANITATION IN THE SUB-COUNTY

What is the proportion of households with no latrines/ toilet facilities? (%) (If 0% >> SSC(4a))	What is the MAJOR reason for incomplete (<100%) latrine/toilet coverage? 1= Low income 2= Negative attitude 3= Poor landscape/ terrain 4= Ignorance 5=Negligence/Laziness 96= Other specify	What are the major factors that limit people in your community from constructing toilet/pit latrines? (RECORD UP TO 3 IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE) 01=Ignorance 02=High cost 03=Soil type 04=Terrain 05=Culture 08=Don't know 96=Other, specify 97=None			What are the major factors that limit people in your community from using toilet/pit latrines? (RECORD UP TO 3 IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE) 1=Ignorance 2=Culture 3=Non-availability 4= Inaccessibility 5=Other, specify 98=Don't Know 9=None			On a scale of 1-5, how have the sanitary conditions of households changed in the last 2 years? 1= Greatly Worsened 2=Worsened 3= Remained the same 4= Improved 5=Greatly Improved
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	
(SSC1)	(SSC2)	(SSC3a)	(SSC3b)	(SSC3c)	SSC(4a)	(SSC4b)	(SSC4c)	(SSC5)

SECTION 6: AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SERVICES

(TO BE ADMINISTERED TO THE EXTENSION WORKER/PRODUCTION OFFICER AT SUB COUNTY HEADQUARTERS)

SECTION 6A: MODE OF EXTENSION SERVICE

SN	Mode of extension service	Do you use [.....] as a mode of extension service? 1= Yes 2= No (>> NEXT MODE)	How many groups are registered in the Sub-County?	What is the frequency of training? 1= Once a season 2= twice a season 3=Once a month 4=twice a month 5=Once in 3 months 6=Once in 6 months 7=Annually 8=Adhoc 96=Other, specify	What is the timeliness of training? 1= Once a season 2= twice a season 3=Once a month 4=twice a month 5=Once in 3 months 6=Once in 6 months 7=Annually 8=Adhoc 96=Other, specify
(MES1)	(MES2)	(MES3)	(MES4)	(MES5)	(MES6)
1	Individual contact with farmers				
2	Farmer groups				
3	Training and visiting				
4	Mass media (radio, magazines, newspapers, Tvs)				

SECTION 6B: INFORMATION/SERVICES OFFERED BY AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION OFFICERS

SN	Service/information	Do you offer [.....] services/ information? 1= Yes 2= No (>> NEXT SERVICE)	Are the services accessible to PWDs? 1= Yes 2= No	Who pays for the [.....] services you offer? 1= Farmer 2= Government 3= NGO/CBO 96= Other	What is the main method of delivery for [.....]? 1= House-to- house 2= Addressing to Communities /Farmer Groups 3= Radio messages 4=TVs 5 =Brochures 4= Consultation by Farmer 96= Other (specify)	What is the frequency of delivery of [.....]? 1= Daily 2= Weekly 3= Monthly 4=Quarterly 5=Bi- annually 6=Annually 7= Ad hoc 96= Other	How many households were covered during the last 12 months? [NUMBERS]	
							Actual	Planned
(S01)	(S02)	(S03)	(S04)	(S05)	(S06)	(S07)	(S08)	(S09)
1	Community mobilization/ sensitization							
2	Field preparation							
3	Planting							
4	Sustainable land management							
5	Soil fertility management							
6	Provision of improved seeds							
7	Nutritional value of different crops/ livestock products							
8	Selection of enterprises - Crops							
9	Selection of enterprises - Livestock							
10	Selection of enterprises - Fish							
11	Crop Pest and Disease Control							
12	Livestock Pest and Disease Control							
13	Harvesting							
14	Post-harvest handling							
15	Marketing							
16	Artificial insemination							
17	Vaccination							

18	Animal feeding/ pasture production							
19	Spraying/ticks control							
20	Bee keeping							
21	Use of equipment							
22	Use of fertilizer and compost							
23	Irrigation							
24	Other (specify)							

SECTION 6C: CROP AND VARIETY RELATED INFORMATION PROVIDED

SN	Information	Do you offer information about [...]? 1= Yes 2= No (>> NEXT SERVICE)	What is the main method of delivery for [.....]? 1= House-to-house 2= Address to Communities/Farmer Groups 3= Radio messages 4= Consultation by Farmer 96= Other (specify)	How many households were covered during the last 12 months?		Please rank the top three topics that you feel are most important in order of importance		
				Actual	Planned			
(IP1)	(IP2)	(IP3)	(IP4)	(IP5)	(IP6)	(IP7)		
						R1	R2	R3
1	Improved maize							
2	Improved beans							
3	Improved bananas or plantains							
4	Improved coffee							
5	Improved cassava							
6	Orange fleshed sweet potato							
7	Drought/Heat tolerant crops/varieties							
9	Flood tolerant crops/varieties							
10	Fodder grasses							
11	Fodder trees and shrubs							
12	Fruit trees							
13	Fertilizer trees							
14	Other (specify)							

SECTION 6D: SPECIFIC ADVICE/RECOMMENDATION

<p>When there is a banana wilt outbreak, what are your main recommendations?</p> <p>A= Remove all infected mats B= Cut all diseased stems to soil level C= Disinfect cutting tools D= Remove male buds after last hands formed X= Other (specify)</p> <p>[RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED, ELSE RECORD 2]</p>	<p>What do you feel are the main nutritional benefits of orange-fleshed sweet potato</p> <p>Benefits A= Reduces Vitamin A deficiencies B= Reduces diarrhea</p> <p>[RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED, ELSE RECORD 2]</p>	<p>Which maize hybrids have been bred for their drought tolerance?</p> <p>A= LONGE 9H / LONGE 10H / LONGE 11H B= UH 5051 / UH 5052 / UH 5053 C= VP MAX D= LONGE 5 / LONGE 5D X= Other (specify)</p> <p>[RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED, ELSE RECORD 2]</p>											
(SAR1)					(SAR2)				(SAR3)				
A	B	C	D	X	A	B			A	B	C	D	X

SECTION 6E: MODE OF TRANSPORT TO EXECUTE DUTIES, DISTANCE TO FURTHEST FARMER AND IDENTIFICATION OF EXTENSION SERVICE TO BE UNDERTAKEN

<p>What mode of transport do you frequently use to execute your duties?</p> <p>1= Official vehicle 2= Own vehicle 3= Official motorcycle 4= Own motorcycle 5= Public transport 6= Walking 7= Bicycle 8= Motorcycle Boda-Boda 96= Other (specify)</p>	<p>What is the distance and time taken from your office (Extension worker) to the furthest farmer?</p>	<p>Who mainly identifies the services to be undertaken by the extension worker?</p> <p>1= Farmers 2= Extension worker 96= Other (specify)</p>	<p>Are there any gaps in service provision in some areas?</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No (>> Next section)</p>	<p>IF YES: In which areas?</p> <p>1= Fisheries 2= Apiculture 3= Information sharing 96= Other (specify)</p>	
(MT1)	(MT2a)	(MT2b)	(MT3)	(MT4)	(MT5)

SECTION 6F: CONSTRAINTS FACED BY AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION OFFICERS IN DELIVERY OF SERVICES

SN	Constraints	Does agriculture extension officers face [.....] in provision of extension services currently?	On a scale of 1-5, how has the situation changed in the last 2 years?
		<p>1= Yes 2= No (>> NEXT CONSTRAINT)</p>	<p>1= Greatly Worsened 2= Worsened 3= Same 4= Improved 5= Greatly Improved</p>
(CF1)	(CF2)	(CF3)	(CF4)
1	Delayed remittance of funds		

2	Lack of transport/ equipment		
3	Lack of equipment		
4	Inadequate staff		
5	Long distances		
6	Negative attitudes		
7	Inadequate funding		
8	Low pay to staff		
9	Insecurity		
10	Job insecurity		
11	Political interference		
12	Other (specify)		
13	Communication barrier		

SECTION 6G: TRAINING/MENTORING

SN	Course	Did you receive this training/ mentoring during the last 2 years? 1= Yes 2= No (>> Next course)	What was the main topic covered in the course? [RECORD 1 IF MENTIONED, ELSE RECORD 2] A=Sustainable land management B=Soil fertility C=Improved seeds D=Weather tolerant seeds E=Crop pests & diseases F=Animal pests & diseases G=Animal husbandry H=Post-harvesting I=Marketing J=Irrigation X=Other (specify)	Was the most recent course relevant to your work? 1= Yes 2= No	Who covered the costs of the course? 1= Self 2= Employer 96= Other										
(TM1)	(TM2)	(TM3)	(TM4)	(TM5)	(TM6)										
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	X		
1	Training refresher course/ Continuous professional development														
2	Communication/ dissemination skills														
3	Other (specify)														

SECTION 6H: SUPERVISION, EPIDEMICS, AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AND AGRO PROCESSING

Supervision/mentoring		Epidemics												
Do you receive supervision/mentoring? 1= Yes 2= No (>> COL 3)	From who mainly? 1= District sub-sector office 2= Local Government administration 3= Line Ministry officials 96= Other (specify)	Were there any disease/pest/vector outbreaks in the Sub County since 2015? 1= Yes 2= No (>> COL EPID7)	What outbreaks were reported? (FOR ALL THOSE MENTIONED RECORD CODE 1 ELSE RECORD CODE 2) A= Banana wilt B= Cassava mosaic C= Coffee wilt D= Foot and mouth disease E= Nagana F= Swine fever G=Rabies H= CBPP X= Other (specify)				Did you report the outbreaks? 1= Yes 2= No	What measures were taken to control the outbreaks? RECORD UP TO 3 IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE 1= Spraying 2= Quarantine 3= Massive vaccination 4= Burn/destroy infected crops/animals 96=Other specify						
(EPID1)	(EPID2)	(EPID3)	(EPID4)				(EPID5)	(EPID6a)	(EPID6b)	(EPID6c)				
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	X			

Regulation of plant/animal movement			Agricultural credit				
Are there any measures taken to regulate/control/ monitor plant, fish and/ or animal movement in your Sub County? 1= Yes 2= No (>> COL EPID 9)	What was the major measure that are taken 1=Issuing movement permits 2=Putting in place movement check points 3=Quarantine in case of any disease outbreak 4=Vaccination 5=Sensitization 96=Other (specify)	Are there any bylaws on animals/plants in use in this Sub County? 1= Yes 2= No	Do farmers in this Sub County have access to credit for agricultural services? 1=Yes 2=No (>> COL EPID13)	From who/which institution? A= SACCO B= Microfinance C= Banks X= Other, specify (FOR ALL THOSE MENTIONED RECORD CODE 1 ELSE RECORD CODE 2)	Do they utilize the available agricultural credit? 1= Yes 2= No		
(EPID7)	(EPID8)	(EPID9)	(EPID10)	(EPID11)		(EPID12)	
				A	B	C	X

Agro-processing		Agric Lab Services	Other infrastructure	Technology development sites									
Are there any agro processing facilities in this Sub County? 1= Yes 2= No (>> COL. EPID 15)	What kind of agro processing? (FOR ALL THOSE MENTIONED RECORD CODE 1 ELSE RECORD CODE 2) A= Coffee processing B= Grain milling C= Cotton ginneries D= Seed oil processing E= Local brewing F=Milk Collection Centers X= Other (specify)	Are there agricultural laboratory services in this Sub County or District? 1= Yes, Government 2= Yes, private 3= No	Are there A= Holding Grounds B=Animal Checkpoints C= Communal crushes In the subcounty 1=Yes 2=No	Are there any technology development sites in this Sub-County? 1= Yes 2= No (>> Next section)	Are farmers aware of them? 1= Yes 2= No								
(EPID13)	(EPID14)							(EPID15)	(EPID16)			(EPID17)	(EPID18)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	X		16AA	16BB	16CC		

SECTION 6IA: CLIMATE CHANGE – FUTURE

WEATHER EVENT	WEATHER EVENT CODE	Using a scale of 1-5, where 1 is "least likely" and 5 is "most likely", how likely is it that [WEATHER EVENT] will occur? SCALE: 1-5	When was the last year that farmers here experienced [WEATHER EVENT]?
(CCA11)	(CCA12)	(CCA13)	(CCA14)
Late Onset of Rains	101		
Droughts	102		
Erratic Rainfall	103		
Normal Rainfall	104		
Torrential Downpours	105		
Hailstorms	106		
Very High Rainfall	107		
Very high temperatures	108		

SECTION 6J: CROP AND LIVESTOCK: PESTS, DISEASES AND WEEDS (More detail that would substitute for 606,

Q's 4, 5)

CROP PROBLEMS: PEST, DISEASE and WEED NAME	CROP PEST/ DISEASE/ WEED CODE	During the last 2 cropping seasons, did any farmers experience [PROBLEM]?	In the last 2 cropping seasons, what proportion of HHs experienced [PROBLEM]?	LIVESTOCK PROBLEMS: PEST and DISEASE NAME	LIVESTOCK PEST/ DISEASE CODE	During the last 12 months, did any farmers experience [PROBLEM]?	In the last 12 months, what proportion of HHs experienced [PROBLEM]?
		1=Yes, I saw in field(s) 2=Yes, it was reported to me 3=Do not recall >>Next item 4=Not familiar with problem >>Next item 5=No (>>Next item)	1=None 2=Less or equal to one quarter 3=Less or equal to one half 4=Less or equal to three quarters 5=All			1=Yes, I saw livestock 2=Yes, it was reported to me 3=Do not recall >>Next item 4=Not familiar with problem >>Next item 5=No (>>Next item)	1=None 2=Less or equal to one quarter 3=Less or equal to one half 4=Less or equal to three quarters 5=All
(CDP1)	(CDP2)	(CDP3)	(CDP4)	(CDP5)	(CDP6)	(CDP7)	(CDP8)
PESTS				PESTS			
Fall Armyworm	101			Tsetse Fly	201		
Locusts	102			Ticks	202		
Banana weevil	103			RUMINANT DISEASES			
Banana nematodes	104			Trypanosomiasis	203		
Bollworm	105			Brucellosis	204		
Maize Stalk borer	106			Bovine viral Diarrhoea	205		
Maize, weevil	107			Mastitis	206		
Fruit fly	108			Collibacillosis	207		
False codling moth	109			Contag. Bovine Pleural Pneum.	208		
DISEASES				Contag. Caprine Pleural Pneum.	209		
Coffee wilt	112			East coast fever	210		
Coffee berry disease	113			Babesiosis	211		
Banana wilt	114			Anaplasmosis	212		
Banana black leaf streak	115			Helminthiasis	213		
Cotton bacterial blight	116			Foot & Mouth Disease	214		
Cotton wilt	117			Rift Valley Fever	215		
Cassava mosaic disease	118			POULTRY DISEASES			
Cassava brown streak	119			Collibacillosis	216		
Maize streak virus	120			Fowl Typhoid	217		
Maize lethal necrosis	121			Necrotic Enteritis	218		
Maize leaf blight	122			Newcastle	219		
Maize ear rot	123			Gumboro	220		
Bean angular leaf spot	124			Avian encephalomyelitis	221		
Bean anthracnose	125			Coccidiosis	222		

Bean rust	126			Helminthiasis	223		
Bean blight	127			PIG DISEASES			
Bean mosaic disease	128			African Swine Fever	224		
WEEDS				Porcine Cysticercosis	225		
Striga	129						

SECTION 7, 8 AND 9 ARE TO BE ADMINISTERED TO THE SUB COUNTY CHIEF

SECTION 7: MARKETS AND MARKET INFORMATION

SECTION 7A: AVAILABILITY/OPERATION OF MARKETS IN SUB-COUNTY

SN	Type of market	Are there [.....] available in the Sub-County/Town Council?		Are the markets accessible by PWDs? 1= Yes 2= No	FOR THE MOST POPULAR MARKET		On a scale of 1-5, what are the conditions of the sanitary facilities in the [.....] markets?		On a scale of 1-5, how do you rate the market services? 1= Very Poor 2=Poor 3= Fair 4= Good 5=Very Good
		1= Yes 2=No (>> NEXT MARKET)	Number		What is the mode of management of this [.....]? 1= Contracted out 2= Community association 3= Public entity 6= Other (specify)	What is the frequency of operation of this [.....]? 1= Daily 2= Twice a week 3= Weekly 4= Twice a month 5= Monthly	Toilets	Garbage pit	
(AM1)	(AM2)	(AM3)	(AM4)	(AM5)	(AM6)	(AM7)	(AM8)	(AM9)	(AM10)
1	Agricultural crops								
2	Livestock								
3	Fisheries								
4	General merchandise								

SECTION 7B: MARKET SERVICES PROVIDED BY OFFICERS

SN	Services	Is there [.....] provided to people in this Sub County? 1= Yes 2= No (>> NEXT SERVICE)	What is the method of delivery use to provide [.....]? 1= House-to-house 2= Addressing to communities 3= Radio messages 4= Consultation by farmer 96= Other (specify)	What is the frequency of delivery of [.....]? 1= Daily 2= Weekly 3= Monthly 4= Ad hoc 96= Other (specify)
(MSP1)	(MSP2)	(MSP3)	(MSP4)	(MSP5)
1	Information on agricultural inputs markets			
2	Information on agricultural output markets			
3	Information on space designated for PWDs			
4	E-marketing			
5	Other (specify)			

SECTION 7C: CONSTRAINTS FACED IN THE DELIVERY OF MARKETING SERVICES

SN	Constraints	Do you face [.....] in delivery of marketing services in the Sub County currently? 1= Yes, all the time 2= Yes, sometimes 3= No>>NEXT CONSTRAINT	On a scale of 1-5, how has the situation changed since 2015? 1=Greatly Worsened 2=Worsened 3= Same 4= Improved 5=Greatly Improved
(MC1)	(MC2)	(MC3)	(MC4)
1	Delayed remittance of funds		
2	Inadequate facilities		
3	Inadequate staff		
4	Long distances		
5	Negative attitudes		
6	Inadequate funding		
7	Low pay to staff		
8	Insecurity		
9	Low market prices		
10	Poor network		
11	Poor road infrastructure		
12	Fraudsters		
12	Poor methods of transport		
13	Communication gaps		
14	Other (specify)_____		

SECTION 8: WORKS AND TRANSPORT

A: ROAD TRANSPORT

SECTION 8A: INFRASTRUCTURE (ROADS/BRIDGES) AVAILABLE AND CONDITION

SN	Type of road/bridge/culvert	Does [.....] exist in the Sub-county? 1=Yes 2=No >> Next item	What is the length of [.....] within the Sub-County? (Km) (FOR BRIDGES/CULVERTS RECORD NUMBER)	On a scale of 1-5, what is the current state of [.....]? 1=Very Poor 2=Poor 3=Usable (>> NEXT SECTION) 4=Good (>> NEXT SECTION) 5=Very Good (>> NEXT SECTION)	Are the roads accessible by PWDs? 1=Yes 2=No	What is the main reason for poor state? 1= Bad weather 2= Lack of equipment 3= Poor management 4= Lack of engineers 96= Other (specify)
(RIA1)	(RIA2)	(RIA3)	(RIA4)	(RIA5)	(RIA6)	(RIA7)
1	Trunk roads (Tarmac)					
2	Trunk roads (Murrum)					
3	Feeder roads					
4	Community roads					
5	Bridges/culvert crossings					

SECTION 8B: ROAD EQUIPMENT

Does the district possess the minimum road equipment unit? 1= Yes 2= No 8= Don't Know IF CODE 2 OR 8 IN ALL RE1 – RE3, GO TO NEXT SECTION			Does your Sub County ever have access to this road equipment? 1= Yes (>> NEXT SECTION) 2= No	What is the major reason? 1= Busy in other areas 2= Poor relations with district headquarters 3= Lack of fuel at Sub County 4= Lack of awareness 96= Other(specify)
Grader	Wheel loader	Tipper	(RE4)	(RE5)
(RE1)	(RE2)	(RE3)	(RE4)	(RE5)

SECTION 8C: CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE (FOR ROAD TYPES THAT EXIST IN THE SUB-COUNTY)

SN	Road/bridges	Who is the responsible for maintenance and/or repair of [...]?	On a scale of 1-5, how do you rate the quality of work for [.....]? 1=Very Poor 2=Poor	What is the frequency of repairs? 1= Routine-manual 2= Routine-mechanized 3= Regular-manual	Have there been any new [.....] constructed in the Sub-County in the last 2 years?	What is the length in km (number of bridges/culvert crossings) constructed?	What is the main reason for not constructing? 1= No need 2= Lack of funds 3= Lack of equipment

(CMR1)	(CMR2)	(CMR3)	(CMR4)	(CMR5)	(CMR6)	(CMR7)	(CMR8)
1	Trunk roads (Tarmac)						
2	Trunk roads (Murrum)						
3	Feeder roads						
4	Community roads						
5	Bridges/culvert crossings						

SECTION 8D: CONSTRAINTS FACED IN THE MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS OF ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE.

(CFM1)	(CFM2)	(CFM3)	(CFM4)
1	Delayed remittance of funds		
2	Inadequate equipment		
3	Inadequate staff		
4	Wide road network		
5	Lack of people's interest		
6	Inadequate funding		
7	Low pay to staff		
8	Insecurity		
9	Nature of terrain		
10	Conflict		
11	Poor workmanship		
12	Corruption		
13	Other (specify)		

SECTION 8E: ACCESS TO WATER TRANSPORT AND WATER TRANSPORT SERVICE PROVIDERS

WT1	Is there water transport in this Sub-County? 1 = Yes 2= No (>> SECTION 9)					
	<input style="width: 50px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid blue;" type="text"/>					
SN	Service	Who is the major provider of [.....] services? 1=Government 2=Private (>>WT9) 3=Not Applicable (>>WT9)	IF THE MAJOR PROVIDER IN COL WT4 IS GOVERNMENT (CODE 1)			
			Do users pay for the [.....] services? 1= Yes 2= No (>> COL WT7)	What is the purpose of payment? 1=Official fee 2=Token of appreciation 3=Bribe 6=Other (specify)	What major constraint do you find when using the [.....] transport services in your area? 1=Bad weather 2=Unreliable 3=High costs 4=Insecurity 96=Other (specify)	On a scale of 1-5, how have Government provided [.....] transport services changed in the last 2 years? 1= Greatly Worsened 2=Worsened 3=Same 4= Improved 5=Greatly Improved
(WT2)	(WT3)	(WT4)	(WT5)	(WT6)	(WT7)	(WT8)
1	Boats					
2	Ferry					
3	Other					

WT9. Are you satisfied with services provided by Government in water transport? 1= Yes 2= No	
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SECTION 9: GOVERNANCE

SECTION 9A: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION IN THE SUB COUNTY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2019/20

SN	Project Description (OBTAIN LIST FROM THE SUB COUNTY CHIEFS ABOUT PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN THE LAST FINANCIAL YEAR)	Type of Project 01= Administration related 02= Water Provision 03= Electrification 04=Road infrastructure 05=Sanitation related 06= Education related 07= Health related 08= Agriculture related 09= Sensitization 10= Environment/ conservation related 11= Market related 96= Other (Specify)	Where did the money for the project come from?		How much was spent on the project? (USHS)	What is the current status of the project? 1= Design Stage 2= On going 3= Completed 4= Stalled 98= Don't Know	Where did the idea of the project come from? 01= Sub County chief 02= Technical officers at Sub County 03= Village consultations 04= Parish official 05= NGO 06= District 07= Central Gov't 96= Other (specify)	Who MAINLY monitors/ monitored the implementation of the project? 01= District officials 02= Investment Committee 03= Sub County technical staff 04= Villagers 05= Central Gov't 06= NGO 08= Don't know 96= Other (specify)	How satisfied were you with the work carried out? 1=Very dissatisfied 2= Dissatisfied 3=Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied 4= Satisfied 5= Very satisfied
			Main	Co-funder					
(PIS1)	(PIS2)	(PIS3)	(PIS4)	(PIS5)	(PIS6)	(PIS7)	(PIS8)	(PIS9)	(PIS10)

SECTION 9B: BREAKDOWN OF REVENUES AT SUB-COUNTY LEVEL DURING THE LAST THREE FINANCIAL YEARS

SN.	Revenue Sources	2019/20	2018/19	2017/18
(SR1)	(SR2)	(SR3)	(SR4)	(SR5)
1	User fees (market dues and trading licenses)			
2	Transfers (Central Gov't, NGO, Donor funds)			
3	Other Revenues			
4	Total			

SECTION 9C: STAFFING POSITION OF THE SUB-COUNTY

SN	How many technical staff are available in the Sub County?		Do/does [.....] have the required qualification? 1= Yes 2= No
	Title	Number [IF 0, SKIP TO NEXT STAFF]	
(SSP1)	(SSP2)	(SSP3)	(SSP4)
1	Sub County Chief		
2	Community Development Officer		
3	Assistant Community Development Officer		
4	Veterinary Officer		
5	Assistant Veterinary Officer		
6	Agricultural Officer		
7	Assistant Agricultural Officer		
8	Fisheries officer		
9	Other (specify)		

Is the staff structure at the Sub County adequate/sufficient to deliver the expected level of services? 1= Yes (>> COL SSP7) 2= No	Why? 1=Under staffing/Unfilled vacancies 2=Inadequate funding 96=Other (Specify)	How have the capacity building efforts affected staff performance in your local Government? 1= Led to improvement in service delivery 2= No change in service delivery 96=Other (specify)	Is the Local Government at this level fully constituted? 1= Yes 2= No	Is [.....] fully constituted?			
				Land Committee	Production Committee	Other (specify) 1	Other (specify) 2
(SSP5)	(SSP6)	(SSP7)	(SSP8)	(SSP9)	(SSP10)	(SSP11)	(SSP12)

SECTION 9D: TRAINING/MENTORING

SN	Training/mentoring	Did you/your staff receive training/ mentoring in [.....] during the last 2 years? 1= Yes, all 2= Yes, some 3= No (>> NEXT COURSE)	Was the most recent [.....] course relevant to your/their work? 1= Yes 2= No	Who covered the costs of the course? 1= Self 2= District 3= Line Ministry 4= NGO 96= Other (specify)
(ST1)	(ST2)	(ST3)	(ST4)	(ST5)
1	Training of Trainers			
2	Communication/dissemination skills			
3	Other (specify)			

SECTION 9E: ACCOUNTABILITY IN THE SUB COUNTY AND RATING OF OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF THE SUB COUNTY ADMINISTRATION

SN	What is the major mode of ensuring accountability in this Sub County? 1= Internal Auditors 2= External Auditors 3= Technical Planning Committee 4= Chairperson rules 5= Finance office rules 96= Other (specify)	Have there been any cases of misuse of funds in the last financial year? 1= Yes 2= No (>> COL SA7)	How much money was involved in the most recent case? (USHS)	Who was implicated? 1= Committee member 2= Head of Dept 3= Accounting Officer 96= Other (specify)	What action was taken on culprits? 1= Interdicted/suspended 2= Dismissed 3= Reprimanded/Recovered 96= Other (specify) 97= None
(SA1)	(SA2)	(SA3)	(SA4)	(SA5)	(SA6)

On a scale of 1-5, how do you rate the performance of Sub County administration? 1= Very Poor 2= Poor 3= Fair	On a scale of 1-5, how has the situation changed in the last financial year? 1= Greatly worsened 2= Worsened 3= Same	What is the major constraint faced? 01= Delayed remittance of funds 02= Inadequate facilities 03= Inadequate staff 04= Long distance 05= Negative attitude 06= Inadequate funding 07= Low pay to staff 08= Insecurity 96= Other (specify)	Has the creation of more local Governments improved service delivery? 1= Yes 2= No	What is the major challenge of providing services in a decentralized environment? 1= Delayed remittance of funds 2= Inadequate facilities 3= Inadequate staff 4= Political interference 5= Inadequate funding 6= Other, Specify

4= Good 5=Very Good	4= Improved 5=Greatly improved			
(SA7)	(SA8)	(SA9)	(SA10)	(SA11)

SECTION 10: JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR

SECTION 10A: SERVICE DELIVERY BY INSTITUTIONS

(TO ADMINISTRED TO RESPECTIVE HEADS OF THE INSTITUTIONS)

SN	Institution	Has this institution had contact with the community in the last 12 months? 1= Yes 2= No (>> NEXT INST. .)	What was the nature of the last contact with the community? 1= Service delivery 2= Complaint 3= Arrest/ summons 4= Security 96= Other	What was the nature of the service/problem? 01= Education/sensitization 02= Theft 03= Robbery 04= Murder 05= Rape 06= Defilement 07= Land dispute 08= Fraud 09= Insecurity 10= Assault 11= Idle and disorderly 12= Death 13= Birth 14= Marriage 15= Inheritance 16= Letters of no objection 17= Passports 18= Permits 19= Visas 96= Other (specify	Were the parties involved satisfied? 1= Yes 2= No 3= Case pending (>> Next section)	How long did it take to conclude the most recent case? (DAYS)
(SDI1)	(SDI2)	(SDI3)	(SDI4)	(SDI5)	(SDI6)	(SDI7)
1	Uganda Police					
2	Magistrates courts					

SECTION 10B: STATE OF POLICE AND PRISONS INSTITUTIONS

SN	State	PRISONS			POLICE		
(SPP1)	(SPP2)	(SPP3)			(SPP4)		
1	What is the capacity of this facility?						
2	How many inmates/suspects are country held in the facility						
3	What is the average number of meals per day given to inmates/suspects?						
4	What type of toilet facilities does this institution use for	A: inmates/suspects	B: Staff		A: inmates/suspects	B: Staff	
	01= Flush Toilet	01	01		01	01	
	02= VIP Latrine	02	02		02	02	
	03= Pit Latrine with a slab	03	03		03	03	
	04= Pit Latrine without a slab	04	04		04	04	
	05= Eco-san (compost toilet)	05	05		05	05	
	06=Bucket	06	06		06	06	
	07= No facility	07	07		07	07	
	96= Other (specify)	96	96		96	96	
5	How many stances are available	Male	Female	Shared	Male	Female	Shared
6	Are there hand washing facility for inmates/suspects?						
	1=Yes						
	2=No						

SN	State	PRISONS		POLICE	
7	Do inmates to this facility have access to medical services?				
	1=Yes				
	2=No (>> 9)				
8	What is the number of health staff at the institution?	Doctors	Nurses	Doctors	Nurses
9	What is the main source of lighting in the institution?				
	1=National Grid Electricity	1		1	
	2=Local Mini-Grid	2		2	
	3=Generator	3		3	

4=Solar Home System	4	4
5=Solar Lantern	5	5
6=Rechargeable Battery	6	6
7=Dry cell battery	7	7
8=Biogas (Digester / gasification)	8	8
9=Fuel based lamp/lighting	9	9
10=Natural light (moonlight)	10	10
11=Streetlight	11	11
12=Neighbor's lighting	12	12
96=Other, specify	96	96
98=Don't know	98	98

SECTION 11: LOCAL COUNCILS

(TO BE ADMINISTERED TO THE RESPECTIVE CHAIRPERSONS)

SECTION 11A: SERVICE DELIVERY BY INSTITUTIONS

SN	Institution	Has this [.....] had contact with this community in the last 12 months? 1= Yes 2= No (>> NEXT INSTITUTION)	Nature of last contact with community: 1= Service delivery 2= Complaint 3= Arrest/summons 4= Security 96= Other (specify)	What was the nature of service/problem? 01= Education/sensitization 02= Theft/robbery 03= Murder 04= Rape/ defilement 05= Land dispute 06= Fraud/embezzlement 07= Insecurity 08= Assault 09= Idle and disorderly 96= Other (specify)	Were the parties involved satisfied? 1= Yes 2= No 3= Case still pending (>> Next section)	How long did it take to conclude most recent case? (DAYS)
(LCSD1)	(LCSD2)	(LCSD3)	(LCSD4)	(LCSD5)	(LCSD6)	(LCSD7)
1	Local Council II					
2	Local Council III					

SECTION 11B: ACCOUNTABILITY IN INSTITUTIONS AND RATING OF OVERALL PERFORMANCE

SN	Institution	What is the major mode of ensuring accountability in [.....]? 01= Internal Auditors 02= External Auditors	Have there been any cases of misuse of funds in last financial year?	How much money was involved in the most recent case? (USHS)	Who was implicated? 1= Executive member 2= Head of Dept.	What action was taken on culprits? 1= Interdicted/suspended 2= Dismissed 3= Reprimanded/Recovered

		03= Management Committee 04= Chairperson rules 05= Finance office rules 06= Barrazas 96=Other (specify)	1= Yes 2= No (>> COL 8)		3= Accounting Officer 96= Other (specify)	96= Other (specify) 97= None
(LCA1)	(LCA2)	(LCA3)	(LCA4)	(LCA5)	(LCA6)	(LCA7)
1	Local Council II					
2	Local Council III					

SN	Institution	On a scale of 1-5, how has the accountability situation changed in the last financial year? 1=Greatly worsened 2= Worsened 3=Same 4=Improved 5=Greatly improved	On a scale of 1-5, how do you rate the performance of [.....]? 1= Very Poor 2=Poor 3= Fair 4= Good 5=Very Good	What are the three major constraints faced? 01= Delayed remittance of funds 02= Inadequate facilities 03= Inadequate staff 04= Long distance 05= Negative attitude 06= Inadequate funding 07= Low pay to staff 08= Insecurity 96= Other (specify)	Do you hold any barazas in this [.....]? 1= Yes 2= No (>> END INTERVIEW)	How often? 1= Monthly 2= More than a month 3= Quarterly 4= Never		
(LCA1)	(LCA2)	(LCA8)	(LCA9)	(LCA10a)	(LCA10b)	(1 LCA0c)	(LCA11)	(LCA12)
1	Local Council II							
2	Local Council III							

