



REPORT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNANCE PEACE AND SECURITY SURVEY 2017



The National Governance Peace and Security Survey 2017 was implemented by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics. Additional information about the survey may be obtained from the UBOS Head Office;

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RECOMMENDED CITATION

Uganda Bureau of Statistics (2017), National Governance, Peace and Security Survey. Kampala, Uganda.

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THE NATIONAL GOVERNANCE PEACE AND SECURITY SURVEY 2017



APRIL 2018

FOREWORD

Since the end of the 1980s, the focus has been on Governance, Peace and Security as factors that determine the success of economic policies or, more generally, as major factors influencing the level of national development (macro level) and the well-being of the population (micro level). The 2017 National Governance, Peace and Security survey (NGPSS) comes after a National Governance Baseline Survey (NGBS) that was conducted by Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) in 2013 in collaboration with the Makerere University School of Statistics and Planning (SSP). The survey aimed at putting together statistical data on Governance, Peace and Security to inform and monitor legal and administrative initiatives of the Government of Uganda on the Rule of Law, Human Rights, Transparency and Accountability and Democratic Governance among others.

The Survey collected information on different themes such as Human Rights, Democracy and Decentralisation, Access to Justice, Transparency and Accountability and Political Participation. The survey results provide benchmark data for some indicators on Governance Peace and Security at national and international levels.

The Bureau acknowledges the contribution of several stakeholders from both Government and Non-Government Organisations that supported the survey, including the general public for providing the necessary information. Special thanks go to the United Kingdom (UK) Department of Foreign and International Development (DFID) and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWomen) for the financial and technical assistance provided for the successful implementation of the survey.

Furthermore, the Bureau encourages the general public to utilise the findings from this report for policy reviews and decision making at all levels.



BEN PAUL MUNGYEREZA
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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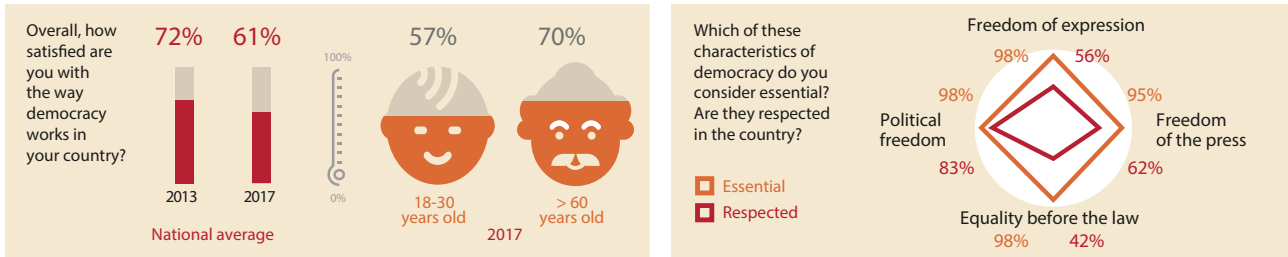
LIST OF ACRONYMS

AG	Auditor General	NDP	National Development Plan
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews	NGO	Non- Governmental Organisation
CI	Confidence Intervals	NHP	National Health Policy
CV	Coefficient of Variation	NRC	National Resistance Council
CSO	Civil Society Organisations	NSDS	National Service Delivery Survey
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System	NSI	National Standard Indicator Framework
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)	NSS	National Statistical System
DPP	Department of Public Prosecutions	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
EA	Enumeration Area	PNSD	Plan for National Statistical Development
FHRI	Foundation for Human Rights Initiative	PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
FIDA	Uganda Association of Women Lawyers	PDAU	Public Defenders' Association of Uganda
NGPSS	National Governance Peace and Security Survey	RME	Relative Margin of Error
HC	Health Centre	SDA	Seventh Day Adventists
IG	Inspectorate of Government	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
JLOS	Justice Law and Order Sector	SE	Standard Errors
LC	Local Council	SHaSA	Strategy for Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa
LGA	Local Government Act	UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
MP	Member of Parliament	UDHR	Universal Declaration on Human Rights
NGBS	National Governance Baseline Survey	UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
NIS	National Integrity Survey	UPF	Uganda Police Force
NIN	National Identification Number	URA	Uganda Revenue Authority

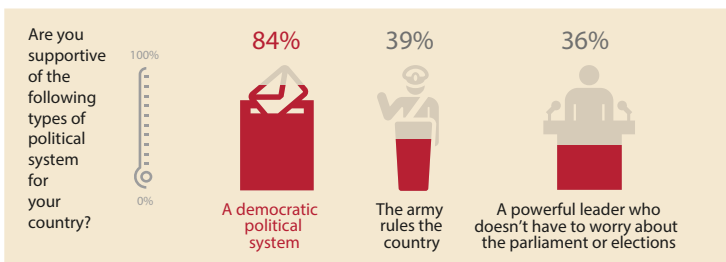
KEY INDICATORS

AU AGENDA 2063 ASPIRATION 3: An Africa of Good Governance, Democracy, Respect for Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law⁽¹⁾

2023 Target: At least 70% of the people perceive the entrenchment of the culture of respect for human rights, the rule of law and due process.



2023 Target: Zero tolerance for unconstitutional changes in government is the norm.



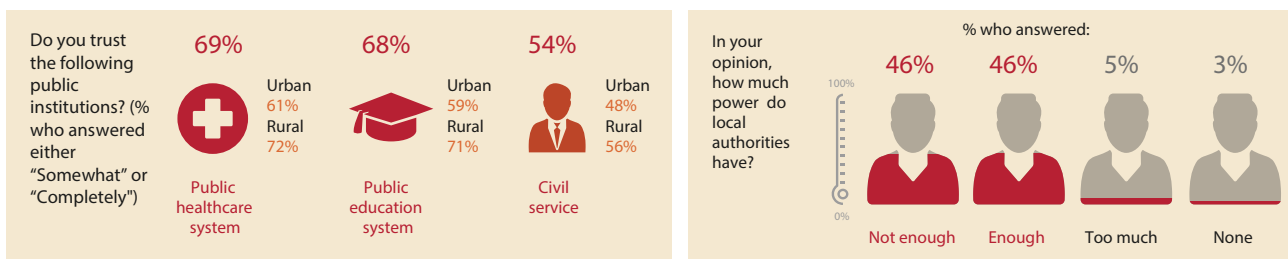
(1) Agenda 2063 - Goal 11: Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched.

USING GPS-SHASA STATISTICS TO MONITOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF "AGENDA 2063: THE AFRICA WE WANT"

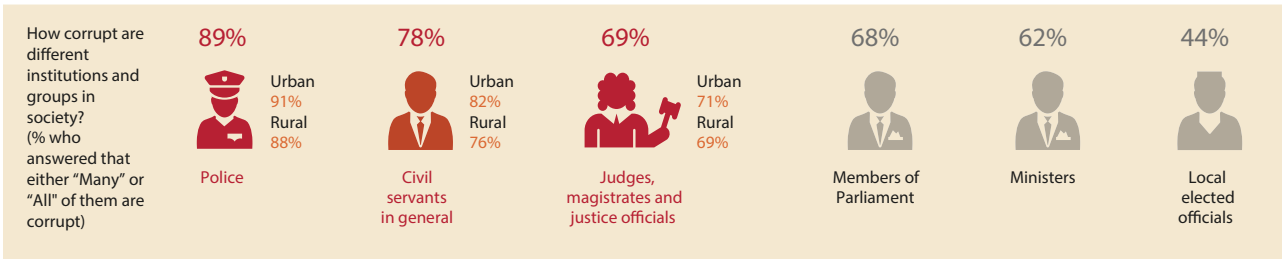
AU AGENDA 2063 ASPIRATION 3: An Africa of Good Governance, Democracy, Respect for Human Rights, Justice and the Rule of Law

QUALITY OF INSTITUTIONS ⁽²⁾

2023 Target: At least 70% of the public acknowledge the public service to be professional, efficient, responsive, accountable, impartial and corruption free.



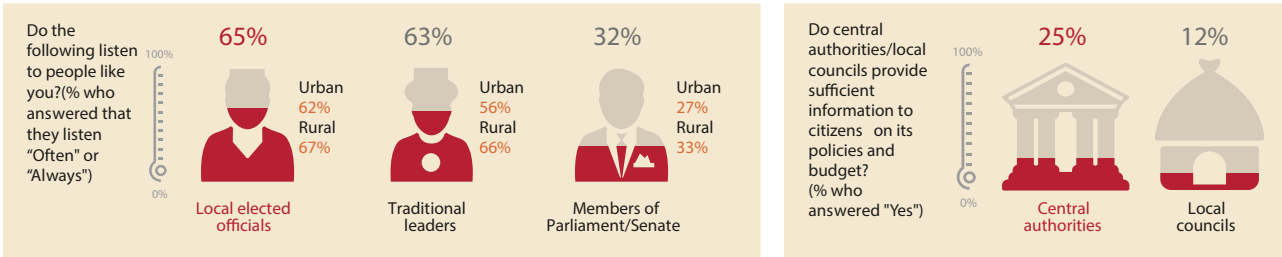
(2) Agenda 2063 - Goal 12: Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels.



STATE-SOCIETY RELATIONS

(3)

2023 Target: At least 70% of the people believe that they are empowered and are holding their leaders accountable.



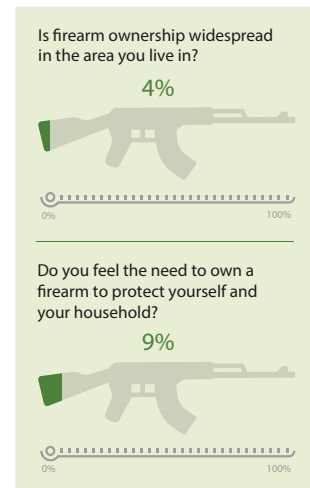
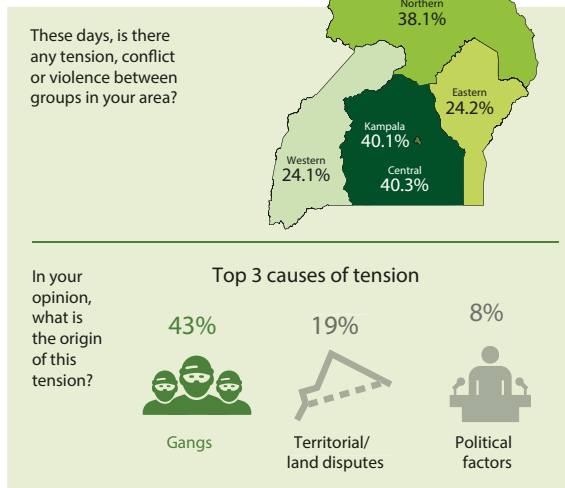
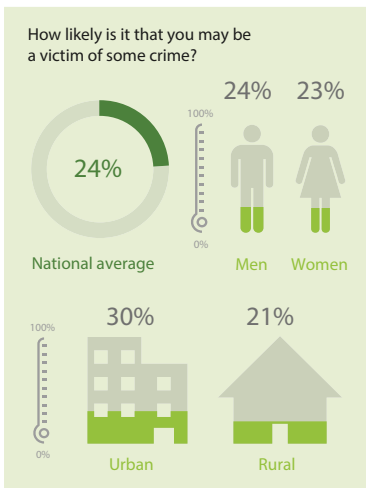
(3) Agenda 2063 - Goal 11: Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched.

ASPIRATION 4: A Peaceful and Secure Africa

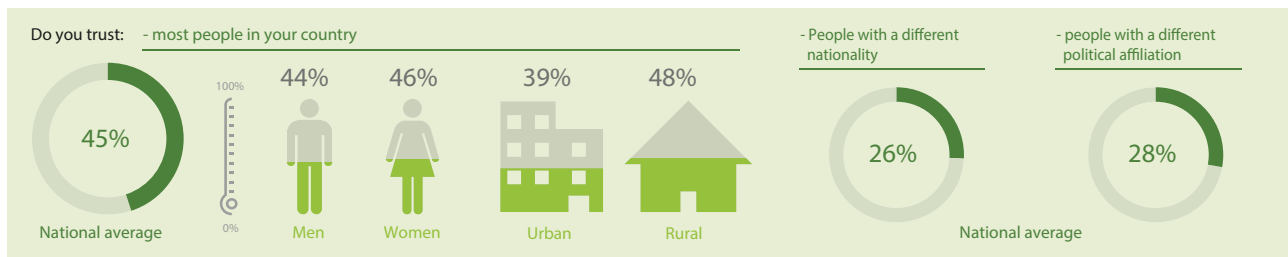
PERCEIVED RISKS AND TENSIONS⁽⁴⁾

2023 Target: Level of conflict emanating from ethnicity, all forms of exclusion, religious and political differences is at most 50% of 2013 levels.

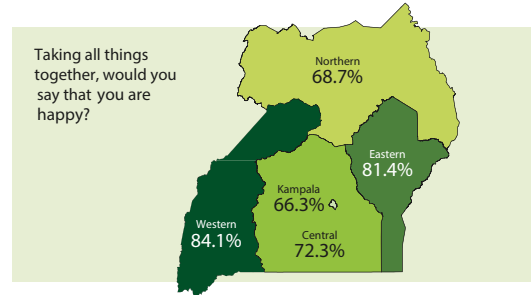
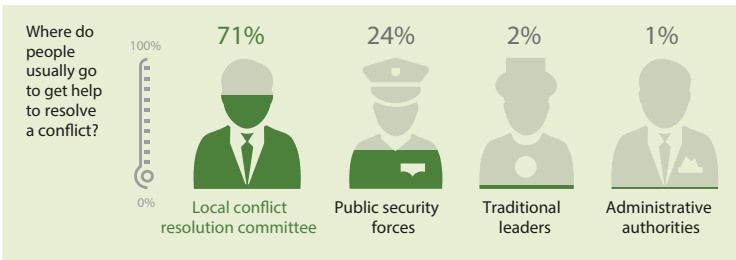
2023 Target: Silence all guns by 2020.



2023 Target: Entrench the culture of peace.



GOVERNANCE, PEACE AND SECURITY STATISTICS IN UGANDA

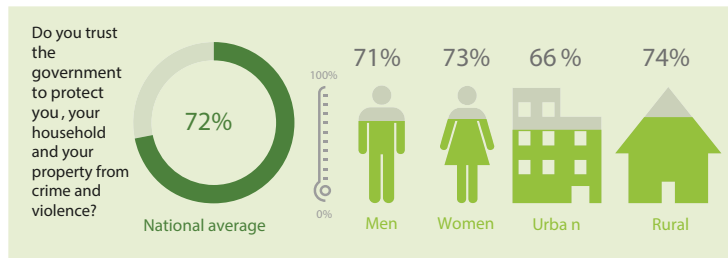
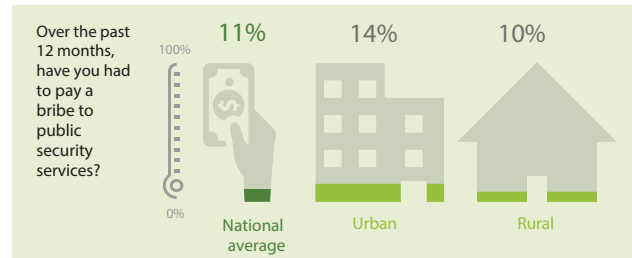
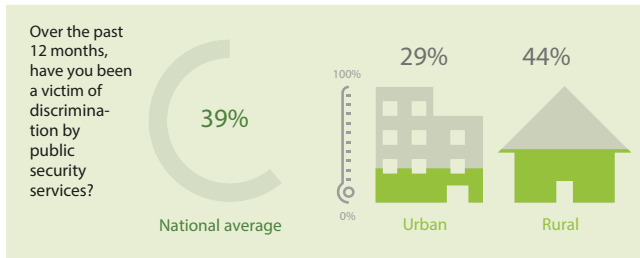


(4) Agenda 2063 - Goal 13: Peace, Security and Stability are Preserved and AU Goal 14: A Stable and Peaceful Africa.

PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES

(5)

2023 Target: Complete civilian control of security services within democratic practices, rule of law and due processes by 2025.



(5) Agenda 2063 - Goal 14: A Stable and Peaceful Africa.

USING GPS-SHASA STATISTICS TO MONITOR GLOBAL SDG 16 INDICATORS ON “PEACEFUL, JUST AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES”

	National average (2017)	Men	Women	Urban	Rural
SDG Target 16.1 - Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere					
16.1.4 - Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live (at night)	61%	65%	55%	49%	64%
SDG Target 16.3 – Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all					
16.3.1 - Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms <i>Based on victims of theft only</i>	48%	44%	52%	49%	47%
SDG Target 16.5 - Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms					
16.5.1 - Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	16%	21%	13%	21%	15%
Bribery happens most often with:					
1. Healthcare system	43%	35%	54%	42%	44%
2. Police	41%	49%	29%	41%	40%
3. Education system	6%	5%	7%	7%	5%
SDG Target 16.6 - Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels					
16.6.2 - Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services <i>GPS-SHaSA question used as proxy: How well do you think your local council is handling the following: Delivering local services</i>	66%	65%	67%	65%	67%
SDG Target 16.7 - Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels					
16.7.2 - Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group <i>GPS-SHaSA question used as proxy: “Do you think politicians respond to the population’s concerns and needs?”</i>	29%	28%	30%	26%	31%
SDG Target 16.B - Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development					
16.B.1 - Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	35%	39%	32%	40%	33%

The Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA 2) is Africa’s pioneering effort to include the domain of Governance, Peace and Security (GPS) in official statistics. From 2012 to 2017, a group of African statisticians* under the leadership of the AUC developed and pilot-tested in 16 countries** a harmonized methodology for the periodic monitoring of GPS by national statistical offices across the continent. With the GPS-SHaSA survey modules, countries can easily monitor their progress in meeting Aspirations 3 (on Good Governance) and 4 (on Peace and Security) of the AU’s Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want and the UN’s Sustainable Development Goal 16 on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies. For more information, see www.austat.org

* With technical and financial support from UNDP and scientific assistance from the French Research Institute for Development, IRD-DIAL.

** Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Cote d’Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia and Uganda.

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High Court of Uganda ©Anthony Gwaro

1.0 BACKGROUND

Governance, Peace and Security statistics are critical to achieving the National Development Plan and Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) in Uganda. Such Statistics are required for proper management of public affairs and to address serious concerns on peace and security in the country and Africa at large. They also enable tracking and reporting on Government action and assist in effectively preventing and managing conflicts at various levels.

Good governance plays a key role in achieving equitable and sustainable development in any society and acts as a pre-requisite for national development. However, the concept of “governance” covers a vast field. The survey focuses on democratic governance, which implies the application of a number of key principles including the rule of law, human rights, equity, transparency and participation.

In Uganda, the focus has been on Governance, Peace and Security as factors that determine the success of economic policies hence influencing the level of national development (at the macro level) and the well-being of populations (at the micro level). Violence and insecurity hamper the development potential of societies and in extreme cases lead to their collapse or even widespread chaos.

The National Development Plan II emphasizes that good Governance provides a setting for the equitable distribution of benefits from economic growth. The constitution of Uganda further requires that The State promotes balanced development for all regions of the country, between both rural and urban. It also requires The State to take special measures to develop Uganda's least developed areas and to pay special attention to the problems of the marginalised categories of the population. More equal income distribution stimulates consumption by the majority of the population and, therefore, raises productivity and results in equitable growth.

The fight against corruption is particularly important in regard to reduction in poverty and income inequality. Corruption impacts the poorest sections of society disproportionately and, generally, benefits those already in positions of power and authority. Without reducing corruption and improving accountability, all other development efforts including the economic growth and infrastructure development could be severely compromised.

Development of Governance, Peace and Security statistics is a global process. Globally, studies have employed various approaches including the expert knowledge to develop governance indices that constitute the basis for ranking countries' performance towards good governance.

Some countries such as Mongolia, Zambia and Uganda have taken initiatives to undertake national assessments by running National Integrity Surveys to produce Corruption Perception Indices (CPIs) and related governance indicators. The country-led initiatives were augmented by the Non-Government Organisations (NGO) and Faith Based Organisations (FBO) within the countries focusing on smaller areas or specific governance areas. However, statistics on governance in different countries remain scanty, yet they are often used as a benchmark for decision-making both at national and international levels.

1.1 JUSTIFICATION

Governance issues are embedded in the Uganda National Development Plan (NDP) II and the progress towards achieving the set targets has to be monitored during the period of the plan. Uganda developed a National Standard Indicator (NSI) framework to support measurement of progress towards achievement of national development priorities as well as international and regional development frameworks she has committed to. The overall objective of the NSI framework is to provide indicators that are consistent and comparable across the National Statistical System (NSS), including indicators on the Justice Law and Order sector, the Public Management Sector and the Security Sector, among others.

With reference to the African Charter on Democracy, Elections, and Governance (for governance statistics), and the African Union Protocol on the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council (for peace and security statistics), UBOS conducted the first Uganda National Governance Baseline Survey (UNGBS) in 2013 with the aim of providing the country's decision-makers, and all other data users with reliable, harmonised statistics on aspects of Governance, Peace and Security at the regional and national levels. The 2017 National Governance, Peace and Security Survey is a follow-up survey designed to collect a wider scope of indicators including: Access to Justice, Compliance to national registration programmes and electoral systems; Democracy, Transparency and Accountability; Democratic governance, Peace and Security; and Perceptions on women's rights (legal, economic and political participation) - in the country.

Other sources of information for Governance related indicators include the National Service Delivery Survey of 2004, 2008 and 2015 and the National Integrity Survey 2006 (Conducted by the IGG's Office) among others.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the survey was to generate harmonised statistical indicators on Governance, Peace, and Security (GPS) using appropriate methodologies for developing, measuring, and assessing governance in the country.

The specific objectives of the survey were:

- i) To collect nationally representative data on Governance, Peace and Security;
- ii) To populate the prioritised set of governance indicators with the survey data on the sub-themes such as SDG Goal 16, Agenda 2063 and some National Standard Indicators in the JLO Sector; and
- iii) To continuously update Governance Statistics in the data production chain.

1.2.1 Information gap

Governance, Peace and Security is two sided with the demand and the supply side. However, the survey collected data from persons 18 years and above at the household level only. Institutions responsible for ensuring good Governance, Peace, and Security, were not covered during the survey hence the information gap.

1.3 SCOPE AND COVERAGE

Literature on governance proposes several definitions, with the majority focusing on three dimensions. Those are authority, decision-making and accountability. Thus the survey focused on democratic governance, which implies the application of a number of key principles: rule of law, human rights, equity, transparency, and participation. The indicators and the questions selected for the survey specifically refer to the 11 fundamental principles that support Democracy, Elections, and Governance. The principles are Human rights; Rule of law; Representative government; Regular, Transparent, Free, and Fair elections; Separation of power; Gender equality; Citizen participation; Transparency; Control of corruption; Constitutional order, and Political pluralism. The 2017 NGPS Survey, in addition, included a module on Gender issues among the target population.

Governance is broad and difficult to capture in a simple definition. However, the survey focused on the following themes:

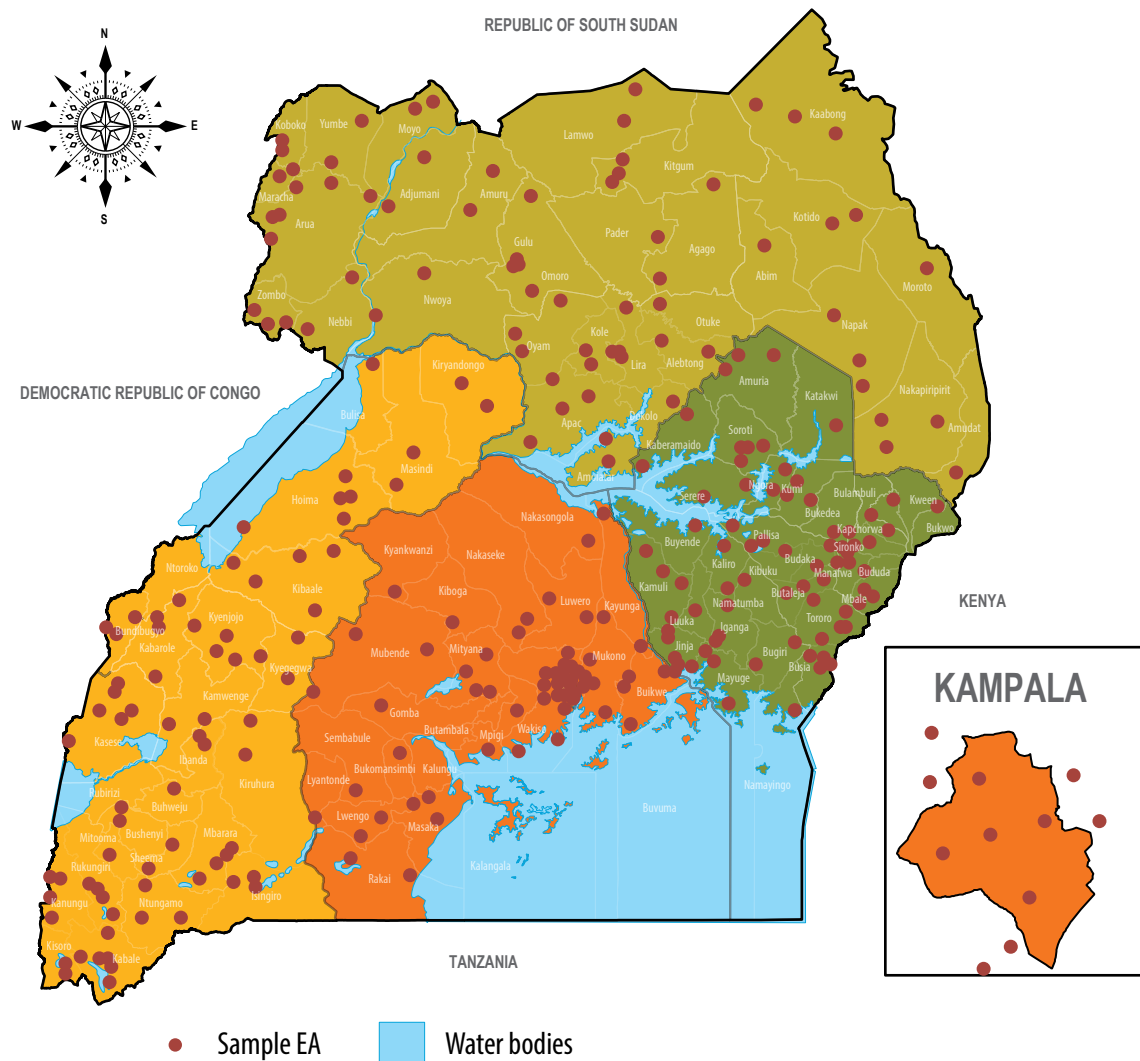
- i) Access to Justice;
- ii) iNational Registration and Electoral Systems;
- iii) Democracy;
- iv) Transparency and Accountability;
- v) Democratic Governance;
- vi) Peace and security; and
- vii) Women's rights (Legal, economic and political participation).

In addition, the survey collected basic information on all household members and detailed information on formal education, health, and the work environment for adult household members (aged 18 years and above).

1.4 SURVEY DESIGN

The NGPSS 2017 used the same survey design as the 2013 Uganda National Governance Baseline Survey. The survey collected information at the household level. The target population of the survey were adults (aged 18 years and above): 1 man and 1 woman per household - which is a nationally representative sample of the adult population. The survey was designed to provide estimates at national, rural-urban and the regional levels. In order to generate the desired estimates, the country was divided into five statistical regions. The regions are Kampala City, Central, Eastern, Northern and Western.

FIGURE 1.1: MAP SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE 5 STATISTICAL REGIONS AND SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION



1.4.1 Selection of the Sample Units

A sample of 3600 households was deemed sufficient to achieve the survey objectives. A three-stage cluster sampling design was employed to select a representative sample at household level. In the first stage, 300 Enumeration Areas (EAs) were selected using the 2014 Population and Housing Census Enumeration Area frame. The selection was done with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) where the number of households in the EA was taken as a measure of size.

A list of households in each of the sampled EAs was compiled. At the second stage, a representative sample of 12 households was selected from each EA using the systematic sampling approach. Thus a total of 3,600 households were selected countrywide.

In order to be able, to generate separate estimates for each region, (Kampala City, Central, Eastern, Northern and Western), the sample of EAs was allocated in the five strata. Table 1.1 presents the allocation of households by region and by rural-urban residence.

TABLE 1.1: SAMPLE ALLOCATION OF ENUMERATION AREAS AND HOUSEHOLDS (NUMBERS)

REGION	ALLOCATION OF EAS			ALLOCATION OF HOUSEHOLDS		
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
Kampala City	18	0	18	216	-	216
Central	21	30	51	252	360	612
Eastern	25	54	79	300	648	948
Northern	24	51	75	288	612	900
Western	27	50	77	324	600	924
NATIONAL	115	185	300	1,380	2,220	3,600

At the third stage (household level), a maximum of two adults (one male, one female) were selected for the interviews. The respondents were selected randomly from among the household members with equal probability for either male or female. If the sampled household did not have any adult (18 years and above), then there was no eligible persons for further interviews.

1.5 SURVEY ORGANISATION

Field Staff comprised (Enumerators, Supervisors and a Driver) who were required to work for a specific period as indicated in their terms of reference (appointment letters). Each field supervisor was responsible for one field team. At the UBOS offices, office editors and computer programmers were assigned different responsibilities during the period of data processing. Also a team of senior officers supervised the various processes, including the data collection and processing.

1.5.1 Pre-test

Before the main data collection, the questionnaires were pretested to ensure relevance and the ability of the questions to be well understood by the respondents. Eighteen experienced data collectors comprising of both males and females were recruited and trained from 11th to 17th May 2016 on how to administer the data collection tool. After the training, fieldworkers were grouped into four teams and deployed to work in four different EAs. The pre-test field work was undertaken over a four-day period and feedback on the flow and ease of administering questions was provided then discussed. Thereafter, the tool was further refined in preparation for the main training.

1.5.2 Training

UBOS recruited and trained 36 field staff to serve as team supervisors and interviewers for the main survey data collection (See Appendix IV for details). The training of field staff lasted ten days (from 23rd October 2017 to 2nd November 2017). The main approach of the training comprised of classroom instructions on interviewing techniques, field procedures, a detailed review of the data collection tool, tests and practice using hand-held Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) devices. The training also included classroom mock interviews and field practice in selected EAs outside of the main sample.

1.5.3 Data collection

A centralised approach to data collection was employed with nine field teams constituted and dispatched to the different sampled areas. Each team comprised one field supervisor, three enumerators and a driver. The field interviewers were recruited based on fluency in the local language spoken in the respective region of deployment while the supervisors were a balance of both males and females. The languages considered were, Luganda, Lusoga/Lugwere, Lumasaba/Jap/Samia, Karamonjong/iteso, Lugbara/luo, Lunyoror/lutoro and Luyankole/lukiga.

Data collection was carried out in three separate trips, between which 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 immediately.

1.6 DATA PROCESSING AND MANAGEMENT

The UBOS NGPSS 2017 data was collected and captured electronically using Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) devices. Prior to field data collection, a computer application was designed for the questionnaire using CsPRO

The hardware for data collection included Tablets (Samsung Model –SMT 231) and Power banks for interviewers. On the other hand, the software used was CsPro- to improve quality checks, facilitated the collection of more reliable statistics, and reduced the time lag between data collection and data analysis. In the field, data was captured by interviewers, transferred to field supervisors as well as UBOS headquarters in real time for further scrutiny and quality assurance.

1.7 WEIGHTING THE DATA

In order for the sample estimates from the NGPSS 2017 to be representative of the total population, it was necessary to apply a sample weight to the data (details in Annex II). The weight for each sampled household was equal to the inverse of its probability of selection (calculated by multiplying the selection probabilities at each sampling stage). The individual weight was attached to each person within the household records in the data files. The sampling probabilities at each stage of selection were maintained in an Excel spreadsheet with information from the sampling frame for each sample cluster and stratum, so that the overall probabilities and corresponding weights could be calculated.

1.8 SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

1.9 RESPONSE RATES

Table 1.2 presents response rates from the household and individual interviews. Out of the 3,600 households sampled, household interviews were fully completed in 3,369 households. This indicates a response rate of about 93 percent at household level with 90 percent in urban areas compared to 97 percent in rural areas. Overall, the individual response rate was 91 percent for women and 86 percent for men, with higher proportions for both women and men for rural residents compared to their urban counterparts.

TABLE 1.2: RESULTS OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEWS

RESULT OF INTERVIEWS	RESIDENCE		
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
Household interviews			
Households selected	1,380	2,220	3,600
Households interviewed	1,246	2,123	3,369
Household response rate (%) ¹	90.3	96.5	93.4
Interviews with women age 18+			
Number of eligible women	1,117	1,926	3,043
Number of eligible women interviewed	1,014	1,767	2,781
Eligible women response rate (%) ²	90.8	91.7	91.4
Interviews with men age 18+			
Number of eligible men	884	1,596	2,480
Number of eligible men interviewed	714	1,414	2,128
Eligible men response rate (%) ²	80.8	88.6	85.8

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

1.10 STRUCTURE OF REPORT

In addition to this Chapter, the report comprises of seven more Chapters: The background characteristics of the interviewed population; Human rights and access to justice; Governance in public institutions; Political participation; Respondent' views on peace and security and perceptions on women's rights (Violence Against Women (VAW), Economic and Political Participation). The final chapter of the report presents conclusions and recommendations based on the survey findings.

CHAPTER 02 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	CHAPTER 03 GOVERNANCE	CHAPTER 04 HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE	CHAPTER 05 POLITICAL PARTICIPATION
CHAPTER 06 PEACE AND SECURITY	CHAPTER 07 GENDER ISSUES	CHAPTER 08 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	

A young woman with her baby. The woman is in profile, looking slightly down and to the left. She has dark skin and her hair is styled in braids. She is wearing a red t-shirt and a pearl necklace. A baby is strapped to her back with a blue and orange striped cloth. The baby is looking towards the camera. The background is a blurred outdoor setting with green foliage.

02

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

A young woman with her baby ©Anthony Gwaro

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Information on the basic characteristics of male and female population simplifies the interpretation of the survey findings. It is also useful in understanding and identification of the major factors that determine or influence the basic indicators on governance, peace and security within the population. This chapter provides a summary of the demographic, health and socio-economic characteristics of the individual adult respondents (aged 18 years and above) in the National Governance, Peace and Security Survey (NGPSS) 2017.

2.2 DISTRIBUTION OF THE ADULT POPULATION

The NGPSS 2017 collected information on the background characteristics of the adult population, including place of residence, age, disability status, health, literacy and marital status among others. The adult population was estimated at 16.9 million and more than half (54%) were females.

Table 2.1 presents the number and percentage distribution of respondents by selected characteristics. The distribution of the population by residence shows that more than seven in every ten of the males (73%) and females (71%) resided in rural areas. The age pattern of the respondents reveals that they typically comprised of a youthful population with the majority (45%) aged 18 - 30 years. Overall, nearly seven in every ten adults (67%) were married while more females (22%) were more likely to have ever been married (divorced, separated or widowed) compared to males (7%).

Nineteen percent of the adults were not working and the proportion of females (26%) was more than twice that of their male (11%) counterparts. More than eight in every ten adults were Christian (Catholic, Anglican, Seventh Day Adventist, and Pentecostal, born again combined). Overall, 26 percent of the respondents were from the Western region while Kampala City had the smallest proportion (6%).

TABLE 2.1: DISTRIBUTION OF THE ADULT POPULATION BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS AND SEX

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER (,000)	PERCENT	NUMBER (,000)	PERCENT	NUMBER (,000)	PERCENT
Residence						
Urban	2,090.2	27.1	2,702.5	29.4	4,792.8	28.3
Rural	5,615.7	72.9	6,502.3	70.6	12,118.0	71.7
Age group						
18-30	3,375.6	43.8	4,289.3	46.6	7,665.0	45.3
31-59	3,569.8	46.3	3,917.6	42.6	7,487.4	44.3
60+	760.5	9.9	997.9	10.8	1,758.4	10.4
Marital Status						
Never Married	1,469.7	19.1	1,454.2	15.8	2,923.9	17.3
Currently Married	5,668.6	73.6	5,724.1	62.2	11,392.7	67.4
Ever Married	567.6	7.4	2,023.2	22.0	2,590.9	15.3
Religion						
Catholic	2,919.5	37.9	3,540.9	38.5	6,460.4	38.2
Anglican	2,531.2	32.8	2,955.9	32.1	5,487.1	32.4
Muslim	1,188.3	15.4	1,302.7	14.2	2,491.0	14.7
SDA	185.1	2.4	171.1	1.9	356.2	2.1
Pentecostal/Born Again	773.3	10.0	1,090.2	11.8	1,863.5	11.0
Others	108.5	1.4	144.0	1.6	252.6	1.5
Working Status						
Working	6,891.4	89.4	6,801.8	73.9	13,693.1	81.0
Not Working	814.5	10.6	2,400.1	26.1	3,214.7	19.0
Region						
Kampala	433.3	5.6	511.5	5.6	944.8	5.6
Central	1,863.2	24.2	2,295.8	24.9	4,159.1	24.6
Eastern	1,912.1	24.8	2,193.3	23.8	4,105.3	24.3
Northern	1,466.5	19.0	1,816.7	19.7	3,283.1	19.4
Western	2,030.8	26.4	2,387.6	25.9	4,418.4	26.1
UGANDA	7,705.9	100	9,204.8	100	16,910.7	100

2.3 DISABILITY STATUS

Disability is the consequence of an impairment that may be physical, cognitive, mental, sensory, emotional, developmental, or some combination of these. A disability may be present at birth, or occur during a person's lifetime. The NGPSS 2017 used the set of questions developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) to assess the disability status of an individual. They are based on the framework of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF). The questions address six core functional domains that include seeing, hearing, communication, cognition, walking, and self-care. For each of the domains, information was provided

on whether they had no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or did not have any ability at all. For purposes of this survey, any person who had some difficulty in at least any one domain was regarded as having a difficulty.

Table 2.2 shows that overall, 30 percent of the adult population reported to having a difficulty with the proportion of females (32%) higher than that of the males (27%). The same pattern was observed by sex for almost all the selected background characteristics. Disability was more prevalent among persons in rural areas (32%) than in urban areas (23%). The Central region had the highest proportion (39%) of persons with a difficulty. In addition, the proportion of persons with a difficulty increases with an increase in age

TABLE 2.2: PERCENTAGE OF ADULT RESPONDENTS WITH A DIFFICULTY BY RESIDENCE, AGE, REGION AND SEX

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Residence			
Urban	18.3	26.8	23.1
Rural	30.7	34.0	32.4
Age group			
18-30	16.2	16.3	16.3
31-59	27.8	35.5	31.8
60+	74.5	84.4	80.1
Marital Status			
Never Married	19.7	20.5	20.1
Currently Married	27.8	25.3	26.5
Ever Married	41.9	58.6	55.0
Region			
Kampala	13.5	25.5	20.0
Central	34.4	41.8	38.5
Eastern	28.4	33.5	31.1
Northern	27.4	26.6	27.0
Western	22.7	26.2	24.5
UGANDA	27.3	31.9	29.8

2.4 EDUCATION

Education is a key determinant of the lifestyle and status an individual enjoys in a society. The level of educational attained has an effect on individual behaviour and attitudes. Uganda is committed to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Number 4 which requires countries to ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning. It identifies quality education as the foundation to improving people's lives and sustainable development. The National Development Plan II (NDP II) also recognises education and skilling as a key component of human capital quality that is essential in reducing unemployment in Uganda.

2.4.1 School Attendance

School attendance is defined as being in school at any regular recognised educational institution or program, public or private for organised learning at any level of education. The results in Table 2.3 show that overall, 77 percent of the adult population had attended school in the past and only 4 percent were currently attending school. Nearly a fifth (19%) of the adult population had never attended school with the proportion of females twice as high as that of males. The population in rural areas was less likely to attend school compared to their urban counterparts.

The proportion of persons who had never attended school increases with an increase in age. Three in every ten adults who had a difficulty (31%) had never gone to school. The Northern region had the highest proportion of adults who had never attended school (27%) while Kampala had the highest proportion of those currently attending school (6%).

TABLE 2.3: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT POPULATION BY SEX, RESIDENCE, REGION, AGE GROUP AND CURRENT SCHOOL STATUS

	NEVER ATTENDED	ATTENDED SCHOOL IN THE PAST	CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL	TOTAL
Sex				
Male	11.8	84.1	4.1	100
Female	24.7	71.3	4.0	100
Residence				
Urban	10.7	83.5	5.9	100
Rural	22.1	74.6	3.3	100
Age group				
18-30	10.6	81.3	8.1	100
31-59	21.3	77.8	0.8	100
60+	44.1	55.9	0.0	100
Marital Status				
Never Married	12.6	68.3	19.1	100
Currently Married	16.8	82.3	0.9	100
Ever Married	34.8	64.4	0.8	100
Disability Status				
With at least one disability	30.8	67.7	1.4	100
Without any disability	13.7	81.1	5.1	100
Working Status				
Working Status	18.0	80.7	1.3	100
Not working	22.4	61.9	15.6	100
Region				
Kampala	4.9	88.7	6.4	100
Central	14.2	81.7	4.1	100
Eastern	19.3	77.3	3.4	100
Northern	29.6	67.9	2.5	100
Western	17.7	77.1	5.2	100
UGANDA	18.8	77.1	4.0	100

2.4.2 Literacy among the Adult Population

Literacy is one of the outcomes of basic education and it is defined as the ability to read with understanding and write meaningfully in any language. Table 2.4 shows that nationally, 66 percent of the adult population was literate with males (76%) more literate than females (58%). The literacy rate was lower among rural residents (61%) than those residing in urban areas (79%). Literacy was highest among the youth (18-30 years) (75%) but literacy decreases with an increase in age. Literacy among the adult population residing in the Northern region (54%) was lowest compared to the other regions.

TABLE 2.4: ADULT LITERACY RATE (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS AND SEX

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Residence			
Urban	87.6	73.0	79.3
Rural	71.3	52.3	61.1
Age group			
18-30	80.9	69.8	74.7
31-59	73.7	55.2	64.0
60+	61.8	22.0	39.2
Marital Status			
Never Married	84.9	73.0	79.0
Currently Married	73.9	60.4	67.1
Ever Married	69.4	42.2	48.2
Disability Status			
With at least one disability	62.9	44.6	52.2
Without any disability	80.5	64.9	72.2
Region			
Kampala	88.5	86.5	87.4
Central	80.3	73.7	76.7
Eastern	67.9	48.1	57.4
Northern	71.6	39.9	54.1
Western	79.0	61.1	69.3
UGANDA	75.7	58.4	66.3

2.4.3 Education Attainment

The level of education attained by the population is an important indicator for socio-economic development. Table 2.5 presents the distribution of the adult population by the highest level of education and background characteristics. Close to three quarters of the adult population (72%) either had no formal education or incomplete primary education. Overall, the proportion of adults with post primary education in urban areas (47%) was more than twice that of those in rural areas (20%).

The gender gap in educational attainment was highest among those with secondary and post-secondary education. There were more males with secondary and post-secondary education (34%) compared to their female counterpart (22%). The older persons (60 years and above) was less likely to have completed secondary education and above. Kampala had the highest proportion of adults with post-secondary education (64%) while the Northern region had the highest proportion of the population with no education (30%).

TABLE 2.5: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT POPULATION BY SEX, RESIDENCE, REGION, AGE GROUP AND HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED

	NONE	COMPLETED PRIMARY	COMPLETED PRIMARY	SECONDARY	VOCATIONAL	DIPLOMA/ CERTIFICATE	DEGREE & ABOVE	TOTAL
Sex								
Male	11.8	26.5	27.3	19.3	8.3	1.5	5.3	100
Female	24.7	29.6	23.5	13.0	5.4	1.1	2.7	100
Residence								
Urban	10.7	18.4	23.8	23.7	10.9	3.0	9.6	100
Rural	22.1	32.1	25.8	12.8	5.1	0.6	1.6	100
Age group								
18-30	12.6	17.7	18.1	33.4	9.1	2.2	7.0	100
31-59	16.8	30.9	27.6	13.2	6.6	1.2	3.7	100
60+	34.8	28.2	22.6	7.8	4.9	0.4	1.3	100
Marital Status								
Never Married	16.3	21.5	17.3	32.3	6.2	2.3	4.2	100
Currently Married	16.1	35.0	27.4	10.4	7.1	1.8	2.1	100
Ever Married	34.2	30.7	20.8	7.5	4.6	1.4	0.7	100
Disability Status								
With at least one disability	30.8	31.4	22.6	8.7	4.6	0.5	1.5	100
Without any disability	13.7	26.8	26.3	18.9	7.7	1.6	4.9	100
Region								
Kampala	4.9	9.8	21.7	32.6	9.3	3.8	17.9	100
Central	14.2	26.8	25.8	18.6	8.6	0.6	5.4	100
Eastern	19.3	26.9	30.0	15.7	4.2	1.5	2.4	100
Northern	29.7	29.0	25.0	7.6	5.7	1.4	1.5	100
Western	17.7	34.1	21.1	15.9	7.6	1.0	2.6	100
UGANDA	18.8	28.2	25.2	15.9	6.7	1.3	3.9	100

2.5 COMPLIANCE TO NATIONAL PROGRAMMES

The NGPSS 2017 collected information on a series of questions that particularly targeted the compliance status of the population to national programmes. These included registration for the national identification card, ownership of a passport and a telephone Subscriber Identification Module (SIM) card registration. All the three are related in the sense that a person requires a National Identification Number (NIN) to acquire the others. The law demands that all Ugandans must be registered and issued with National Identification Numbers and those who are 18 years and above be issued with National Identity Cards.

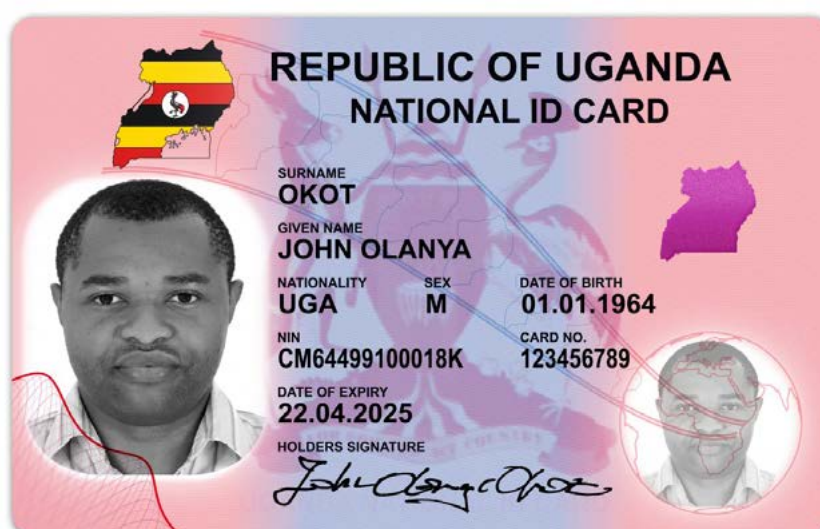
A passport is a travel document, usually issued by a particular country to certify the identity and nationality of its holder primarily for the purpose of international travel. Table 2.6 shows that ownership of a passport among persons aged 18 years and above was only two percent at national level. Less than one percent of the adult population had expired passports.

Seven percent of the adult population had registered for National Identity Cards but not picked them at the time of the survey. One in every ten (11%) youths (18-30) had not picked their cards. The females (8%) were more likely not to have picked their cards as compared to their male counterparts (7%). Kampala (10%) had the highest proportion of those who had not picked their cards while the Central and Western regions had the lowest (7 percent respectively).

Overall, 63 percent of persons aged 18 years and above owned a mobile phone while 65 percent had SIM cards - implying that some handsets had more than one sim card and some individuals own SIM cards without phones.

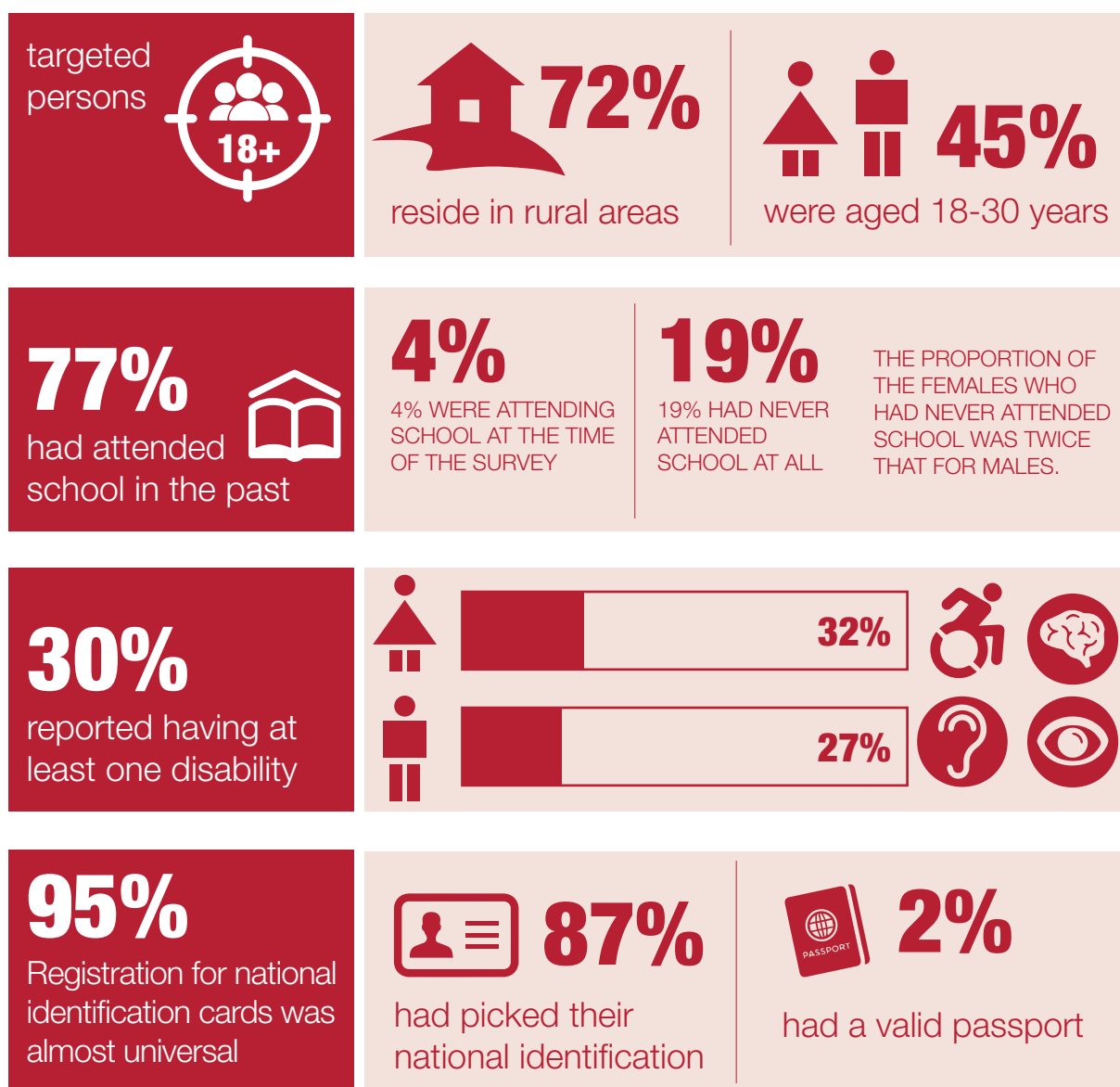
TABLE 2.6: PROPORTION OF ADULT RESPONDENTS BY SEX, RESIDENCE, REGION, AGE GROUP AND REGISTRATION STATUS

	REGISTERED FOR THE NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION CARD		OWNS A PASSPORT		OWN A MOBILE PHONE	OWN A SIM CARD
	RECEIVED CARD	NOT RECEIVED CARD	VALID	EXPIRED		
Sex						
Male	89.0	6.5	2.9	0.6	74.7	76.7
Female	85.8	8.1	1.3	0.4	53.8	56.0
Residence						
Urban	88.8	6.1	4.6	1.1	80.7	81.8
Rural	86.6	7.8	1.0	0.3	56.5	58.9
Age group						
18-30	80.5	11.0	2.1	0.2	64.4	67.5
31-59	93.6	4.2	2.2	0.6	68.2	69.5
60+	89.6	5.1	1.2	1.3	37.8	38.8
Region						
Kampala	82.8	9.8	8.5	1.9	93.7	94.5
Central	83.5	7.0	3.5	1.0	80.0	82.1
Eastern	87.0	7.6	0.9	0.2	51.6	54.2
Northern	88.5	7.6	0.3	0.3	40.6	43.5
Western	91.2	6.7	1.6	0.2	68.9	70.2
UGANDA	87.3	7.3	2.0	0.5	63.3	65.4



2.6 SUMMARY

Close to three quarters (72%) of the adult population resides in rural areas. About 4 in every 10 adults (45%) were aged 18-30 years. Overall 77 percent of the adult population had attended school in the past, four percent were attending school at the time of the survey while 19 percent had never attended school at all. The proportion of the females who had never attended school was twice higher than that for males. Three in every ten (30%) persons aged 18 years and above reported having at least some difficulty, with females having a higher proportion (32%) than males (27%). Registration for national identification cards among adults is almost universal (95%). However, only 87 percent of adults had picked their cards. Only two percent of the adult population had a valid passport.



03

HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE



3.0 INTRODUCTION

Human rights are standards that allow all people to live with dignity, freedom, equality, justice, and peace. They are a set of moral principles that apply to everyone. They should, therefore, be assured to everyone without any distinction. Human rights are essential to the full development of individuals and communities as they reflect the minimum standards necessary for people to live with dignity. They give people the freedom to choose how to live, how to express themselves, and what kind of government they want to support, among many other things. Human rights also assure citizens of the means necessary to satisfy their basic needs and also ensure that they are protected against abuse by those who are powerful¹.

Although Governments are not solely responsible for ensuring human rights, they have the primary responsibility of protecting and promoting them. Governments are obligated to make sure that human rights are protected by both preventing human rights violations against people within their territories and providing effective remedies for those whose rights are violated. When a government ratifies a human rights treaty, it assumes a legal obligation to respect, protect, and fulfil the rights contained in the treaty.

Uganda has signed many international and regional treaties and protocols on human rights making it an obligation for her to include human rights in the national laws. The 1995 Constitution of Uganda provides for protection and promotion of fundamental and other human rights and freedoms. It makes it an obligation for all organs, agencies of government, all security agencies, including Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) and the Uganda Police Force (UPF) and all persons to respect, uphold, and promote human rights.

Access to justice is the ability of people to seek and obtain a remedy through formal or informal institutions of justice for grievances in compliance with human rights standards. Human rights and access to justice are related as access to justice is both a human right and a means to protect other universally recognised human rights.

3.1 HUMAN RIGHTS IN UGANDA

Chapter Four of the 1995 Constitution of Uganda upholds protection and promotion of fundamental and other human rights and freedoms in Uganda. It establishes the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC), the principal human rights Government institution in Uganda mandated to protect and promote human rights. Among its various functions is to monitor the human rights situation in the country and make recommendations to the relevant stakeholders as well as create and sustain within society, awareness of the provisions of the 1995 Constitution of Uganda. The Commission usually points out some critical emerging human rights issues and, in the process, provides guidance to the country on how the human rights situation can be improved².

¹ Human Rights: A Basic Handbook for UN Staff, UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR, 2000)

² <http://www.uhrc.ug/statement-recent-human-rights-concerns-country-2>



High Court of Uganda

3.1.1 Awareness of and Respect for Human Rights

Awareness of human rights is important for their protection and enforcement. Therefore, in order to enjoy these rights, having knowledge of them is critical. The survey sought information on the public's knowledge of human rights and their perception on whether these rights are respected in Uganda.

Table 3.1 reveals that, overall, 88 percent of the adult population indicated that they were aware of their human rights. Levels of the awareness of human rights were slightly lower among females (87%) and the rural population (88%) compared to males and the urban population (with 90% respectively). Persons aged 31-59 years were more likely to be aware of their human rights compared to the other age groups. Furthermore, knowledge of their human rights increases with an increase in the level of education.

All respondents aged 18 years and above were asked to establish whether they claimed their human rights during the 12 months before the survey. Only 15 percent of persons aged 18 years and above had claimed their human rights with more males (16%) than females (14%). Similarly, persons with difficulties (19%) were more likely to have claimed for their human rights compared to those without a difficulty (13%). The Central region (22%) had the highest proportion of respondents who reported to have claimed their human rights while the Western region (10%) had the lowest.

The survey also collected information on whether individuals thought that human rights were respected in the country. Although the level of awareness of human rights was quite high, only three in every five respondents (60%) indicated that human rights were often/always respected in Uganda.

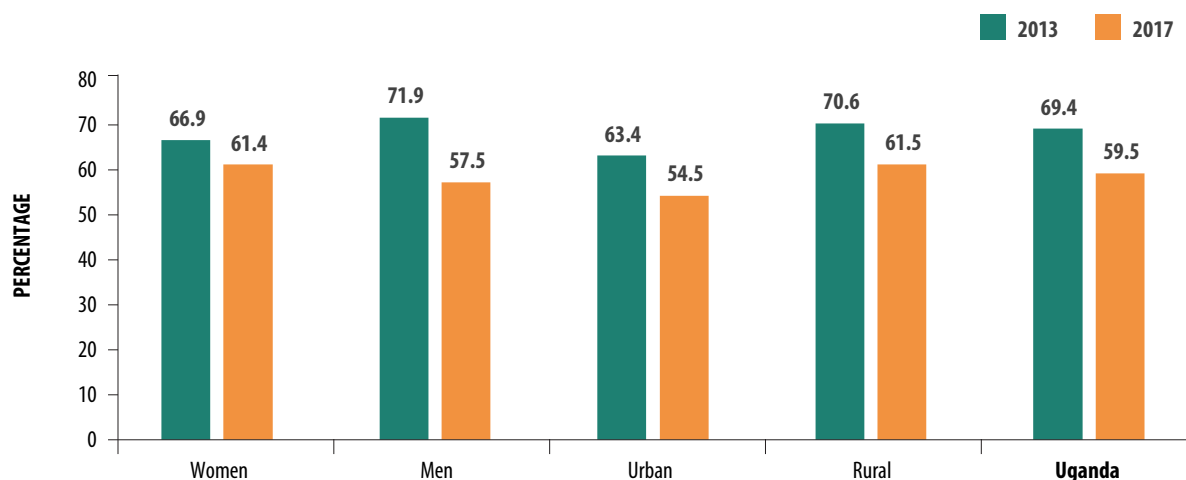
The female population, residents of rural areas, those from Western Uganda and persons with disabilities were more likely to report that human rights in Uganda were respected compared to the other sub-populations.

TABLE 3.1: KNOWLEDGE OF HUMAN RIGHTS, CLAIMING OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND PERCEPTIONS ON RESPECT OF HUMAN RIGHTS (%)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	AWARE OF HUMAN RIGHTS	CLAIMED HUMAN RIGHTS 12 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY	RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS PERCEPTION		TOTAL
			OFTEN /ALWAYS RESPECTED	NOT AT ALL /RARELY RESPECTED	
Sex					
Male	89.7	16.4	57.4	42.6	100
Female	87.1	13.6	61.4	38.6	100
Residence					
Urban	89.8	13.4	54.7	45.3	100
Rural	87.7	15.4	61.5	38.5	100
Age group					
Youths (18-30 years)	87.3	13.6	57.8	42.2	100
31-59	89.9	15.9	59.9	40.1	100
60+	86.0	15.8	66.1	33.9	100
Region					
Kampala	86.5	12.3	36.6	63.4	100
Central	82.2	21.5	45.6	54.4	100
Eastern	86.1	11.6	61.8	38.2	100
Northern	87.2	18.6	55.0	45.0	100
Western	97.3	9.5	78.9	21.1	100
Disability Status					
Without any disability	89.4	13.3	58.6	41.4	100
With at least one disability	85.7	18.6	61.8	38.2	100
Education Attainment					
None	80.5	12.5	62.6	37.4	100
Primary	89.0	15.6	64.8	35.2	100
Secondary	90.0	14.3	51.7	48.3	100
Tertiary	95.3	15.8	42.3	57.7	100
UGANDA	88.3	14.9	59.6	40.4	100

Figure 3.1 further shows the perceptions on the respect for human rights in the country based on the 2013 and 2017 NGPSS. Overall, the proportion of the population aged 18 years and above who perceived human rights to be respected in the country slightly decreased from 69 percent in 2013 to 60 percent in 2017. A similar trend is observed when the findings are disaggregated by sex and residence.

FIGURE 3.1: TRENDS IN PERCEPTIONS ON RESPECT OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN UGANDA BY SEX AND RESIDENCE (%)



Note: Note: 2013 –used completely/fairly and 2017 used often/always as categories for respect of human rights

3.1.2 Right to Health

The World Health Organisation defines Health as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being. The right to health is a fundamental part of the human rights and of understanding of life in dignity. Goal 3 of Agenda 2030 calls upon the world to ensure healthy lives. At the national level the right to health is reinforced in the NDP II and the 1995 Uganda Constitution. The NDP II targets to improve effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of health services among other commitments. The second Uganda Health Development Plan for the period 2015/16 - 2019/20 in line with the NDP II aims towards ensuring that all people receive the essential and good quality health services needed without suffering financial hardship.

In a bid to assess the progress of the country towards achieving the right to health, respondents were asked some questions on their individual health. The information gathered included incidence of sickness, individuals’ health seeking behaviour and whether the patient paid fees which were above the normal ones during treatment.

Table 3.2 shows that, overall, 43 percent of respondents had fallen sick 30 days preceding the survey with more females (45%) and rural residents (44%) compared to males (40%) and urban residents (39%). In addition, nearly two thirds of the older persons aged 60 years and above had fallen sick compared to the youth (36%). At regional level, the lowest proportion of persons that fell sick was reported in Kampala (34%) while the Eastern (45%) had the highest.

With regard to seeking for treatment, 78 percent of the adults who fell sick reported that they had sought treatment for the sickness suffered. There were no major differentials observed by background characteristics.



A nurse drawing blood

TABLE 3.2: ADULTS THAT FELL SICK 30 DAYS BEFORE THE SURVEY AND THOSE WHO SOUGHT TREATMENT (%)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	FELL SICK	SOUGHT TREATMENT
Sex		
Male	40.2	76.7
Female	44.7	79.3
Residence		
Urban	39.2	80.2
Rural	44.0	77.5
Age group		
18-30 years	36.1	79.8
31-59	44.2	78.8
60+	64.7	72.4
Region		
Kampala	33.7	71.9
Central	43.9	77.2
Eastern	45.3	75.1
Northern	38.4	82.7
Western	44.0	80.3
UGANDA	42.6	78.2

Table 3.3 presents the distribution of adults that sought health care services by the first place of consultation. Overall, 43 percent of the persons that fell sick and sought treatment consulted from a public health facility, with more females (46%) using the public health facility than males (39%). In addition, persons with no education (53%) were more likely to seek treatment from a public facility compared to persons with higher education levels (31%). Consultation at private clinics was highest amongst persons in Kampala (48%) and lowest in the Northern region (33%).

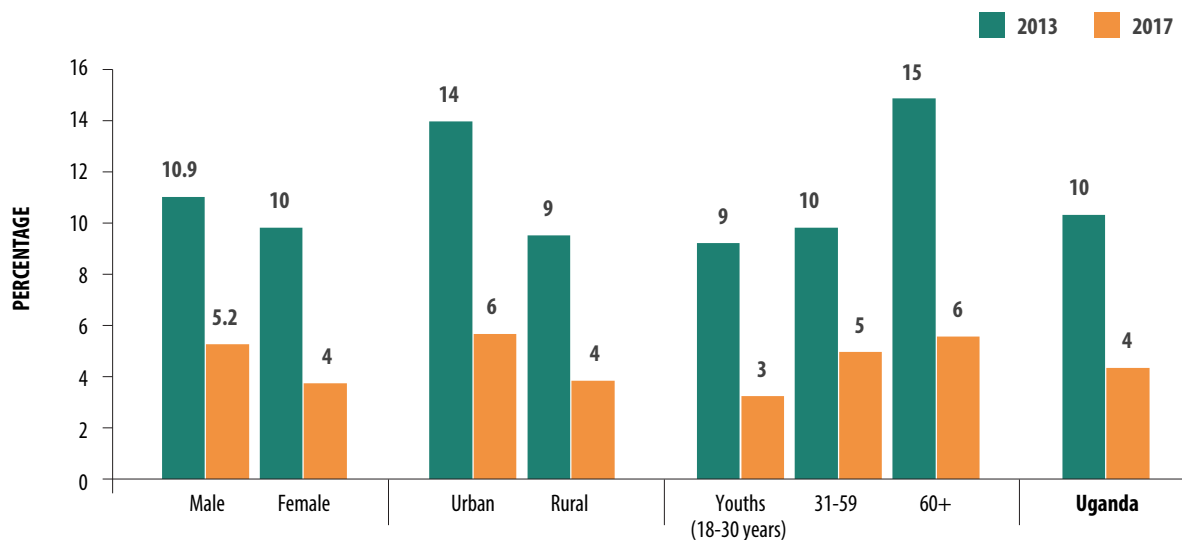
TABLE 3.3: THE PROPORTION OF ADULTS THAT FELL SICK BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS AND PLACE OF FIRST CONSULTATION

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL/ HEALTH CENTRE	PRIVATE CLINIC	NGO HOSPITAL/ HEALTH UNIT	DRUG SHOP	OTHERS	TOTAL
Sex						
Male	39.4	39.2	3.1	6.0	12.3	100
Female	46.3	35.2	3.9	4.1	10.6	100
Residence						
Urban	38.5	37.9	3.0	7.2	13.5	100
Rural	45.2	36.5	3.8	4.0	10.5	100
Age group						
18-30	35.0	42.4	2.7	5.1	14.7	100
31-59	46.2	36.6	2.9	4.9	9.4	100
60+	56.9	23.2	7.8	4.1	8.0	100
Region						
Kampala	26.5	47.5	1.7	4.3	20.1	100
Central	37.5	37.1	2.7	1.4	21.3	100
Eastern	47.2	34.0	4.2	5.7	8.9	100
Northern	48.4	33.4	4.8	6.0	7.3	100
Western	44.3	40.1	3.1	6.5	5.9	100
Disability Status						
Without any disability	42.1	38.2	2.4	6.8	10.5	100
With at least one disability	45.1	35.2	5.1	2.2	12.3	100
Education Attainment						
None	53.0	28.3	5.6	2.4	10.6	100
Primary	43.4	35.7	3.3	6.0	11.6	100
Secondary	35.7	44.2	1.8	3.2	15.1	100
Tertiary	31.3	53.8	2.4	6.2	6.3	100
UGANDA	43.4	36.9	3.5	4.9	11.3	100

Payment of unofficial fees in health centres increases the cost of health and may act as a barrier in the choice of a health care package especially among the poor in Uganda. It is, therefore, imperative that such obstacles are dealt with to enable everyone access health services. The NGPSS 2017 collected information on whether persons that sought treatment paid any fee other than the 'normal' fees. The survey defined normal payments to include those established in the health facility and paid uniformly by everyone accessing similar services.

Figure 3.2 shows that, in 2017, four percent (4%) of persons that sought treatment had made payments above the official fees. The results show a reduction from 10 percent registered in 2013. Male respondents and urban residents were more likely to have paid fees above normal fees for treatment compared to other corresponding sub-populations.

FIGURE 3.2: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION WHO MADE A PAYMENT AT A FACILITY OTHER THAN THE NORMAL PAYMENT



3.1.3 Right to Education

Article 26 of the universal declaration of human rights proclaims that “everyone has the right to education.” Education is one of the key elements for socio-economic and human development. It is an empowerment tool also very vital in developing the full potential of individuals, promotion of individual wellbeing and ensuring human dignity. Goal Four of Agenda 2030 aims to ensure that all persons have access to quality education and an opportunity for lifelong learning. At the national level the right to education is enshrined in the 1995 Uganda constitution. The National Development Plan II commits the education sector to deliver equitable, relevant and quality education, training and sports services for all.



Pupils in class. ©Anthony Gwaro

3.1.3.1 School Attendance

Table 3.4 presents the proportion of persons 18 years and above that had never attended school by selected background characteristics. Overall 19 percent of the population age 18 years and above had never attended school, with females having a higher proportion (25%) compared to males (12%). In addition, older persons (44%) were more likely to have never attended school compared to the youth (11%). Furthermore, persons with a disability (31%) as well as those in rural areas (22%) were more likely to have never attended school compared to their respective corresponding counterparts. Considering the region, the proportion of the population that had never been to school ranged from 5 percent in Kampala to 30 percent in Northern region. There were also differentials by residence and disability status.

TABLE 3.4: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE THAT HAD NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	PERCENT	BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	PERCENT
Sex		Region	
Male	11.7	Kampala	4.9
Female	24.6	Central	14.2
Residence		Eastern	19.0
Urban	10.6	Northern	29.6
Rural	21.9	Western	17.5
Age group		Disability Status	
18-30	10.5	Without any disability	13.6
31-59	21.3	With at least one disability	30.8
60+	43.9	UGANDA	18.7

3.1.3.2 Reasons for leaving school

Table 3.5 shows that the majority of the Ugandans aged 18-24 years who had left school had done so due to economic reasons (63%) with more males (69%) than females (59%). Females (5%) were more likely to have left school for marriage compared to males (2%). A similar pattern is observed for females (5%) who had left school because their parents did not want them to continue with education compared to males (1%).

TABLE 3.5: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION AGED 18-24 YEARS WHO HAD LEFT SCHOOL BY REASON WHY THEY LEFT

REASON FOR LEAVING SCHOOL	SEX		RESIDENCE		UGANDA
	MALE	FEMALE	URBAN	RURAL	
Economic reasons	69.1	58.9	64.8	62.0	62.9
Completed desired level	11.6	10.6	13.5	9.7	11.0
Not interested in education	7.4	3.3	2.0	6.4	4.9
To get married	1.5	5.2	2.8	4.2	3.8
Parents did not want me to continue with education	1.0	4.9	3.3	3.4	3.4
Failed Examinations	1.3	4.1	2.6	3.2	3.0
Wanted to start working	1.9	2.2	3.1	1.6	2.1
School not near	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.7
Others Specify	5.2	10.3	7.7	8.6	8.3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100

3.1.4 Right to Work

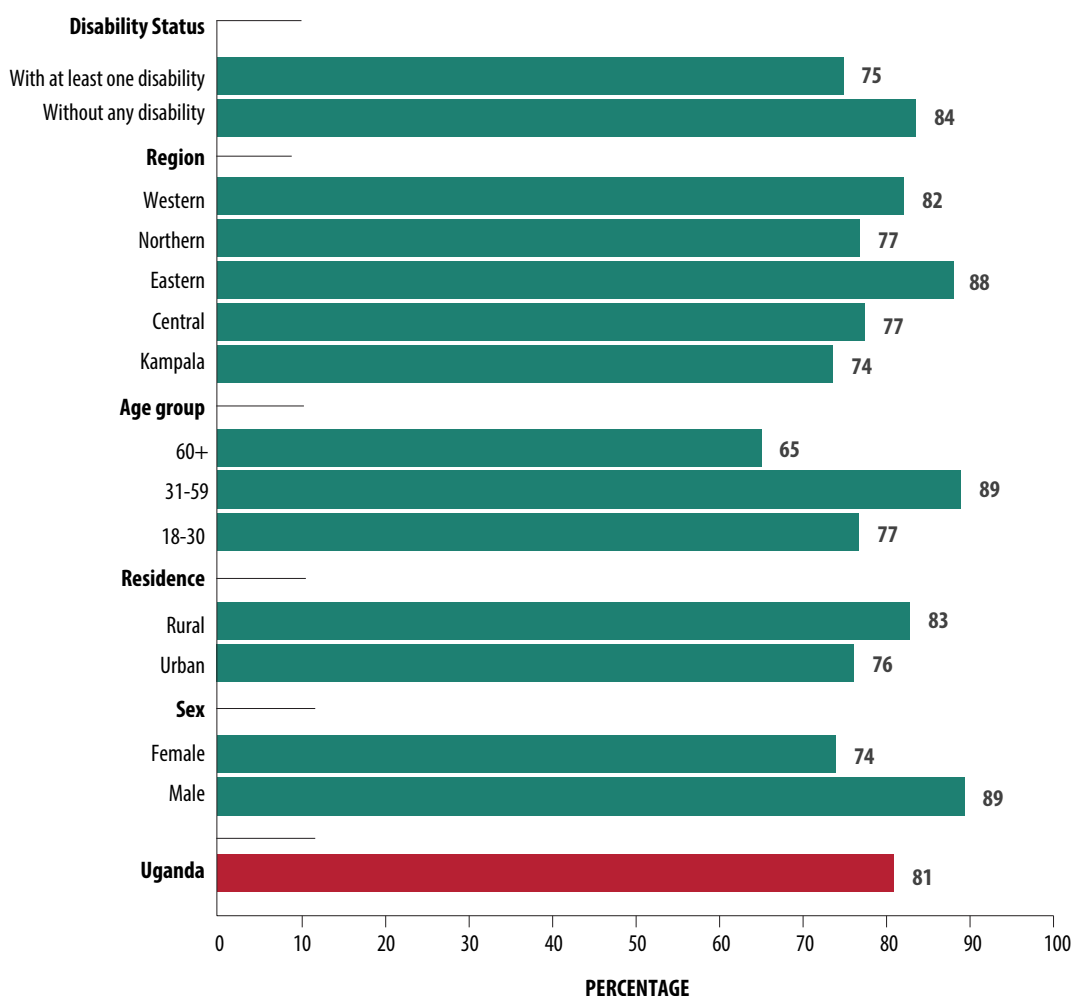
Article 40 of the 1995 Constitution of Uganda calls on Parliament to enact laws “to provide for the right of persons to work under satisfactory, safe, and healthy conditions;” To achieve the aspirations of the National Development Plan II of propelling the country towards middle income status by 2020, the population has a right to be decently employed. Consistent with NDP II, the 2016 Uganda’s National Employment Policy reaffirms that employment creation is central in the economic development of the country. The GPSS 2017 collected information on the working status of the persons aged 18 years and above and the working environment for those actively engaged in work.

3.1.4.1 Working population

According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) “Work comprises any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use.” The working population is therefore the population engaged in economic activities. Work is different from employment which is work for pay or profit.

Figure 3.3 shows that, overall, 81 percent of persons aged 18 years and above were working, with a higher proportion of males (89%) than females (74%) being engaged in work. Rural residents (83%) comprised a higher proportion of the working population compared to urban residents (76%). With regard to disability status, persons with no disability (84%) were working compared to those with disabilities (75%).

FIGURE 3.3: PROPORTION OF POPULATION AGED 18 AND ABOVE THAT WAS WORKING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS



3.1.4.2 Working Environment

It is important that workplaces are assessed to determine if hazards are present, or are likely to be present, which necessitate the use of personal protective equipment. Minimisation or total elimination of occupation hazards results in reducing time lost in a workplace due to occupational injuries and diseases. It also results in a safe work environment which is a right for workers.

Respondents who were working were asked additional questions to find out whether their places of work were harmful to them. Table 3.6 shows that, a higher proportion of males (48%) than their female counterparts (35%) revealed that they were working in harmful environments in 2017. The results also show that, a higher proportion of the youths (45%) worked in harmful environments compared to other age groups. In addition, residents in Kampala (49%) and the Northern region (43%) were more likely to work in harmful environments compared to other regions. Overall, there was a reduction by 13 percentage points in the proportion of the population working in harmful environments from 54 percent in 2013 to 41 percent in 2017. The gap in the proportion of people who reported working in harmful environments between rural and urban areas increased from 0.2 to 12.9 percentage residents between 2013 and 2017.

The results also show that, the proportion of persons working in harmful environments that were provided with protective wear has almost not changed between 2013 and 2017. The Central region (25%) had the highest percentage of persons aged 18 years and above working in harmful environments who were provided with protective wear while the Eastern region (12%) had the lowest

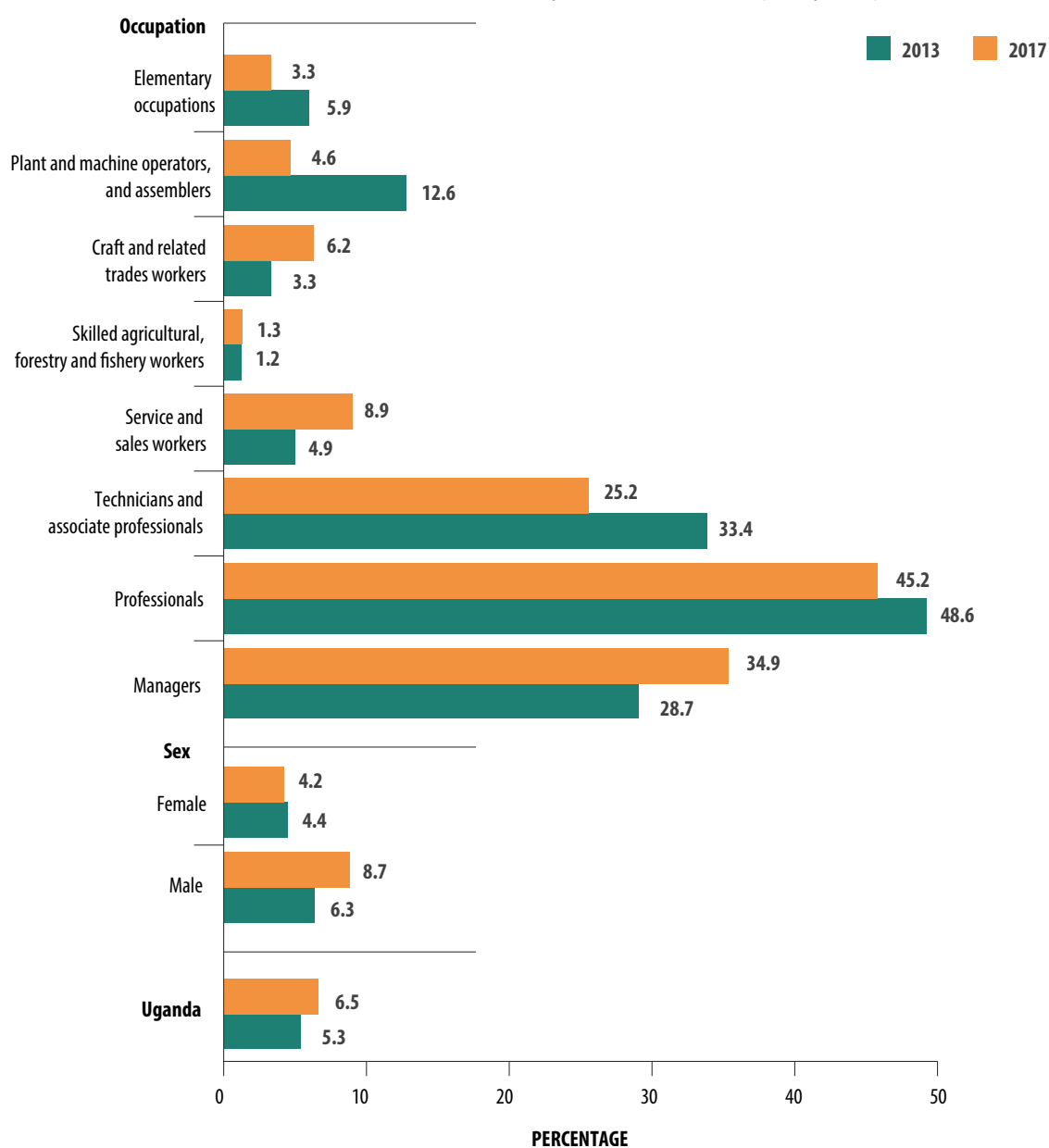
TABLE 3.6: TREND OF THE PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION WHO WORK IN HARMFUL ENVIRONMENTS AND THOSE PROVIDED WITH PROTECTIVE WEAR

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	WORK IN HARMFUL ENVIRONMENTS		PROVIDED WITH PROTECTIVE WEAR	
	2013	2017	2013	2017
Sex				
Male	55.7	47.5	24.1	21.3
Female	48.7	34.6	10.1	11.0
Residence				
Urban	53.7	44.8	26.7	18.7
Rural	53.5	39.8	14.8	15.3
Age group				
18-30 years	58.6	45.0	16.7	16.6
31-59	52.5	37.4	18.0	16.7
60+	47.1	42.3	14.7	10.9
Region				
Kampala	57.6	49.2	29.2	19.5
Central	53.2	38.3	29.1	25.2
Eastern	64.3	39.3	9.0	12.0
Northern	63.1	43.5	7.1	13.7
Western	42.2	42.3	16.7	14.9
UGANDA	53.5	41.1	17.3	16.2

Paid leave is the period during which workers take time away from their work while continuing to receive an income and an entitlement to social protection. Paid leave preserves workers' human capital because it provides a period of rest and recovery that enables them to remain healthy. At the same time providing paid leave can enhance workers' motivation and promotes their well-being in general.

The 2006 Uganda Employment Act stipulates that every employee is entitled to both annual leave and public holidays with full pay³. The survey collected information on entitlement to paid leave for all working persons aged 18 years. Figure 3.4 shows that, only seven percent of persons working were entitled to paid leave - a slight improvement from five percent in 2013. Gender differentials observed among the working person reveal that males were more likely to have paid leave with (6% in 2013 and 9% in 2017) compared to the females (4%) for both survey years). In addition, Professionals (45%), Managers (35%), Associate Professionals (25 %) and Service and Sales Workers (9%) were more likely to have paid leave compared to the national average.

FIGURE 3.4: WORKERS ENTITLED TO PAID LEAVE BY SEX, AND OCCUPATION (2013, 2017)



³ Uganda Employment Act, 2006, section 57

3.1.5 Denial of Human Rights through Discrimination

Discrimination is one of the indicators of abuse of human rights. This may happen when a person is treated less favourably than another person in a similar situation without justification. In some circumstances, it can happen when persons are disadvantaged by being treated equally. For instance, older persons with disabilities and the pregnant women among others being treated equally with younger persons, persons with no disabilities and woman who are not pregnant. The 1995 Constitution of Uganda states that a person shall not be discriminated against on the ground of sex, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, social or economic standing, political opinion or disability.

The survey sought respondent's opinions on whether there is discrimination in Uganda based on race/ethnic group, language/dialect, religion, regional origin, nationality, poverty or wealth, sex, disability and political affiliation. In addition, the respondents were asked whether they had been victims of discrimination in the 12 months before the survey.

Table 3.7 shows that, overall, the majority of the people (81%) perceive that there is some form of discrimination. The most common forms of discrimination were on the basis of poverty or wealth (73%), political affiliation (61%) and ethnicity/language (58%). Disaggregation by gender and residence show a similar pattern for all the forms of discrimination with the exception of discrimination by sex where a reverse situation is observed among females and rural residents.

TABLE 3.7: PERCEPTION OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF DISCRIMINATION BY SEX AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

TYPE OF DISCRIMINATION	CHARACTERISTIC OF RESPONDENT				
	MALE	FEMALE	URBAN	RURAL	UGANDA
Poverty or wealth	74.1	71.8	77.3	71.1	72.9
Political affiliation	64.4	58.2	66.8	58.8	61.1
Ethnicity/Language	60.4	56.1	65.6	55.1	58.1
Regional origin	46.3	43.3	51.5	42.0	44.7
Religion	44.6	42.5	49.1	41.2	43.4
Disability	42.6	41.8	48.5	39.7	42.2
Sex	39.5	40.3	44.1	38.3	40.0
Nationality	35.8	34.2	38.1	33.7	34.9
Any discrimination	83.0	79.0	85.6	78.9	80.8
No discrimination	17.0	21.0	14.4	21.1	19.2

Table 3.8 presents the proportions of person aged 18 years and above who perceived that they had been discriminated against in the 12 months preceding the survey. Overall, close to four in every ten persons (35%) had been a victim of at least one form of discrimination with more male (39%) than female victims (32%). The prevalence of discrimination was also higher among urban residents (40%), persons aged 31 - 59 years (37%), persons with a disability (39%) and those in Kampala (44%) compared to their respective counterparts.

TABLE 3.8: INCIDENCE OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF DISCRIMINATION BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (%)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	POVERTY/ WEALTH	ETHNICITY/ LANGUAGE	POLITICAL AFFILIATION	RELIGION	REGIONAL ORIGIN	NATIONALITY	ANY FORM OF DISCRIMINATION
Sex							
Male	27.0	15.1	13.3	8.3	7.6	3.4	38.5
Female	23.5	10.9	8.9	6.7	5.5	3.7	32.2
Residence							
Urban	27.0	17.6	12.2	9.2	9.0	4.4	40.1
Rural	24.4	10.9	10.4	6.7	5.5	3.2	33.1
Age group							
Youths (18-30 years)	22.9	14.4	9.6	8.3	6.9	4.3	35.1
31-59	27.9	11.6	12.6	6.3	5.8	2.8	36.5
60+	23.2	10.8	9.3	8.2	7.7	3.5	28.9
Region							
Kampala	29.8	24.7	9.5	10.1	13.3	4.7	43.5
Central	30.9	16.9	14.0	12.9	10.0	7.4	41.3
Eastern	25.4	10.5	11.5	7.3	6.0	3.5	33.2
Northern	23.6	9.8	12.0	4.7	3.8	0.3	33.5
Western	19.6	10.9	7.0	3.9	4.2	0.7	30.4
Disability Status							
Without any disability	23.1	11.7	9.7	6.3	5.2	2.5	33.4
With at least one disability	30.1	15.4	13.8	10.0	9.6	5.8	39.1
Education Attainment							
None	25.5	10.3	12.3	6.8	5.9	4.0	32.7
Primary	25.1	11.7	10.2	6.6	6.0	2.4	33.9
Secondary	24.4	14.4	9.7	9.3	6.1	6.7	35.5
Tertiary	25.3	19.0	13.5	9.6	10.3	3.5	43.1
UGANDA	25.1	12.8	10.9	7.4	6.5	3.6	35.1

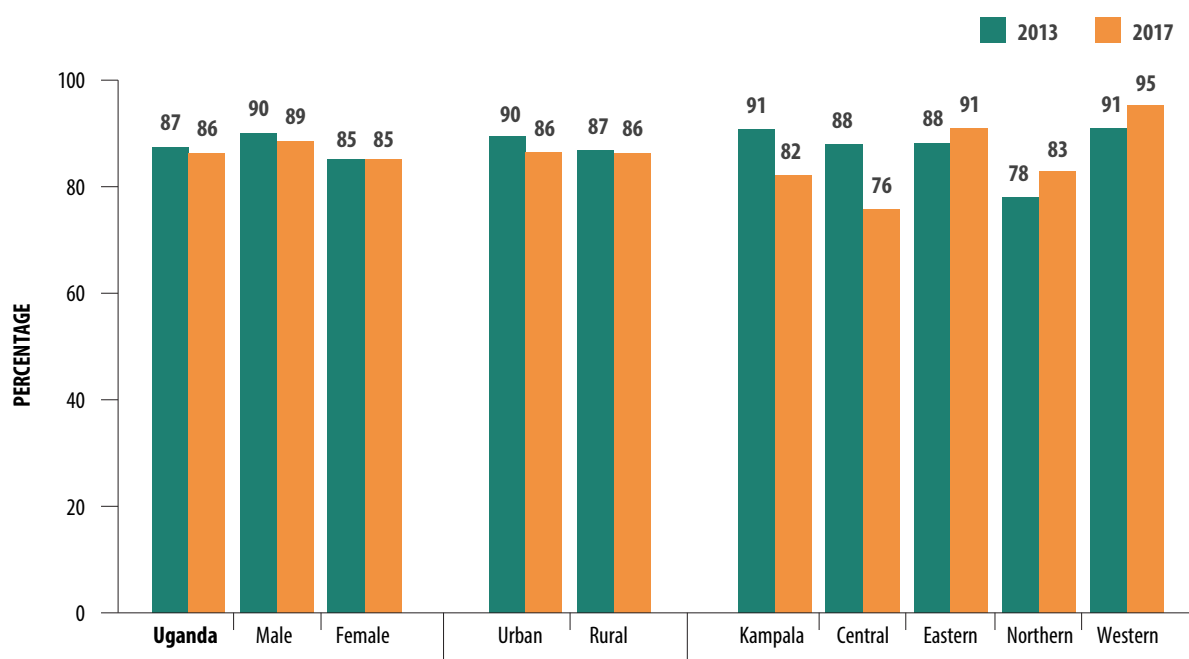
3.2 ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Access to justice is a basic principle of the rule of law. The promotion of access to justice enables people to have their voice heard, exercise their rights, challenge discrimination or hold decision-makers accountable. Delivery of justice should be impartial and non-discriminatory. Independence of the judicial system, together with its impartiality and integrity is an essential prerequisite for upholding the rule of law and ensuring that there is no discrimination in the administration of justice. It is upon states to take all necessary steps to provide fair, transparent, effective, non-discriminatory and accountable services that promote access to justice for all.

3.2.1 Awareness of the right to seek justice

The NGPSS 2017 sought to find out whether the population was aware of their right to seek justice and the knowledge of the institutions justice can be sought from. Overall the level of awareness of right to seek justice was high, with 86 percent of the population aged 18 years and above indicating that they were aware of the right. There were no big variations by background characteristics. However, variations by region were observed, awareness was almost universal among persons living in Western Uganda (95%) and lowest among those from Central (76%). Comparison with the 2013 National Governance survey reveals that awareness did not change much between the two survey periods.

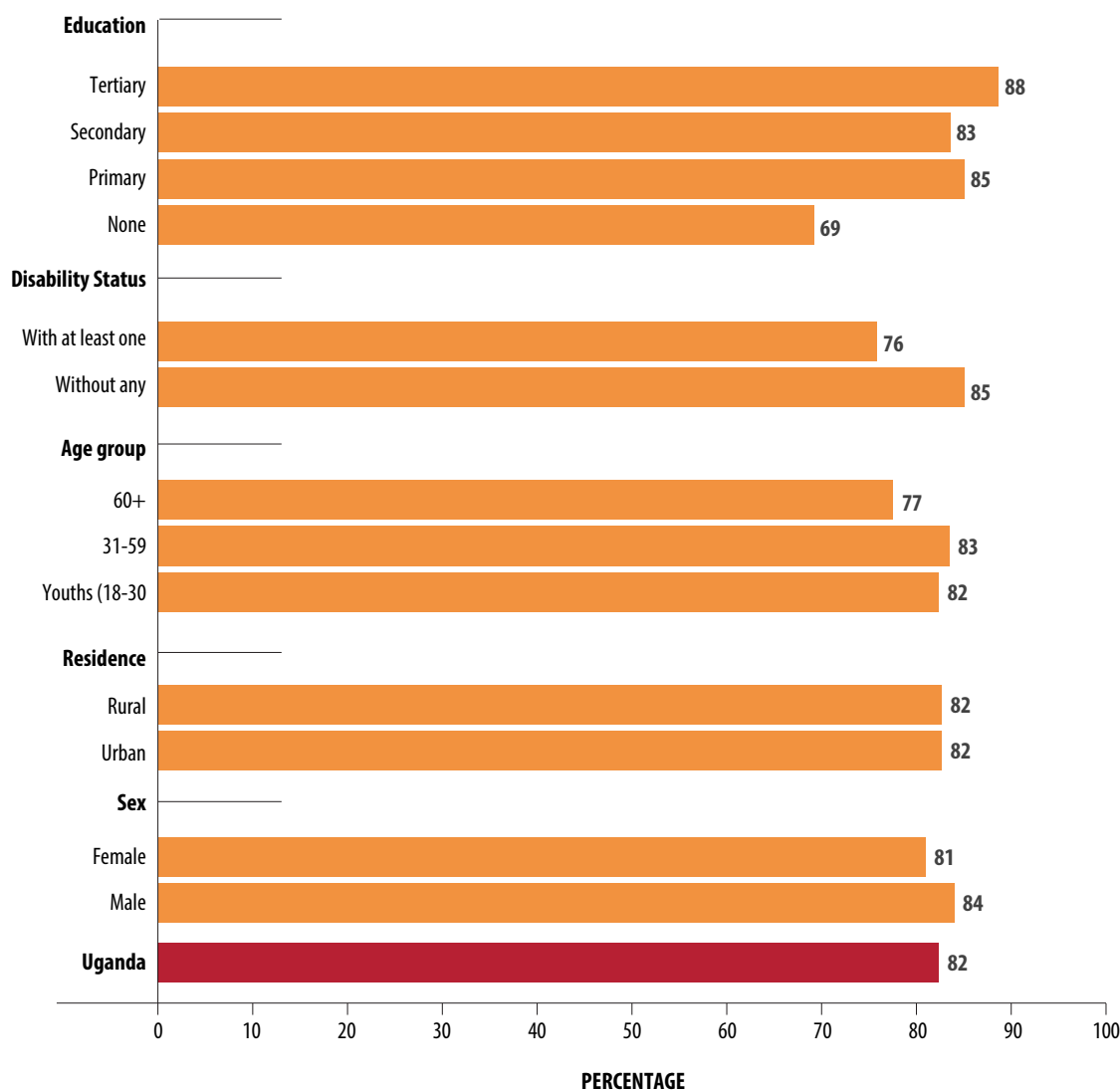
FIGURE 3.5: PROPORTION OF THE RESPONDENTS AWARE OF THEIR RIGHT TO SEEK JUSTICE BY SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS



Justice institutions aim at resolution of breaches of law or disputes over citizen rights and obligations. It is generally known that people aspire to living in a fair society and where basic rights are respected in which power is not exercised arbitrarily. Justice institutions are important in determining the extent to which these expectations are realised, including ensuring that laws are effectively implemented; and that justice services and processes are fair and accessible to all. Justice institutions therefore need to command confidence through ensuring that they are efficient and effective. They need to operate ethically and with integrity in their day to day activities.

The NGPSS gathered information on public knowledge and trust of the justice institutions in the country. Among persons who indicated that they were aware of their right to seek justice, a question was asked to ascertain whether they knew institutions where justice can be sought from. The results in figure 3.6 shows that overall 82 percent of the respondents indicated they knew at least one of these institutions with knowledge being almost universal among holders of certificate/diploma while those holding university degrees (93%) also posted high proportions.

FIGURE 3.6: AMONG RESPONDENTS WHO WERE AWARE OF THEIR RIGHT TO SEEK JUSTICE THE PROPORTION WHO KNEW JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS BY SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS, 2017

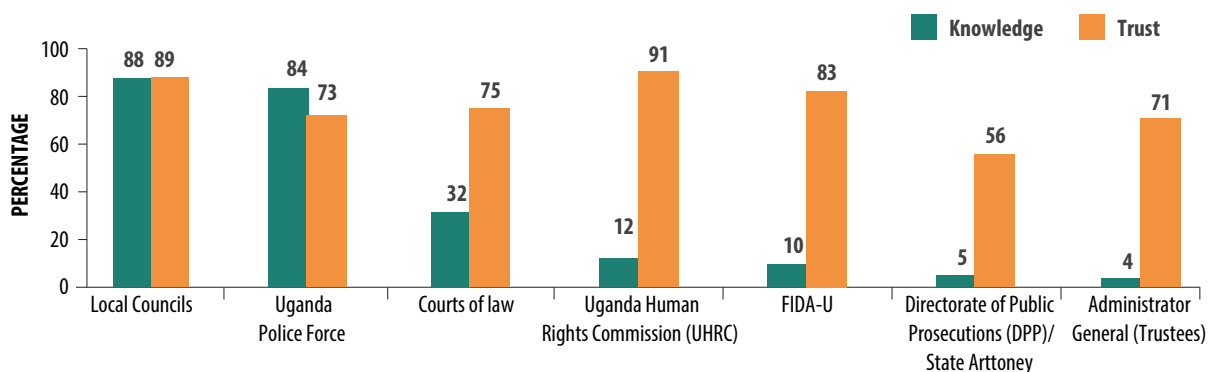


Uganda has several institutions which can be utilised in the administration of Justice. These include both state agencies and civil society organisations among others. Some of the state institutions include Uganda Police Force, Directorate of Public Prosecutions, Courts of law, Office of the Administrator General among others.

Figure 3.7 presents the distribution of persons aged 18 years and above by their knowledge of and trust in institutions of justice. The results shows that, knowledge of the local councils (88%) and the Uganda Police Force (84%) by the public was high compared to the other institutions. Although the office of the Administrator General and the Directorate of public prosecutions offer very useful services in the justice, Law, and order sector, less than 10 percent of the population were aware of them.

The most trusted institutions of the justice included the Uganda Human Rights Commission (91%) followed by the Local Councils (89%), FIDA-U (83%) and the Uganda Police Force (73%), law and order sector mentioned by 90 percent of the respondents. The results also show that 83 percent of the respondents trusted FIDA-U and three quarters indicated that they trusted Courts of Law (Figure 3.7).

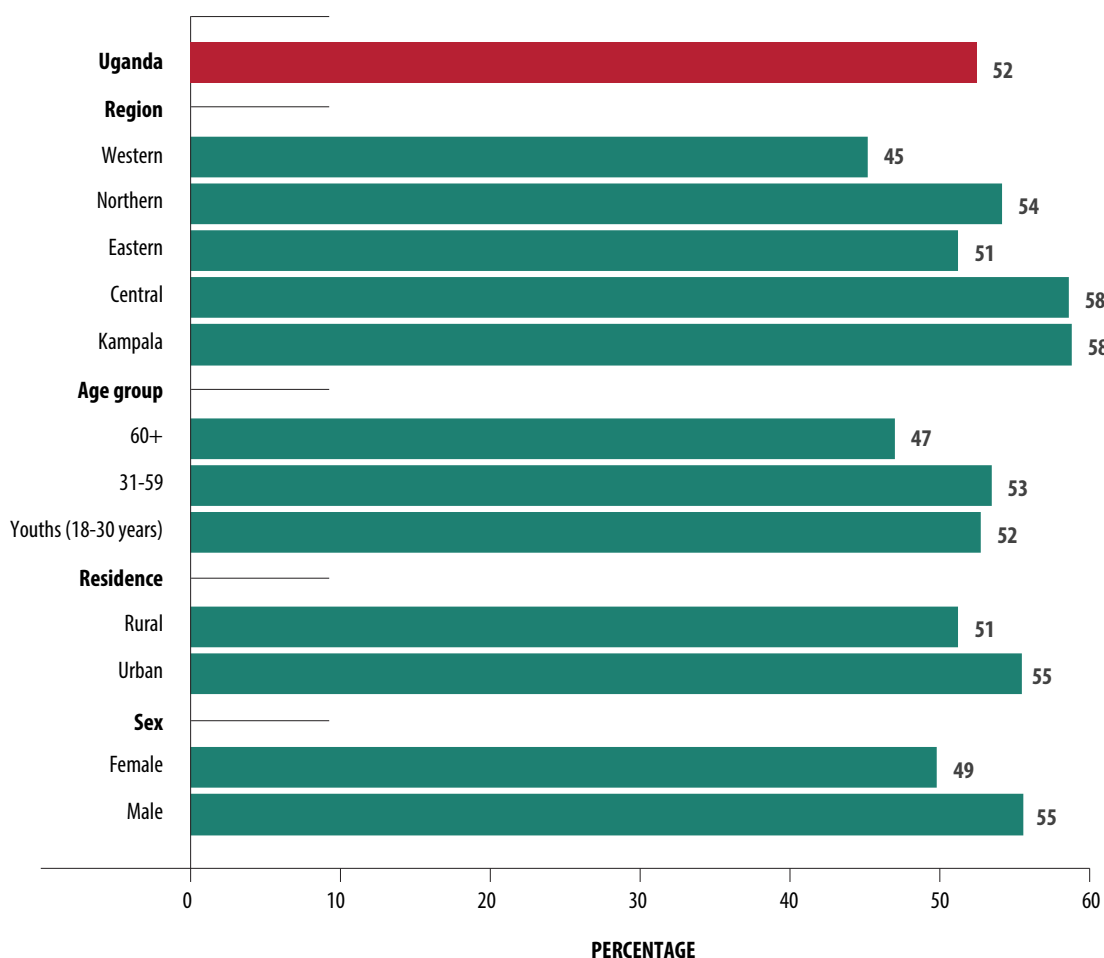
FIGURE 3.7: PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS BY THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF AND TRUST IN THE DIFFERENT JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS IN UGANDA (%)



3.2.2 Awareness of Institutions that offer Legal Services

Knowledge of where to acquire legal services in the country among the adult population aged 18 years and above was low with 52 percent stating that they knew where to get them. The level of awareness was highest among the male population and the population living in urban areas (both at 55%). At regional level, awareness was highest in Kampala and Central regions (58 %) and lowest in Western region (45%).

FIGURE 3.8: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION THAT WERE AWARE OF INSTITUTIONS THAT OFFER LEGAL SERVICES, 2017



Respondents were also asked if they knew any institutions in their sub-county that offered free legal services. Table 3.9 shows that only 14 percent of the population indicated that they were aware of these institutions, a small increase from the 9 percent that was reported in 2013. The low knowledge may either be to the non-existence of such institutions in the sub-counties or the low sensitisation of the population about such services. The population living in urban areas (17%) had higher awareness levels compared to the population living in rural areas (13%). Regional variations reveal that residents of Kampala (25%) and Central (22%) had higher awareness levels while their counter parts in Western region had the lowest (7%). Awareness of Uganda Association of Women Lawyers although low, was the most popular during the two surveys mentioned by four percent and seven percent of the respondents in the 2013 and 2017 surveys respectively.

TABLE 3.9: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION AWARE OF INSTITUTIONS THAT OFFERED FREE LEGAL SERVICES IN THE SUB COUNTY, 2017

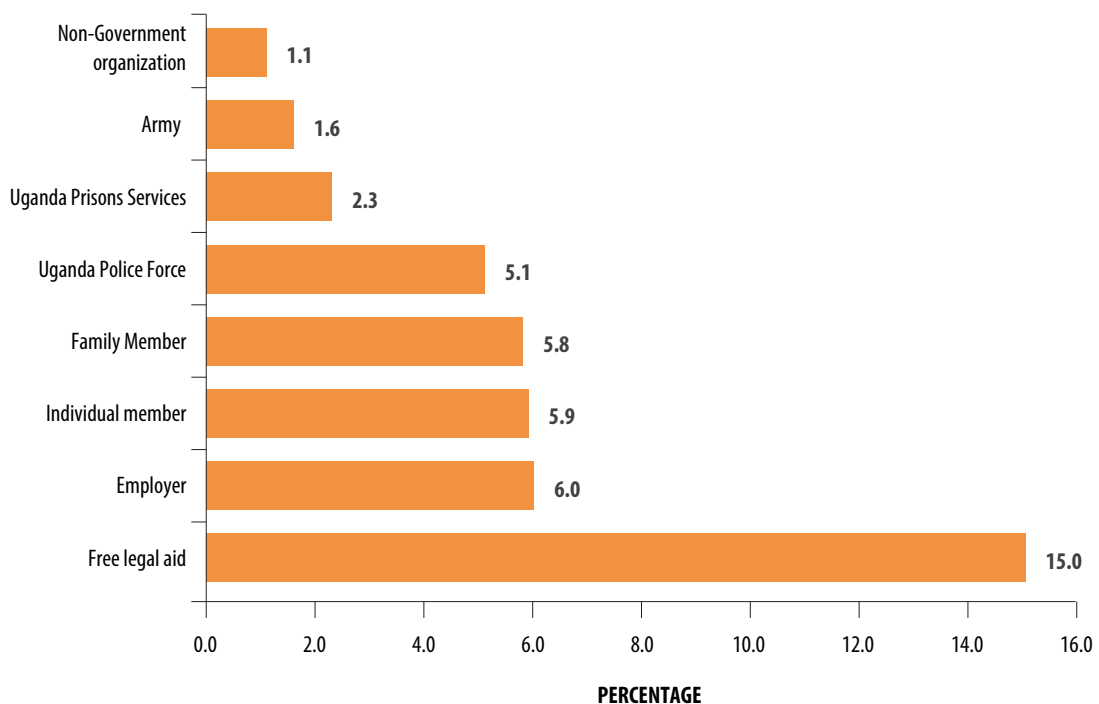
BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	AWARENESS OF INSTITUTIONS THAT OFFER FREE LEGAL ASSISTANCE IN SUB-COUNTY	
	2013	2017
Sex		
Male	11.3	14.7
Female	7.9	13.9
Residence		
Urban	12.2	16.7
Rural	8.6	13.3
Age group		
Youths (18-30 years)	8.6	13.5
31-59	10.5	15.5
60+	7.5	12.3
Region		
Kampala	13.9	24.6
Central	8.4	22.4
Eastern	13.5	15.5
Northern	12.6	9.8
Western	4.2	6.6
Institutions		
Uganda Association of women lawyers: FIDA	4.0	6.7
LDC Legal Aid Clinic	1.2	1.1
Legal Aid Project/Service Providers	1.5	1.5
Public Defenders' Association of Uganda	0.4	0.8
Other	2.3	6.4
UGANDA	9.4	14.3

It is a right of the population to access justice without any interference. There are however a number of barriers that exist between ordinary people facing legal challenges and their effective access to justice. To determine whether citizens face obstacles in the process of accessing justice, a question was included in the GPSS 2017 to determine whether citizens had ever been restrained when seeking justice by some institutions/individuals during the last 12 months before the survey.

Figure 3.9 shows that overall, 15 percent reported that they had been restrained from getting justice by at least one of the institutions/individuals stated. The most commonly cited institutions/individuals used in restraining individuals included the family member, employer, and other member with about 5 percent of the population stating that they restrained them from accessing justice.

This shows that barriers in accessing justice continue to exist despite both the ongoing efforts to remove barriers and the good intentions of legislators, regulators, service providers, lawyers and the justice, law and order sector. It is important that these barriers are revisited from time to time, to see what new solutions may present themselves, and assess how effective any previous attempts at barrier-removal may have been.

FIGURE 3.9: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE WHO WERE RESTRAINED FROM SEEKING FOR JUSTICE DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY TYPE OF RESTRAIN, 2017



3.2.3 Informal (Non-State) Justice System

The Informal mechanisms are vital in delivering justice as a way of complementing the formal system. Formal mechanisms derive their structures and powers from laws, policies and regulations made by government. Some of the areas in Uganda that the Informal justice systems tend to address include personal security, protection of land, property, and livestock and resolution of family and community disputes.

Figure 3.10 shows that 13 percent of the population aged 18 years and above sought justice from the informal justice system during the last 12 months. The male population (15%) and the population living in the rural areas (14%) had a slightly higher likelihood of using the informal justice system compared to the females (11%) and persons living in the urban areas (12%). The level of utilisation of the informal justice system also increased with age from 11 percent among the youths to 16 percent among the older persons. Use of the informal justice services at regional level was more popular among persons living in Eastern and Northern regions (16 and 13 % respectively) and less popular among those from Western (10%).

FIGURE 3.10: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION USING THE INFORMAL JUSTICE SYSTEM BY SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS, 2017

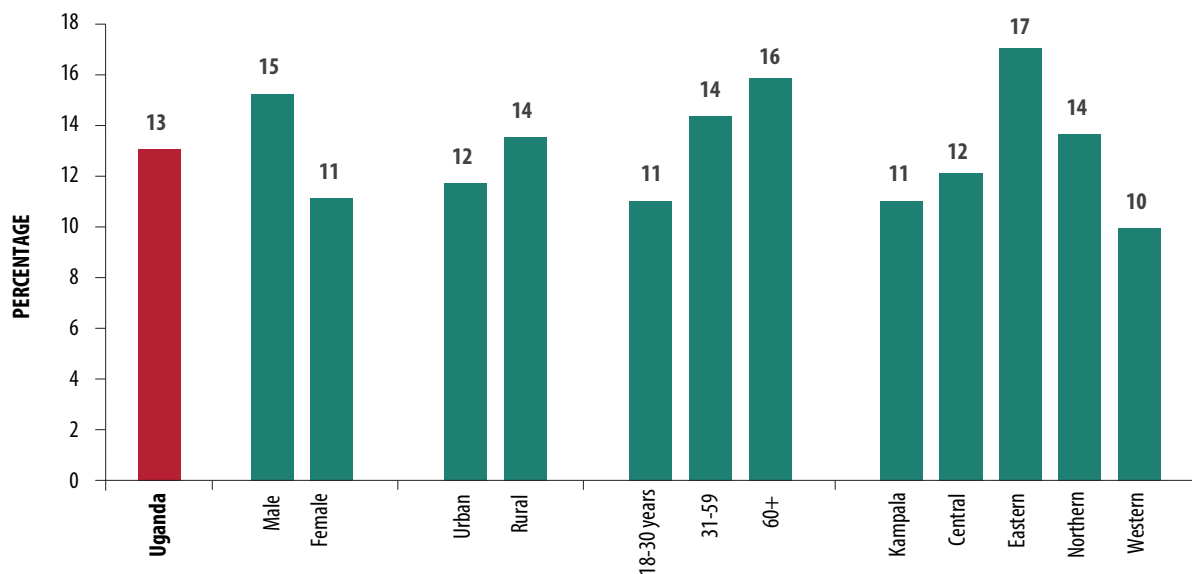
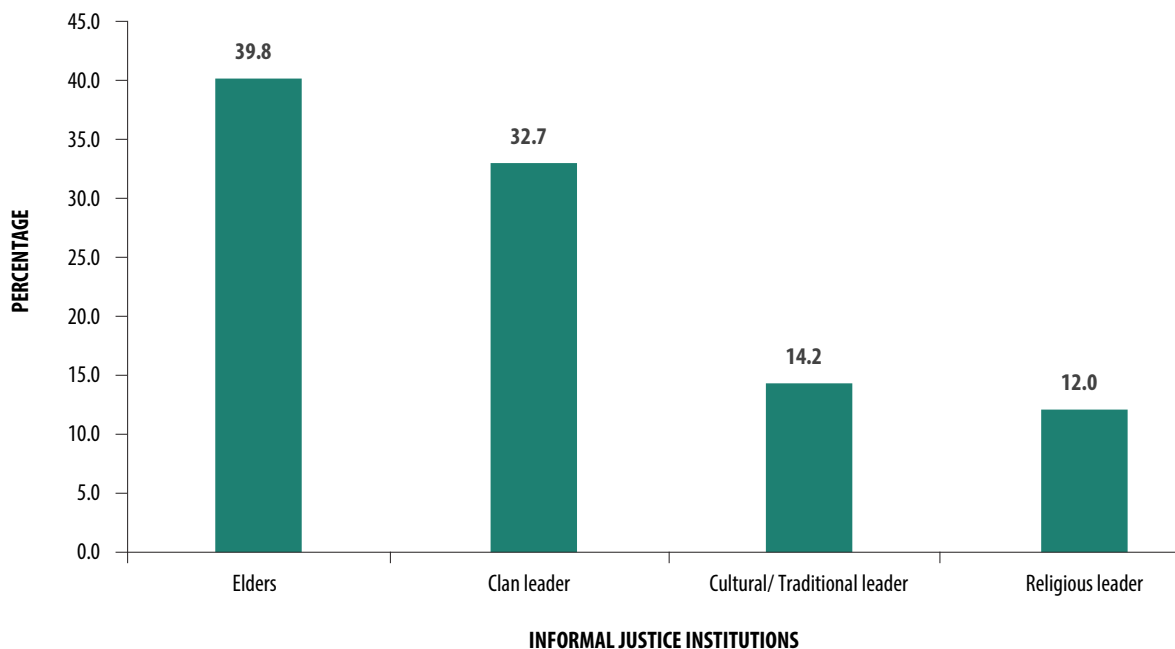


Figure 3.11 shows the proportion of the population who used the informal justice system during the 12 months preceding the survey by the type of system used. The elders were the most utilised in Uganda mentioned by nearly 40 percent of the population that used the informal justice system while nearly one third mentioned the clan leader. Use of the clan/traditional leader and the religious leaders in administering justice was however low.

FIGURE 3.11: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION AGED 18 YEARS THAT USED THE INFORMAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION





Citizens attending a village meeting.

All persons who were in need of justice redress during the last 12 months and did not use the informal justice system to solve their cases were asked why they did not use the informal justice system. Nearly one quarter (26%) reported incompetence as the reason of not using them while about 18 percent reported biasness (Table 3.10).

Based on the most recent or ongoing complaint, respondents were asked to rate their level of satisfaction with the informal justice system on the basis of time taken to close the case, the court process, the final judgement and the fairness to men, women, the rich and the poor. Fairness to both women and men scored highest with 74 percent of the respondents stating that they were satisfied due to that reason while another 70 percent felt that the informal justice system settled cases timely.

TABLE 3.10: THE PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WITH A CASE BUT DID NOT USE THE INFORMAL JUSTICE SYSTEM BY REASONS WHY AND THOSE WHO USED BY REASONS WHY THEY WERE SATISFIED WITH THE SYSTEM

REASONS FOR NOT USING	PERCENT	SATISFACTION REASONS FOR USING INFORMAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	PERCENT
Fairness to both males and females	74.2	They are incompetent	25.9
Fairness to both rich and poor	68.8	They are biased	18.3
The Final judgment	67.7	The case takes a lot of time	6.4
Time it took to close the case	69.6	Costly/Expensive	16.6
The Court process	65.6	Other	41.4

3.3 DEMOCRACY

Democracy consists of a political system for choosing the Government through free and fair elections. In a democratic state the people participate actively as citizens in politics and civic life and there is protection of the human rights of all citizens. Democracy therefore entails rule of law, in which the laws and procedures apply equally to all citizens. It facilitates free human choice and it supports good political participation. Thus democracy is a central determinant of the quality of life, and a central element in the ability of men and women to live freely and autonomously as human beings.

3.3.1 Respect for and adherence to the fundamental principles of democracy

All respondents were asked whether various principles of democracy were essential and if they were being respected in Uganda. Ninety percent of the population mentioned that all the stated principles of democracy were essential. Individually the proportion of the population who declared that the fundamental principles of democracy were essential ranging from 95 percent for freedom of the press/media to 98 percent for free and fair elections. The findings also indicate that about one quarter (27%) of the population mentioned that all the 9 principles of democracy were being respected in the Country. However, the proportion of respondents who felt that these principles were being respected (27%) was lower than those who indicated that they were essential (90%). Overall considering all principles, the difference between if they were essential and respected was 62 percentage points. Similarly, the difference between the percentage who felt that the principles were essential and those who stated that they were respected was particularly high for the principle of equality before the law at 55 percentage points, absence of discrimination (31 percentage points), freedom of the press/media (33 percentage points) and freedom of expression (32 percentage points). On the other hand for the principles of religious freedom (4 percentage points), freedom of association and freedom of movement (12 percentage points for both), the variance between the perception of their essentiality and respect was less than 15 percentage points.

TABLE 3.11: PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO PERCEIVED DEMOCRACY AS ESSENTIAL AND RESPECTED BY SPECIFIC PRINCIPLES

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY	2017		DIFFERENCE
	ESSENTIAL	RESPECTED	
Freedom of the press/media	94.8	61.5	33.3
Equality before law	97.6	42.4	55.2
Political freedom	98.0	82.9	15.1
Free and fair elections	98.3	72.3	26.0
Freedom of movement	96.1	84.1	12.0
Religious freedom	97.8	94.1	3.7
Freedom of association	96.3	84.4	11.9
Absence of discrimination	97.7	56.3	41.4
ALL THE ABOVE	89.6	27.4	62.2

3.3.2 Satisfaction with the way democracy works

High levels of satisfaction with, trust in, and support for democratic institutions is one of the indicators of quality democracy. The survey collected data on attitudes of persons aged 18 years and above about the way democracy and governance works as means to measurement of citizen's perceptions of governance in the country.

The NGPSS 2017 included a question to find out whether the respondents were satisfied with democracy in the country. Six in every ten adults (61%) reported that they were either very satisfied or satisfied with democracy. The level of satisfaction with democracy in the country differed somewhat with background characteristics. The female population (64%) had higher levels of satisfaction than their male counterparts (57%). Further, disaggregation by residence indicates that a higher proportion of the population living in rural areas (64%) revealed that they were satisfied with democracy in the country compared to those from urban areas (52%). The level of satisfaction also increased with increasing age from 57 percent among the youths to 70 percent among the older persons. At regional level it was highest for Western region (75%) and lowest in Kampala (39%). In addition PWDs (65%) were more satisfied with democracy relative to persons with no disability (59%).

TABLE 3.12: LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH DEMOCRACY (PERCENT) BASED ON THE OPINION OF THE POPULATION AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE BY SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	VERY DISSATISFIED	DISSATISFIED	SATISFIED	VERY SATISFIED	SATISFIED WITH DEMOCRACY
Sex					
Male	13.9	29.7	46.6	9.9	56.5
Female	9.5	26.6	52.3	11.6	63.9
Residence					
Urban	14.3	33.9	44.2	7.7	51.9
Rural	10.4	25.7	51.8	12.1	63.9
Age group					
18-30 years	12.5	30.8	49.2	7.6	56.7
31-59	10.9	26.9	49.6	12.6	62.2
60+	9.6	20.5	52.2	17.7	69.8
Region					
Kampala	14.3	46.9	32.8	5.9	38.7
Central	20.2	33.8	33.1	12.8	45.9
Eastern	10.5	25.4	53.5	10.6	64.1
Northern	10.8	27.5	57.1	4.6	61.8
Western	4.1	21.4	59.7	14.8	74.5
Disability Status					
Without any disability	11.9	29.3	50.6	8.2	58.8
With at least one disability	10.6	24.8	47.5	17.1	64.6
Education Attainment					
None	7.4	22.9	52.3	17.4	70.1
Primary	9.8	24.8	54.2	11.2	59.9
Secondary	15.0	37.0	41.9	6.1	43.4
Tertiary	20.7	38.3	35.8	5.2	48.0
UGANDA	11.5	28.0	49.7	10.8	60.5

Table 3.13 presents the proportion of the population aged 18 years and above by their perceptions on how the country was being governed. Eight four percent of the population were of the opinion that they choose their representatives to run the government with a slightly higher proportion of the female population (85%) compared to males (82%). By region, the proportion of people whose opinion was that they choose their representatives was highest in Western region (96%) and lowest in Kampala (73%). The results also show that the proportions of the population that felt that the army rules the country (39%) and those who mentioned that power was concentrated in the leader (36%) had a minimal difference.

TABLE 3.13: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION AGREEING WITH VARIOUS OPINIONS ON THE COUNTRY'S GOVERNANCE BY SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	OPINION ON THE WAY THE COUNTRY IS GOVERNED		
	POWER CONCENTRATED IN LEADER	ARMY RULES THE COUNTRY	PEOPLE CHOOSE THEIR REPRESENTATIVES
Sex			
Male	37.0	40.9	82.3
Female	34.5	37.2	84.7
Residence			
Urban	36.3	40.8	81.7
Rural	35.3	38.1	84.4
Age group			
18-30 years	36.6	36.9	83.5
31-59	34.8	40.1	83.9
60+	34.8	42.4	83.0
Region			
Kampala	37.1	37.9	72.5
Central	41.4	43.7	75.1
Eastern	24.4	24.6	85.8
Northern	65.6	66.8	78.7
Western	18.3	27.4	95.6
Disability Status			
Without any disability	34.6	37.2	82.9
With at least one disability	38.0	42.8	85.3
Education Attainment			
None	38.9	41.4	80.7
Primary	34.4	38.0	87.2
Secondary	34.7	35.9	82.6
Tertiary	37.3	42.5	73.6
UGANDA	35.6	38.9	83.6

One of the key objectives of political parties is to gain control of the government, and to realise this, parties should have structures at both the national and local levels. The NGPSS 2017 asked respondents whether they had knowledge of political parties and also sought their opinion on whether political parties represented in parliament had structures.

Knowledge of political parties by the population aged 18 years and above was nearly universal with 98 percent stating that they were aware of at least one political party. Nearly three quarters (73%) of the population were of the view that either all or some political parties had structures in which they were operating. This is nearly the same percentage that was reported in 2013. In 2017, knowledge of whether political parties had structures was highest among residents of Western region (87%).

TABLE 3.14: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION WITH KNOWLEDGE WHETHER POLITICAL PARTIES REPRESENTED IN PARLIAMENT HAVE STRUCTURES

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	2013			WITH KNOWLEDGE OF POLITICAL PARTIES	2017		
	OPINION ON WHETHER POLITICAL PARTIES/ORGANISATIONS REPRESENTED IN PARLIAMENT HAVE STRUCTURE* IN WHICH THEY OPERATE				OPINION ON WHETHER POLITICAL PARTIES/ORGANISATIONS REPRESENTED IN PARLIAMENT HAVE STRUCTURE* IN WHICH THEY OPERATE		
	YES, ALL	YES, SOME	NO/DK		YES, ALL	YES, SOME	NO/DK
Sex							
Male	34.8	42.3	22.9	98.7	43.7	32.8	23.5
Female	29.5	41.2	29.3	97.7	38.5	30.7	30.8
Residence							
Urban	32.2	45.6	22.2	98.0	39.2	33.9	26.9
Rural	31.8	40.6	27.6	98.2	41.6	30.8	27.6
Age Group							
18-30	31.3	42.0	26.7	97.6	40.2	32.3	27.5
31-59	33.1	41.9	25.0	98.9	42.2	32.9	24.9
60+	28.2	40.0	31.8	97.7	38.2	23.6	38.2
Region							
Kampala	39.7	46.4	13.9	97.7	35.0	31.6	33.4
Central	38.5	40.1	21.4	96.2	37.9	17.9	44.2
Eastern	21.7	56.1	22.2	99.2	36.5	37.8	25.8
Northern	31.5	43.8	24.7	99.5	29.2	44.1	26.8
Western	34.0	28.4	37.6	98.2	57.8	29.7	12.6
UGANDA	31.9	41.7	26.4	98.2	40.9	31.7	27.4

Note: structure* include rules, objectives, finances, membership

3.4 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Overall, awareness of human rights was high at 88 percent of the population aged 18 years and above. Three in every five Ugandans (60%) were of the opinion that human rights were respected in Uganda. Seventy-eight percent of the population who fell sick during the last 30 days reported that they sought treatment for the sickness. Nineteen percent of the respondents had never attended school. Majority (63%) of Ugandans aged 18-24 years who had left school indicated that they left due to economic reasons. With regards to rights to work, 81 percent of persons aged 18 years and above were working and of this population 41 percent were working in harmful environments. Eighty-one percent of the population believed that there was some form of discrimination in the country while 35 percent indicated that they were discriminated against during the last 12 months.

Generally, the level of awareness of the right to seek justice was high with 86 percent of the respondents indicating that they had knowledge of this right. However, 15 percent of the population reported that they had been restrained from getting justice by some institution or individual.

The perception that the fundamental principles of democracy were essential was almost universal. However, the perception of respect for fundamental principles of democracy showed that the proportion who felt that these principles were respected was always lower than those who indicated that they were essential. Knowledge of political parties by the target population was nearly universal with 98 percent stating that they were aware of at least one political party. Nearly three quarters (73 %) of the population felt that either all (41%) or some (32%) political parties had structures in which they were operating, nearly the same percentage that was reported in 2013.

88%

of the population were aware of human rights



60%
OF UGANDANS

WERE OF THE OPINION THAT HUMAN RIGHTS WERE RESPECTED



78%

OF THE POPULATION WHO FELL SICK DURING THE LAST 30 DAYS REPORTED THAT THEY **SOUGHT TREATMENT FOR THE SICKNESS.**

19%

OF THE RESPONDENTS HAD **NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL**

63%

MAJORITY OF UGANDANS AGED **18-24 YEARS** WHO HAD **LEFT SCHOOL DUE TO ECONOMIC REASONS.**



81%

OF PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE **WERE WORKING** AND OF THIS POPULATION

41%

WERE WORKING IN **HARMFUL ENVIRONMENTS**



DISCRIMINATION



81%

81%

OF THE POPULATION BELIEVED THAT THERE WAS **SOME FORM OF DISCRIMINATION** IN THE COUNTRY

35%

INDICATED THAT THEY WERE **VICTIMS OF DISCRIMINATION** DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY

86%

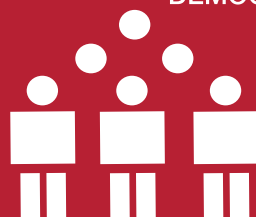
were aware of their right to seek justice



15%

OF THE POPULATION REPORTED THAT THEY HAD BEEN **RESTRAINED FROM GETTING JUSTICE** BY SOME INSTITUTION OR INDIVIDUAL

DEMOCRACY



90%

PERCEPTION THAT THE **FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY WERE ESSENTIAL**

27%

OF THE POPULATION FELT THAT THESE PRINCIPLES WERE **BEING RESPECTED**

98%

STATED THAT THEY WERE **AWARE OF AT LEAST ONE POLITICAL PARTY**

04

GOVERNANCE



4.0 INTRODUCTION

Public governance refers to arrangements (formal and informal) that determine how public decisions and actions are undertaken based on the country's constitutional values. It involves accountability, transparency, efficiency, effectiveness, responsiveness, and rule of law that are key to development and investment⁴. Public institutions play a key role in governance, Peace and Security of any country given that fact that they are mandated by their respective Constitutional Acts to deliver services to the people under their jurisdiction. The proceeding sections therefore will discuss in detail the Governance, Peace and Security (GPS) survey 2017 findings on governance including issues to do with transparency, accountability and corruption within the different Ministries, Departments and Agencies.

The public institutions under this study included: Public Service⁵, Courts of Judicature, Uganda Police Force, Public Healthcare facilities, Public schools, Tax/customs authorities, Social Security Systems (including the National Social Security Fund and other Pension schemes), State media (including the Uganda Communications Commission, Uganda Broadcasting Corporation, Uganda Media Centre), the Parliament and the Local Council (LC) III Chairperson/Mayor (where applicable).

4.1 ACCESS TO JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS

Access to justice is the ability of persons to seek and obtain a remedy through formal or informal institutions of justice for grievances in compliance with human rights standards⁶. Access to justice is a basic principle of the rule of law. The promotion of access to justice enables people to have their voice heard, exercise their rights, challenge discrimination or hold decision-makers accountable.

Delivery of justice should be impartial and non-discriminatory. Independence of the judicial system, together with its impartiality and integrity is an essential prerequisite for upholding the rule of law and ensuring that there is no discrimination in the administration of justice. It is upon states to take all necessary steps to provide fair, transparent, effective, non-discriminatory, and accountable services that promote access to justice for all.

4.1.1 Knowledge and Trust in the Justice System

In Uganda, there are several institutions both state and non-state which can be utilised in the administration of justice. These include both agencies and Civil Society Organisations. The state institutions include the Uganda Police Force, the Uganda Human Rights Commission, and the Administrator General among others. Civil Society Organisations form part of the justice System. In Uganda, FIDA-U is the only accredited institution to handle such matters. The National Governance Peace and Security Survey 2017 gathered information on the public knowledge and trust of the justice institutions in the country. Among persons who indicated that they had a right to seek justice, a question was asked to ascertain whether they knew institutions where justice can be sought.

Accessibility to justice is qualified by the degree of awareness about the service/institution, existence of facilities to provide it and the need for the services offered at the facility. Figure 4.1 shows that knowledge of the local councils (72%) was highest among the public. Although the office of the Administrator General, the Directorate of public prosecutions offer very useful services in the Justice, Law and Order sector, less than 10 percent of the population mentioned that they were aware of each of them. Although FIDA-U is a private agency, its adventure were more known by the population than some of the recognised public institutions like the Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC). The local

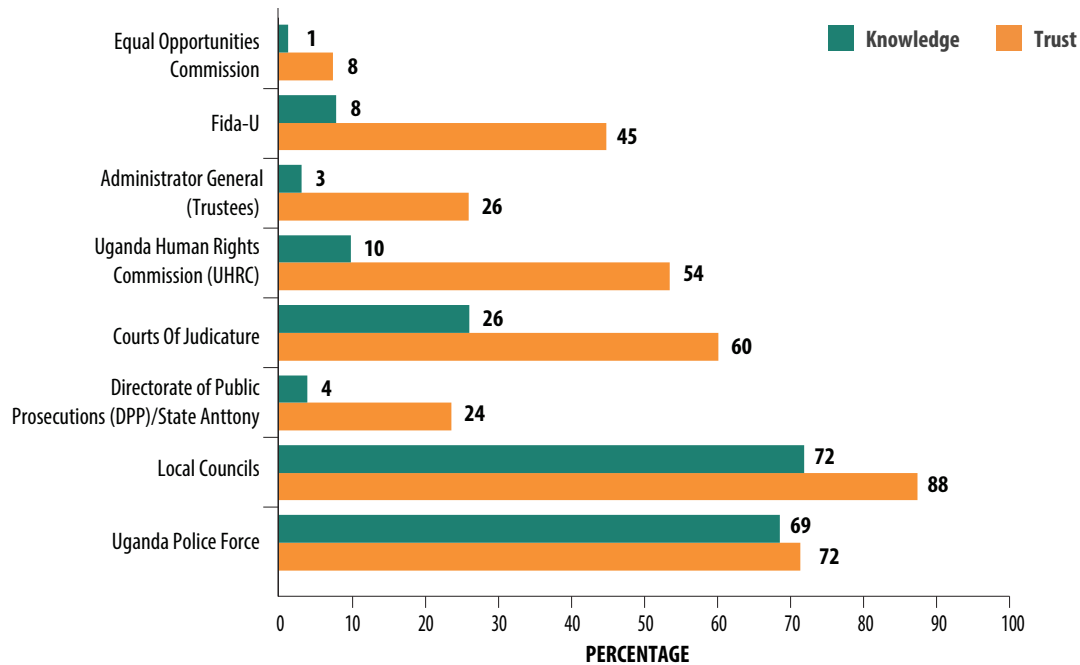
⁴ policy framework for investment user's toolkit, Investment Division of the OECD, 2011

⁵ Means service in any civil capacity of the Government or a local government as per Local Government Act 1997

⁶ A Framework for Measuring Access to Justice Including Specific Challenges Facing Women Teresa Marchiori, Justice Reform Specialist, 2015

council system was the most trusted institution of the Justice, Law and Order sector mentioned by 88 percent of the respondents. See Appendix Table A4.1 and Table A4.2 for details by selected background characteristics

FIGURE 4.1: PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WITH KNOWLEDGE AND TRUST OF THE DIFFERENT JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS IN UGANDA



4.1.2 Independence of the justice institutions

It is widely recognised that effective, accountable, and inclusive justice institutions are essential for building and maintaining democracy, sustainable development, peace and security⁷. Justice institutions are a key guarantor of the rule of law and thus a strong, independent, and well-respected judiciary can provide a check on the arbitrary exercise of state power; and citizens (and non-citizens) can use the justice system to formally claim their rights and seek redress.

Article 128(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda affirms the independence of the Judiciary states that *in exercising judicial power, the courts shall be independent and shall not be subject to the control or direction of any person or authority. No person or authority shall interfere with the courts or judicial officers in the exercise of their judicial functions. All organs and agencies of the State shall accord to the courts such assistance as may be required to ensure the effectiveness of the courts.*

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as Aspiration three, 11 and 12 of the African Union Agenda 2063 underline the importance of the rule of law and access to justice. Table 4.1 presents the public’s opinion of whether the selected justice institutions operate independently. Overall, 52 percent of the population aged 18 years and above were of the opinion that the Courts of Judicature operate independently. Close to half of the population aged 18 years and above (49%) were of the opinion that the Uganda Police Force operates independently. Males were generally more likely to report that justice institutions operate independently compared to their female counterparts. The low proportions may indicate that the institutions i.e. Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP) and the Inspectorate of Government (IG) don’t interact a lot with the general public hence the need for more sensitisation about their existence.

⁷ Achieving the SDG 2030 agenda and Africa agenda 2063: The rule of law as a driver of Africa’s sustainable development June 1-2, 2016 Hyatt regency, Tanzania

TABLE 4.1: OPINIONS ON WHETHER THE JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS OPERATE INDEPENDENTLY* (%)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	COURTS OF JUDICATURE	DPP	HIGH COURT	IGG	SUB-COUNTY COURTS	UGANDA HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION	UGANDA POLICE FORCE
Sex							
Male	54.2	23.7	51.1	25.6	57.3	53.6	47.7
Female	49.7	17.7	47.7	19.5	53.7	47.7	49.8
Residence							
Urban	49.7	23.1	49.3	25.2	51.5	54.9	42.5
Rural	52.6	19.3	49.2	21.1	56.9	48.7	51.4
Age group							
18-30	50.8	19.3	47.9	21.7	55.6	49.1	46.1
31-59	53.6	21.7	51.4	23.2	55.2	53.7	51.0
60+	47.9	19.3	45.9	20.8	54.7	42.2	51.3
Region							
Kampala	46.6	23.7	46.6	28.3	46.7	58.8	32.2
Central	40.9	15.7	40.3	17.0	44.4	39.0	37.0
Eastern	47.8	23.7	43.0	24.4	48.8	44.8	46.1
Northern	57.5	13.3	51.6	16.9	56.5	61.3	57.6
Western	62.6	26.3	62.3	28.0	72.7	56.5	59.8
Education attainment							
None	45.5	15.8	41.9	16.1	49.2	40.6	52.3
Primary	53.0	17.3	49.6	19.0	58.4	48.6	51.2
Secondary	55.5	28.6	56.5	32.1	54.5	58.9	41.9
Tertiary	51.2	30.2	49.9	33.5	52.5	62.6	42.0
UGANDA	51.7	20.4	49.2	22.3	55.3	50.5	48.9

*respondents who said that the institutions always or to some extent operate independently

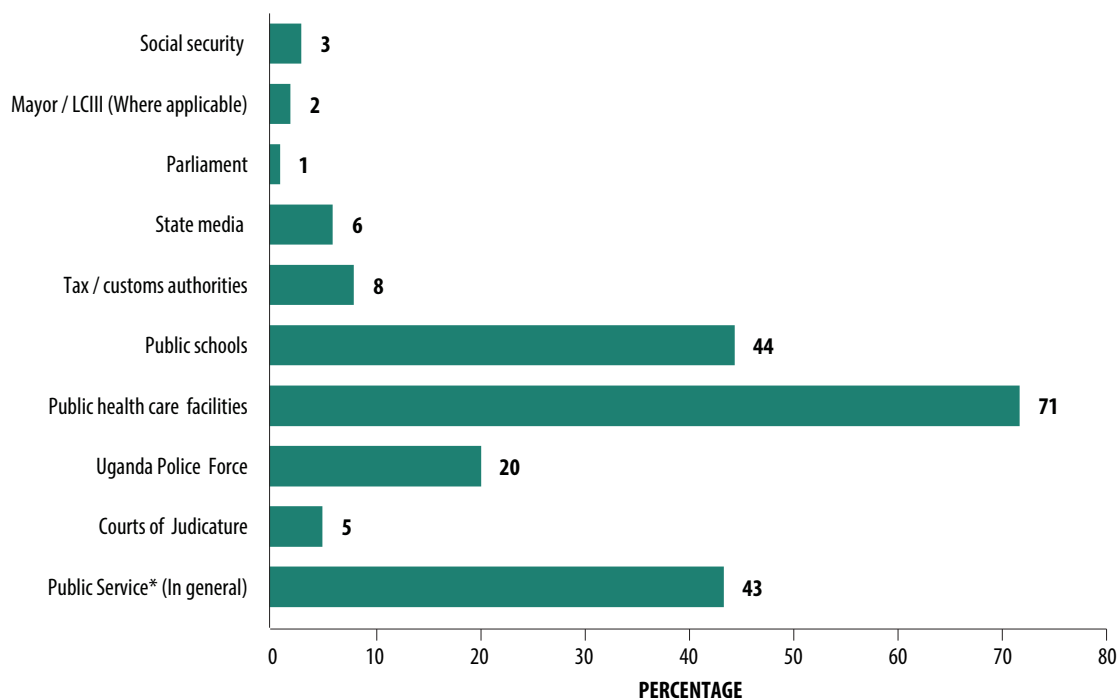
4.2 ACCESS TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Access is the right or opportunity to use or benefit from something. When the people have access to public institutions hence the services offered, they become more involved in policy-making cycles, promote accountability and transparency, and build citizens' trust in government institutions⁸. In the NGPS survey 2017, respondents were asked to identify the services/public institutions they had used in the last 12 months as a measure of access to services offered by these institutions.

It can be observed in Figure 4.2 that of all the institutions, majority (71%) of the respondents used services offered at public health care facilities (hospitals, health centers and clinics). Only about one in every five respondents (20%) had used services by the Uganda Police Force services. Almost half (44%) of the respondents had access to public schools. Less than half of the respondents (43%) had access to public services in general. Refer to Appendix Table A4.3 for details by selected background characteristics.

8 Building more effective and Accountable and Inclusive institutions for all, OECD Post 2015 Reflections

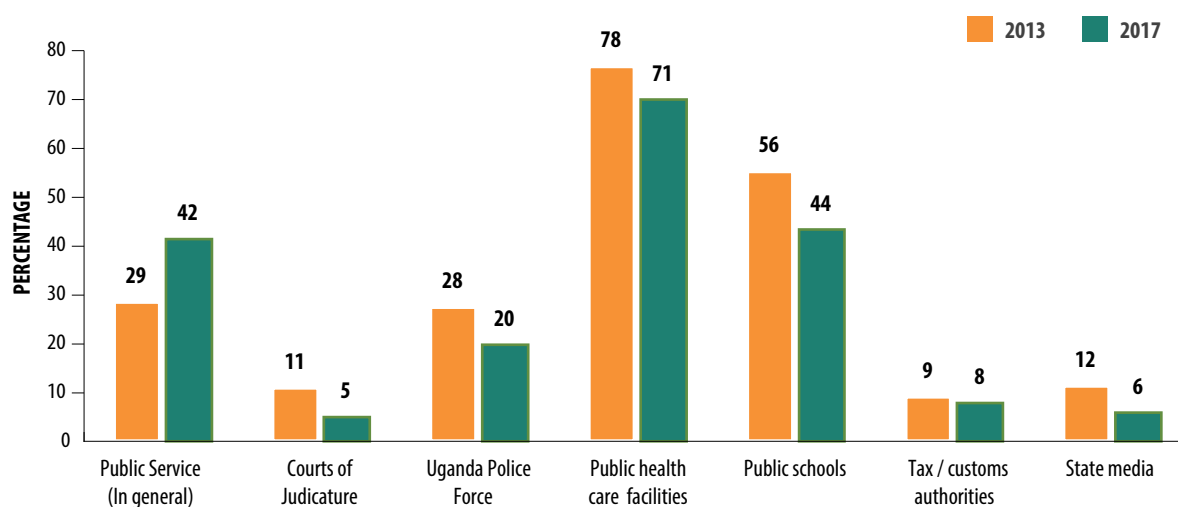
FIGURE 4.2: PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS THAT USED PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY DATE



**includes institutions providing the governance peace and security services.*

Access to institutions offering public services (in general) increased from 29 percent in 2013 to 42 percent in 2017 while access to the other institutions decreased between the two years as seen in Figure 4.3. Given the declining levels of access to public institutions, Government needs to build strategies to increase access and establish the cause for reduced access to public institutions so that it can strengthen the governance system.

FIGURE 4.3: TREND IN PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS THAT USED PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS PRIOR SURVEY DATE



4.3 TRUST IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Citizen trust in public institutions is an indication of good governance. On the other hand, citizens' distrust in government and its institutions considerably affects the effectiveness and efficiency of public policies and their implementation⁹. Respondents were asked to state how much they trust the way the public institutions mentioned carry out their duties.

Table 4.2 shows that 54 percent had trust in the public service. Only 46 percent of the respondents reported having trust in the Uganda Police Force (UPF) and just about 19 percent reported having no trust in all the public institutions. More than two-thirds of the respondents reported having trust in Public health facilities (69%) and Public Schools (68%). The tax/customs authorities had only 29 percent of the respondents reporting having trust in them and 13 percent reported having no trust in it at all.

TABLE 4.2: LEVEL OF TRUST IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (%)

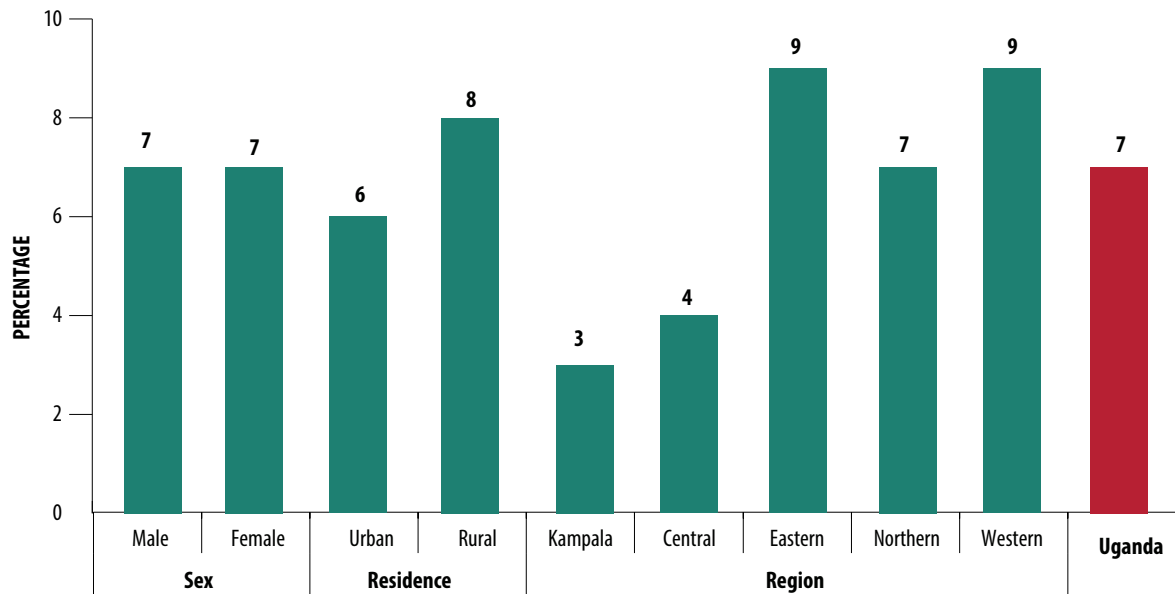
PUBLIC INSTITUTION	LEVEL OF TRUST						TRUST*
	NOT AT ALL	SLIGHTLY	SOMEHOW	VERY MUCH	DON'T KNOW	TOTAL	
Public Service	7.6	27.8	42.1	11.7	10.9	100.0	53.8
Courts of Judicature	10.5	26.1	35.1	11.5	16.7	100.0	46.6
Uganda Police Force	18.6	29.4	33.1	13.1	5.7	100.0	46.2
Public health care facilities	7.8	20.7	45.7	23.5	2.2	100.0	69.2
Public schools	6.4	21.5	46.0	21.6	4.5	100.0	67.6
State media	7.4	18.4	27.8	12.4	34.0	100.0	40.2
Tax / customs authorities	13.4	25.6	22.9	5.9	32.1	100.0	28.8
Parliament	11.0	27.8	37.0	10.1	14.1	100.0	47.1
Social Security	8.3	16.0	17.6	5.0	53.1	100.0	22.6
Mayor/LCIII (where applicable)	7.5	24.6	44.7	17.3	5.8	100.0	62.0

*Combines somehow and very much

Overall, less than 10 percent of the respondents had trust in at least one public institution as presented in Figure 4.4. The table also shows that Western and Eastern regions had the highest level of trust in public institutions at nine percent. Rural residents as opposed to those in the urban had higher level of trust in public institutions. See Appendix Table A4.4 for details by institution type.

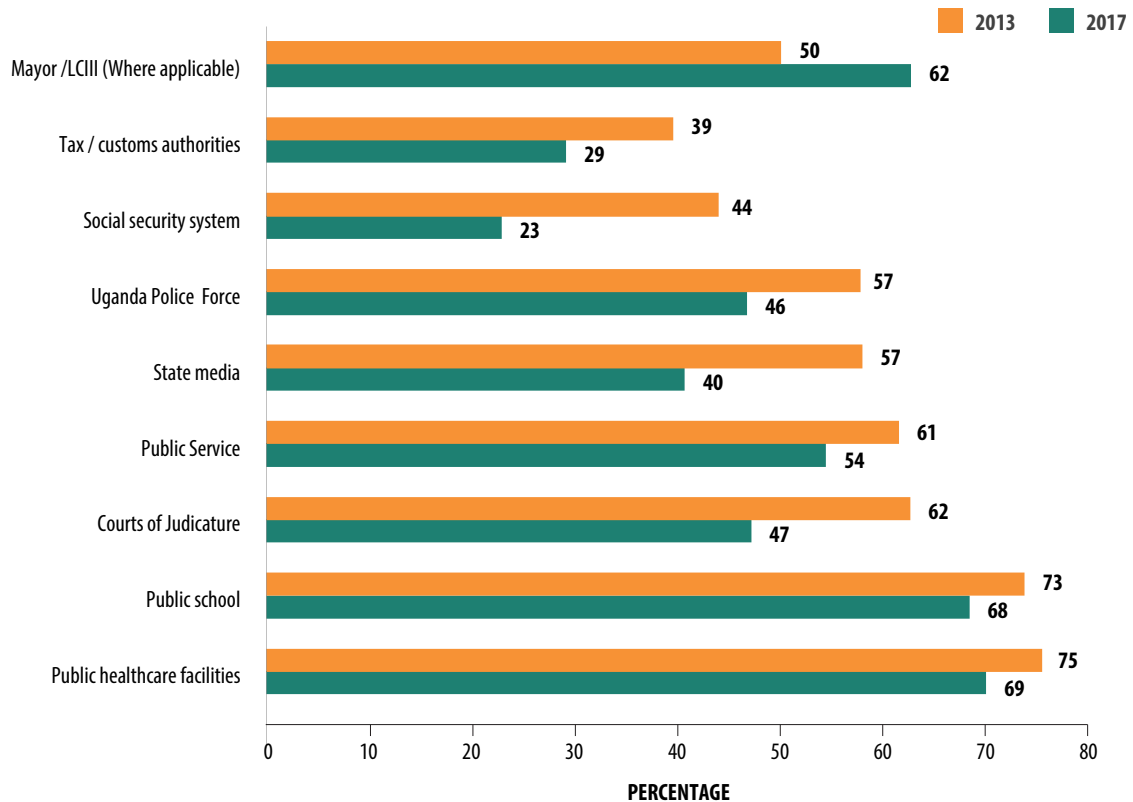
9 Does Trust Matter? An Inquiry on Citizens' Trust in Public Institutions of Sri Lanka, Ramesh, 2017

FIGURE 4.4: OVERALL LEVEL OF TRUST IN ANY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS BY SEX, RESIDENCE, AND REGION (%)



There was a reported increase in public trust in mayors only from 50 percent in 2013 to 62 percent in 2017 as presented in Figure 4.5. The other institutions recorded a decrease in the percentage of respondents with trust in them and the biggest decrease was in the Social security system by almost half. In conclusion, trust levels have reduced across most of the institutions which may affect the populations involvement in implementation of public policies. This calls for concerted efforts to build trust in public institutions.

FIGURE 4.5: TREND IN PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WITH TRUST* IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS



*trust means somewhat or very much trust in the institution

4.4 TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Democratic governance involves giving citizens a say in how decisions are made¹⁰. Uganda has an opportunity to create a more accountable and responsive government and an electoral system capable of enabling a growing number of citizens to participate peacefully in politics. In order for results of democracy to be realised, there must be transparency and accountability by the leaders to the people under their jurisdiction.

Transparency refers to being easy to be understood, being open and honest in all communications, transactions and operations. Accountability is about being responsible to someone for actions taken, being able to explain, clarify and justify actions¹¹. Transparency is paramount in any form of accountability. The citizens of Uganda have a right to know and hold public institutions accountable for actions executed and public institutions are obliged to present the accountability with clarity and justification. The following sub-sections provide findings on how the local and central authorities are accountable to their communities and citizens at large.

4.4.1 Performance of Local and Central Authorities

Most of our day to day activities are dependent on the services provided by the local government leaders. Local authorities operate under the legislative framework established by Parliament in 1997. The results show that almost half (46%) of the respondents reported that the local authorities hold enough power and about the same percentage (46%) reported that they had little power as presented in Table 4.3. Perceptions on how much power is held by local authorities varies by region, Kampala had the highest percentage of more than half of the respondents (56%) saying the local leaders have little power. On the other hand, those with no education are least likely to say the local leaders do not have enough power (45%) compared to those with education.

¹⁰Improving transparency and accountability in the public and private sectors; increasing support for democratic rights and freedoms, CIPE, 2017

¹¹ Defining accountability and transparency and key principles, institute of fundraising, UK

TABLE 4.3: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY THEIR PERCEPTION ON HOW MUCH POWER LOCAL AUTHORITIES HAVE

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	NONE	LITTLE	ENOUGH	TOO MUCH	TOTAL	HAVE POWER
Sex						
Male	3.1	48.8	43.6	4.6	100.0	48.2
Female	2.4	44.1	47.8	5.8	100.0	53.6
Residence						
Urban	3.9	48.1	42.9	5.1	100.0	48.0
Rural	2.3	45.5	47.0	5.3	100.0	52.3
Age group						
18-30	3.1	48.6	43.9	4.4	100.0	48.3
31-59	2.4	45.4	46.4	5.9	100.0	52.3
60+	2.6	39.4	52.0	6.0	100.0	58.0
Region						
Kampala	8.5	56.0	32.1	3.4	100.0	35.5
Central	6.5	49.9	35.4	8.3	100.0	43.7
Eastern	0.6	41.4	55.4	2.6	100.0	58.0
Northern	0.7	49.3	49.2	0.7	100.0	49.9
Western	1.4	42.9	47.2	8.5	100.0	55.7
Education Attainment						
None	2.1	45.3	46.6	6.0	100.0	52.6
Primary	2.4	45.1	47.1	5.4	100.0	52.5
Secondary	3.8	48.4	44.1	3.7	100.0	47.8
Tertiary	3.6	49.9	41.4	5.0	100.0	46.4
UGANDA	2.7	46.2	45.9	5.2	100.0	53.6

4.4.2 Performance of LC V /district leaders and Members of Parliament

Members of Parliament (MPs) and LC V Chairpersons are elected to represent their constituents on a range of issues that directly or indirectly affect them. In a functioning democratic society, the office-holders are expected to represent the public interest and to be accountable to those who elected them. During the survey, respondents were asked to rate the performance of their leaders in regard to service delivery. The results in Table 4.4 reveal that, overall, the majority (39%) of respondents rated the performance of their leaders at LC V level in relation to service delivery as good, 7 percent as very good while 18 percent rated their performance as poor. The Northern and Western regions had the highest percentage of persons that rated the performance of their leaders at LC V level as very good (10%) while Kampala had the lowest (1%).

Considering leaders at the Parliamentary level, the majority (36%) of respondents rated the performance of their leaders in service delivery as fair, only seven percent as very good while nearly one in every four persons (26%) rated the performance as poor. At regional level, the Western region had the highest proportion of persons that rated the performance of leaders at parliamentary level as good (36%) while Central region had the lowest (27%). In terms of education of respondents, irrespective of the highest level attained, the majority rated the performance of their members of parliament with regard to service delivery as fair.

TABLE 4.4: RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF LEADERS AT LC V/DISTRICT AND MP LEVELS WITH REGARD TO SERVICE DELIVERY (%)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	LC V/DISTRICT/CITY					MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (MP)				
	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	TOTAL	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	TOTAL
Sex										
Male	7.3	39.1	34.4	19.2	100.0	7.5	30.5	35.8	26.2	100.0
Female	6.7	38.4	37.2	17.8	100.0	6.5	31.7	36.4	25.4	100.0
Residence										
Urban	4.7	37.6	40.3	17.4	100.0	6.1	30.6	37.8	25.6	100.0
Rural	7.9	39.1	34.2	18.8	100.0	7.3	31.4	35.5	25.8	100.0
Age										
18-30	5.7	36.8	38.5	18.9	100.0	5.4	30.2	39.5	24.9	100.0
31-59	8.0	39.7	34.6	17.7	100.0	7.7	32.6	33.5	26.2	100.0
60 +	8.2	42.6	30.2	19.1	100.0	10.9	29.0	32.7	27.4	100.0
Region										
Kampala	1.0	28.5	46.7	23.8	100.0	1.9	28.4	42.7	27.1	100.0
Central	4.6	33.4	36.9	25.1	100.0	9.3	27.2	32.6	30.9	100.0
Eastern	5.5	36.2	41.3	17.0	100.0	6.5	29.1	39.8	24.6	100.0
Northern	9.9	43.7	27.8	18.7	100.0	4.4	33.2	38.7	23.7	100.0
Western	9.6	44.7	33.7	12.0	100.0	8.3	35.8	32.7	23.2	100.0
Education Level										
None	7.7	43.0	31.9	17.5	100.0	6.6	32.4	33.6	27.4	100.0
Primary	7.6	37.1	35.3	20.0	100.0	7.8	30.1	36.2	25.9	100.0
Secondary	7.0	40.1	37.4	15.5	100.0	6.3	34.9	38.3	20.6	100.0
Tertiary	3.0	37.4	43.0	16.6	100.0	5.0	29.2	36.5	29.3	100.0
Working status										
Working	6.7	39.2	35.9	18.2	100.0	6.7	30.8	36.3	26.3	100.0
Not working	8.2	36.7	35.9	19.2	100.0	8.1	32.8	35.5	23.5	100.0
Disability Status										
With at least one disability	8.5	38.0	33.6	19.9	100.0	11.5	31.0	31.8	25.7	100.0
Without any disability	6.3	39.0	36.9	17.8	100.0	5.1	31.2	38.0	25.8	100.0
UGANDA	7.0	38.7	35.9	18.4	100.0	7.0	31.1	36.1	25.7	100.0

4.4.3 Performance of leaders at LC I and LC III levels

Respondents were asked to rate the performance of their leaders with respect to service delivery at various levels. Table 4.5 presents the rating of leaders' performance at LC I and LC III levels. Overall, (63%) of persons aged 18 years and above rated the performance of their leaders at LC I level as good while 12 percent rated their performance as poor. Regardless of residence, age group and region, the majority (48%) of the persons aged 18 years and above rated the performance of their LC I leaders in service delivery as good.

Considering the performance of leaders at the LC III level in service delivery, overall, the majority (41%) of persons aged 18 years and above rated them as good while nearly one in every five persons (16%) rated them as poor. Only nine percent rated the performance of leaders at LC III level as very good. At the regional level, the Kampala (41%) and the Eastern region (40%) had the highest proportion of persons that rated the performance of their LC III leaders in service delivery as fair.

TABLE 4.5: RATING THE PERFORMANCE OF LEADERS AT THE LC I AND LC III LEVELS IN SERVICE DELIVERY (%)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	LCI					LCIII				
	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	TOTAL	VERY GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	TOTAL
Sex										
Male	16.7	44.7	25.7	12.8	100.0	10.0	40.5	34.3	15.1	100.0
Female	15.4	48.6	25.1	11.0	100.0	8.0	41.8	34.4	15.8	100.0
Residence										
Urban	13.5	48.5	27.0	11.0	100.0	5.7	40.9	36.8	16.5	100.0
Rural	17.0	46.2	24.7	12.1	100.0	10.2	41.3	33.4	15.1	100.0
Age group										
18-30	13.0	49.5	26.8	10.7	100.0	7.2	40.2	37.6	15.0	100.0
31-59	17.5	45.4	24.4	12.7	100.0	10.4	42.1	31.8	15.7	100.0
60+	22.5	41.2	23.4	12.9	100.0	10.0	42.2	31.2	16.6	100.0
Region										
Kampala	6.4	43.1	34.6	15.9	100.0	1.5	33.7	40.5	24.3	100.0
Central	16.7	44.1	25.4	13.8	100.0	7.4	32.2	38.0	22.4	100.0
Eastern	11.4	48.1	28.2	12.3	100.0	7.7	39.2	39.5	13.6	100.0
Northern	18.5	43.2	27.3	10.9	100.0	11.3	44.0	27.4	17.3	100.0
Western	19.8	51.6	19.3	9.3	100.0	11.4	51.2	30.1	7.4	100.0
Education attainment										
None	17.4	49.4	23.5	9.7	100.0	9.9	45.1	30.5	14.5	100.0
Primary	17.3	47.2	23.0	12.5	100.0	9.7	39.8	34.0	16.4	100.0
Secondary	12.6	47.2	28.9	11.3	100.0	7.7	44.1	33.9	14.3	100.0
Tertiary	12.4	40.5	34.5	12.7	100.0	5.6	37.6	42.5	14.3	100.0
Working status										
Working	16.10	47.90	23.90	12.10	100.00	8.8	41.2	34.9	15.1	100.0
Not working	15.60	42.30	31.40	10.60	100.00	9.6	41.4	32.1	17.0	100.0
Disability status										
With at least one disability	19.8	42.6	22.3	15.3	100.0	11.2	40.0	32.1	16.7	100.0
Without any disability	14.4	48.6	26.7	10.3	100.0	8.0	41.7	35.4	15.0	100.0
UGANDA	16.0	46.8	25.4	11.8	100.0	8.9	41.2	34.4	15.5	100.0

4.4.4 Perception of the level of performance of Local Authorities

The Local Government Act provides for powers and functions of Local Councils which include among others monitoring the performance of persons employed by the Government or a higher local government to provide services and also monitor the provision of Government services or the implementation of projects in its area of jurisdiction.

Overall, Table 4.6 reveals that more than 6 in every 10 respondents (66%) said that the local leaders were delivering services well. Results further show that the local authorities consult the community and report back to the people. Findings also show that consultations with community leaders was more reported in the northern region at 69 Percent and least reported in Kampala at 49 percent. On the other hand, reporting back to the people was highest in the Eastern and Northern Region at 64 percent.

TABLE 4.6: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY THEIR PERCEPTION* ON CONSULTATION, FEEDBACK AND SERVICE DELIVERY BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	DELIVERING LOCAL SERVICES	CONSULTING COMMUNITY LEADERS	REPORTING BACK TO PEOPLE
Sex			
Male	64.9	58.4	58.6
Female	67.2	59.2	58.3
Residence			
Urban	65.0	51.4	54.3
Rural	66.6	61.8	60.1
Region			
Kampala	58.8	48.9	54.0
Central	64.8	62.0	57.4
Eastern	69.9	60.6	63.6
Northern	67.1	69.4	63.6
Western	65.0	48.5	51.8
Education attainment			
None	66.3	61.2	61.5
Primary	66.5	59.5	58.2
Secondary	65.5	58.9	57.9
Tertiary	65.2	51.9	55.6
Age group			
18-30	65.2	56.9	56.2
31-59	67.0	60.6	60.1
60+	66.5	59.5	61.3
Working status			
Working	66.6	58.6	58.8
Not working	64.2	59.8	56.6
UGANDA	66.2	58.8	58.4

*includes respondents that reported Well/Very well

4.4.5 Perception of the level to which local and central authorities listen to people

The Sustainable Development Goals 2030 advocate for inclusiveness with no one left behind in service delivery hence the need for the views of people especially those who are vulnerable to be listened to. It's the views of people that will inform Government decisions¹².

During the 2017 NGPSS, respondents aged 18 years and above were asked if they think that their local and central leaders listen to people like them. Findings from the study revealed that about two thirds (65%) of the respondents reported that the locally elected leaders listen to them while 32 percent reported that the MPs listen to them as shown in Table 4.7.

12 Examining Citizen Participation: Local Participatory Policy Making and Democracy, Ank Michels & Laurens De Graaf, 2010

TABLE 4.7: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY THEIR PERCEPTION* ON WHETHER THE COMMUNITY AND POLITICAL LEADERS LISTEN TO THEM

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	MPS/ NATIONAL ASSEMBLY	LOCALLY ELECTED OFFICIALS (LCI-LCV)	TRADITIONAL LEADERS
Sex			
Male	29.6	66.6	63.4
Female	33.4	64.6	62.8
Residence			
Urban	27.2	62.5	56.0
Rural	33.4	66.7	65.9
Region			
Kampala	22.9	57.9	50.8
Central	33.0	61.9	61.0
Eastern	37.7	64.1	61.9
Northern	26.9	63.5	69.9
Western	30.1	73.3	63.7
Working status			
Working	32.1	67.2	63.6
Not working	29.8	58.1	60.8
Disability status			
With at least one disability	33.7	61.6	63.7
Without any disability	30.7	67.2	62.8
Education attainment			
None	32.8	63.4	62.3
Primary	31.8	66.3	64.4
Secondary	31.2	64.6	62.5
Tertiary	30.0	66.3	58.9
Age group			
18-30	30.1	65.4	62.8
31-59	33.7	66.0	63.5
60+	29.8	63.9	62.3
UGANDA	31.6	65.4	63.1

**includes often and always listen*

4.4.6 Responsiveness of community and Political leaders

Community leaders take responsibility for the well-being and improvement of their communities by playing an important role in setting priorities, providing over-arching policy direction, and bringing stakeholders together. Their visibility and the ability to communicate with a broad base of constituents and partners can be used to spear-head initiatives to achieve overall community development objectives. This section presents the results on the responsiveness of political leaders to the needs of the people and the extent to which government takes the voice of the people into account. In this context, responsiveness refers to the way in which community and political leaders perceive the needs of particular groups in the community and respond to their demands.

The results in Table 4.8 show that, overall, 29 percent of persons aged 18 years and above were of the opinion that political leaders respond to the needs of their people. Irrespective of sex, age group, resi-

dence, and region, more than half of the respondents (53%) were of the opinion that political leaders rarely respond to the needs of their people.

TABLE 4.8: OPINIONS ON THE EXTENT TO WHICH POLITICAL LEADERS RESPOND TO THE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE (%)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	NOT AT ALL	RARELY	OFTEN	COMPLETELY	TOTAL	RESPOND
Sex						
Male	17.3	54.7	24.1	3.9	100	28.0
Female	17.5	52.4	25.5	4.6	100	30.1
Age						
18-30	17.9	55.3	24.1	2.7	100	26.8
31-59	16.7	53	25.1	5.2	100	30.3
60+	17.9	47.5	27.5	7.1	100	34.6
Residence						
Urban	19.5	54.9	22.2	3.4	100	25.6
Rural	16.5	52.9	26	4.6	100	30.6
Region						
Kampala	21	51.3	24.7	3	100	27.7
Central	25.6	43.9	23.6	6.9	100	30.5
Eastern	10.3	56.6	28	5.2	100	33.2
Northern	19.8	61.2	18.3	0.6	100	18.9
Western	13.6	54.4	28.2	3.9	100	32.1
Working status						
Working	16.7	53.8	25.4	4.2	100	29.6
Not working	20.3	52.3	22.8	4.6	100	27.4
Disability status						
With at least one disability	18.7	50.2	25.4	5.7	100	31.1
Without any disability	16.8	54.9	24.7	3.6	100	28.3
UGANDA	17.4	53.5	24.9	4.3	100	29.2

4.4.7 Sharing of information on Government Decisions

The Access to information Act, 2005 Article 8 provides for disclosure and automatic availability of information and records by government staff to the public. Overall, majority (61%) of the respondents reported that the information provided by the Central Authorities to citizens was little/not enough followed by 23 percent who reported that the information was enough.

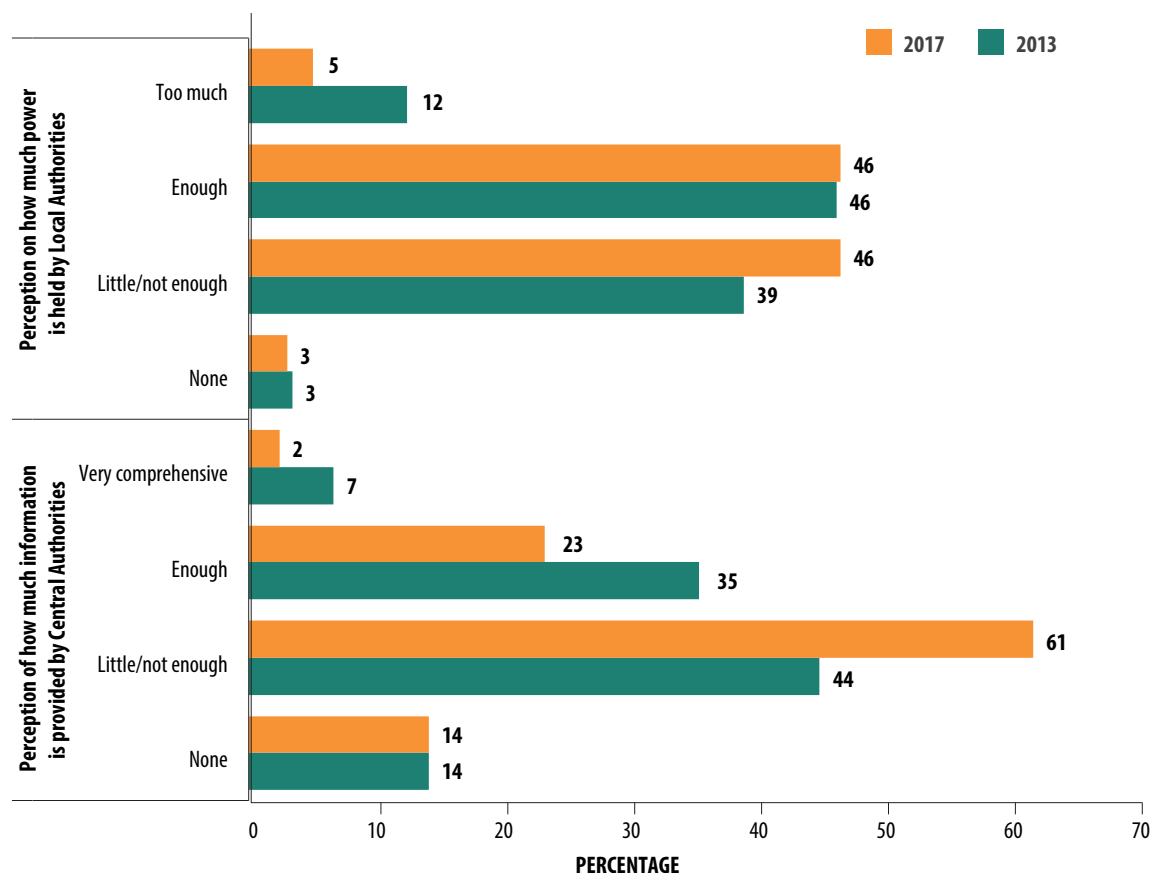
However, 14 percent reported that they were not provided with any information at all with a very small percentage (2%) saying that the information provided to them by central authorities was comprehensive. A similar pattern was observed across all background characteristics except Kampala where the majority (63%) reported that little information was provided by the Central Authorities followed by 14 percent who said that there was completely no information provided by the Central Authorities (Table 4.9).

TABLE 4.9: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY THEIR PERCEPTION OF HOW MUCH INFORMATION IS PROVIDED BY CENTRAL AUTHORITIES TO CITIZENS ON GOVERNMENT DECISIONS BY SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	NONE	LITTLE	ENOUGH	COMPREHENSIVE	TOTAL	VERY COMPREHENSIVE
Sex						
Male	15.2	61.6	20.9	2.3	100.0	23.2
Female	13.3	59.9	24.3	2.5	100.0	26.8
Residence						
Urban	15.0	62.9	19.0	3.1	100.0	22.1
Rural	13.8	59.8	24.2	2.1	100.0	26.3
Age group						
18-30	12.8	64.0	20.8	2.4	100.0	23.2
31-59	15.1	58.5	24.0	2.5	100.0	26.5
60+	16.4	55.8	25.8	2.0	100.0	27.8
Region						
Kampala	20.7	63.5	14.0	1.7	100.0	15.7
Central	18.2	62.4	16.8	2.5	100.0	19.3
Eastern	14.4	57.7	26.6	1.3	100.0	27.9
Northern	6.5	66.5	25.3	1.8	100.0	27.1
Western	14.5	57.0	24.7	3.9	100.0	28.6
Education attainment						
None	14.8	58.4	24.1	2.6	100.0	26.7
Primary	14.7	58.4	24.4	2.5	100.0	26.9
Secondary	11.5	66.5	19.6	2.3	100.0	21.9
Tertiary	14.4	66.8	17.3	1.6	100.0	18.9
Working status						
Working	14.4	60.2	23.5	1.9	100.0	25.4
Not working	13.0	62.9	19.5	4.6	100.0	24.1
UGANDA	14.2	60.7	22.7	2.4	100.0	25.1

There was an increase in the percentage of respondents who reported that Central Authorities share with them little/not enough information on government decisions from 44 percent in 2013 to 61 percent in 2017 (Figure 4.6). On the contrary, with regard to powers held by Local Authorities almost half (46%) of the respondents said it was little/not enough though this was an increase from 39 percent in 2013.

FIGURE 4.6: TREND IN PERCEPTION OF RESPONDENTS ON HOW MUCH INFORMATION IS SHARED BY CENTRAL AUTHORITIES AND POWER HELD BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES



4.4.8 Public Participation in Service Delivery

Citizen participation is a vital aspect of democracy. Public participation is a process that allows for individuals within communities to positively contribute to the general good by providing them an opportunity to influence public decisions. Public involvement is an essential element of democracy meant to ensure that the citizens have a direct voice in public decisions¹³.

4.4.8.1 Participation in planning meetings at village level

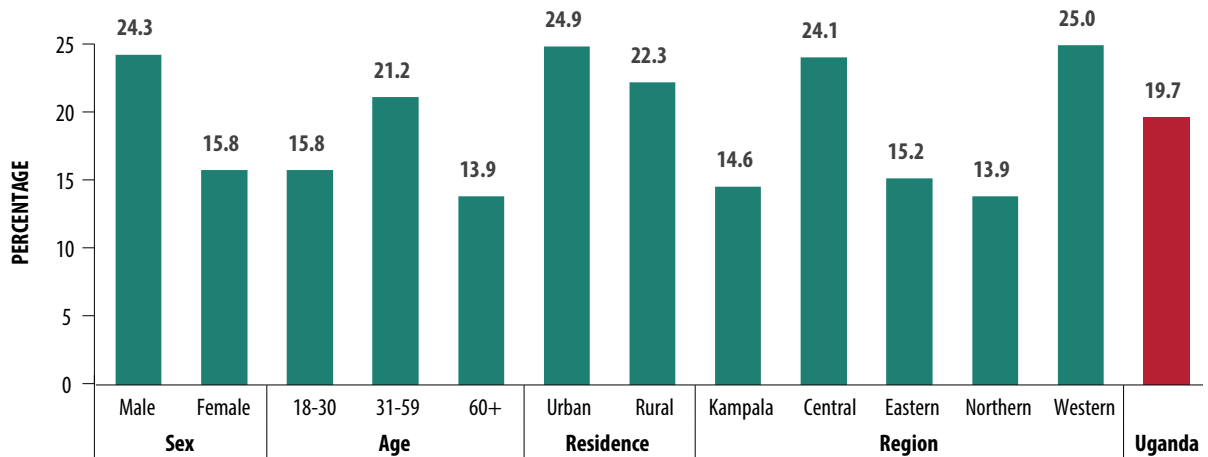
Public meetings bring diverse groups of stakeholders together for a specific purpose. Public meetings are held to engage a wide audience in information sharing and discussion. They can be used to increase awareness of an issue or proposal, and can be a starting point for, or an ongoing means of engaging, further public involvement. Public meetings are established ways for people to come together to express their opinions, hear a public speaker or a proposed plan, engage in shared learning about a topic, or work together to develop solutions¹⁴. Village participants not only list up projects but also prioritise them through discussions among villagers. Participation provides the public opportunities to influence decisions and develop a sense of ownership for the community plans. Crucial decisions are made at the village/neighbourhood council meetings. Attendance at such meetings is thus of utmost importance for effective local governance.

¹³ Innovations in democratic governance: how does citizen participation contribute to a better democracy? Ank Michels Utrecht School of Governance, Utrecht University, Netherlands, 2011

¹⁴ <https://www.epa.gov/international-cooperation/public-participation-guide-public-meetings>

Figure 4.7 shows that, nationally, 20 percent of the persons aged 18 years and above had participated in planning meetings for service delivery at village level in the 12 months preceding the survey. Males (24%) were about twice more likely to participate in a planning meeting at village level compared to their female counterparts (16%). Furthermore, participation in planning meetings was lower among persons in the rural areas (22%) than those in urban areas (25%). Participation in planning meetings for service delivery was highest in the Western region (25%) and lowest in Kampala (15%) compared to the other regions.

FIGURE 4.7: PARTICIPATION IN PLANNING MEETINGS FOR SERVICE DELIVERY AT VILLAGE LEVEL IN THE 12 MONTHS PRECEDING THE SURVEY (%)



4.4.8.2 Extent to which the Government takes into account the peoples voices

A voice gives one the capacity to express views and priorities, and to demand rights and entitlements and can be exercised through the participation of citizens in decision-making process, service delivery or policy implementation processes. It can also be exercised through lobbying, protests or complaints¹⁵. A responsive government listens to the concerns and priorities of citizens and its policies and institutions respond to the needs of the citizens and uphold their rights.

Information was collected on perceptions of the extent to which government takes into account the voices of the opposition parties, Non-Governmental Organisations/Civil Society Organisations, Local Authorities and the Private Sector. Table 4.10 presents the proportion of persons aged 18 years and above by their perception on whether that the Government takes the various voices into account. Overall, nearly three in every ten (28%) persons were of the view that Government takes into account the voices of Opposition Parties while over half (52%) indicated that the Government takes into account the voices of Non-Governmental Organisations/Civil Society Organisations and the private sector respectively.

¹⁵ Voice, Accountability and Civic Engagement A Conceptual Overview Bhavna Sharma August 2008

TABLE 4.10: OPINIONS ON THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE GOVERNMENT TAKES THE VOICE OF THE SELECTED GROUPS (%)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	OPPOSITION PARTIES	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS/CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS	LOCAL AUTHORITIES	PRIVATE SECTOR
Sex				
Male	25.7	50.8	53.3	49.2
Female	29.5	52.7	56.8	53.7
Residence				
Urban	25.7	48.9	54.2	48.5
Rural	28.7	53.0	55.6	52.9
Region				
Kampala	23.3	51.4	55.0	49.9
Central	21.4	43.3	42.6	49.1
Eastern	26.2	54.3	58.4	51.7
Northern	19.0	47.7	54.7	52.5
Western	42.8	61.0	64.5	53.6
Working status				
Working	28.2	51.9	56.0	50.9
Not working	26.3	51.6	51.9	54.8
Disability status				
With at least one disability	31.9	53.7	54.9	55.7
Without any disability	26.0	51.0	55.3	49.9
Education attainment				
None	32.2	47.7	52.0	48.6
Primary	29.3	54.2	57.7	53.8
Secondary	24.8	55.5	52.9	52.0
Tertiary	18.5	43.4	52.3	45.8
Age group				
18-30	25.0	51.2	54.8	50.4
31-59	28.1	51.2	54.5	51.7
60+	38.6	57.6	60.0	56.8
UGANDA	27.8	51.8	55.2	51.6

*includes often and completely responses

4.4.9 Monitoring Service Delivery

Uganda's decentralised service delivery frame work provides for a mixture of approaches to service delivery. These include; direct provision by local governments; private sector service delivery; and civil society service delivery¹⁶. A local government monitors the performance of persons employed by the Government or a higher local government to provide services or implement projects in the area of jurisdiction¹⁷.

The Public Finance Management Act 2015 was designed to regulate financial management in the national government and provincial governments; to ensure that all revenue, expenditure, assets and liabilities of those governments are managed efficiently and effectively; to provide for the respon-

16 Handbook on Principles of Service Delivery in Uganda's Local Governments, UNDP. November 2014.

17 The Local Government Act, 2002

sibilities of persons entrusted with financial management in those governments; and to provide for matters connected therewith. This is all geared at securing transparency, accountability, and sound management of the revenue, expenditure, assets and liabilities of institutions.

The results in Table 4.11 reveal that overall, 10 percent of respondents reported that their local leaders inform them of how funds received were utilised, and 17 percent said they were empowered to demand for accountability regarding service delivery from their local council leader. On the other hand, only 18 percent acknowledged that they were aware of the existence of a committee set up to monitor delivery of services. Across all indicators presented, males feel more empowered and knowledgeable with regards to monitoring service delivery in their communities compared to the females. Well as the urban residents were more empowered to demand for accountability regarding service delivery from their local council leaders (19% in the urban and 16% in the rural), the rural residents were slightly more knowledgeable on existence of committees set up to monitor service delivery (16% in the urban and 19% in the rural).

TABLE 4.11: PROPORTION OF POPULATION INFORMED OF HOW FUNDS ARE USED, EMPOWERED TO DEMAND FOR ACCOUNTABILITY AND AWARE OF COMMITTEES SET UP TO MONITOR DELIVERY OF SERVICES

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	INFORMED HOW FUNDS WERE UTILISED ¹	DEMAND FOR ACCOUNTABILITY ²	EXISTENCE OF A COMMITTEE ³	COMBINING ALL 3 INDICATORS ON ACCOUNTABILITY
Sex				
Male	10.8	20.8	20.4	3.4
Female	9.0	13.5	16.1	2.5
Residence				
Urban	9.8	18.6	15.8	3.3
Rural	9.7	16.1	19.0	2.8
Age group				
18-30	7.8	13.8	14.5	1.3
31-59	11.9	19.5	21.7	4.4
60+	9.8	18.7	18.3	3.9
Region				
Kampala	8.7	15.6	13.4	3.9
Central	9.5	12.6	14.5	2.1
Eastern	8.9	22.7	22.1	3.9
Northern	10.7	14.4	18.2	2.9
Western	10.6	17.5	18.6	2.6
UGANDA	9.8	16.8	18.1	2.9

1 Informed by local leaders of how the funds received were utilised

2 Empowered to demand for accountability regarding service delivery from the Local Council leader*

3 Aware of the existence of a committee set up to monitor delivery of services*

The NGPSS 2017 also asked respondents if in the last 12 months prior to the survey date they had raised any complaint to the Local Government leaders over poor service delivery in their community. Figure 4.8 shows that the services referred to included roads, schools and health etc. Findings from the survey showed that overall, 10 percent of the respondents raised a complaint to their local leaders with equal proportions in rural and urban areas. Most of the respondents that raised the complaints were adults aged 31-59 years (12%).

FIGURE 4.8: PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS THAT HAVE RAISED ANY COMPLAINT TO THE LOCAL COUNCIL LEADER IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY DATE

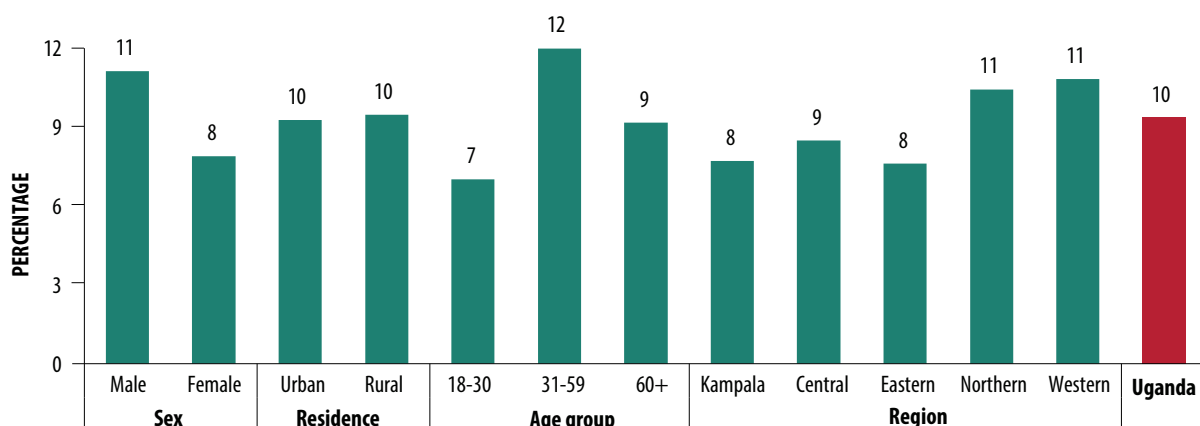
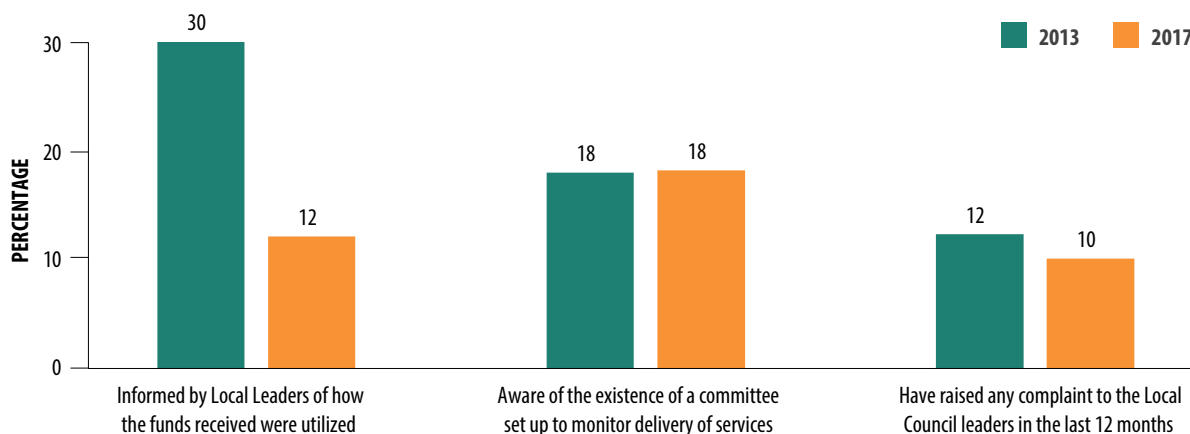


Figure 4.9 shows that the percentage of respondents who reported that local leaders inform them of how the received funds are utilised, and those that have raised a complaint to the local council leaders in the 12 months prior to the survey declined between 2013 and 2017 (from 30 to 12 and 12 to 10 percent respectively). The proportion of those who are aware of the existence of any committee set up to monitor delivery of services has remained the same between 2013 and 2017 at 18 percent. The findings generally show that there are low and declining levels of awareness and empowerment among the public to monitor utilisation of public funds for service delivery.

FIGURE 4.9: PROPORTION OF POPULATION INFORMED OF HOW FUNDS RECEIVED WERE USED, ARE AWARE OF COMMITTEES SET UP TO MONITOR DELIVERY OF SERVICES AND HAVE RAISED A COMPLAINT TO THE LOCAL COUNCIL LEADERS ON SERVICE DELIVERY



The National Governance, Peace and Security Survey 2017 asked respondents if they were aware that they have the right to demand for information on how public funds are used and to raise a complaint over anyone misusing public resources/funds. Use of public funds includes: direct or indirect expenditure of funds, the use of any property, resource, or equipment owned by a government body¹⁸. Table 4.12 shows that 49 percent of the respondents reported that they were aware of their right to demand for information on how public funds are used with 56 percent among males and 42 percent of the females. The western region had the highest proportion of respondents (63%) reporting awareness of their right to demand for information on how public funds are used with Eastern region having the least proportion of 38 percent.

¹⁸ Use of public money or property for political purposes, IOWA, Revised 07/2004

On the other hand, 43 percent of the respondents reported that they were aware of their right to raise a complaint over anyone misusing public funds. Variations by place of residence show that the urban residents were more aware (47%) compared to the rural (42%) residents. The percentage of respondents who are aware of their right to demand for information on how public funds are used and raise a complaint over anyone misusing public funds increases as the level of education increases. Awareness of either right increased with increase in education levels.

TABLE 4.12: PROPORTION OF POPULATION AWARE OF THEIR RIGHT TO DEMAND FOR ACCOUNTABILITY OF PUBLIC FUNDS AND COMPLAIN OVER MISUSE OF PUBLIC FUNDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	AWARE OF THEIR RIGHT TO DEMAND FOR UTILISATION OF FUNDS	AWARE OF THEIR RIGHT TO RAISE A COMPLAINT OVER ANYONE MISUSING PUBLIC FUNDS
Sex		
Male	56.3	50.8
Female	41.9	36.8
Residence		
Urban	55.2	47.0
Rural	45.8	41.7
Age group		
18-30	46.3	41.9
30-59	52.2	46.1
60+	42.1	36.1
Region		
Kampala	50.7	40.6
Central	48.9	40.0
Eastern	37.9	38.5
Northern	40.1	38.2
Western	63.5	54.8
Education Attainment		
None	34.1	28.6
Primary	45.5	40.8
secondary	57.3	51.3
Tertiary	73.0	66.3
Working status		
Working	49.8	43.9
Not working	42.6	39.9
Marital status		
Never married	48.7	42.9
Married	50.6	45.2
Divorced/separated	39.0	36.6
Widowed	38.3	32.8
UGANDA	48.5	43.2

4.5 CORRUPTION

Corruption is the abuse of entrusted power for private gain. Corruption can be classified as grand, petty and political, depending on the amounts of resources lost and the sector where it occurs. At high government levels it is grand corruption and it distorts policies or the central functioning of the state, enabling leaders to benefit at the expense of the public good. On the other hand, Petty corruption is the everyday abuse of entrusted power by low- and mid-level public officials in their interactions with ordinary citizens, who often are trying to access basic goods or services in places like hospitals, schools, police departments and other agencies. Political corruption involves manipulation of policies, institutions and rules of procedure in the allocation of resources and financing by political decision makers that abuse their position to sustain their power, status and wealth¹⁹.

4.5.1 Extent to which the Population Considers Corruption a Problem

Table 4.13 shows that 3 percent of the respondents did not consider corruption a concern at all while the majority (88%) considered it a very big concern with minimal variations by the selected background characteristics.

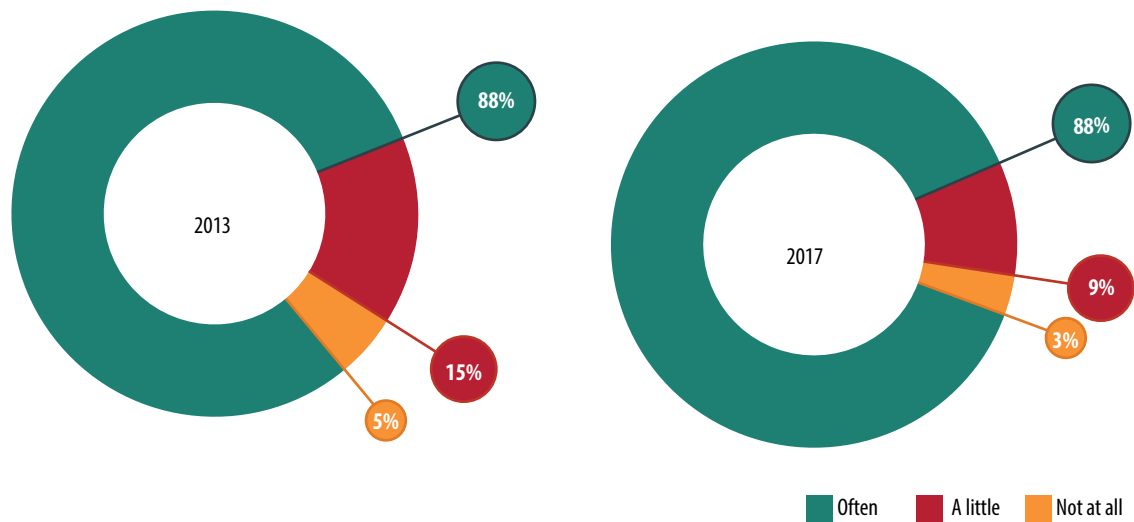
TABLE 4.13: EXTENT TO WHICH THE POPULATION CONSIDERS CORRUPTION A PROBLEM (%)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	NOT AT ALL	A LITTLE	OFTEN	ALWAYS	TOTAL
Sex					
Male	3.0	8.0	18.2	70.8	100.0
Female	3.1	9.2	25.9	61.8	100.0
Residence					
Urban	2.7	5.6	18.8	73.0	100.0
Rural	3.2	9.9	23.8	63.1	100.0
Age group					
18-30	2.8	7.5	22.0	67.6	100.0
31-59	3.1	9.3	22.3	65.3	100.0
60+	3.6	10.7	24.5	61.3	100.0
Region					
Kampala	3.1	6.0	14.5	76.4	100.0
Central	5.2	7.0	10.2	77.6	100.0
Eastern	3.0	13.1	28.2	55.7	100.0
Northern	1.1	8.8	26.3	63.8	100.0
Western	2.5	6.6	27.1	63.8	100.0
Education attainment					
None	5.1	12.5	24.9	57.5	100.0
Primary	2.7	8.8	25.1	63.4	100.0
Secondary	2.1	6.6	17.8	73.5	100.0
Tertiary	2.6	4.9	12.3	80.2	100.0
UGANDA	3.0	8.7	22.4	65.9	100.0

According to Figure 4.10 respondents that said corruption was not a concern at all has almost not changed from 4 percent in 2013 to 3 percent in 2017 while those who considered it as a concern have increased from 80 percent in 2013 to 88 percent in 2017.

¹⁹ Anti-Corruption glossary, Transparency International

FIGURE 4.10: EXTENT TO WHICH THE POPULATION CONSIDERS CORRUPTION A CONCERN (%)



* Not at all means corruption exists but is not a problem

**Often includes respondents that reported corruption as often/very much a concern

The Figures do not add up to 100 due to round off

4.5.2 Incidence and frequency of Bribery

According to Table 4.14, 17 percent of the respondents had paid a bribe in the 12 months prior to the survey with more males (21%) than females (13%) and more persons in urban (21%) than rural (15%) areas. The Northern region had the least percentage (13%) of respondents who had paid a bribe while Kampala had the highest (about quarter – 24%).

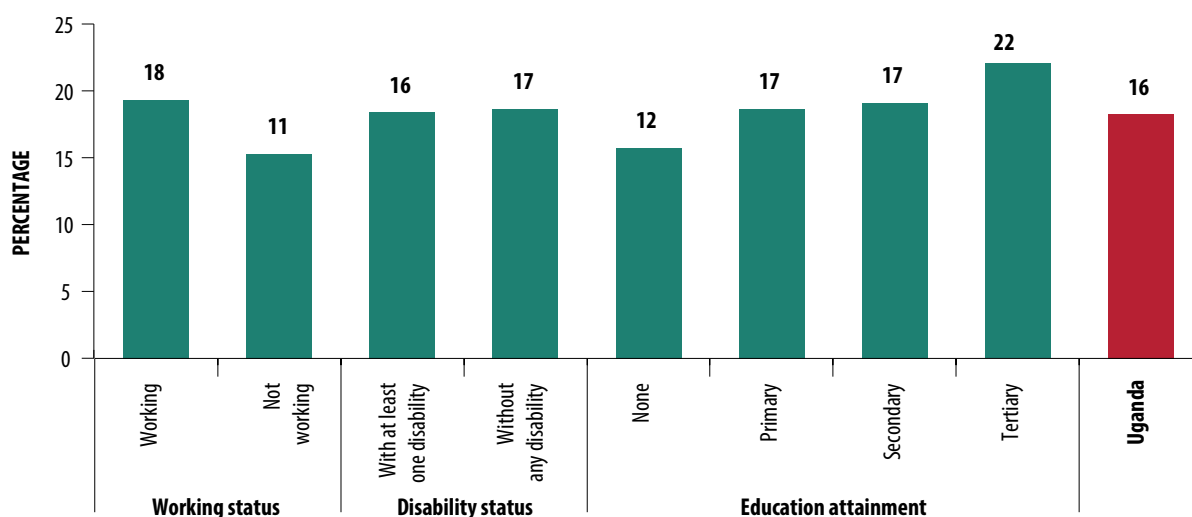
The percentage of persons that paid a bribe increased for both the males and females; by 5 percent among males, 3 percent among females and 4 percent for both sexes between the two survey years; 2013 and 2017 as shown in Table 4.14.

TABLE 4.14: TREND IN THE PROPORTION OF POPULATION THAT PAID A BRIBE IN LAST 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY DATE (%)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	2013	2017
Sex		
Male	16.7	20.7
Female	9.7	13.0
Residence		
Urban	16.9	20.7
Rural	11.2	14.8
Age group		
18-30	12.7	16.6
31-59	13.7	17.6
60+	6.2	11.2
Region		
Kampala	20.8	23.8
Central	18.7	17.1
Eastern	10.4	16.2
Northern	6.5	12.9
Western	11.0	17.3
UGANDA	12.5	16.5

Figure 4.11 shows that the higher the level of education, the more likely one is to pay a bribe. There was a negligible difference by disability status of the respondents that paid a bribe. However, more of the working (18%) than non-working persons (11%) paid a bribe.

FIGURE 4.11: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS THAT PAID A BRIBE IN LAST 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY DATE OTHER BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS



Bribery can be categorised into three forms namely; Occasional bribery (only once), Regular bribery (Two to five times), and Chronic bribery (More than five times). Table 4.15 shows that majority of the respondents had paid a bribe either only once (41%) or two to five times (42%) in the 12-month period before the survey. The urban residents (18%) are more likely than rural residents (15%) to have paid a bribe more than five times in the 12 month period before the survey. Among those who have paid a

bribe one time, there was no observed pattern by level of education, however those with no education attained were least likely to pay for a bribe more than five times (8%). The Central region had the highest proportion (26%) of respondents paying a bribe more than five times.

TABLE 4.15: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION THAT PAID A BRIBE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY DATE BY NUMBER OF TIMES THEY HAVE PAID A BRIBE

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	ONE TIME	TWO TO FIVE TIMES	MORE THAN FIVE TIMES	TOTAL
Sex				
Male	38.3	44.6	17.1	100.0
Female	45.4	39.6	14.9	100.0
Residence				
Urban	40.9	41.2	17.8	100.0
Rural	41.6	43.2	15.3	100.0
Age group				
18-30	40.8	43.0	16.2	100.0
31-59	40.0	43.3	16.7	100.0
60+	53.7	33.6	12.7	100.0
Region				
Kampala	34.8	46.5	18.7	100.0
Central	36.5	37.1	26.4	100.0
Eastern	42.8	50.9	6.3	100.0
Northern	52.6	45.4	2.1	100.0
Western	40.3	37.2	22.5	100.0
Working status				
Working	43.7	42.1	14.1	100.0
Not working	64.7	27.2	8.1	100.0
Education attainment				
None	41.9	49.7	8.4	100.0
Primary	40.8	42.8	16.4	100.0
Secondary	36.3	44.7	19.0	100.0
Tertiary	48.2	32.7	19.1	100.0
UGANDA	41.3	42.5	16.2	100.0

4.5.3 Institutions where citizens paid bribes

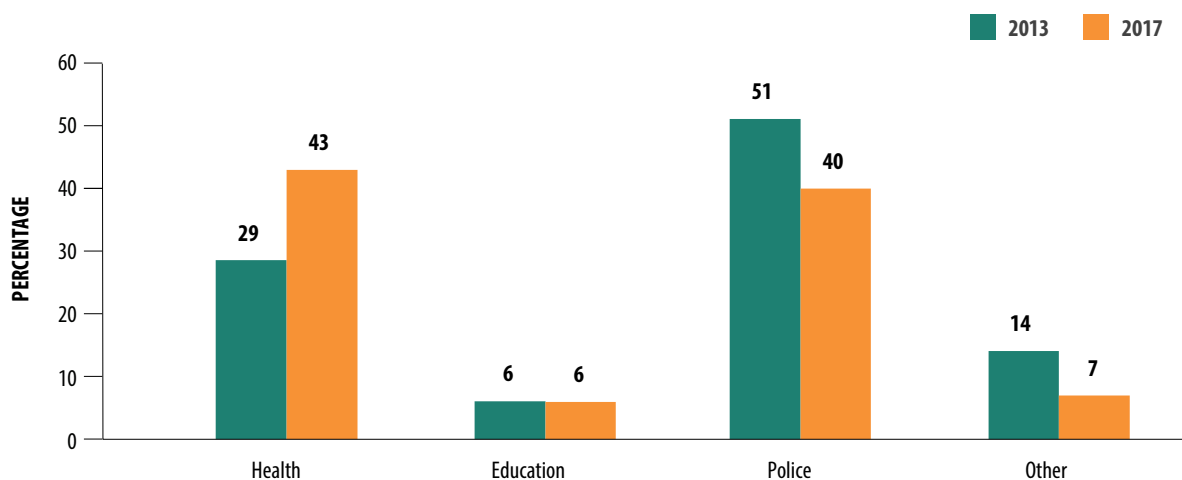
Respondents were further asked in which Ministry, Department or Agency they had to pay bribes. The highest percentage of respondents reported to have paid bribes to health and police workers (43% and 40%) respectively. More males (49%) than females (29%) paid bribes to Police officials. On the other hand, 54 percent of the females and 34 percent of the males paid bribes to health workers as shown in Table 4.16.

TABLE 4.16: DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION WHERE BRIBES WERE PAID IN THE LAST 12MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY DATE

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	HEALTH	EDUCATION	POLICE	UMEME/ NWSC	URA/OTHER TAX BODIES	JUSTICE	OTHER	TOTAL
Sex								
Male	34.5	5.0	49.2	1.2	0.9	1.6	7.5	100.0
Female	53.8	6.9	28.8	0.9	1.2	1.9	6.5	100.0
Residence								
Urban	41.6	6.5	41.1	1.5	2.0	2.9	4.4	100.0
Rural	43.5	5.4	40.1	0.8	0.5	1.1	8.6	100.0
Age group								
18-30	41.0	4.7	44.9	0.5	0.4	1.7	6.8	100.0
31-59	45.6	7.3	34.2	1.6	1.7	1.6	8.0	100.0
60+	36.1	3.2	53.6	0.9	0.4	3.2	2.6	100.0
Region								
Kampala	39.3	4	40.1	0.8	5.9	5.4	4.5	100.0
Central	47.8	2.6	40.5	1.6	0.0	0.6	7.0	100.0
Eastern	44.9	5.1	39.2	0.1	0.9	1.8	8.0	100.0
Northern	48.3	3.6	34.5	1.7	1.0	0.6	10.4	100.0
Western	34.4	11.2	45.0	1.2	0.6	2.3	5.3	100.0
Education attainment								
None	39.2	10.0	43.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	100.0
Primary	46.9	4.0	39.7	0.5	0.8	1.8	6.3	100.0
Secondary	33.8	7.1	43.9	0.0	3.5	1.3	10.4	100.0
Tertiary	41.5	7.1	36.8	5.1	0.0	3.3	6.3	100.0
UGANDA	42.8	5.8	40.5	1.1	1.0	1.7	7.1	100.0

The share of respondents that paid a bribe to police reduced between 2013 and 2017 (from 51% to 40%) while that for the health institutions increased. Marginal reduction was observed in the other institutions as shown in Figure 4.12.

FIGURE 4.12: INSTITUTIONS WHERE CITIZENS WERE MOST OFTEN AFFECTED BY CORRUPTION IN THE LAST 12MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY DATE





4.5.4 Corruption within public institutions

Findings from the NGPSS 2017 showed that majority of the respondents reported that the Uganda Police officers and Civil servants in general were most corrupt (89 percent and 78 percent respectively) while education civil servants were reported as least corrupt (34 percent). On the other hand, only the executive was reported by most respondents (22 percent) as not corrupt at all while most people stated that the locally elected officials and Education civil servants were found to be rarely corrupt (Table 4.17). Gov’t Health Officials and Civil Servants (in general) were reported by majority of the respondents as being often and very corrupt with 35 percent and 43 percent respectively.

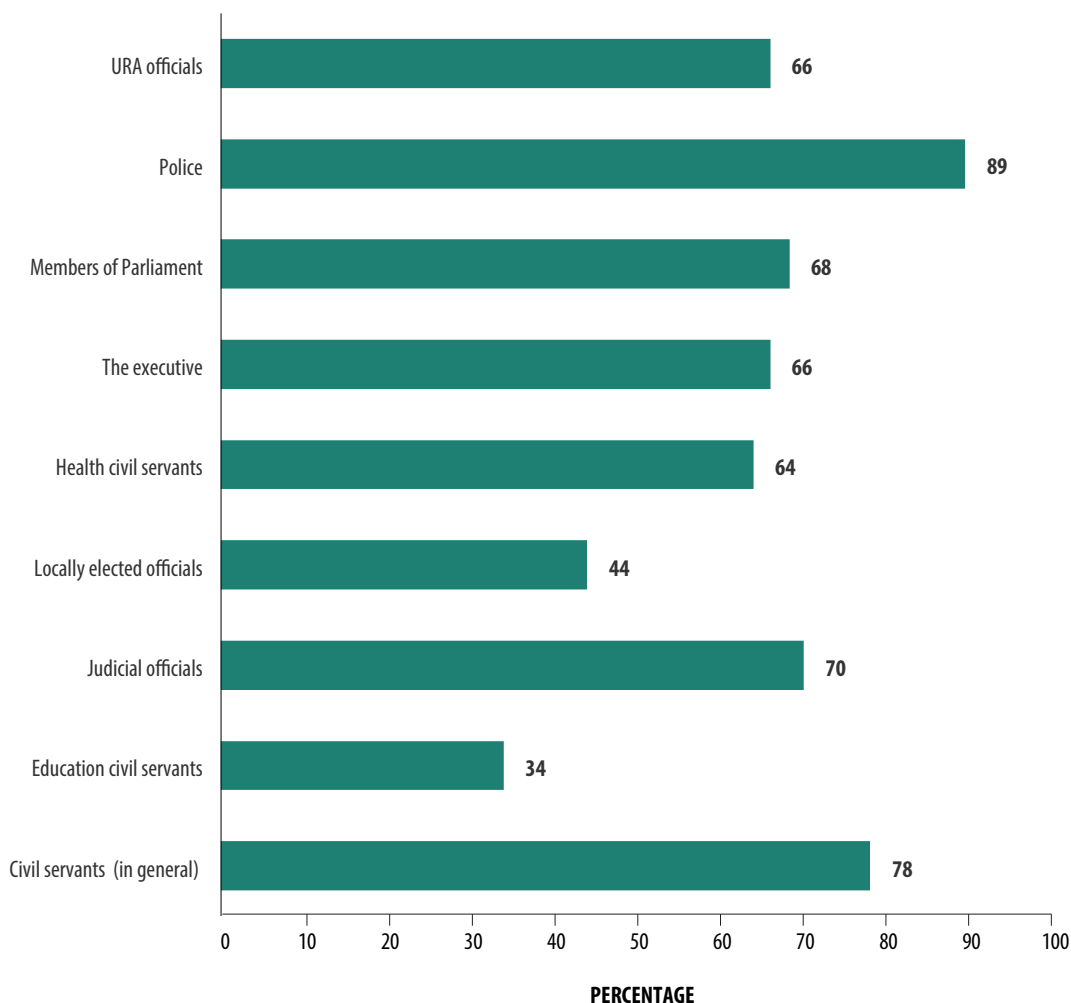
TABLE 4.17: LEVEL OF CORRUPTION WITHIN SELECTED INSTITUTIONS AS PERCEIVED BY CITIZENS

ACTORS	NOT AT ALL	RARELY	OFTEN	VERY MUCH	DON'T KNOW	TOTAL	CORRUPT *
Uganda Police Force	2.8	6.5	24.7	64.2	1.7	100.0	88.9
Civil Servants (in general)	3.1	16.4	42.7	35.1	2.7	100.0	77.8
Judicial officials	8.7	14.2	32.0	37.5	7.6	100.0	69.5
Members of Parliament	11.2	16.4	28.5	39.1	4.8	100.0	67.6
URA officials	9.1	13.3	29.2	36.6	11.8	100.0	65.8
Gov’t Health Officials	7.7	27.0	37.3	26.4	1.7	100.0	63.7
The executive	22.2	15.7	20.7	32.7	8.6	100.0	65.8
Locally elected officials	15.6	38.5	27.0	17.3	1.6	100.0	44.3
Education civil servants	19.9	44.7	18.1	15.5	1.8	100.0	33.6

**Combines often and very much*

The Uganda Police Force had the highest proportion of respondents (89%) reporting that it has the most corrupt officials. This was followed by Civil service officials (78%), the judicial officers (70%), Members of Parliament (68%), and the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) at 66 percent. The least corrupt officials were reported as being in education institutions (32%) as presented in Figure 4.13. See Appendix Table A4.5 for details by selected background characteristics.

FIGURE 4.13: PERCEPTION OF RESPONDENTS ON CORRUPT* DUTY BEARERS



* Respondents that reported that the officials were often or very much involved in corruption

* The executive includes the President, Prime minister and Ministers

4.5.5 Perceptions on corruption within the security forces

Table 4.18 shows the perception of respondents on whether public security forces were involved in corruption. Overall, about 4 out of any 5 respondents indicated the public security forces were involved in corruption. The Northern (87%) regions had the highest proportion of respondents who indicated that public security forces were involved in corruption, while the western and eastern regions held the lowest (each with 75%) proportion of respondents who indicated that public security forces were involved in corruption.

TABLE 4.18: PERCEPTION BY RESPONDENTS AND EXTENT TO WHICH PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES ARE INVOLVED IN CORRUPTION BY SEX AND RESIDENCE

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	NOT AT ALL	A LITTLE	OFTEN	VERY MUCH	TOTAL	CORRUPT*
Sex						
Male	6.7	12.3	31.7	49.3	100.0	81.0
Female	7.4	15.4	35.7	41.5	100.0	77.0
Residence						
Urban	5.5	12.1	31.4	51.0	100.0	82.2
Rural	7.7	14.8	34.9	42.7	100.0	77.5
Age group						
18-30	5.8	12.3	33.6	48.3	100.0	81.8
31-59	7.5	14.2	34.8	43.6	100.0	78.2
60+	11.0	20.8	31.5	36.8	100.0	68.0
Region						
Kampala	6.7	13.0	24.7	55.6	100.0	80.0
Central	8.8	10.7	24.8	55.7	100.0	80.5
Eastern	6.9	18.4	38.9	35.9	100.0	74.7
Northern	2.0	11.3	40.0	46.7	100.0	86.6
Western	9.4	15.3	35.2	40.0	100.0	75.0
Working status						
Working	6.9	14.0	34.7	44.4	100.0	79.0
Not working	8.0	14.0	30.2	47.8	100.0	78.0
Education attainment						
None	11.1	18.0	34.0	36.9	100.0	70.8
Primary	6.8	13.7	34.8	44.8	100.0	79.5
Secondary	4.6	12.6	32.1	50.6	100.0	82.8
Tertiary	5.4	11.0	31.9	51.6	100.0	83.5
UGANDA	7.1	14.0	33.9	45.0	100.0	78.8

* Respondents who said office bearers are often/very much

4.5.6 Prevalence and frequency of corruption within the security forces

The survey sought to establish from the respondents whether they had ever paid a bribe to members of the Public Security Forces within the reference period of twelve (12) months prior to the survey dates. Those that had paid were further asked to state the number of times they paid the bribe.

Table 4.19 below shows that overall, 11 percent of the respondents indicated to have offered a bribe to the Public Security Forces within the reference period with a relatively higher proportion of males (15%) than female (8%) respondents reported to have bribed the Public Security Forces. A higher proportion of respondents from urban areas (14%) had paid a bribe to the Public Security Forces. Regional differentials revealed that Kampala had the highest proportion of respondents that reported to have paid a bribe to Public Security Forces (18%) with the Northern region recording the lowest (6%).

Table 4.19 also shows the frequency for which the bribe was paid within the past 12 months. A majority (46%) of those that had bribed the Public Security Forces had done it once (one time). About 42 percent of the males as compared to 54 percent of the females had paid the bribe once.

TABLE 4.19: PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO PAID A BRIBE TO PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES AND FREQUENCY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY DATE BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

	ONE TIME	TWO TO 5 TIMES	MORE THAN 5 TIMES	TOTAL	PAID BRIBE
Sex					
Male	41.7	45.1	13.3	100.0	14.9
Female	53.7	32.6	13.7	100.0	7.7
Residence					
Urban	46.8	39.5	13.7	100.0	13.7
Rural	46.0	40.8	13.3	100.0	9.9
Region					
Kampala	46.8	40.7	12.5	100.0	18.5
Central	45.5	31.7	22.8	100.0	13.2
Eastern	40.0	55.8	4.3	100.0	11.4
Northern	70.1	28.0	2.0	100.0	6.0
Western	43.1	40.1	16.8	100.0	10.5
Working status					
Working	43.7	42.1	14.1	100.0	11.9
Not working	64.7	27.2	8.1	100.0	6.9
Disability status					
With at least one disability	56.1	26.7	17.2	100.0	10.5
Without any disability	42.4	45.7	11.9	100.0	11.2
Education attainment					
None	47.2	44.9	7.9	100.0	5.9
Primary	48.7	38.3	13.0	100.0	11.4
Secondary	32.6	52.8	14.5	100.0	13.2
Tertiary	54.0	28.6	17.5	100.0	13.8
Age group					
18-30	42.8	44.4	12.8	100.0	11.8
31-59	49.5	37.4	13.1	100.0	11.3
60+	49.4	29.4	21.1	100.0	6.1
UGANDA	46.3	40.3	13.4	100.0	11.0

4.5.7 Government fight against corruption

The Anti-Corruption Act and the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS) were designed to make a significant impact on building the quality of accountability and reducing the levels of corruption in Uganda with a focus on people, systems, organisations and building a culture where integrity is valued and corruption is rejected – zero tolerance to corruption. In Uganda, the institutions charged with the task of fighting corruption are the Presidency, the Inspectorate of Government (IG), the Auditor General (AG) the Department of Public Prosecutions (DPP)²⁰, the people of Uganda, the parliament, and the Judiciary. In addition there exist constitutional anti-corruption agencies specifically charged with this task.

Table 4.20 shows that 32 percent of the respondents aged 18 years and above felt that the government's fight on corruption was very effective, while 20 percent said it was not effective at all. More than half of the respondents (54%) were aware of the government's effort to fight corruption and 43 percent were aware of the existence of any anti-corruption body in the country. The results further show that awareness increased with the level of education.

²⁰ Fighting corruption in Uganda, The process of building a national integrity system, 1998

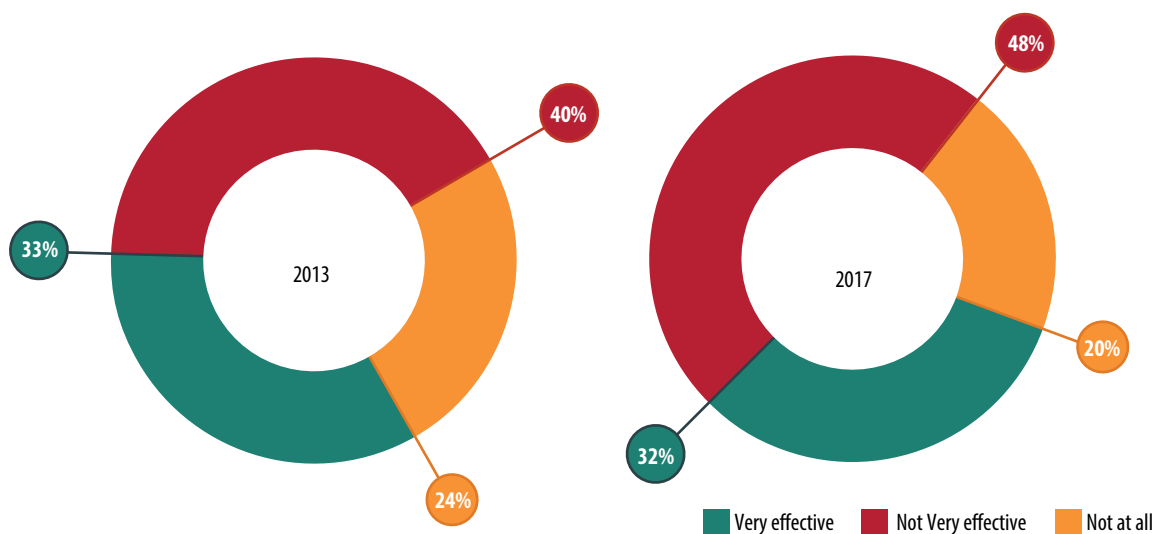
TABLE 4.20: EFFECTIVENESS OF GOVERNMENT IN FIGHTING CORRUPTION, BY SEX BY SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	PROPORTION AWARE OF GOVERNMENT EFFORT TO FIGHT CORRUPTION	EFFECTIVENESS OF GOVERNMENT IN FIGHTING CORRUPTION				TOTAL	PROPORTION AWARE OF EXISTENCE OF ANTI-CORRUPTION BODY IN THE COUNTRY
		NOT AT ALL	NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	VERY EFFECTIVE*			
Sex							
Male	59.8	20.8	48.3	31.0	100.0	49.0	
Female	49.9	19.0	47.3	33.8	100.0	37.2	
Residence							
Urban	58.3	23.2	48.6	28.2	100.0	50.1	
Rural	52.8	18.4	47.4	34.1	100.0	39.6	
Age group							
18-30	53.6	20.9	48.7	30.4	100.0	40.3	
31-59	56.7	18.0	48.7	33.3	100.0	45.9	
60+	48.1	22.5	39.5	38.0	100.0	37.8	
Region							
Kampala	48.9	29.2	40.8	30.1	100.0	42.1	
Central	45.5	27.2	42.1	30.7	100.0	36.2	
Eastern	62.8	15.5	51.7	32.8	100.0	40.2	
Northern	46.6	19.5	55.0	25.5	100.0	43.8	
Western	61.8	15.0	45.5	39.4	100.0	49.9	
Education attainment							
None	40.1	19.1	48.6	32.4	100.0	29.3	
Primary	54.2	19.7	45.7	34.7	100.0	39.6	
Secondary	62.4	19.0	49.9	31.0	100.0	52.5	
Tertiary	67.3	22.5	52.7	24.8	100.0	63.9	
Working status							
Working	55.3	19.8	47.7	32.5	100.0	43.0	
Not working	50.3	19.7	47.8	32.5	100.0	40.6	
UGANDA	54.4	19.8	47.7	32.4	100.0	42.6	

**Combines fairly and very effective*

Respondents during the survey were asked whether government is effective in the fight against corruption. The results in figure 4.14 reveal that the percentage of respondents that reported that Government is very effective in fighting corruption was 32 percent in 2017. When compared with 2013 findings, the results almost remained the same at 33 percent. A similar pattern was observed among respondents that felt government efforts in the fight against corruption were not effective at all. One in every five respondents (48%) reported that they felt government had not been effective in fighting corruption, which proportion increased from 40 percent in 2013.

FIGURE 4.14: TREND IN EFFECTIVENESS OF GOVERNMENT IN FIGHTING CORRUPTION



**In 2013 the deficit of 3 percent did not know*

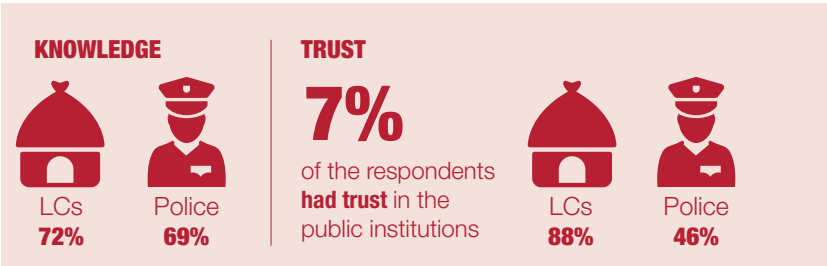
4.6 SUMMARY

The Governance, Peace and Security Survey 2017 findings revealed that out of the population aged 18 years and above, knowledge of the Local Councils (72%) and the Uganda Police (69%) among the public was the highest. The Local Council system was the most trusted institution in the Justice, Law and Order sector mentioned by 88 percent of the respondents. Overall, 52 percent were of the opinion that the Courts of Judicature in Uganda operate independently.

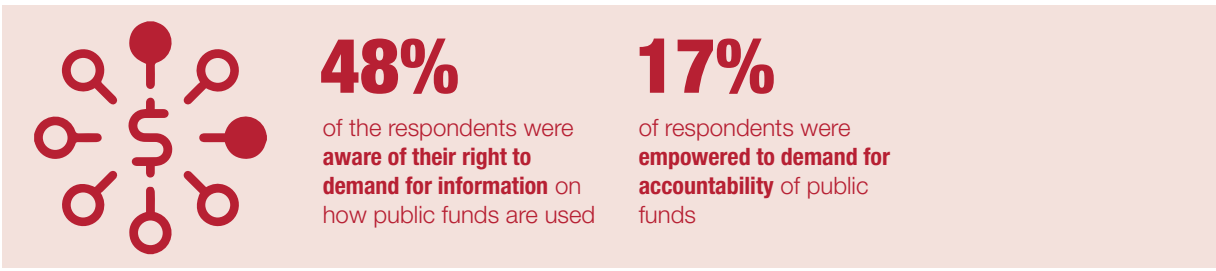
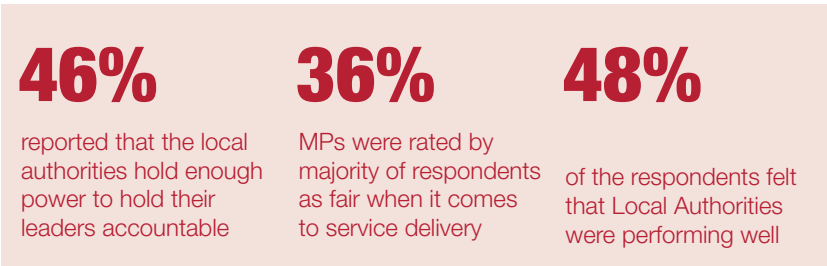
With regard to Accountability and Transparency, almost half (46%) of the respondents reported that the local authorities hold enough power. Members of Parliamentary were rated by majority (36%) of respondents as fair when it comes to service delivery while LC I leaders were found to be good (48%). Over half of the respondents felt that Local Authorities were performing well. However, 32 percent felt that the MPs did not listen to them. About 54 percent of the persons aged 18 years and above were of the opinion that political leaders rarely responded to the needs of their people. Six in every ten respondents reported that little/not enough information on government decisions was provided to citizens by the Central Authorities. Nearly three in every ten (29%) persons were of the view that Government takes into account the voices of Opposition Parties while over half (54%) indicated that the Government needs to take into account the voices of Non-Governmental Organisations/Civil Society Organisations and the Private Sector respectively.

Nearly half (48%) of the respondents were aware of their right to demand for information on how public funds are used. The percentage of respondents empowered to demand for accountability of public funds was 17 percent in 2017. Over 88 percent of the respondents considered corruption a concern; an increase from 80 percent in 2013. The proportion of respondents that had paid a bribe in the 12 months prior to the survey was 16 percent with the majority having paid bribes 2-5 times in the 12 months prior to the survey. Most respondents paid bribes in the health and police (43 and 41percent respectively) institutions. Half of the respondents were aware of government effort to fight corruption and 43 percent were aware of existence of anti-corruption body in the country however only 32 percent of the respondents said government's effort to fight corruption was very effective.

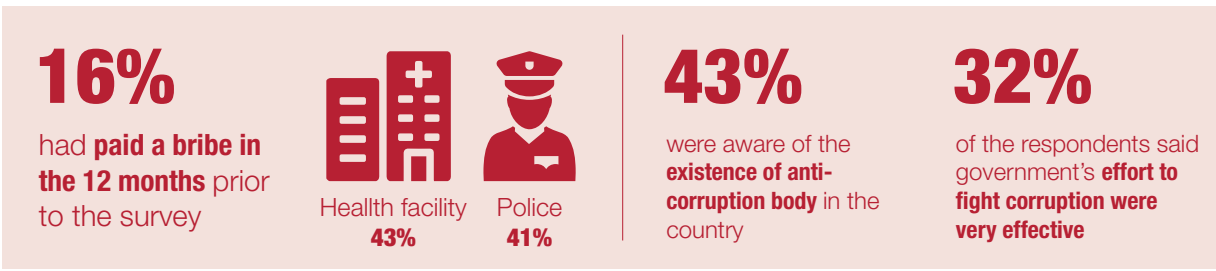
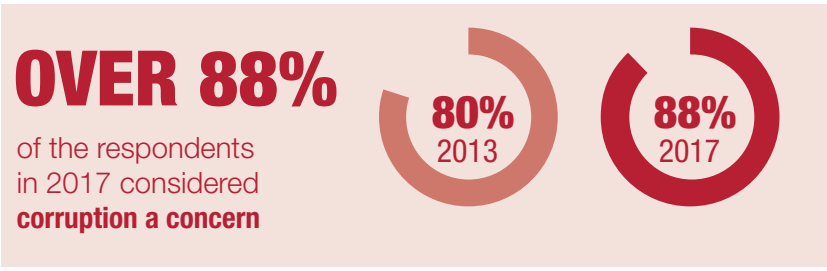
KNOWLEDGE AND TRUST IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

ACCOUNTABILITY

CORRUPTION

05

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION



An inked finger after voting.

5.0 THE ELECTORAL PROCESS IN UGANDA

Uganda is a representative democracy with a multi-party parliamentary system of government, committed to holding regular, free and fair elections. The elections determine the Presidency, the membership of the House of Parliament, the District (LC V) and Sub-County Local Councils (LC III). The Parliament is composed of members directly elected to represent constituencies, and one Woman Representative for every District as well as Representatives of special interest groups, including the Army, Youth, Workers and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). The President, the Constituency Representatives and the District Women Representatives are elected by universal adult suffrage and secret ballot. Representatives for the respective special interest groups are elected by the electoral college of the respective special interest group using secret ballot. By December 2017, the 10th Parliament held 288 Constituency Representatives, 121 District Women Representatives, 10 Uganda People's Defence Forces Representatives, five Representatives each of the Youth, Persons with Disabilities, Workers and 17 Ex-officio Members.

The Electoral Commission is responsible for maintenance, revision and updating of the National Voters' Register and the registers for special interest groups on a continuing basis. The registers include the names of all persons entitled to vote in any national or local government election. Voting at elections is by secret ballot using one ballot box at each polling station for all candidates. Both Presidential and Parliamentary elections are held on the same day.

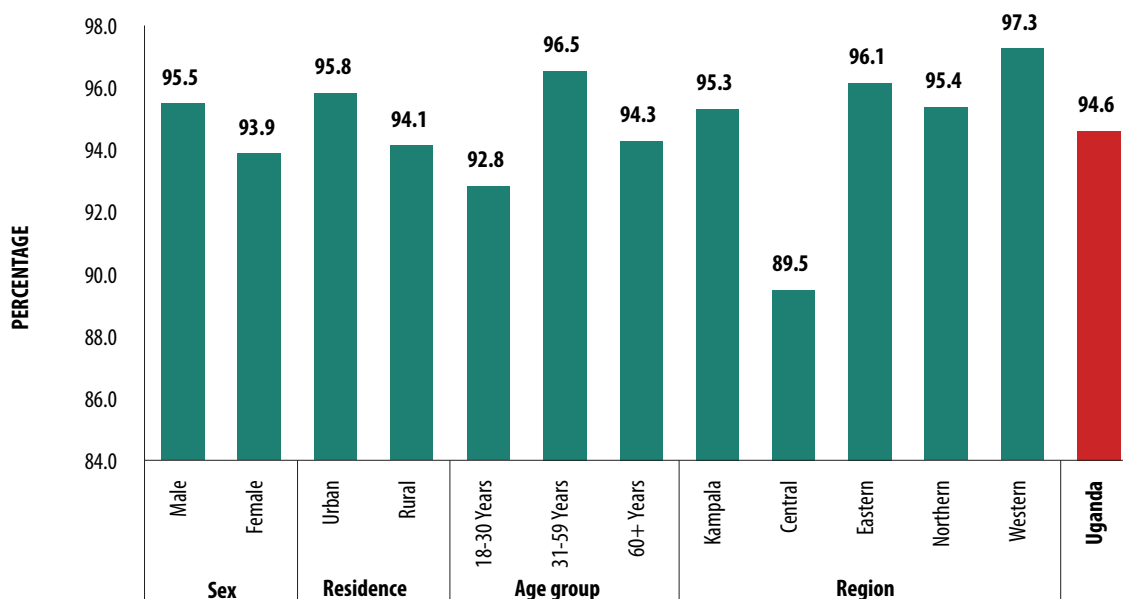
This Chapter focuses on political participation in its various forms with particular reference to the 2016 elections held in Uganda including awareness of the right to vote, participation in the elections at various levels, election malpractices, freedom of expression and association, perceptions on free and fair elections, equality in political participation, participation in service delivery, perceptions on performance of leaders at various levels as well as membership of associations.

5.1 AWARENESS OF CITIZEN'S RIGHT TO VOTE

The right to vote is a basic political right in which all citizens regardless of their differences get a chance to decide who represents them. The right to vote ensures a democratic and responsible government, encourages civic consciousness and political participation. In Uganda, Article 59(1) of the 1995 Constitution provides that "Every citizen of Uganda of eighteen years of age or above, has a right to vote."

Figure 5.1 shows that, overall, awareness of the right to vote among persons aged 18 years and above was almost universal (95%). Awareness of the right to vote was slightly higher among males (96%) than females (94%) as well as among the urban population (96%) compared to those in the rural areas (94%). Awareness of the right to vote was highest among persons aged 31 - 59 years (97%) and lowest among those 60 years and above (94%). Among the regions, awareness of the right to vote was highest in Western region (97%) and lowest in the Central region.

FIGURE 5.1: RESPONDENTS 18 YEARS AND ABOVE IN 2017 WHO WERE AWARE OF THEIR RIGHT TO VOTE BY SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (%)



5.2 ACCESS TO ELECTORAL INFORMATION

Access to election-related information is widely considered to be essential to the integrity of the electoral processes in a democratic community. In order to participate effectively in elections, citizens need information on voter registration, election campaign, polling processes, as well as on the records and platforms of candidates and parties. Sensitisation is intended to create a climate of knowledgeable participation by the potential voters to cast their votes in confidence as well as makes people aware of: the importance of their participation in the electoral processes.

Table 5.1 summarises the distribution of persons aged 18 years and above who had access to electoral information and voters' sensitisation during the 2011 and 2016 General Elections. Nationally in 2017, seven in every ten persons (70%) aged 18 years and above were aware of their right to access electoral information and this was higher among males (76%) than females (64%) as well as persons in urban areas (75%) compared to rural areas (68%). Persons in the age bracket 31 - 59 years (75%) were more likely to have knowledge of their right to access electoral information compared to those 60 years and above (64%) and the Youth (67%). Regional disaggregation indicates that awareness was highest among persons in the Western region (84%) and lowest in the Eastern region (57%). Compared to the 2013 survey findings, nationally, there was a decline in the proportion of persons that were aware of the right to access electoral information from about 75 percent to 70 percent in 2017.

Registered voters are required to check and confirm their registration status i.e. to check that the information that appears on the voters' register is accurate and up to date and, where necessary, to correct any mistakes since applying for registration does not automatically confirm being on the voters' register. The results further show that overall, 81 percent of the population aged 18 years and above were able to check the voters' register before the 2016 elections. This was an increase from 71 percent in the 2013 survey. The proportion of the population sensitised on how to register for the elections declined slightly between the two survey periods from 86 percent in 2013 to 84 percent in 2017.

TABLE 5.1: RESPONDENTS 18 YEARS AND ABOVE THAT HAD ACCESS TO ELECTORAL INFORMATION AND VOTERS' SENSITISATION DURING THE 2011 AND 2016 ELECTIONS BY SURVEY YEAR (%)

CHARACTERISTICS	2011 GENERAL ELECTIONS *				2016 GENERAL ELECTIONS**			
	PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION WHO WERE				PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION WHO WERE			
	AWARE OF THEIR RIGHT TO ACCESS ELECTORAL INFORMATION	ABLE TO CHECK VOTERS' REGISTER	SENSITISED ON HOW TO REGISTER	INFORMED ON HOW TO MARK BALLOT PAPER	AWARE OF THEIR RIGHT TO ACCESS ELECTORAL INFORMATION	ABLE TO CHECK VOTERS' REGISTER	SENSITISED ON HOW TO REGISTER	INFORMED ON HOW TO MARK BALLOT PAPER
Sex								
Male	78.8	76.4	87.6	94.8	76.3	86.4	86.2	86.6
Female	70.9	66.9	83.8	90.9	64.4	77.3	81.6	80.9
Residence								
Urban	76.1	71.1	83.0	90.8	74.7	76.6	79.4	78.6
Rural	74.0	71.2	86.2	93.3	67.9	83.3	85.4	85.4
Age Group								
18-30 Years	76.4	67.3	78.9	87.1	66.5	72.1	76.2	75.8
31-59 Years	75.2	74.6	89.5	96.1	74.7	90.4	90.3	90.5
60+ Years	65.1	65.8	86.2	92.5	64.0	84.1	88.4	87.4
Region								
Kampala	80.0	61.7	79.9	84.8	69.4	68.6	72.0	69.8
Central	71.8	66.0	80.4	88.3	67.4	72.6	74.1	73.0
Eastern	78.4	66.2	86.5	94.9	56.8	83.2	84.5	86.4
Northern	66.9	67.7	83.7	91.9	70.5	85.4	87.5	86.4
Western	76.4	83.5	90.9	96.4	84.2	87.8	91.6	91.4
UGANDA	74.5	71.2	85.5	92.7	69.9	81.4	83.7	83.5

*Information collected in 2013

**Information collected in 2017

5.3 POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

The key role of citizens in a democracy is participation. In Uganda, the right to political participation is enshrined in Article 1(1) of the Constitution which states that “All power belongs to the people who shall, through regular free and fair elections, express their will and consent on how and by whom they shall be governed. Political participation derives from the freedom to speak out, assemble and associate; the ability to take part in the conduct of public affairs; to register as a candidate, to campaign, to contest for and to hold office at all levels of government.

5.3.1 Voting during the previous Elections

One of the most fundamental forms of political participation is voting in regular elections, which for many people, is the primary means of participating in politics.

Survey respondents were asked whether they had voted in the 2016 elections at various levels and the findings are summarised in Table 5.2. Nationally, 83 percent of persons aged 18 years and above at the time of elections voted in the Presidential and Parliamentary elections, 76 percent voted in

the LC V elections while 73 percent voted in the LC III elections. A higher proportion of males (86%) compared to their female counterparts (80%) voted in the 2016 Presidential and Parliamentary elections. A similar pattern is observed for males and females in the LC V and LC III elections. Furthermore, a higher proportion of persons in the rural areas (85%) than in urban areas (76%) voted in the 2016 Presidential and Parliamentary elections. Considering differentials by age groups, the percentage of persons that voted in the Presidential and Parliamentary elections was highest among persons aged 31 - 59 years (92%) and lowest among 18 - 30 years (72%).

In addition, persons with Certificate/Diploma level of education (88%) were more likely to have voted in the Presidential and Parliamentary elections while those with a Degree or Secondary education (77% each) were least likely to have voted. Regional disaggregation shows that Northern and Western regions had the highest percentage of respondents who voted in the Presidential and Parliamentary elections (88%) while Kampala had the lowest (67%). Comparison of the 2013 findings show that, the proportions that voted in the Presidential and Parliamentary elections and the LC V elections increased from 80 percent and 75 percent respectively in 2011 elections to 83 percent and 76 percent respectively in the 2016 elections.

TABLE 5.2: PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE AT THE TIME OF 2016 ELECTIONS THAT VOTED (%)

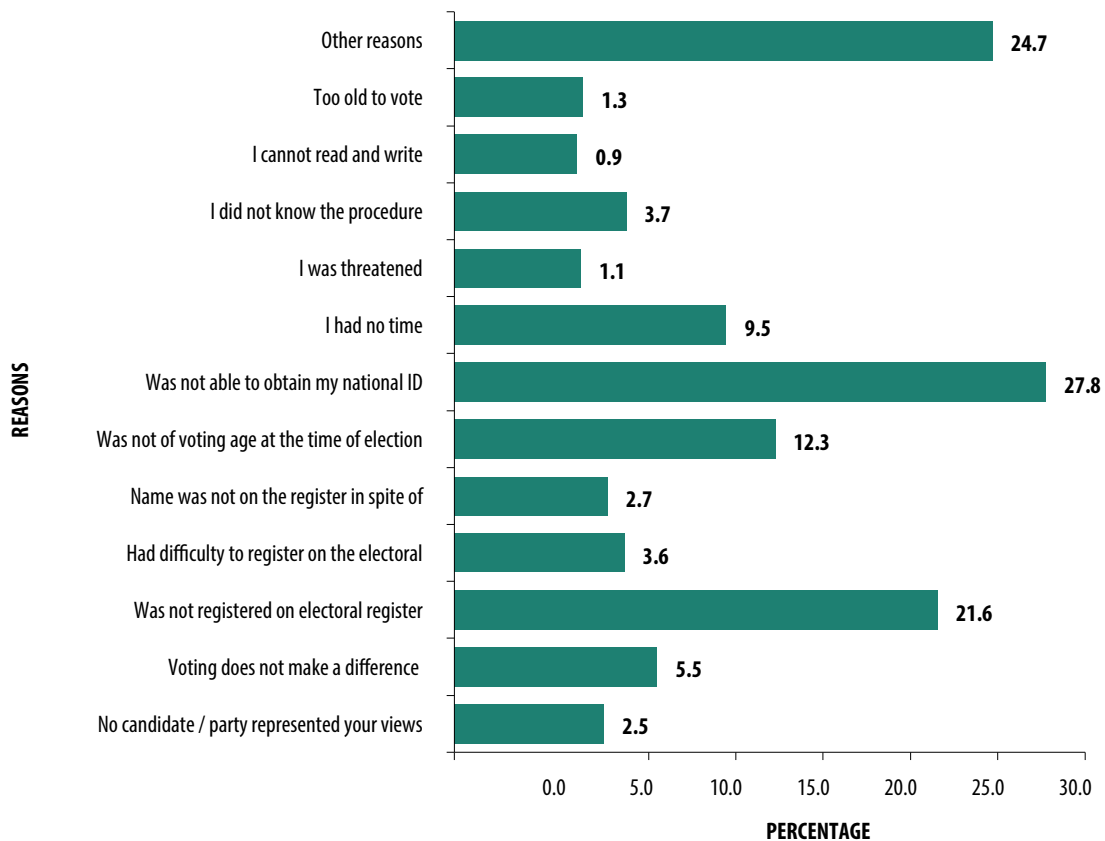
	2013				2017			
	PRESIDENTIAL/ PARLIAMENTARY	LC V / DISTRICT/ CITY	LC III	VOTED IN ALL	PRESIDENTIAL/ PARLIAMENTARY	LC V / DISTRICT/ CITY	LC III	VOTED IN ALL
Sex								
Male	83.5	79.1	79.3	74.4	86.2	80.1	77.7	88.1
Female	77.0	71.4	71.7	67.0	79.5	72.2	69.3	80.1
Residence								
Urban	72.7	65.9	65.4	61.0	76.2	69.1	64.0	77.7
Rural	82.0	77.5	78.0	74.0	85.1	78.5	76.8	86.1
Age Group								
18-30 Years	62.6	56.5	56.9	58.0	72.1	63.7	60.8	73.0
31-59 Years	91.3	87.6	87.5	80.6	91.5	86.1	83.5	92.7
60+ Years	89.5	83.8	84.9	80.9	90.3	85.0	83.2	92.9
Education								
None	87.0	82.5	83.4	74.1	84.7	79.0	77.3	86.5
Primary	81.9	77.2	77.3	74.3	86.3	78.5	77.1	86.6
Secondary	66.9	62.0	62.3	57.5	77.3	69.7	68.8	79.4
Certificate/Diploma	80.1	74.5	73.5	70.9	87.6	81.0	75.4	88.0
Degree	74.0	58.7	56.8	50.5	76.7	57.7	58.7	75.7
Region								
Kampala	61.5	52.4	51.8	36.3	67.4	51.0	42.2	67.6
Central	74.8	66.4	67.0	51.0	72.1	60.6	53.2	72.1
Eastern	84.8	79.6	79.9	79.6	86.4	82.6	81.9	87.9
Northern	82.9	77.1	77.4	81.5	88.3	84.4	84.0	90.0
Western	81.9	80.9	80.9	79.1	87.8	82.7	82.3	89.6
UGANDA	79.9	74.9	75.1	70.4	82.6	75.8	73.2	83.8

5.3.2 Reasons for not voting

Exercising the right to vote gives people the power to shape the destiny of their country by electing representatives who run the country on their behalf. However, generally some people do not exercise their right and civic duty to vote during elections.

Respondents who did not vote in the 2016 elections were asked why they did not vote and the results are presented in Figure 5.2. Twenty-eight percent of those who did not vote reported not being able to obtain a National ID as the reason for not voting. Twenty-two percent did not vote because they were not registered on the electoral register. Nine percent did not vote because they had no time.

FIGURE 5.2: DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE AT THE TIME OF THE 2016 ELECTIONS BY REASONS FOR NOT VOTING (%)



Note: Multiple response question so totals do not add up to 100%.

5.3.3 Facilitation of Political candidates

The Presidential Elections Amendment Act, 2015 removed the requirement for government to facilitate Presidential candidates (The Uganda Gazette No. 57). Previously, as provided for under the Presidential Elections Act, 2005, the Electoral Commission was required to offer each candidate as contribution to be used solely for the election the sum of one thousand currency points (Shs. 20 million) and such other facilities as may be approved by parliament.

Respondents were asked for their opinion on the fairness in the facilitation of presidential candidates in the 2016 elections. Table 5.3 shows that, overall, 54 percent of the respondents aged 18 years and above agreed that all presidential candidates were equally facilitated while only nine percent strongly disagreed that all presidential candidates were equally facilitated. Nearly one in every three respondents (28%) disagreed. A higher percentage of females (55%) agreed that presidential candidates

were equally facilitated than their male counterparts (52%). A higher percentage of respondents in rural areas (57%) than in urban areas (46%) agreed that there was equal facilitation of presidential candidates during the 2016 presidential elections. Considering education level, the proportion that agreed that there was equal facilitation of presidential candidates during the 2016 presidential elections declined with increasing level of education from 60 percent among those with no education to 45 percent among those with tertiary level education. Disaggregation by region shows that Western region (62%) had the highest percentage of respondents that agreed that there was equal facilitation of presidential candidates while Kampala had the lowest (35%).

TABLE 5.3: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY OPINION ON EQUAL FACILITATION OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES BY THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION IN THE 2016 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS (%)

CHARACTERISTIC	OPINION ON EQUAL FACILITATION				TOTAL
	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	
Sex					
Male	8.5	52.2	28.5	10.8	100
Female	9.6	55.4	28.2	6.8	100
Residence					
Urban	9.9	45.6	33.5	11.1	100
Rural	8.8	57.2	26.3	7.7	100
Age group					
18-30 Years	7.3	52.1	30.8	9.8	100
31-59 Years	10.5	54.5	27.7	7.3	100
60+ Years	11.2	59.3	20.0	9.5	100
Education Level					
None	8.4	60.0	24.5	7.1	100
Primary	10.5	51.8	29.7	8.0	100
Secondary	9.2	45.2	32.6	12.9	100
Tertiary	8.6	45.1	32.5	13.8	100
Region					
Kampala	10.3	35.3	43.0	11.4	100
Central	10.5	39.9	31.1	18.5	100
Eastern	5.0	58.6	28.6	7.8	100
Northern	2.9	60.7	32.8	3.6	100
Western	16.0	61.7	19.0	3.3	100
UGANDA	9.1	53.9	28.3	8.7	100

5.4 FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

Freedom of expression is the right for one to express his/her ideas or opinions freely through speech, writing and other forms of media such as radio, TV, internet and social media. It is an important human right which is essential in every democratic process in society. Article 29(1) of the 1995 Constitution of Uganda states that everyone shall have the right to “freedom of speech and expression which shall include freedom of the press and other media”. At the international level, Uganda is a signatory to international instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as well as the African Charter for Human and People’s Rights that require her to promote freedom of expression.

5.4.1 Free expression of views on politics

Respondents were asked how frequently they talked about politics with those close to them – family, friends, colleagues and the results are presented in Table 5.4. Overall, more than half of the person 18 years and above discussed politics with those close to them sometimes (53%), while nine percent discussed politics very often. Close to one in every four (23%) never discussed politics with those close to them. A higher percentage of females (29%) never talk politics compared to their male counterparts (16%). Persons in the age group 31 - 59 years were more likely to discuss politics than their counterparts in the other age groups. Considering disaggregation by region shows that the highest percentage of persons that discuss politics with those close to them very often was in the Central region (13%) followed by the Western region (12%) and was lowest in the Northern region (2%).

TABLE 5.4: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE BY FREQUENCY OF FREELY EXPRESSING THEIR VIEWS ON POLITICS (%)

CHARACTERISTIC	FREQUENCY OF TALKING POLITICS				TOTAL
	NEVER	SOMETIMES	OFTEN	VERY OFTEN	
Sex					
Male	16.4	53.7	18.4	11.4	100
Female	28.6	52.1	12.3	7.0	100
Residence					
Urban	24.0	52.3	16.2	7.5	100
Rural	22.7	53.1	14.7	9.6	100
Age group					
18-30 Years	25.2	52.8	14.9	7.2	100
31-59 Years	19.9	53.8	15.7	10.7	100
60+ Years	27.1	49.4	13.7	9.8	100
Region					
Kampala	29.4	48.7	17.2	4.7	100
Central	29.4	45.5	11.9	13.2	100
Eastern	18.5	58.9	14.5	8.1	100
Northern	30.2	58.0	10.0	1.7	100
Western	14.6	51.2	22.0	12.2	100
UGANDA	23.0	52.9	15.1	9.0	100

5.4.2 Participation in petitions/protests/strikes

Participation in petitions, protests or strikes is another important form of political participation where people make their opinions known with the hope that their actions will influence or initiate change in the management of affairs of a particular area. Protests involve unconventional, and sometimes unlawful, political actions. Protest behaviour includes engaging in non-violent acts of civil disobedience, marking public spaces with graffiti, demonstrating, and boycotting. In the extreme, these forms of protest behaviour can be violent.

Information was collected from respondents on whether they had taken part in any petitions, protests and/or strikes in the 12 months preceding the survey. The results presented in Table 5.5 show that, overall, only two percent of persons aged 18 years and above had expressed their opinions through petitions in the 12 months preceding the survey while about one percent had expressed their opinions through protests, strikes and other forms respectively. The proportions of the persons aged 18 years and above who expressed their opinions through petitions, protests and/or strikes were generally negligible.

TABLE 5.5: RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATED IN A PETITION/PROTEST/STRIKE IN THE 12 MONTHS PRECEDING THE SURVEY (%)

CHARACTERISTIC	TYPE			
	PETITION	PROTEST	STRIKE	OTHER TYPE OF PROTEST
Sex				
Male	2.8	2.2	1.6	0.8
Female	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.4
Residence				
Urban	1.5	2.2	2.4	1.0
Rural	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.4
Age group				
18-30 Years	2.1	1.4	1.1	0.6
31-59 Years	2.3	1.2	1.5	0.7
60+ Years	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Region				
Kampala	1.7	4.0	3.3	2.1
Central	4.0	1.3	1.7	1.1
Eastern	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.3
Northern	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.4
Western	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.2
UGANDA	2.1	1.2	1.1	0.6

5.5 ELECTORAL MALPRACTICE

Electoral malpractices refer to illegalities committed with sinister intention to influence an election in favour of a candidate or candidates. Electoral malpractice may take place before, during or after the election period. The Presidential Elections Act 2005 provides an extensive list of types of electoral malpractices and the penalties. The enumerated offences include: giving or receiving bribes in any form (Article 64); obstructing a candidate physically or otherwise in any way (Articles 66–68); falsely defaming candidates in any way (Article 69); tampering with ballots or the individual exercise of voting rights (Articles 72 and 75); and coercing voters with undue direct or indirect influence (Article 76).

5.5.1 Freeness and fairness during elections

Respondents were asked questions relating to freeness and fairness of the 2016 elections. These include whether they were offered any goods in-kind or otherwise to vote given candidates, they were pressured to vote in any way and whether the media gave equal coverage to all candidates during the 2016 elections. Table 5.6 shows that, overall, 14 percent of the population aged 18 years and above at the time of the elections were offered goods to vote for a given presidential candidate, 15 percent were offered goods to vote given parliamentary candidates and 11 percent to vote given candidates in Local Government elections. Variations in the proportions by sex and age-group were negligible. Disaggregation by residence shows higher percentages were offered goods in kind in rural than urban areas in all the elections at various levels. Compared to other regions, the Eastern region had the highest percentages of the population offered any goods in-kind to vote 2 given candidates; presidential (24%) and parliamentary (26%).

Candidates or their agents can pressure voters to vote in their favour. Overall, four percent each were pressured to vote in particular ways for presidential and parliamentary candidates and two percent for Local Government council candidates. There were minimal differentials by sex, residence, age group and region observed.

It is expected that all candidates are given equal media coverage. The results show that nationally, about one third each (32% Presidential and Local Government Council and 33% Parliamentary) were of the opinion that there was equal media coverage to all candidates at the various levels. Higher percentage of males than females were of the opinion that there was equal media coverage given to candidates at all levels. Western region (41 - 44%) had the highest percentages of persons who were of the opinion that there was equal media coverage given to all candidates at the various levels compared to the other regions.

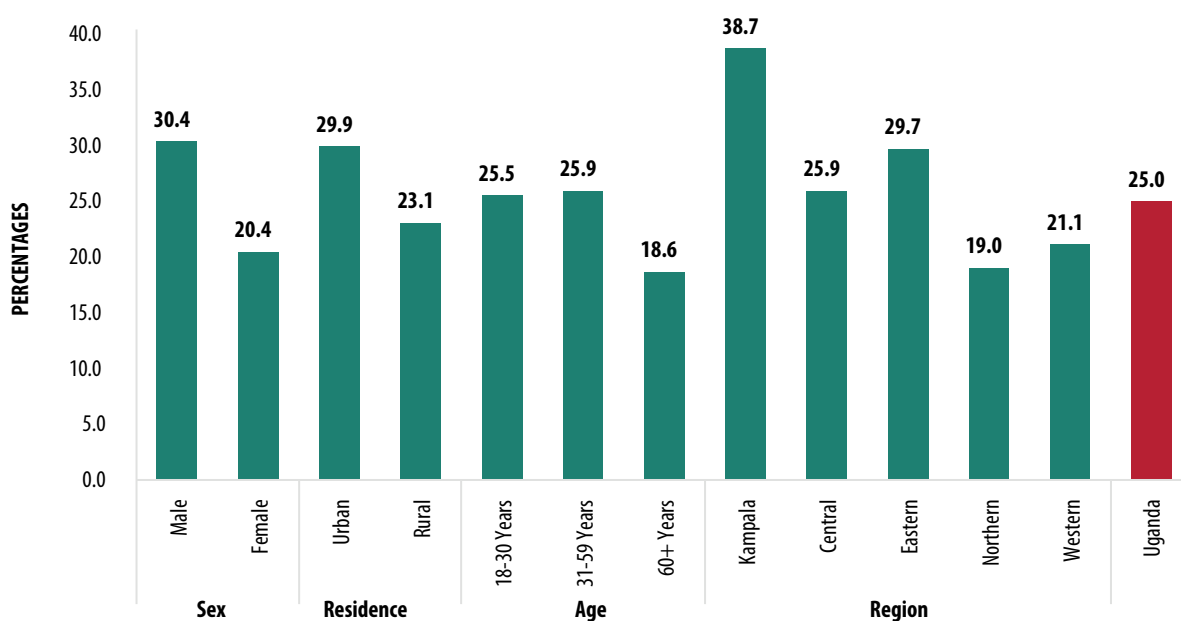
TABLE 5.6: PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS (%) AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE THAT REPORTED LACK OF FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS BY SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

CHARACTERISTIC	OFFERED ANY GOODS IN KIND			PRESSURED			EQUAL MEDIA COVERAGE TO ALL CANDIDATES		
	PRESID-ENTIAL	PARLIAM-ENTARY	LOCAL GOV'T COUNCIL	PRESID-ENTIAL	PARLIAM-ENTARY	LOCAL GOV'T COUNCIL	PRESID-ENTIAL	PARLIAM-ENTARY	LOCAL GOV'T COUNCIL
Sex									
Male	14.9	15.6	11.9	3.5	3.7	2.1	34.7	34.3	33.7
Female	13.3	13.8	10.6	3.7	3.2	2.4	30.4	31.0	31.8
Residence									
Urban	11.8	10.9	7.3	3.4	3.3	1.8	33.9	34.1	33.7
Rural	15.0	16.1	12.8	3.6	3.5	2.4	31.8	31.9	32.3
Age group									
18-30 Years	13.3	13.4	9.8	3.7	3.4	1.7	31.5	32.0	32.5
31-59 Years	14.5	15.0	12.4	3.6	3.6	2.8	34.2	34.3	34.0
60+ Years	15.2	17.3	11.5	3.1	2.7	2.0	28.2	27.0	28.2
Region									
Kampala	16.4	9.8	10.2	8.8	7.1	3.8	23.9	28.4	22.6
Central	7.5	7.8	4.8	2.6	1.9	0.6	23.6	25.6	26.9
Eastern	23.5	26.4	23.7	6.1	6.3	4.7	30.4	27.1	23.4
Northern	17.9	17.7	12.3	2.6	2.4	2.1	34.2	37.5	39.1
Western	8.1	8.6	4.8	1.7	2.2	1.2	42.8	41.3	44.2
UGANDA	14.1	14.6	11.2	3.6	3.5	2.2	32.4	32.5	32.7

5.5.2 Election Irregularities

Election irregularities out of omissions or commissions affect the integrity of an election. Figure 5.3 shows the proportion of the population aged 18 years and above who reported that they had witnessed irregularities in the 2016 elections. Overall, one in every four persons (25%) witnessed irregularities during the 2016 elections with more males (30%) than females (20%) witnessing irregularities. A higher percentage of the persons in urban areas (30%) than in rural areas (23%) witnessed irregularities during the 2016 elections. One in every four persons (26%) in the age group 31 - 59 years and 19 percent in the age group 60+ years witnessed irregularities. Among the regions, Kampala (39%) had the highest percentage of the population that witnessed irregularities while Northern region (19%) had the lowest.

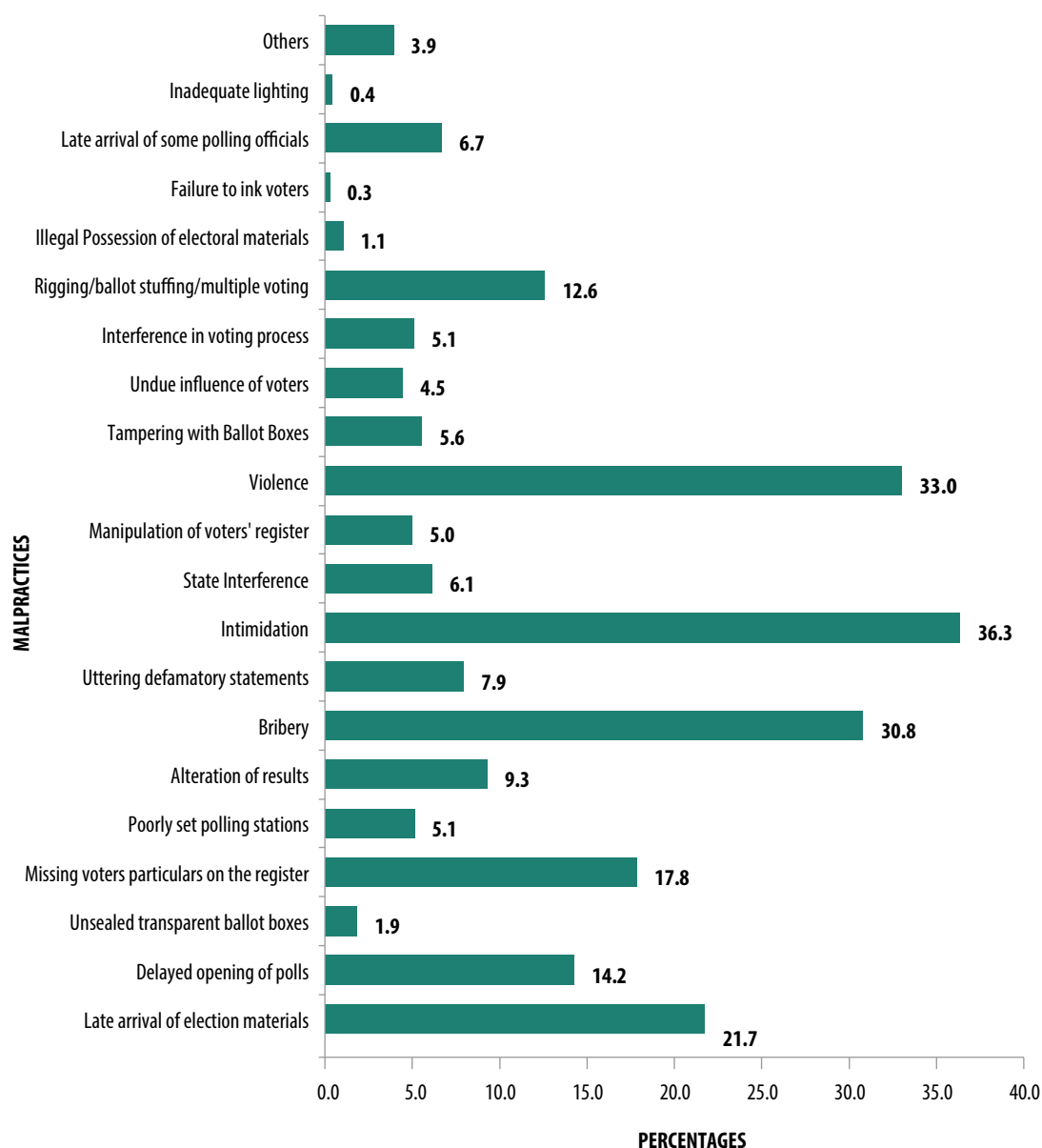
FIGURE 5.3: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE WHO WITNESSED IRREGULARITIES DURING THE 2016 ELECTIONS (%)



5.5.3 Types of irregularities witnessed

Respondents were asked the types of irregularities they had witnessed during the 2016 elections and the results are presented in Figure 5.4. The type of malpractice witnessed by the highest percentage of persons was intimidation (36%) followed by violence (33%) and bribery (31%). Late arrival of election materials (22%) and missing voters' particulars on the registers (18%) were also witnessed. Other types of irregularities were generally witnessed by negligible proportions of the population.

FIGURE 5.4: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION WHO WITNESSED THE VARIOUS IRREGULARITIES DURING THE 2016 ELECTIONS (%)



5.6 KNOWLEDGE OF POLITICAL PARTIES/ORGANISATIONS

A political party is defined as an organised group of people with at least similar political aims and opinions, that seeks to influence public policy by getting its candidates elected to public office²¹. Political parties provide the vehicle for the electorate to express itself by accommodating interest groups and offering voters different options. They are also key institutions for participation and representation, responding to the needs of the people.

During 2016 Presidential Elections, Uganda had 29 registered political parties and organisations²². Respondents aged 18 years and above were asked how many political parties/organisations they know in the country and the results are summarised in Table 5.7. Overall, about one in every four persons

²¹ <http://aceproject.org/ace-en/topics/pc/pca/pca01/pca01a>

²² The 2016 General Election Factbook

aged 18 years and above (27%) could mention three political parties/organisations while only six percent could mention six or more political parties/organisations. Nearly two in every ten females (18%) could only mention one political party/organisation compared to one in every ten males (7%). A higher proportion of the population in rural areas (15%) could only mention one political party/organisation compared to their urban counterparts (8%). Northern region (21%) had the highest percentage of the population that could only mention one political party/organisation compared to the other regions.

TABLE 5.7: PROPORTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BY LEVEL OF AWARENESS OF NUMBER OF POLITICAL PARTIES/ORGANISATIONS IN THE COUNTRY (%)

	NUMBER OF POLITICAL PARTIES KNOWN						TOTAL
	ONE PARTY ONLY	TWO PARTIES	THREE PARTIES	FOUR PARTIES	FIVE PARTIES	SIX PARTIES OR MORE	
Sex							
Male	7.2	17.6	28.5	27.2	11.0	8.5	100
Female	17.8	28.9	25.9	18.0	5.1	4.3	100
Residence							
Urban	7.6	21.5	28.9	22.8	10.1	9.0	100
Rural	15.1	24.6	26.4	21.9	6.9	5.1	100
Region							
Kampala	5.1	19.1	26.6	19.7	15.5	14.0	100
Central	9.8	15.8	28.9	24.4	10.9	10.1	100
Eastern	9.8	26.5	26.2	22.7	8.2	6.5	100
Northern	21.1	19.4	29.6	21.4	5.9	2.7	100
Western	14.5	32.4	24.5	20.7	4.4	3.4	100
UGANDA	13.0	23.7	27.1	22.2	7.8	6.2	100



A presidential candidate campaigning.

5.7 MEMBERSHIP IN ASSOCIATIONS/GROUPS

A vital form of participation is exhibited through active membership in independent groups or associations. The extent to which people participate in formal and informal organisations represents an indicator of their societal participation. Group membership falls in two categories namely “office bearers” and “members”. Office bearers in an association or group are those members elected to represent the views and needs of the broader membership who elected them in decision making processes. Members on the other hand are individuals who share the values, principles and objectives of the group/association and have met the requirements as laid down in the association/group constitution.

Respondents were asked whether they belonged to groups or organisations of a particular type and if so, whether they were “office bearers” or “members” of these groups/associations. The results in Table 5.8 show that, overall, only four percent of respondents were office bearers in at least one association/group. Three percent of respondents were office bearers in religious groups/associations while the proportions in other types of groups were generally negligible. Variations in the proportions by sex and residence were generally negligible.

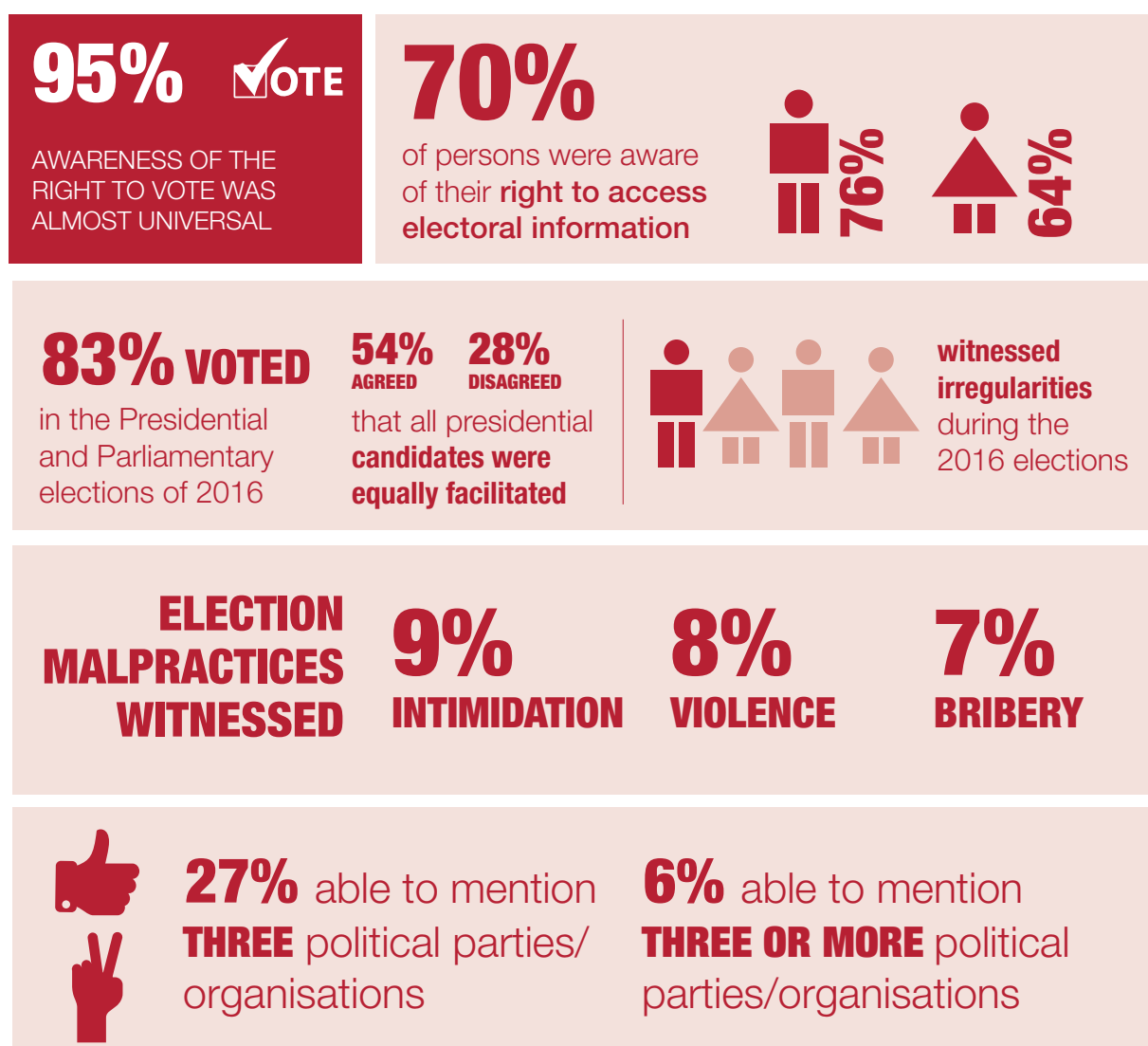
Considering membership, a third (33%) of respondents were members in at least one association/group. Comparisons across the associations shows that Savings Groups had the highest percentage of members (29%) followed by Religious Groups (23%) and Political Parties (21%) than other groups. A higher percentage of males (26%) than females (18%) were members of political parties while the variation in membership by sex in other groups was negligible. Membership in religious groups was higher in rural areas (24%) than in urban areas (20%) while in the other groups it was negligible.

TABLE 5.8: PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO ARE OFFICE BEARERS OR MEMBERS OF SELECTED GROUPS/ASSOCIATIONS BY SEX AND RESIDENCE (%)

GROUP/ASSOCIATION	SEX		RESIDENCE		UGANDA
	MALE	FEMALE	URBAN	RURAL	
Office bearer					
Religious	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.8
Professional	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5
Savings Group	2.8	1.9	3.0	2.1	2.3
Political Party	1.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.9
Sporting Group	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Recreational Group	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
OFFICE BEARER IN AT LEAST ONE GROUP/ASSOCIATION	4.4	2.7	3.6	3.5	3.5
Member					
Religious	22.8	22.5	19.6	23.8	22.6
Professional	5.0	2.7	5.4	3.1	3.7
Savings Group	28.6	29.3	30.9	28.3	29.0
Political Party	25.9	17.7	19.5	22.2	21.4
Sporting Group	5.3	1.2	4.3	2.6	3.1
Recreational Group	1.6	0.7	1.7	0.8	1.1
Other	5.4	3.2	4.1	4.3	4.2
MEMBER IN AT LEAST ONE GROUP/ASSOCIATION	33.7	32.8	32.6	33.5	33.3

5.8 SUMMARY

Awareness of the right to vote among persons aged 18 years and above was almost universal (95%). Nationally in 2017, seven in every ten persons (70%) aged 18 years and above were aware of their right to access electoral information with the awareness higher among males (76%) than females (64%). Eighty-three percent of persons aged 18 years and above voted in the Presidential and Parliamentary elections of 2016. Perceptions on the equal facilitation of presidential candidates showed that overall, 54 percent of respondents aged 18 years and above agreed that all presidential candidates were equally facilitated while 28 percent disagreed. Overall, one in every four persons (25%) witnessed irregularities during the 2016 elections with more males (27%) than females (17%) witnessing the irregularities. The types of malpractices witnessed were intimidation (36%) followed by violence (33%) and bribery (31%) among others. Awareness about the number of political parties in the country was generally low with about one in every four (27%) persons aged 18 years and above being able to mention three political parties/organisations while only six percent could mention six or more political parties/organisations.



06

PEACE AND SECURITY



6.0 INTRODUCTION

The Uganda Vision 2040 indicates that democracy, rule of law, peace and security are key elements for economic growth and socio-economic development both at national and international level. Violence and insecurity threaten the developmental initiatives at the national level especially issues of foreign direct exchange.

The African Union reaffirms its commitment under Article 4(d) of the constitutive Act, and Article 3(e) of the protocol relating to the establishment of Peace and Security Council of the African union, which calls for the establishment of a common defence policy for the African continent²³.

The conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa held in Kampala in May 1991 agreed on a unified strategy for development linking the issues of security, stability, development and cooperation in a comprehensive and integrated approach recognising that one flows into the other and that it is impossible to tackle any without concern for another.

The 2017 NGPS survey grouped indicators on peace and security into three major areas.

- i) People's perception and satisfaction regarding the security levels within the country including perceptions on crime.
- ii) People's perceptions and satisfaction towards law enforcing institutions²⁴.
- iii) People's perceptions of Government protection, the prevalence and causes of conflicts.

6.1 SECURITY AND THREATS IN THE COUNTRY

The four main governance principles of development assistance; Peace and Stability, Democracy, Human rights and Rule of law/Access to justice are clearly stated by the National Development Plan II. Africa suffers from high rates of crime, and it's the highest in the world²⁵. The causes of intra state conflict necessitate a new emphasis on human security, based not only on political values but on social and economic imperatives as well. This section will largely focus on the existence of security and threats like theft, safety levels across regions and the overall respondent's subjective wellbeing.

The results in Table 6.1 show that (28%) of the respondents had experienced some form of theft 12 months prior to the Survey. Thefts were more prevalent in urban areas (29%) compared to rural areas (27%). The Western region had the highest proportion of respondents who had experienced theft (34%) while the Eastern region (22%) had the least proportion. At the individual level, theft can be devastating, particularly if productive assets are targeted.

²³ The solemn declaration on a common African Defence and Security Policy

²⁴ Defense Forces were define to include all institutions charged with Law and order in the country

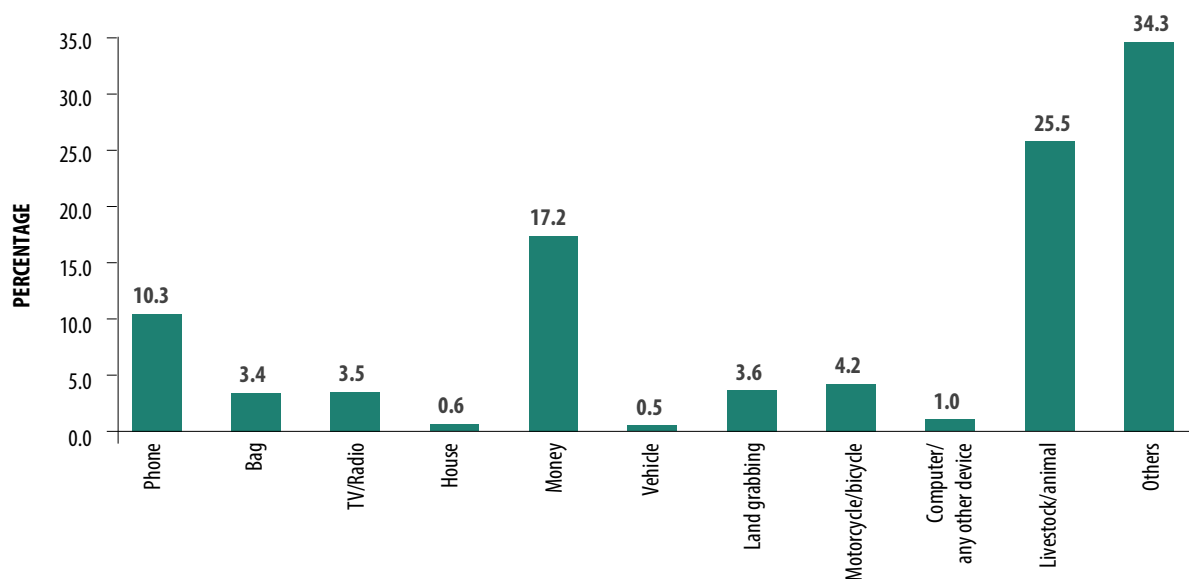
²⁵ The 2015 Report from the United Nations office on drugs and crime

TABLE 6.1: PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO EXPERIENCED A THEFT 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Residence			
Urban	33.6	25.3	28.9
Rural	31.3	24.0	27.4
Age group			
18-30	30.5	19.2	24.2
31-59	34.6	29.4	31.9
60+	25.4	27.1	26.3
Region			
Kampala	33.1	21.2	26.7
Central	36.3	26.7	31.0
Eastern	25.0	19.5	22.1
Northern	27.4	18.7	22.6
Western	37.4	31.7	34.4
UGANDA	31.9	24.4	27.8

The NGPS survey also collected information on the specific items that had been stolen from individuals. Overall, Livestock (25%) and Money/Cash (17%) were reported as the most frequently stolen items during the 12 months preceding the survey.

FIGURE 6.1: PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO REPORTED THEFT OF PROPERTY STOLEN (%)



Information was collected on respondent's perception on perpetrators of theft. For this survey, perpetrators were defined to mean; institutions or individuals who were involved in the theft. Table 6.2 indicates that overall, theft was more likely to be committed by community member (36 %) as compared to other categories. Among these, majority of the respondents were from the western region (42%) compared to Kampala (26%).

TABLE 6.2: PERPETUATORS OF THEFT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (%)

	FAMILY MEMBER	COMMUNITY MEMBER	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION/ LANDLORD	OTHERS	DON'T KNOW
Sex					
Male	5.4	36.5	1.4	5.3	43.8
Female	6.1	35.1	0.7	4.5	43.6
Residence					
Urban	5.0	36.4	1.1	6.7	42.0
Rural	6.0	35.6	1.0	4.1	44.5
Age group					
18-30	5.7	36.4	0.4	4.5	43.5
31-59	6.4	36.4	1.7	5.7	41.9
60+	2.4	30.5	0.1	2.2	54.2
Region					
Kampala	3.0	25.9	0.7	10.7	50.5
Central	3.9	37.3	1.7	3.1	44.6
Eastern	7.1	22.7	1.3	4.9	52.5
Northern	9.9	40.4	0.2	4.2	41.5
Western	4.8	41.8	0.8	5.7	37.8
UGANDA	5.7	35.8	1.1	4.9	43.7

The reporting rate of a crime is an indicator of the level of public responsiveness and to a lesser degree of how well the Criminal Justice System meets public expectations. One way of fighting crime is by reporting the crime to the authorities. When an individual is a victim of crime, it is important that the case is reported to police or other authorities in the Justice, Law and Order sector at the earliest opportunity possible. This gives chance to the authorities to carry out necessary investigations related to the case.

The National Governance Peace and Security Survey asked all individuals who were victims of theft 12 months prior to the survey whether they reported the case to any relevant authorities. Those who answered in affirmative were further asked whether they were satisfied with the outcome from the case.

Table 6.3 indicates that, less than half (48%) of the thefts were reported to an institution in the Criminal Justice System. Generally, thefts to females (52%) were more likely to be reported compared to theft to males (44%) out of those who reported, the highest proportion (42%) of thefts were reported to the Uganda Police Force being the institution responsible for keeping law and order. The reporting of a theft case to the Police was higher among the urban residents (59%) than the rural residents (34%).

A follow up question was asked to respondents who reported a case whether, they were satisfied with the outcome from the case. Overall, about 1 in every 3 (30%) of the respondents reported to have been satisfied with the outcome after reporting the case. Satisfaction is a measure of the level of trust or confidence attached to the Criminal Justice System. This may explain the fact that more than half of the victims did not report the case to any relevant authorities.

TABLE 6.3: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION WHO REPORTED A THEFT AND INSTITUTION WHERE IT WAS REPORTED BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	PROPORTION OF CASES REPORTED	INSTITUTION WHERE THEFT WAS REPORTED			PROPORTION SATISFIED WITH THE OUTCOME
		UGANDA POLICE FORCE	UHRC/EOC	OTHER INSTITUTIONS	
Sex					
Female	51.6	46.6	0.1	44.7	30.5
Male	43.6	35.1	0.0	53.7	29.0
Residence					
Urban	48.8	59.2	0.0	31.2	29.0
Rural	47.4	34.0	0.1	56.1	30.2
Age Groups					
18-30	44.8	46.8	0.0	40.5	28.6
31-59	49.9	40.0	0.0	50.0	30.0
60+	48.5	30.6	0.5	71.7	33.5
Region					
Kampala	56.9	73.0	0.0	5.8	28.3
Central	39.1	61.8	0.0	33.9	35.9
Eastern	57.0	24.4	0.0	62.6	32.6
Northern	46.7	32.8	0.3	66.5	23.4
Western	48.6	37.8	0.0	48.9	27.2
UGANDA	47.8	41.6	0.1	48.6	29.9

6.2 MANAGEMENT OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The importance of collecting data on Violence Against Women (VAW) is to unravel that thread by shedding light not only on forms of violence that are already widely discussed but also to reduce the known forms of violence, such as dowry murders, female circumcision enslavement for sex tourism, and rape.

Table 6.4 presents respondent perceptions on effectiveness in prevention of violence against women by background characteristics. Results shows that overall, about 70 percent of the population aged 18 years and above thought the Public Security Forces were effective in managing violence against women. There were notable differences by sex (70% females and 69% males) and minimal difference by the residence. By region, respondents thought that the western region (80%) was more effective in handling violence against women while Kampala region (57%) was seen as the least effective.

TABLE 6.4: EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES IN ADDRESSING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (%)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	NOT AT ALL	A LITTLE	FAIRLY	VERY	EFFECTIVENESS IN HANDLING VIOLENCE
Sex					
Male	5.3	25.6	51.2	17.9	69.1
Female	5.7	24.2	49.2	20.9	70.2
Residence					
Urban	4.2	26.7	53.4	15.7	69.1
Rural	6.0	24.1	48.8	21.1	69.9
Age Group					
18-30	5.2	25.0	51.9	17.9	69.8
31-59	5.8	24.9	49.2	20.1	69.3
60+	5.1	23.9	46.4	24.6	70.9
Region					
Kampala	8.8	34.4	39.3	17.5	56.8
Central	4.8	25.0	46.4	23.8	70.2
Eastern	6.9	24.1	52.7	16.3	69.0
Northern	7.6	32.9	40.2	19.2	59.4
Western	2.4	17.3	61.0	19.3	80.3
UGANDA	5.5	24.8	50.1	19.6	69.7

6.2.1 Effectiveness in addressing Violence against Children

Children who experience abuse, violence or are exploited, abandoned or severely neglected also face significant threats to their survival and wellbeing as well as profound life cycle risks that have an impact on human, social, and economic development²⁶. Target 16.2 of the Sustainable Development is to “end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against, and torture of children”. Violence against children includes all forms of violence against people under 18 years old, whether perpetrated by parents or other caregivers, peers, romantic partners or strangers.

The survey collected information on perceptions on the effectiveness of handling violence against children by the Public Security Forces. Table 6.5 shows that the Public Security Forces are perceived to be effective in managing violence against children with 70 percent at the national level. The results further show minimal sex variation.

²⁶ National Development Plan 2015/16- 2019/20

TABLE 6.5: EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES IN MANAGING VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (%)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	NOT AT ALL	A LITTLE	FAIRLY	VERY	EFFECTIVENESS IN HANDLING VIOLENCE
Sex					
Male	5.4	25.0	49.3	20.4	69.6
Female	5.5	23.3	50.5	20.7	71.2
Residence					
Urban	4.4	25.8	51.7	18.1	69.8
Rural	5.9	23.4	49.3	21.5	70.8
Age Group					
18-30	5.7	23.8	51.4	19.1	70.5
31-59	5.3	24.1	50.1	20.5	70.6
60+	5.2	24.9	42.9	27.0	69.9
Region					
Kampala	8.7	26.5	46.3	18.5	64.9
Central	4.1	24.4	47.2	24.3	71.6
Eastern	6.9	22.8	54.3	16.0	70.3
Northern	8.4	33.8	36.5	21.3	57.9
Western	2.7	17.2	59.2	21.0	80.2
UGANDA	5.5	24.1	49.9	20.5	70.5

The Rural-urban and regional variations reveal that residents in rural areas (71%) perceived the public security forces to be doing a better job in fighting violence against children compared to the urban residents (70%). On the other hand, western region (80%) was reported to be more effective while Northern (58%) was reported to be slightly less effective in managing violence against children.

6.3 WORRY OF THREATS

Uganda has enjoyed a relatively peaceful environment since the end of the two decades of insurgency by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in Northern Uganda. However, traces are seen of inter-tribal conflict arising from different parts of the country.

Fear is a human emotion that is triggered by a perceived threat. As such, it is an essential part of keeping us safe. However, when individuals live in constant fear, whether from physical dangers in their environment or threats they perceive, they can become incapacitated to perform their day to day duties.

Table 6.6 presents the level of worry by the type of threat shows that a larger majority of the respondents were worried about Poverty (93%), unemployment (91%) and Hunger with 85 percent respectively. Armed conflict or welfare was the least source of worry with 33 percent. Such findings confirm that Uganda is a peaceful country.

TABLE 6.6: FORMS OF WORRY BY DIFFERENT TYPE OF THREATS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (%)

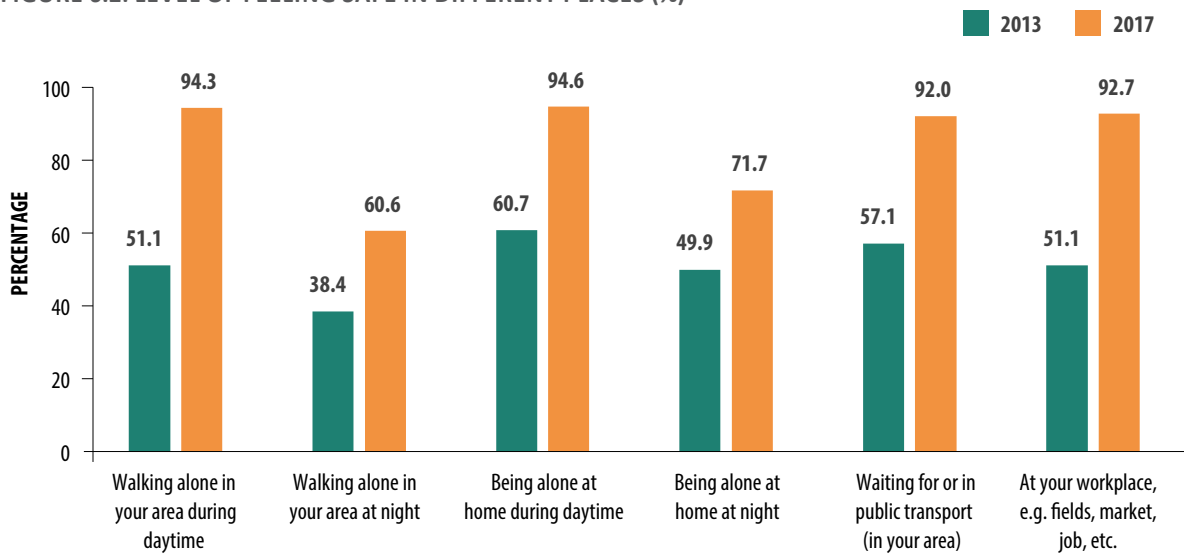
	CRIMINAL VIOLENCE	VIOLENCE IN COMMUNITIES	VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	ARMED CONFLICT	TERRORISM	DEATH/ INJURY FROM NATURAL DISASTERS	HEALTH HAZARDS	POVERTY	UNEMPLOYMENT	HUNGER	EVICTON	LAND LORDS
Sex												
Male	58.7	36.0	51.4	33.8	37.1	50.4	57.3	92.9	92.4	84.1	46.6	39.9
Female	57.0	36.3	58.7	32.5	34.0	51.5	57.8	93.4	89.9	84.9	46.1	39.7
Total	57.8	36.2	55.3	33.1	35.4	51.0	57.6	93.2	91.0	84.5	46.3	39.8
Residence												
Urban	67.4	39.5	60.5	38.0	43.8	53.7	60.9	93.0	93.3	80.9	52.2	46.2
Rural	53.9	34.9	53.3	31.2	32.1	49.9	56.3	93.3	90.1	85.9	44.0	37.3
Total	57.8	36.2	55.3	33.1	35.4	51.0	57.6	93.2	91.0	84.5	46.3	39.8
Age group												
18-30	58.0	35.6	55.6	30.9	34.0	49.2	55.6	91.6	92.3	82.7	44.0	38.5
31-59	59.0	37.4	56.9	36.2	37.6	53.5	59.1	94.7	91.4	85.8	48.4	41.7
60+	51.7	33.2	47.2	29.9	31.6	48.4	59.4	93.9	83.6	86.9	47.3	37.2
Total	57.8	36.2	55.3	33.1	35.4	51.0	57.6	93.2	91.0	84.5	46.3	39.8
Region												
Kampala	70.6	45.4	66.3	48.2	61.5	64.3	65.9	91.0	95.6	86.0	61.6	60.4
Central	62.9	44.1	61.2	53.0	52.8	58.6	61.7	93.0	90.9	76.4	68.0	57.0
Eastern	50.7	19.0	39.2	13.2	15.8	38.8	42.5	93.2	92.4	91.2	27.0	22.4
Northern	34.8	27.0	46.1	15.1	15.7	36.3	53.9	89.2	80.7	84.4	35.3	19.7
Western	73.8	49.5	69.3	43.1	46.3	63.3	68.6	96.9	96.6	85.7	48.7	50.3
UGANDA	57.8	36.2	55.3	33.1	35.4	51.0	57.6	93.2	91.0	84.5	46.3	39.8

6.4 SAFETY

The 2005 International Crime Victims Survey report revealed that Africans feel the least safe walking in the area where they live at night compared to respondents in other continents. Fear of crime restricts mobility, which interferes with social and economic interaction, as well as other social activities. Even more concretely, high levels of insecurity may prevent the installation or maintenance of infrastructure, as criminal groups depend on the disempowerment of local communities.

To better understand the views of respondents, five scenarios related to safety in their day to day activities were presented to respondents. Figure 6.2 shows the level of safety “fairly and completely” as was reported during the two survey periods. Findings indicate that across all the scenarios, respondents felt safer in 2017 compared to the situation in 2013. It is also clear that respondents felt safer walking alone during daytime (94%) as compared to walking alone in their areas at night (61%) in 2017.

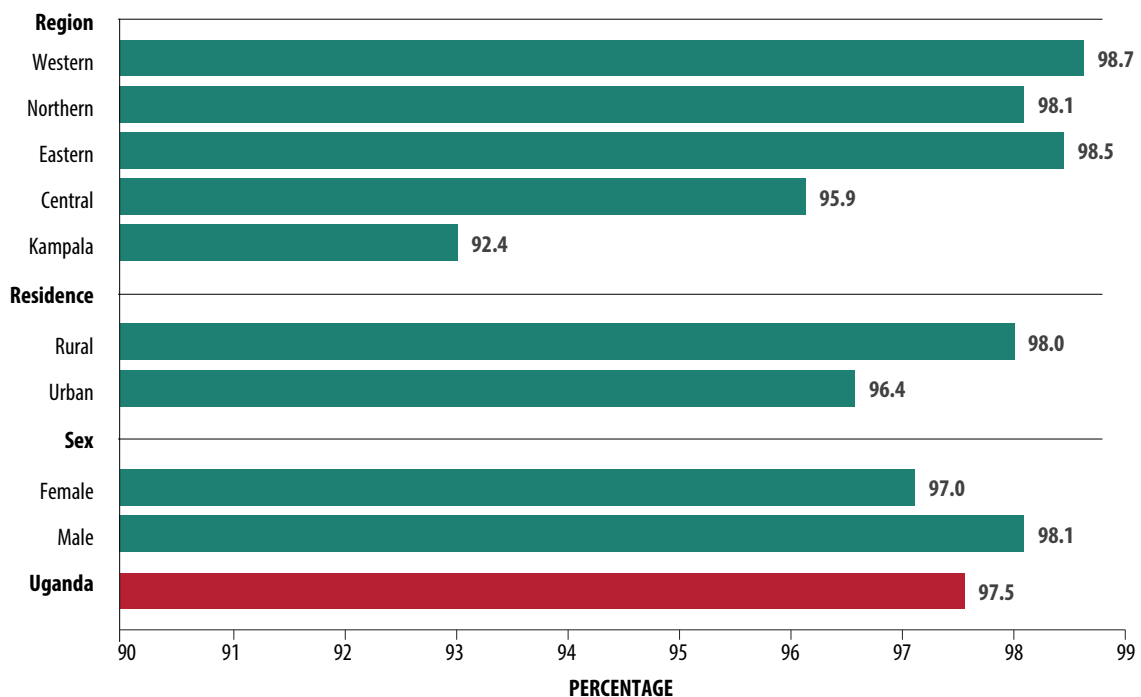
FIGURE 6.2: LEVEL OF FEELING SAFE IN DIFFERENT PLACES (%)



The most profound impact of crime is personal. Becoming a victim of crime can change people’s lives forever. The effects of a single incident of crime can ripple outward through households to affect the whole community. Crime is seen to reduce the rate of growth for a country, affecting the trust relations on which society is based.

The Survey collected information on how safe the individual’s felt while in their community. Figure 6.3 present safety levels “fairly and completely” by background characteristics of the respondents. Overall, respondents felt universally safe with 97 percent. By regional divide, Kampala (92%) reported the lowest safety levels compared to all the others. A slightly lower proportion of female (97%) respondents felt safe compared to their male (98%) counter parts. Results further indicate that rural residents felt more safe (98%) compared to urban residents (96%). This implies that insecurity in Uganda is not a threat to socio-economic development.

FIGURE 6.3: THE LEVEL OF FEELING SAFE BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (%)



6.5 ROLE OF PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES

The 1995 Constitution of the republic of Uganda classifies public security forces to include institutions that observe and respect human rights and freedoms in the performance of their functions. These include; the Uganda Peoples Defence Forces and any other Armed Forces established in Uganda, the Uganda Police Force and any other police force, the Uganda Prisons Service, all intelligence services and the National Security Council. This survey collected information on perceptions of respondents on whether Public Security Forces were discriminative, the occurrence of discrimination by these security officials and their effectiveness in managing security in the country.

6.5.1 Perception on discrimination by public security forces

Discrimination is treatment or consideration of, or making a distinction in favour of or against, a person based on the group, class, or category to which the person is perceived to belong. Equality and Freedom from Discrimination are enshrined in Article 21 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. The constitution notes that “a person shall not be discriminated against on the ground of sex, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, social or economic standing, political opinion or disability. Article 32 further provides for the establishment of the Equal Opportunities Commission to promote equal treatment of women and men to challenge laws, policies, customs and traditions that discriminated against women.

Security forces in Uganda are generally mandated to keep law, order and security. It is their obligation to treat and serve the public equally without discrimination. Despite the legislature to combat discrimination, the practice still exists on different grounds. Table 6.8 shows the perception of respondents on existence of discrimination of public security forces based on selected factors.

The results in Table 6.7 reveal that poverty and political affiliation were the leading areas to which the respondents noted public security forces discriminated members of the public. About 51 percent of the members of the public that were interviewed indicated that public security forces discriminated members of the public basing on their wealth or poverty status and about 28 percent observed discriminations based on political affiliations. Other areas of discrimination such as race, language, region, disability, religion existed though each was reported by nor more than 15 percent of the sampled respondents.

Kampala and Central regions had relatively higher proportions of respondents who reported discrimination of public security forces than other regions. By residence, higher proportions of the urban areas than in the rural communities reported existence of discrimination by public security forces. Considering sex, higher proportions of male than females reported existence of discrimination by public security forces

TABLE 6.7: PERCEPTION ON EXISTENCE OF DISCRIMINATION BY SECURITY FORCES ON THE BASIS OF SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS (%)

	ETHNICITY	RELIGION	REGIONAL ORIGIN	NATIONALITY	POVERTY	SEX	DISABILITY	POLITICAL AFFILIATION
Sex								
Male	11.0	8.2	14.2	7.5	55.1	12.2	10.7	30.1
Female	9.6	7.6	10.6	6.6	48.9	10.2	10.0	25.8
Age								
18-30	12.1	9.1	14.6	7.7	55.6	12.5	10.3	30.4
31-59	9.2	7.3	10.6	6.5	51.2	9.9	10.4	26.2
60+	6.4	4.3	8.1	6.2	36.2	9.7	9.8	21.8
Residence								
Urban	15.2	10.3	16.5	9.8	64.0	15.9	11.8	32.6
Rural	8.7	7.1	10.9	6.1	47.8	9.6	9.8	26.2
Region								
Kampala	34.4	16.6	35.6	22.5	58.3	29.0	21.6	48.8
Central	26.0	23.0	32.0	19.6	58.7	25.7	24.7	41.4
Eastern	5.3	3.7	7.3	2.7	39.3	7.4	5.7	23.1
Northern	5.9	5.4	8.8	5.9	53.3	9.1	9.4	29.0
Western	10.5	5.8	7.7	3.8	60.2	6.7	6.1	19.1
UGANDA	10.3	7.9	12.2	7.0	51.7	11.1	10.3	27.7

6.5.2 Victims of Discrimination by Public Security Forces

A victim is someone who has suffered as a result of someone else’s actions or beliefs or as a result of unpleasant circumstances. The survey collected information on whether the respondent had ever been a victim of discrimination from the Public Security Forces on the basis of some characteristic like ethnicity and wealth status among others.

Table 6.8 shows that 39 percent of the respondents reported to have been victims of some form of discrimination by public security forces. Generally, discrimination by one’s wealth status was more rampant with more than half (52%). The distribution by region reveals that persons from Kampala region (22%) experienced less discrimination from the forces compared to other regions. This implies that discrimination still exists in the country on various grounds by the Public Security Forces.

TABLE 6.8: PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO HAD BEEN VICTIMS OF DISCRIMINATION BASED ON SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

	ETHNICITY	RELIGION	REGIONAL ORIGIN	NATIONALITY	POVERTY OR WEALTH	SEX	DISABILITY	POLITICAL AFFILIATION	ANY DISCRIMINATION
Sex									
Male	15.2	11.2	18.2	10.9	55.3	15.7	13.8	33.5	35.2
Female	14.8	10.9	15.0	10.3	48.5	14.3	12.6	28.8	42.9
Residence									
Urban	21.4	14.9	22.2	14.8	61.8	20.3	15.8	38.1	28.9
Rural	12.4	9.5	14.1	8.9	47.6	12.8	12.1	28.1	43.6
Age group									
18-30	17.1	11.7	18.5	11.1	56.1	16.2	13.3	33.8	34.6
31-59	13.6	11.1	15.3	10.5	49.9	14.2	13.6	29.7	41.5
60+	11.7	7.6	12.2	9.0	39.3	12.6	10.8	24.2	51.3
Region									
Kampala	35.6	19.4	37.3	23.8	58.5	29.0	22.7	48.6	21.8
Central	26.4	22.3	30.4	20.9	58.2	25.5	23.2	42.8	35.9
Eastern	5.4	4.4	8.1	3.1	38.8	7.9	6.8	25.2	52.4
Northern	11.7	9.1	14.3	11.7	46.8	15.3	14.6	33.7	35.8
Western	11.1	6.2	8.1	4.3	59.6	8.2	6.4	19.3	37.1
Education Attainment									
None	11.0	9.4	13.0	11.0	41.2	12.5	13.4	24.9	50.3
Primary	13.2	9.4	14.3	8.2	50.1	13.0	11.0	29.5	40.9
Secondary	17.2	12.1	19.8	13.9	60.0	19.0	14.9	34.9	32.0
Tertiary	26.2	19.3	26.7	16.4	63.7	22.0	19.8	42.1	25.4
Working Status									
Working	13.6	14.7	19.6	16.4	49.3	18.9	15.8	30.1	39.3
Not working	20.6	11.0	16.4	10.6	51.6	14.9	13.1	34.8	39.8
UGANDA	15.0	11.0	16.4	10.6	51.6	14.9	13.1	31.0	39.4

6.5.3 Effectiveness of Public Security Forces in addressing violent Crime

It is increasingly acceptable among police practitioners, academics and policy-makers that a shift in the philosophy of police work is needed, from an exclusive law enforcement approach to one that also focuses on prevention, partnerships and problem-solving.

The survey collected information on respondent's perceptions on the effectiveness of public security organisations in addressing violent crime. The public security forces would be considered effective if they meet the objectives and/or expectations of the public they serve. This includes solving problems related to crime faced by the communities.

Table 6.9 shows respondent's assessment of how effectively public security organisations deal with crime in Uganda. Sixty-eight percent of the respondents generally felt the public security forces were effective in combating all forms of crime.

A relatively higher proportion of females (71%) than males (68%) felt the public security organisations

were effective in combating violence against children. By region, the western region had the highest proportion of respondents that reported that the Public Security Forces were effective in combating violence against children (80%) while Kampala had the lowest proportion (17%) regarding violence against women.

TABLE 6.9: PERCEPTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PUBLIC SECURITY ORGANISATIONS IN ADDRESSING VIOLENT CRIME

	VIOLENCE AGAINST THE ELDERLY	VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN	VIOLENCE AGAINST THE HANDICAPPED	ALL FORMS OF CRIME
Sex					
Male	17.9	69.7	60.1	56.4	66.7
Female	20.9	71.2	59.5	57.5	68.7
Residence					
Urban	15.7	69.8	59.2	56.9	65.5
Rural	21.1	70.8	60.0	57.1	68.7
Age group					
18-30	17.9	70.5	59.5	56.6	67.7
31-59	20.1	70.6	59.3	57.0	68.1
60+	24.6	69.9	62.3	59.8	67.1
Region					
Kampala	17.5	64.8	60.8	58.4	56.9
Central	23.8	71.5	62.2	59.3	66.6
Eastern	16.3	70.3	57.8	56.1	66.6
Northern	19.2	57.8	49.9	45.9	59.4
Western	19.3	80.2	66.4	63.8	78.5
UGANDA	19.6	70.4	59.7	57	67.8

Whereas the survey explored the perception of respondents on the effectiveness of public security organisations in addressing crime generally, specificity was also explored with specific reference to violence against women, children, handicapped and the elderly. Table 6.10 further shows that at least three in every five respondents indicated that public security organisations were effective in addressing violence against women, children, handicapped and the elderly.

TABLE 6.10: PERCEPTIONS OF THE RESPONDENTS IN THE ABILITY OF THE PUBLIC SECURITY ORGANISATIONS IN FIGHTING VIOLENCE (%)

	ALL FORMS OF CRIME	VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN	VIOLENCE AGAINST THE HANDICAPPED	VIOLENCE AGAINST THE ELDERLY
Not at all	6.2	5.5	5.5	9.5	9.9
A little	26.0	24.8	24.1	30.8	33.1
Fairly	50.9	50.1	49.9	43.2	41.4
Very	16.9	19.6	20.5	16.5	15.6
% Effective (<i>fairly and very</i>)	67.8	69.7	70.4	59.7	57.0

6.6 TENSION AND CONFLICT

Peace is also seen as control, or harmony and tranquility. It is viewed as peace of mind or serenity. It is defined as a state of law or civil government, a state of justice or goodness, a balance or equilibrium of powers. Conflicts have led to devastating effects, including: deaths to innocent people, refugees across borders, internal displacements, loss and destruction of property, disruption of socio economic activities as well as cost relating to their management.

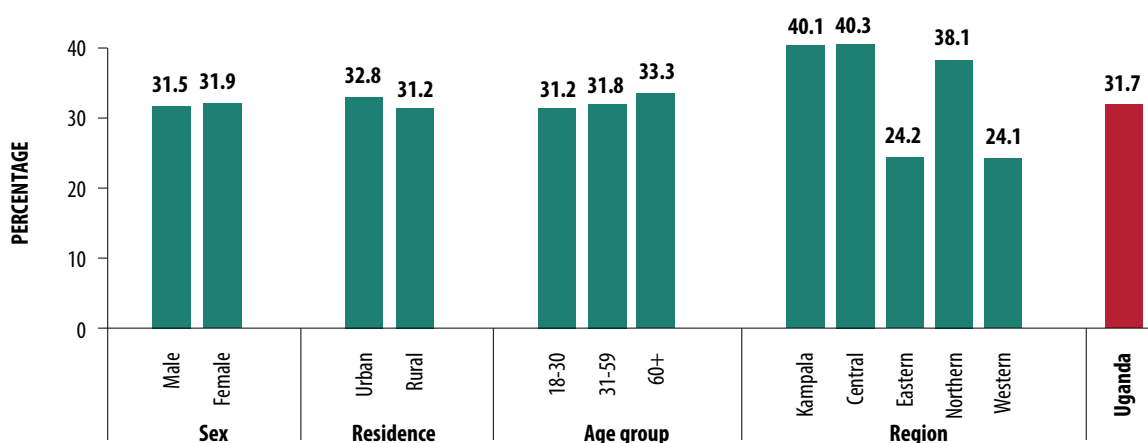
The World Bank argues that relative deprivation “breeds social tensions as the less well-off feel dispossessed when compared to wealthier individuals,” and thus, “the poor seek compensation and satisfaction by all means, including committing crimes against both poor and rich.”

6.6.1 Conflict or Tension in Communities

Respondents were asked whether there existed traces of any tension, conflict or violence between groups in their communities 12 months before the survey. The results in Figure 6.4 shows that overall, about one third of the respondents indicated that there were cases of conflict or tensions among groups in their communities with minimal variations by residence, sex and age.

Wider variations are noted by region with Kampala region (40%) recording a higher proportion of respondents agreeing to the existence of conflicts/tension while Western and Eastern region had the least with 24 percent.

FIGURE 6.4: PROPORTION OF POPULATION WITH OPINION THAT THERE IS EXISTENCE OF TENSION, CONFLICT OR VIOLENCE BETWEEN GROUPS IN THEIR AREAS



Respondents identified the main causes of tension/conflict in their communities. Table 6.11 indicates that existence of gangs (42%) followed by land disputes (19%) were the leading causes of tension within the population. However, the leading causes tended to differ across regions. Land disputes were the most commonly identified cause of conflict/tension in the Northern region (66%) while scarce natural resources were the leading cause of tension/conflict in Western (18%). On the other hand, the Central region reported gangs (66%) as the leading cause of tension or conflict.

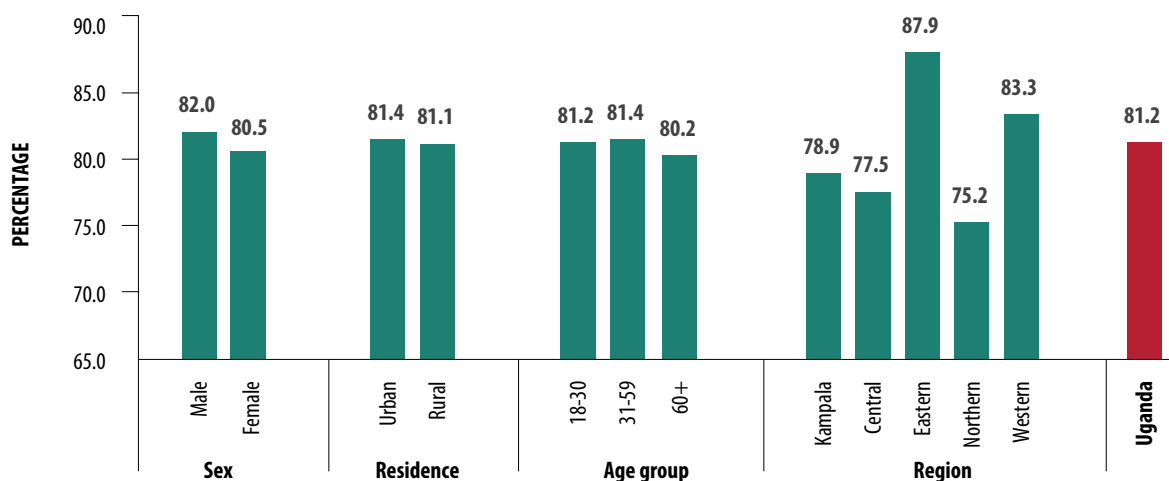
TABLE 6.11: CAUSES OF CONFLICT OR TENSION BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS (%)

	ECONOMIC COMPETITION	SCARCE NATURAL RESOURCES	ETHNICAL DIFFERENCES	LINGUISTIC DIFFERENCES	RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES	POLITICAL FACTORS	LAND DISPUTES	GANGS	OTHER	TOTAL
Sex										
Male	5.8	8.3	4.4	0.0	0.1	9.0	19.3	42.2	10.9	100
Female	5.0	2.3	6.3	0.8	0.0	6.5	18.9	42.7	17.5	100
Age group										
18-30	5.9	4.7	5.4	0.9	0.0	4.7	20.8	41.9	15.7	100
31-59	5.2	4.4	5.3	0.3	0.1	9.5	16.9	45.3	13.1	100
60+	3.9	4.9	6.8	0.0	0.0	8.7	21.1	35.9	18.8	100
Residence										
Urban	8.4	8.7	3.1	0.0	0.0	13.9	9.9	37.9	18	100
Rural	3.8	2.6	6.7	0.7	0.0	4.4	23.4	44.7	13.5	100
Region										
Kampala	13.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	9.0	55.3	14.2	100
Central	4.5	0.7	1.5	0.8	0.0	8.2	11.3	67.4	5.5	100
Eastern	8.6	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	31.5	18.5	23.2	100
Northern	4.4	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	6.8	65.7	8.2	13.7	100
Western	2.5	18.1	17.3	0.0	0.1	7.4	8.2	13.7	32.6	100
UGANDA	5.3	4.6	5.6	0.5	0.0	7.5	19.1	42.5	15	100

6.6.2 Conflict Resolution Mechanism

The survey explored the respondent’s knowledge of the existence of conflict resolution mechanisms in their communities. Figure 6.5 shows that at national level, 80 percent of the respondents were aware of the existence of facilities/structures in their communities regardless of the characteristic of the respondent. The highest proportion of respondents that were aware of the existence of conflict resolution institutions in their area was in the Eastern region with 88 percent, while Northern region had the lowest proportion (75%) for resolving conflicts.

FIGURE 6.5: PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS AWARE OF THE EXISTENCE OF MEANS, INSTITUTION OR PERSON TO HELP RESOLVE CONFLICT AT COMMUNITY LEVEL



Three in every ten respondents reported (table 6.12) the LC 1 as the most known and common area where respondents went to resolve conflicts. This was followed by the security forces (20%). All the other structures/resolution systems combined constituted about 5 percent. The regional distribution reveals that a higher proportion of respondents in the Northern region approached traditional leaders to resolve conflicts with 6 percent. A similar pattern is observed across the various background characteristics.

TABLE 6.12: INSTITUTIONS WHERE RESPONDENTS USUALLY GO TO RESOLVE CONFLICTS (%)

	PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES	LOCAL COMMITTEE	ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES	POLITICAL LEADERS	TRADITIONAL LEADERS	RELIGIOUS LEADERS	OTHERS	TOTAL
Sex								
Male	23.9	71.2	1.1	0.4	2.1	0.5	0.7	100
Female	23.6	71.5	1.2	0.7	2.0	0.4	0.7	100
Age group								
18-30	25.9	68.7	1.3	0.7	2.1	0.4	0.8	100
31-59	23.4	72.8	1.0	0.4	1.5	0.4	0.5	100
60+	15.6	77.1	1.2	0.9	3.7	0.9	0.7	100
Residence								
Urban	32.2	64.1	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	100
Rural	20.4	74.2	1.1	0.4	2.5	0.4	0.8	100
Region								
Kampala	54.0	42.3	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	100
Central	33.9	61.9	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.2	100
Eastern	16.5	77.1	2.0	1.2	2.2	0.3	0.7	100
Northern	19.8	71.7	1.4	0.2	6.3	0.2	0.4	100
Western	17.4	81.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.6	100
UGANDA	23.8	71.4	1.2	0.6	2.0	0.4	0.7	100

6.6.3 Public confidence in The State to provide security

The Government is mandated to protect and enhance the right of its people. Public security is a key pillar that determines confidence that the citizens have in their leadership. It is therefore paramount that The State builds trust in its citizens.

The survey established whether respondents trusted the government to protect them as citizens and their property or not. Table 6.13 reveals that about three quarters (72%) of the respondents had trust in the ability of government to protect them and their property. Individuals residing in rural areas were seen to trust the government more than those in urban areas with 74 percent and 66 percent respectively. By region, the proportion of respondents that trusted the government was lowest in Kampala (55%) and Northern region (56%). The highest level of trust was reported by respondents from the Eastern region (84%).

TABLE 6.13: PERCEPTION OF TRUST IN THE GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT CITIZENS FROM CRIME AND VIOLENCE (%)

	NOT AT ALL	A LITTLE	FAIRLY	COMPLETELY	TOTAL	TRUST
Sex						
Male	6.6	22.6	38.7	32.1	100	70.8
Female	6.6	20.6	38.7	34.0	100	72.7
Residence						
Urban	9.3	25.1	39.9	25.7	100	65.6
Rural	5.5	20.1	38.2	36.1	100	74.3
Age group						
18-30	6.9	23.7	41.8	27.6	100	69.4
31-59	6.6	20.6	36.9	35.8	100	72.7
60+	5.0	15.9	33.0	46.0	100	79.0
Region						
Kampala	12.5	32.0	33.2	22.3	100	55.5
Central	10.9	24.4	26.8	38.0	100	64.8
Eastern	2.0	14.1	48.3	35.6	100	83.9
Northern	11.2	33	39.4	16.5	100	55.9
Western	2.2	15.0	41.7	41.0	100	82.7
UGANDA	6.6	21.5	38.7	33.2	100	71.9

6.7 SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING/HAPPINESS

Happiness is known to be subjective, explaining one's feelings/moods. Subjective well-being, is measured by simply asking people to report how satisfied they feel with their own lives and how much positive and negative emotion they're experiencing. It describes a range of positive emotions, including joy, pride, contentment and gratitude.

Table 6.14 shows that more than three quarters of the respondents indicated that they were happy. Whereas proportions of respondents that indicated that they were happy did not vary by sex, age group and residence; a relatively lower proportion of those in Kampala (66%) as compared to the other regions reported to be happy. This may be attributed to the fact that living conditions in Kampala may be having an impact on individual levels of happiness.

TABLE 6.14: EXTENT TO WHICH RESPONDENTS FEEL HAPPY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (%)

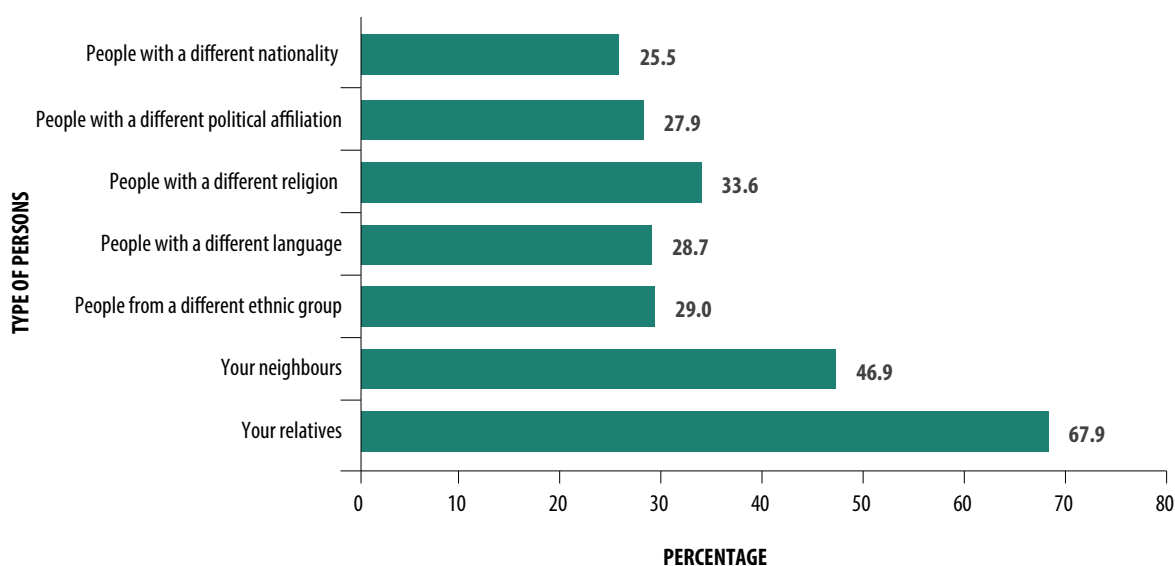
	NOT AT ALL	A LITTLE	FAIRLY	COMPLETELY	TOTAL	HAPPY
Sex						
Male	6.3	16.8	48.9	28.0	100	76.9
Female	6.2	17.5	48.4	27.9	100	76.3
Age group						
18-30	7.3	17.3	47.9	27.5	100	75.4
31-59	5.1	17.4	49.7	27.8	100	77.5
60+	7.0	15.0	47.7	30.3	100	78.0
Residence						
Urban	8.6	19.9	47.1	24.4	100	71.5
Rural	5.4	16.1	49.3	29.3	100	78.6
Region						
Kampala	9.6	24.1	37.7	28.6	100	66.3
Central	11.0	16.6	34.3	38.0	100	72.3
Eastern	3.0	15.5	60.0	21.4	100	81.4
Northern	6.6	24.7	50.6	18.1	100	68.7
Western	3.8	12.1	52.5	31.6	100	84.1
UGANDA	6.3	17.2	48.6	27.9	100	76.5

Happy means (Fair + completely)

6.8 INTERPERSONAL TRUST

Interpersonal trust- building is constructed as an interactive process in which both individuals learn about each other’s trustworthiness in different situations. The survey collected information on the extent to which different categories of persons could be trusted. These range from different nationality, political affiliation, language, ethnicity, neighbours and relatives. The findings in Figure 6.6 indicates that overall, the level of trust among the different categories in Uganda was less than 50 percent with the exception of one’s relatives at (68%).

FIGURE 6.6: PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS INDICATING THE EXTENT TO WHICH PEOPLE CAN BE TRUSTED

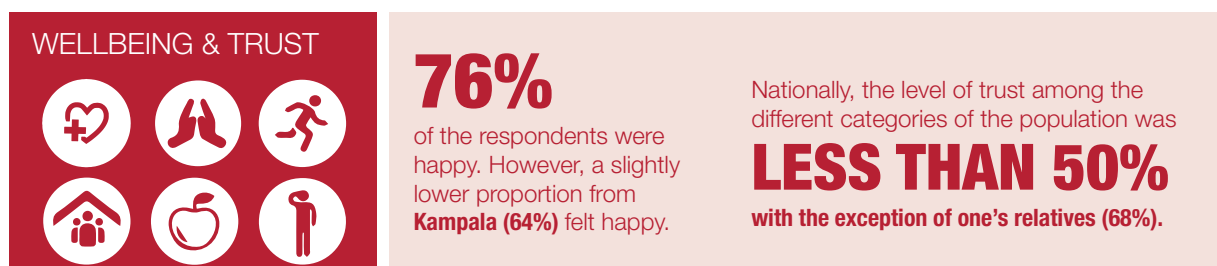


6.9 SUMMARY

Seventy percent of respondents reported that the Public Security Forces were effective in managing violence against women. Results further reveal that almost all persons felt safer walking alone during daytime with 94 percent compared to walking alone in their areas at night (61%). In regard to source of worry, majority seemed to worry about Poverty (93%) followed by unemployment with 91 percent. Sixty-eight percent of the respondents reported that the public security forces were effective in combating all forms of crime in their areas.

Gangs and Land disputes were identified as the main underlying causes of tension/conflict among the population with 42 percent and 19 percent respectively. Eighty percent of the respondents were aware of the existence of conflict resolution institutions in their communities. Discrimination due to one's wealth status was more common with 52 percent compared to other characteristics of the respondent.

Seventy-two percent of the respondents had trust in the government to protect them and their property an indication that the public has trust in government security institutions. Taking all things together, more than three quarters (76%) of the respondents were happy. However, a slightly lower proportion from Kampala (64%) felt happy. Nationally, the level of trust among the different categories of the population was less than 50 percent with the exception of one's relatives (68%).



07

GENDER ISSUES



A happy family

7.0 INTRODUCTION

There is need for production and use of gender responsive statistics for measuring and attaining equity and equality in planning and decision-making processes of government and other organisations. The edge of **'leaving no one behind'** of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 underscores inclusiveness of all humans in service delivery across all sectors.

At the global level, the overarching development framework supporting the mainstreaming of gender in Uganda is the 1995 Beijing Platform of Action (BPFA). This is in addition to the UN Declaration on Violence against Women (DEVAW, 1993), the 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) specifically Goal 5 which aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. At the sub regional level, the African Agenda 2063 and the Strategy for Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa (SHASA) places emphasis on women and girls' empowerment and violence and discrimination against women and girls, the East African Community (EAC) Treaty (2000) and the Inter Government Authority on Development (IGAD) Gender Policy and Strategy (July 2004) in addition to the National Development Plan (NDP II) at National level. All these development frameworks require production of gender responsive statistics for effective reporting on progress of inclusive development.

In a bid to have a systematic way of mainstreaming gender in statistics production, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) in collaboration with Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) developed the National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs) with an aim to guide development and production of gender responsive indicators in the country.

The National Priority Gender Equality Indicators (NPGEIs) are anchored on the National Development Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals This NPGEI framework presents indicators for the following sectors: Economic, Health, Education, Leadership and Governance, Human Rights, Information and Communication Technology, Energy, Water and Environment, Agriculture.

The Governance, Peace and Security Survey therefore collected information to measure gender equality, political participation by women and violence against women.

7.1 GENDER EQUALITY

To ensure fairness, measures must often be put in place to empower women in order to compensate for the historical and social disadvantages that prevent women and men from operating on a level playing field. Gender equality starts with equal valuing of girls and boys. The Governance, Peace and Security survey collected information on attitudes about; share of responsibility for raising children by men and women, equal share of family's wealth and women's rights to contribute to all matters that affect them as presented below.

The results in Table 7.1 show minor gender differentials between, men and women attitudes regarding raising of children and contributing views in all matters. Notable difference exist between men and women regarding their attitudes on share of family wealth. Ninety four percent of the women and 87 percent of the men were in agreement with share of family wealth.

Eighty nine percent of the women in Kampala compared to 99 percent from the Western region agreed that women and men should share the responsibility for raising children and doing housework. There was no variation by marital status, residence and education level.

Men equally agreed that women and men should share the responsibility for raising children and doing housework (94%). The proportion was lower among the men that had separated or divorced (90%) compared to the widower at 96 percent. The proportion was slightly lower among the men in central region (86%) compared to the other regions. There was no variations by age, residence and regions.

Overall, 94 percent of the women agreed that women should have equal share of the family's wealth. Likewise, 87 percent of the men agreed that women should have equal share of the family's wealth. There was no much variation by marital status, age, and region and education attainment.

Largely, a big proportion of respondents (97 percent each for women and men) agreed that women have a right to contribute their views in all matters that affect them. There were no much variation observed across the different categories of marital status, region, and age and education attainment for both women and men.

TABLE 7.1: THE PROPORTION OF MEN AND WOMEN WHO WERE IN AGREEMENT THAT WOMEN AND MEN SHOULD SHARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF RAISING CHILDREN AND DOING HOUSEWORK (%)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WOMEN			MEN		
	RAISING CHILDREN	SHARE OF FAMILY WEALTH	CONTRIBUTE VIEWS IN ALL MATTERS	RAISING CHILDREN	SHARE OF FAMILY WEALTH	CONTRIBUTE VIEWS IN ALL MATTERS
Marital Status						
Never Married	96.5	96.0	96.5	90.9	88.4	97.8
Married	94.8	93.1	96.9	94.3	87.0	96.4
Separated/Divorced	93.6	93.5	94.9	89.7	83.7	96.5
Widowed	95.6	92.6	96.8	95.7	87.8	93.7
Residence						
Urban	93.7	92.4	96.9	93.4	89.2	97.1
Rural	95.6	94.0	96.6	93.5	86.3	96.4
Age						
18-30	95.3	94.1	96.9	91.3	88.0	96.5
31-59	94.6	93.8	96.4	94.8	86.8	96.2
60+	95.7	89.9	96.8	96.7	84.2	98.8
Region						
Kampala	89.4	87.5	94.9	89.4	78.8	99.1
Central	90.3	89.7	94.8	86.0	80.4	93.2
Eastern	95.9	96.2	99.2	94.1	91.1	98.8
Northern	96.4	91.3	93.5	95.5	86.0	94.8
Western	99.0	97.8	99.0	99.1	92.1	98.4
Education Attainment						
None	95.4	92.0	95.0	93.9	86.3	96.0
Primary	95.0	93.7	97.5	92.7	86.6	96.7
Secondary	95.2	93.7	96.7	92.8	89.8	97.6
Tertiary	94.0	96.2	96.5	96.5	85.9	95.3
UGANDA	95.1	93.5	96.7	93.5	87.1	96.6

7.1.1 Policy issue on women's empowerment

Empowering women is vital in improving the lives of women and girls in our community however the findings indicate that the empowerment is perceived to be low. It's necessary that different development actors including government ensure that women and girls are empowered to reduce on the levels of their vulnerability in economic development and subsequently achieve the SDG 5 "Gender Equality and Women / Girl Empowerment".

7.2 WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS

The 1995 constitution of Uganda provides for equal participation by women and men in politics. Participation of women in politics is greatly enhanced by affirmative action that provide for a slot for a woman member of parliament in each district and one third women presentation in local government councils in Uganda embedded in the following legal frameworks; the 1995 Constitution of Uganda, the Local Government Act 1997 and the Uganda Gender Policy 2007, which underpin affirmative action with a requirement for representation of women at all levels of leadership.

Good governance and the effective participation of citizens in politics increases ownership of government policies and programmes. Historical imbalances created discrepancies in the levels of effective participation of women and men in politics as development indicated in Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC Act, 2013).

7.2.1 Some perceived reasons for fewer women than men standing for elections

The governance Peace and Survey collected information on some perceived reasons for fewer women than men participating in elections for political positions in Uganda.

Overall, Table 7.2 indicates that both women (91%) and men (90%) confirmed that there are fewer women in politics because they need permission from their partners. The proportion was lower among women that had never married (87%) compared to those that had separated / divorced (93%). The proportion was slightly lower for women in Eastern (86%) compared to Western (94%). There was no much variation by age and level of education. Among the men the proportion was lower among the widower (82%) than the married (91%). Slightly more men in Western (94%) than Northern (97%) were in agreement. This implies that there is need for all players to widen advocacy on women empowerment and their role in leadership.

Slightly more women (77%) than men (72%) were in agreement that lack of financial support is one of the reasons why there are fewer women than men standing for elections. There were no much variation by marital status, residence, age, and region and education attainment.

A larger proportion of both women and men (74% each) agreed that home responsibility on women is responsible for having fewer women than men standing for elections. There were no much variation by marital status, residence, age, and region and education attainment.

TABLE 7.2: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION WITH PERCEIVED SELECTED REASONS FOR FEWER WOMEN THAN MEN STANDING FOR ELECTION

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WOMEN			MEN		
	PERMISSION FROM PARTNER	LACK FINANCIAL SUPPORT	HOME RESPONSIBILITY	PERMISSION FROM PARTNER	LACK FINANCIAL SUPPORT	HOME RESPONSIBILITY
Marital Status						
Never Married	87.3	76.6	72.7	89.3	73.2	77.8
Married	90.6	76.8	73.3	90.7	71.7	73.0
Separated/Divorced	93.2	74.4	76.5	89.1	77.5	69.8
Widowed	92.9	77.6	80.8	82.3	69.0	61.3
Residence						
Urban	90.2	75.9	76.8	89.1	74.8	74.2
Rural	90.8	77.0	73.4	90.5	71.2	73.2
Age						
18-30	90.5	77.0	73.5	89.9	74.8	75.2
31-59	90.2	76.7	74.2	89.9	70.1	71.3
60+	92.7	75.2	79.2	92.2	70.6	76.1
Region						
Kampala	88.2	71.9	71.9	87.4	69.2	68.4
Central	91.6	80.6	73.7	90.5	66.1	75.4
Eastern	86.2	74.8	72.4	89.2	74.4	76.2
Northern	90.9	72.0	71.8	86.8	72.3	69.6
Western	94.1	79.1	79.5	93.6	76.4	73.2
Education Attainment						
None	89.7	76.0	75.4	86.5	67.9	80.0
Primary	91.4	77.6	74.5	90.9	73.1	72.5
Secondary	91.8	75.1	75.1	89.0	73.7	69.4
Tertiary	87.2	75.2	70.2	91.7	70.5	77.0
UGANDA	90.6	76.7	74.4	90.1	72.2	73.5

7.2.2 Perceived major reasons why there are fewer women in top political offices

The presidential and the parliamentary positions form the highest level of elective political offices and being successful elected a member of parliament increases your chance of being appointed at higher political offices like ministerial positions. However women participation at top political offices is still low shown by the 2016 election results declared by the electoral commission with only 157 women (35 percent) women representation compared to 292 men (65%) representation in the Parliament of Uganda (Uganda Electoral Commission, 2016). The common reasons for having fewer women in top political offices are presented below.

Table 7.3 shows that a large proportion of the women (82%) and men (80%) agreed that there are fewer women than men in top political offices. More widow (87%) than women who never married (77%) agreed to this as well. More women from Northern (92%) than Central (74 %) were in agreement. More women with no education attainment (87%) than those with secondary education attainment (78%) were in agreement. For men separated / divorced men (89 percent) than men never married (77 percent) agreed to this. Fewer men in Kampala (64%) than those from Northern (88%) agreed to women being held to lower standards as a reason for fewer women in top political offices. There were no much variations by residence and age.

Findings further indicate that slightly more women (71%) than men (69%) agreed that there are fewer women in top political offices because many respondents felt women cannot ably serve in those positions. Among the women, more widow (76%) than those married (69%) agreed to the reason. Slightly more women from urban areas (73%) than rural areas (70 %) agreed to Ugandans not wanting women. Fewer women from Eastern (64 percent) than those from Western (78%) and more women with no education attainment (76%) than those with primary and Secondary (74% each) agreed to Ugandans not wanting women.

Generally, a high proportion of both women (74%) and men (75%) agreed that there are fewer women in top political offices because women have no time to run for these offices. There were more widow (84%) than women that had separated / divorced (68%) in agreement on women having no time to run for the offices. The reverse is true for men as more separated / divorced men (78%) than widower (63 %) agreed that women don't have time. Slightly older women 60 years and above (79%) than those agreed 31-59 years (73%). More women from Western (81%) than those from Eastern and Northern (72% each) agreed that women have no time to run for the top political offices.

TABLE 7.3: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION WITH SELECTED PERCEIVED REASONS FOR FEWER WOMEN IN TOP POLITICAL OFFICES

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WOMEN			MEN		
	WOMEN ARE HELD TO LOWER STANDARDS THAN MEN	MANY UGANDANS DON'T WANT WOMEN	NO TIME TO RUN FOR OFFICE	WOMEN ARE HELD TO LOWER STANDARDS THAN MEN	MANY UGANDANS DON'T WANT WOMEN	NO TIME TO RUN FOR OFFICE
Marital Status						
Never Married	76.8	71.3	72.4	76.7	65.2	77.0
Married	82.9	69.4	73.2	80.3	69.2	74.5
Separated/Divorced	78.4	70.1	67.9	77.5	72.8	77.7
Widowed	86.9	75.8	84.2	88.9	69.4	62.6
Residence						
Urban	82.0	72.6	73.1	79.5	68.8	75.2
Rural	82.0	69.8	74.3	79.7	68.5	74.8
Age						
18-30	80.6	71.0	73.7	79.2	67.2	77.1
31-59	83.0	70.0	72.9	80.1	70.6	73.3
60+	83.8	71.3	79.4	79.0	65.7	72.7
Region						
Kampala	74.9	72.8	64.3	64.2	62.9	72.1
Central	74.1	72.2	72.5	71.9	74.0	73.5
Eastern	76.5	64.1	71.9	78.5	63.3	78.0
Northern	91.7	66.3	72.1	88.0	65.0	73.2
Western	88.7	77.9	80.9	85.1	72.5	75.1
Education Attainment						
None	87.2	76.2	76.1	89.2	78.2	78.7
Primary	80.0	66.9	74.1	78.9	67.2	73.7
Secondary	77.9	71.6	73.5	76.2	67.3	73.6
Tertiary	85.0	75.4	68.2	79.2	67.8	77.9
UGANDA	82.0	70.6	74.0	79.6	68.6	74.9



MP Kaberamaido county, presenting a paper at United States Institute for Peace.

7.2.3 How women should participate in elections

The electoral cycle has three phases namely: pre-election, election and post-election during which equal participation is expected from both men and women either as candidates, voters, and overseers or otherwise. The inclusive participation of women in the electoral process is also important consideration for the credibility of elections.

Table 7.4 shows that more men (89%) than women (83%) agreed that women should participate in elections as voters. Fewer separated / divorced women (68%) than married (85%). More widowers (96% than married (87%) agreed that women should participate in politics as voters. More women from Western (93% than women from Northern (77%) whereas more no much variation by region was observed among the men who believe women should participate as voters. There was no much variation by residence and level of education for both women and men.

A big proportion of both women (96%) and men (94%) believe that women should participate in elections as candidates. There was no much variations by marital status, residence, age, region and education attainment for women and men.

A big proportion of both women and men (96% each) were in agreement that women should participate in elections as polling agents, tallying officers, observers and electoral officials. A bigger proportion of women in Western (99%) than those from Central (90%) whereas more men in Northern (99%) than Central (90%) agreed that women should participate as polling agents, tallying officers, observers and electoral officials. There were no much variations by marital status, residence, age and education level for both women and men population.

TABLE 7.4: PERCEPTIONS ON HOW WOMEN SHOULD PARTICIPATE DURING ELECTIONS (%)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WOMEN			MEN		
	VOTERS	CANDIDATES	OTHERS	VOTERS	CANDIDATES	OTHERS**
Marital Status						
Never Married	80.7	94.8	97.3	90.1	93.4	93.4
Married	84.8	95.8	95.5	87.3	94.5	96.2
Separated/Divorced	68.1	94.8	97.1	83.7	90.0	95.7
Widowed	87.5	95.7	96.3	92.4	96.5	100.0
Residence						
Urban	83.8	94.6	94.6	86.4	93.4	93.3
Rural	82.5	95.9	96.6	88.3	94.3	96.6
Age						
18-30	82.1	95.7	96.1	86.5	92.8	94.6
31-59	83.8	95.6	95.9	88.6	94.9	96.3
60+	82.9	94.5	96.1	89.4	95.9	97.9
Region						
Kampala	75.9	96.2	94.1	85.9	92.7	90.9
Central	77.9	93.1	90.3	86.4	90.1	90.0
Eastern	84.0	98.2	97.6	85.7	97.0	97.6
Northern	76.6	90.3	97.8	82.8	93.1	98.9
Western	93.0	99.3	99.2	95.0	96.0	98.0
Education Attainment						
None	81.7	94.7	97.0	90.8	94.6	97.0
Primary	84.3	95.2	95.5	88.3	94.1	95.8
Secondary	80.7	95.8	94.8	86.6	92.8	95.2
Tertiary	80.9	99.2	98.4	85.1	95.1	95.0
UGANDA	82.9	95.5	96.0	87.8	94.1	95.7

Others include: Polling agents, Tallying officers, Observers or Electoral official

7.2.4 Elections preference between male and female candidates

Table 7.5 reveals that overall 7 in every 10 women would vote a female candidate if both female and male candidates had the same qualifications and contesting for the same post compared to about 3 in every 10 men who would vote for a female candidate. More women never married (77%) than widows (67%) would vote for a female candidate. More women in Eastern (77%) than those from Northern (67%) would vote a female candidate than a male. The reverse is true for men as shown by 73 percent who preferred voting a male candidate as a member of parliament as opposed to only 27 percent that would vote a female candidate. More men 60 years and above (36%) than those aged 31-59 years (25%) said they would vote for female candidates. More men from Eastern (37%) than those from Western (15%) reported they would vote for a female candidate. The proportion of men who would vote for female candidates increased with an increase in the education level.

TABLE 7.5: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION WHO WOULD VOTE FEMALE OR MALE CANDIDATE

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WOMEN		MEN	
	FEMALE CANDIDATE	MALE CANDIDATE	FEMALE CANDIDATE	MALE CANDIDATE
Marital Status				
Never Married	75.7	24.3	28.4	71.6
Married	70.8	29.2	26.3	73.7
Separated/Divorced	71.9	28.1	24.2	75.8
Widowed	67.7	32.3	33.4	66.6
Residence				
Urban	70.9	29.1	25.5	74.5
Rural	71.5	28.5	27.2	72.8
Age				
18-30	74.3	25.7	26.0	74.0
31-59	68.8	31.2	25.4	74.6
60+	68.1	31.9	36.1	63.9
Region				
Kampala	77.0	23.0	30.3	69.7
Central	69.0	31.0	27.7	72.3
Eastern	77.2	22.8	36.8	63.2
Northern	67.0	33.0	28.2	71.8
Western	70.1	29.9	14.6	85.4
Education Attainment				
None	68.0	32.0	28.1	71.9
Primary	70.2	29.8	23.2	76.8
Secondary	78.5	21.5	30.5	69.5
Tertiary	76.3	23.7	33.9	66.1
UGANDA	71.3	28.7	26.7	73.3

7.2.4 Interest in Politics

Table 7.6 indicates that only 30 percent of the women compared to 47 percent of men had very high interest in politics. However, there were slightly more women (39%) than men (35%) with little interest in politics which can be supported to increase their interest in politics. A big proportion of women (32%) compared to only (19%) are not interested in politics at all. More women in urban areas (32%) compared to more men in rural areas (48%) highly interested in politics.

TABLE 7.6: PROPORTION OF THE RESPONDENTS INTERESTED IN POLITICS AND THOSE BELONGING TO ANY POLITICAL PARTY

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WOMEN			MEN		
	HIGH INTEREST	LITTLE INTEREST	NO INTEREST	HIGH INTEREST	LITTLE INTEREST	NO INTEREST
Marital Status						
Never Married	26.9	36.3	36.8	39.9	34.4	25.7
Married	30.6	40.8	28.6	48.3	34.6	17.0
Separated/Divorced	30.8	34.3	35.0	53.2	29.4	17.4
Widowed	29.6	33.6	36.8	37.3	43.8	18.9
Residence						
Urban	31.5	37.4	31.0	42.7	36.0	21.3
Rural	29.2	39.1	31.7	48.2	34.0	17.8
Age						
18-30	27.4	38.4	34.3	44.0	36.6	19.4
31-59	33.0	40.2	26.8	49.4	32.5	18.1
60+	28.6	33.0	38.4	46.5	34.8	18.7
Region						
Kampala	32.9	32.1	35.0	42.2	25.0	32.8
Central	32.4	31.8	35.8	44.5	31.8	23.6
Eastern	28.9	43.6	27.5	52.1	34.2	13.7
Northern	11.9	39.6	48.5	33.8	44.1	22.1
Western	41.4	41.1	17.4	54.0	32.4	13.6
Education Attainment						
None	24.4	41.5	34.2	43.0	34.1	22.9
Primary	33.7	36.9	29.4	48.6	35.1	16.3
Secondary	24.9	44.6	30.5	46.2	35.5	18.3
Tertiary	29.8	31.9	38.3	43.9	31.2	25.0
UGANDA	29.9	38.6	31.5	46.7	34.5	18.8

7.2.5 Policy issue on political participation by women

Political participation by women remain relatively low because of cultural norms and stereotypes that need to be dealt with. Therefore, the need of sensitisation, capacity building and women empowerment to increase their participation in politics cannot be over emphasised.

7.3 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Violence against women is defined as any act that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering among women, including threats of such acts and coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life (United Nations, 1993; United Nations, 1995). Violence against women has negative health consequences for victims, especially with respect to the reproductive health of women and the physical, emotional, and mental health of their children.

Violence against women imposes insecurity and limits the level of peace every woman is supposed to enjoy. The violence against women / girls is a key indicator for peace and security for women in societies in which we live. This section focused on awareness of different types of violence, perception on seriousness of violence against women, toleration of violence against women and consequences of disclosing rape status to spouses by a victimised woman.

7.3.1 Opinion Violence against Women being a violation of human rights

Violence against women has been acknowledged worldwide as a violation of basic human rights. Increasing research has highlighted health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006). The Uganda demographic and Health Survey 2016 reported that more than half (51%) of the women aged 15 – 49 years had experienced physical violence.

Table 7.7 shows that a big proportion of both women (98%) and men (96%) were in agreement that violence against women is a violation of human rights compared to only two percent (women) and five percent (men) who disagreed that violence against women is not a violation of human rights. There were no much variations by marital status, residence, age, region and education attainment for both men and women agreed that violence against women is a violation of human rights.

TABLE 7.7: PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO PERCEIVED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AS VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WOMEN		MEN	
	AGREE	DISAGREE	AGREE	DISAGREE
Marital Status				
Never Married	96.0	4.0	97.0	3.0
Married	98.6	1.4	95.0	5.0
Separated/Divorced	97.7	2.3	97.9	2.1
Widowed	99.3	0.7	94.6	5.4
Residence				
Urban	97.2	2.8	94.9	5.1
Rural	98.6	1.4	95.8	4.2
Age				
18-30	98.0	2.0	95.8	4.2
31-59	98.5	1.5	95.2	4.8
60+	97.6	2.4	95.8	4.2
Region				
Kampala	98.1	1.9	90.9	9.1
Central	96.2	3.8	92.8	7.2
Eastern	98.0	2.0	97.5	2.5
Northern	99.2	0.8	95.4	4.6
Western	99.5	0.5	97.3	2.7
Education Attainment				
None	97.5	2.5	91.6	8.4
Primary	98.3	1.7	96.4	3.6
Secondary	98.4	1.6	96.1	3.9
Tertiary	98.8	1.2	94.9	5.1
UGANDA	98.2	1.8	95.5	4.5

7.3.2 Knowledge of the various types of violence against Women

Table 7.8 shows big proportion of both women and men (95% each) who knew that physical violence against women / girls exists in the communities. There was no much variation in the opinions by marital status, region, age, residence and education for women however among men, all men from Western (100 percent) than men form Central (83%) knew of the existence of physical violence on women / men. More men with tertiary education (97%) than those with no education attainment (88%) know of the existence of physical violence on women /girls.

Almost equal proportion of women (96%) and men (95%) knew of the existence of sexually violence (rape and defilement) against women. Almost all women in Western (99%) compared to Central (91%) who were knew of the existence of sexual violence. This was a similar trend among the men.

A big proportion of both women (95%) and men (94%) were knowledgeable of the existence of force marriages in the communities. There was no much variations in the opinions by marital status, residence, age, region and education for both women and men opinions.

Compared to the other types of violence against women/girls, fewer women (62%) and men (67%) know of the existence of Female Genital Mutilation in the communities. More respondents from Eastern (72 percent women and 76 percent men) than those from Western (43% women and 51 percent men) knew of the existence of Female Genital Mutilation in the communities.

TABLE 7.8: PROPORTION OF THE RESPONDENTS KNOWLEDGEABLE OF THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WOMEN				MEN			
	PHYSICAL	SEXUAL	FORCED MARRIAGE	FGM	PHYSICAL	SEXUAL	FORCED MARRIAGE	FGM
Marital Status								
Never Married	91.6	95.2	96.3	65.2	89.2	88.7	91.1	66.0
Married	96.3	96.2	94.1	62.5	95.7	96.7	94.8	67.2
Separated/Divorced	95.7	93.2	96.1	58.9	99.4	94.4	92.9	69.9
Widowed	94.9	96.4	93.4	55.7	98.5	95.6	95.4	75.3
Residence								
Urban	92.9	95.3	90.4	61.7	92.1	93.9	92.5	65.0
Rural	96.3	95.9	96.2	61.7	95.6	95.4	94.5	68.1
Age								
18-30	95.3	96.3	95.1	66.0	92.6	92.7	91.7	65.2
31-59	95.7	95.6	94.4	58.7	95.8	97.3	96.0	69.7
60+	93.8	93.9	92.4	55.4	98.8	94.7	94.6	65.3
Region								
Kampala	87.5	96.0	90.8	74.4	85.1	96.0	89.2	76.7
Central	87.0	90.6	85.9	64.4	83.9	87.7	85.0	70.5
Eastern	99.3	94.2	96.8	72.0	99.3	94.9	96.7	75.6
Northern	97.2	99.2	98.7	67.1	97.9	99.0	98.3	72.3
Western	99.9	99.5	98.3	42.8	100.0	98.8	97.5	50.9
Education Attainment								
None	92.2	93.1	93.2	49.7	88.0	87.6	90.7	57.7
Primary	96.8	96.5	94.6	61.1	96.4	97.0	94.2	65.9
Secondary	94.9	95.8	94.6	71.0	91.9	92.6	95.5	71.7
Tertiary	95.7	98.6	97.5	84.2	97.4	96.9	93.7	74.3
UGANDA	95.3	95.7	94.5	61.7	94.7	95.0	94.0	67.3

Sexual includes Rape and defilement

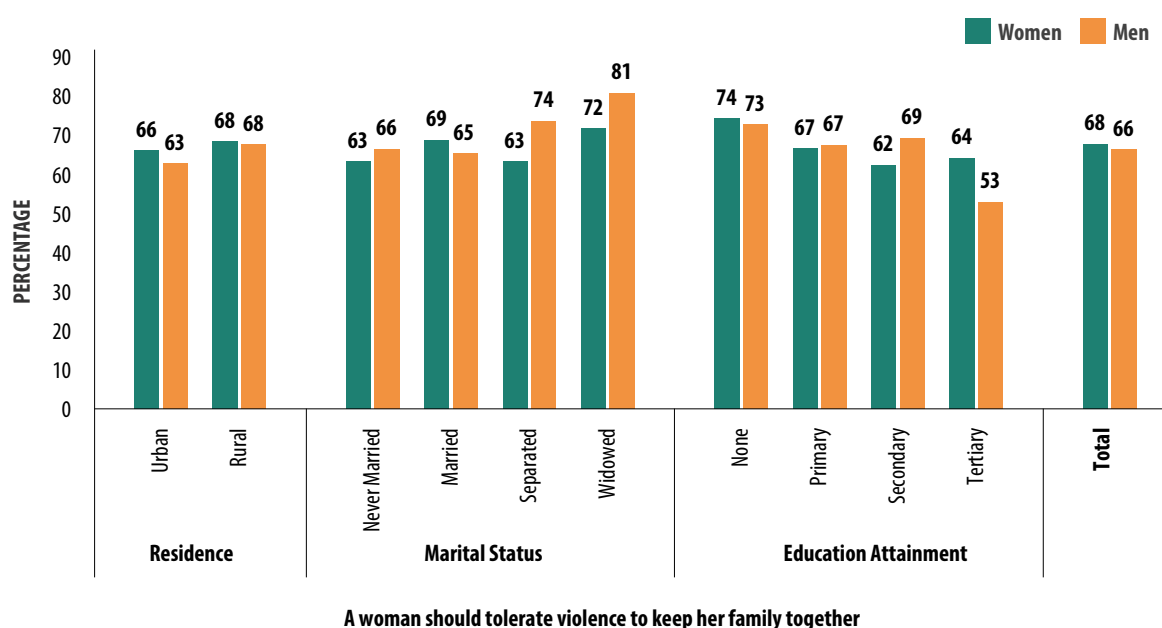
***FGM is Female Genital Mutilation*

7.3.3 Toleration of violence by a woman to keep her family together

There is a belief that women always suffer violence in a bid to keep their families together. The Governance, Peace and Security Survey collected opinions on whether women tolerate violence to keep their families together or not.

Overall, slightly more women (68%) than men (66%) agreed that women tolerate violence to keep their families together. There was slight variation between women (66%) and Men (63%) in urban areas. There was no variation in women and men opinions for those from rural areas. More separated / divorced men (74%) than separated / divorced women (63%). Likewise there were more widowed men (81%) than widowed women (72%). More women (64%) than men (53%) with tertiary level education were in agreement that women tolerate violence to keep their families together (Figure 7.1).

FIGURE 7.1: PROPORTION OF THE RESPONDENTS WHO PERCEIVED A WOMAN'S TOLERATION OF VIOLENCE TO KEEP HER FAMILY TOGETHER



7.3.4 Reasons for staying in abusive relationship by women

Table 7.9 shows that 7 in every 10 women or men agreed that women stay in abusive relationship for fear of further violence. More widowed women (78%) than never married women (70 percent) agreed that women stay in abusive relationships because of fear for further violence. However more widowed men (86%) than married men (70 percent) agreed to this. More women in Western (81%) than those from Central (62%) agree to stay in abusive relationship by women for fear of further violence.

Generally, nine in every ten women / men agreed that women stay in abusive relationship because of concern for their children. There were no much variations in the opinions by marital status, residence, age, and region and education attainment.

A big proportion of both women (81%) and men (83%) believe that women stay in abusive relation because of financial dependency on men. The other reason that will keep women in abusive relationships is the bride price paid by a man as agreed by both women and men (72% each).

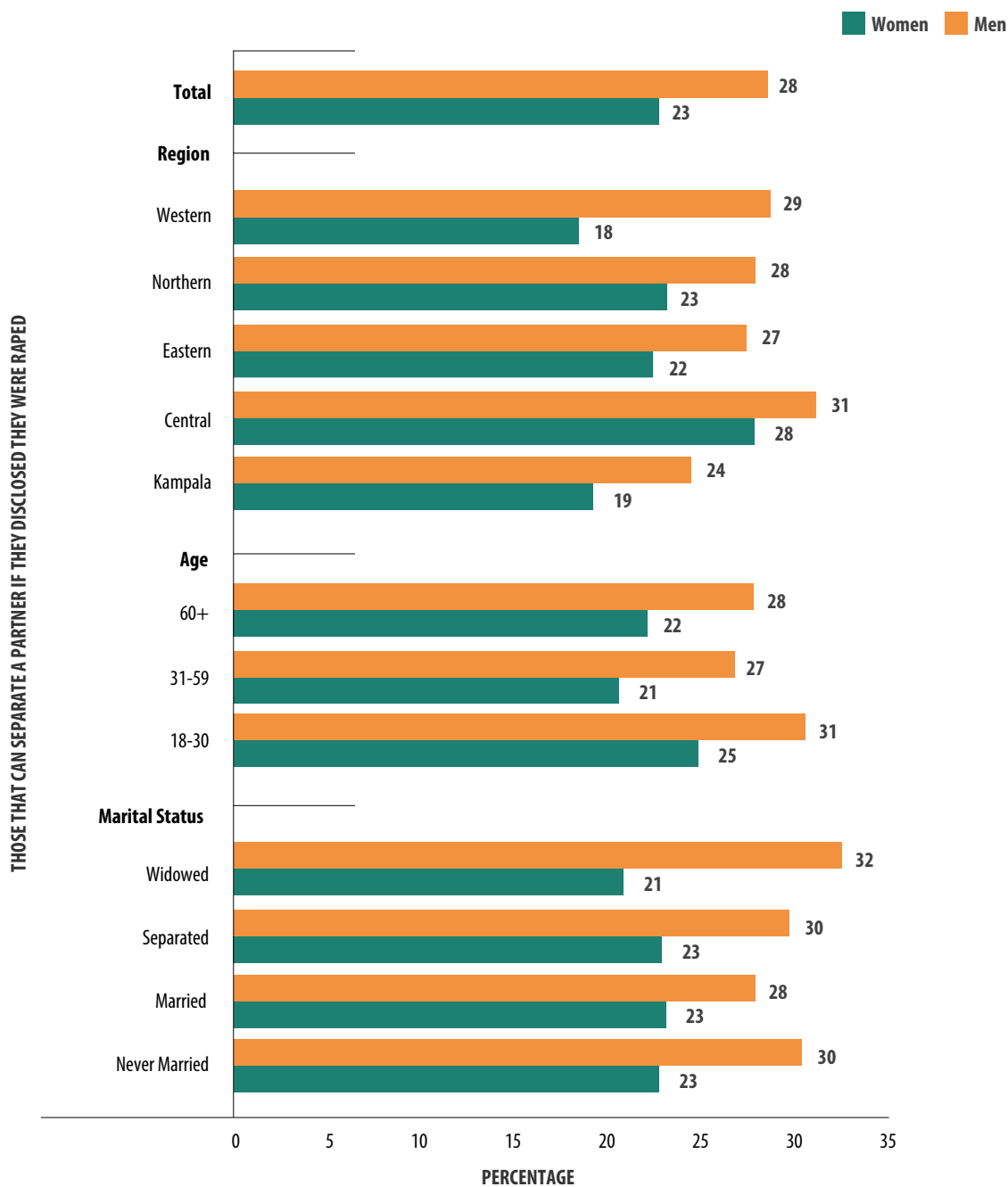
TABLE 7.9: PERCEPTION ON SELECTED REASONS FOR STAYING IN ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIP BY WOMEN (%)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WOMEN				MALE			
	FURTHER VIOLENCE	THEIR CHILDREN	FINANCIAL DEPENDENCY	BRIDE PRICE	FURTHER VIOLENCE	THEIR CHILDREN	FINANCIAL DEPENDENCY	BRIDE PRICE
Marital Status								
Never Married	69.6	93.8	79.2	69.9	70.8	93.6	83.5	70.7
Married/Cohabiting	71.4	94.1	81.0	71.2	70.1	92.0	83.1	71.9
Separated/Divorced	72.4	92.8	83.5	78.3	63.4	90.9	83.5	73.6
Widowed	77.7	95.7	80.7	71.7	85.9	93.4	83.4	72.7
Residence								
Urban	68.2	93.9	82.4	68.9	63.8	90.7	82.9	69.2
Rural	73.6	94.2	80.3	72.9	72.6	92.9	83.3	72.7
Age								
18-30	71.1	94.2	81.0	71.5	72.1	91.9	83.7	71.4
31-59	72.3	93.8	80.3	71.5	67.7	92.0	82.5	71.3
60+	74.9	95.4	82.9	73.8	73.8	95.2	84.1	75.6
Region								
Kampala	64.1	94.9	83.7	70.2	45.7	80.3	76.0	62.1
Central	62.2	93.1	75.0	62.2	66.1	92.6	82.7	67.8
Eastern	79.0	91.9	87.1	79.2	80.8	90.9	88.4	78.6
Northern	66.5	93.6	83.6	84.5	65.5	92.0	85.0	80.9
Western	80.9	97.5	78.4	64.6	72.7	96.1	78.9	64.5
Education Attainment								
None	74.8	93.2	82.4	76.6	70.0	93.3	85.5	78.0
Primary	72.0	94.6	78.8	70.2	72.6	93.5	86.4	74.6
Secondary	72.0	92.9	84.1	67.8	68.1	88.8	79.8	64.7
Tertiary	64.7	95.8	84.3	72.9	64.4	91.6	74.3	65.7
UGANDA	72.0	94.1	80.9	71.7	70.2	92.3	83.2	71.8

7.3.5 Divorce / separation as a result of a woman revealing to the partner that she was raped

Overall more men (28%) than women (23%) believe that a man will divorce or separate with his wife if she discloses that she was raped. The variations in the opinions show more men than women in agreement that a man will divorce or separate with his wife if she discloses that she was raped by marital status, age and region. In central we observed a high proportion of both men (31%) and women (28%) compared to Western with 29 percent men and 18 percent women in agreement with this.

FIGURE 7.2: POSSIBILITY OF A PARTNER LEAVING / DIVORCING IF HIS SPOUSE REVEALS THAT SHE WAS RAPED (%)



7.3.6 Perception on Seriousness of Violation of Human Rights

Overall, at least both men and women (each 43%) agree that it is serious violation of human rights when a man withholds money from his partner. On the other hand, slightly more women (39%) than men (37%) agreed that its serious violation of human rights when a man refuses to allow his partner to go out without him.

There is no observed gender differential about agreeing that it is serious violation of human rights if a man withholds money from his partner. Central region has the least percentage of the opinions in agreement.

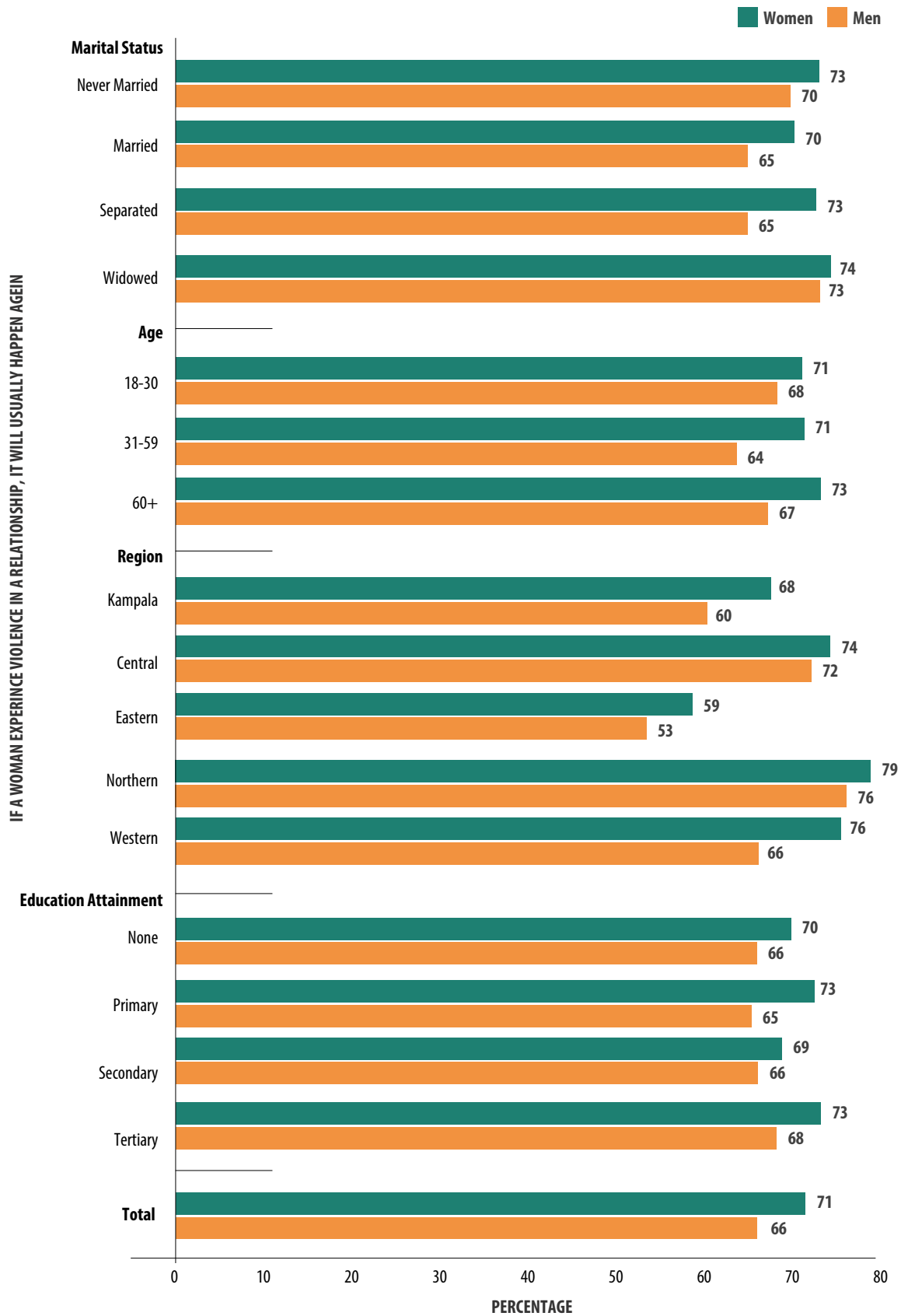
TABLE 7.10: PROPORTION OF THE RESPONDENTS WHO PERCEIVED THE FOLLOWING TO BE AN INDICATOR OF SERIOUSNESS OF VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WOMEN		MEN	
	MAN WITHHOLDS MONEY FROM WIFE	MAN REFUSES WIFE TO GO OUT ALLOW	MAN WITHHOLDS MONEY FROM WIFE	MAN REFUSES WIFE TO GO OUT ALONE
Marital Status				
Never Married	38.7	35.6	43.9	35.8
Married	43.1	40.5	42.6	37.8
Separated/Divorced	48.0	36.6	48.3	28.3
Widowed	46.7	39.3	51.1	33.3
Residence				
Urban	43.7	36.8	42.4	33.0
Rural	43.2	40.2	43.7	38.3
Age				
18-30	41.7	36.4	45.1	37.5
31-59	44.0	41.9	41.0	35.3
60+	47.9	40.6	46.3	41.0
Region				
Kampala	33.3	29.6	34.9	29.6
Central	27.2	21.8	26.8	22.4
Eastern	57.1	59.7	54.3	58.4
Northern	32.1	21.8	39.6	19.1
Western	57.1	52.4	52.6	44.2
Education Attainment				
None	48.9	47.7	40.6	36.6
Primary	41.9	37.0	44.9	37.8
Secondary	42.5	37.9	46.9	37.1
Tertiary	37.7	30.7	35.2	33.4
UGANDA	43.3	39.2	43.3	36.8

7.3.7 Attitude towards re-occurrence of violence against women/girls

Figure 7.3 indicates that overall, about 71 percent of women and 66 percent of men were in agreement that violence against a woman is more likely to happen if a woman had ever experienced it. More women in Kampala (68%) than men (60%) compared women from Eastern (59%) and men (53%). There was no much variations by marital status, age and education attainment.

FIGURE 7.3: RESPONDENTS' PERCEPTIONS ON RE-OCCURRENCE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN/GIRLS



If a woman experiences violence in a relationship, it will usually happen again

7.3.8 Attitude towards violence against women/girls and HIV AIDS

Table 7.11 indicates that more than half of the population (52 percent of women and 54 percent of men) were in agreement that violence against women and girls has no connection with HIV AIDS. Eight in every 10 women / men agree that a husband's violence towards his wife increases her risk for getting HIV AIDS. And the majority of women (95%) and men (93%) agreed that women often experience violence from their partners after sharing their HIV AIDS positive status.

TABLE 7.11: RESPONDENTS PERCEPTIONS ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND HIV AIDS

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WOMEN			MEN		
	CONNECTION WITH HIV	INCREASES RISK TO HIV	VIOLENCE FROM HIV POSITIVE STATUS	CONNECTION WITH HIV	INCREASES RISK TO HIV	VIOLENCE FROM HIV POSITIVE STATUS
Marital Status						
Never Married	50.8	81.2	94.7	52.0	83.5	94.0
Married	51.3	83.2	95.4	53.9	81.0	92.3
Separated/Divorced	55.5	83.5	93.9	63.7	78.3	96.4
Widowed	56.8	81.6	95.2	66.2	91.4	95.4
Residence						
Urban	49.2	84.9	92.2	55.3	83.5	92.3
Rural	53.6	81.8	96.3	53.9	80.8	93.1
Age						
18-30	52.4	81.5	95.0	53.5	82.2	93.0
31-59	52.2	84.6	95.5	55.6	81.5	93.3
60+	52.3	80.9	94.0	51.3	78.8	90.6
Region						
Kampala	45.9	84.0	91.5	65.9	78.5	88.8
Central	51.2	81.0	91.2	52.7	82.6	88.5
Eastern	47.2	75.5	96.1	52.5	75.2	93.2
Northern	64.6	77.3	95.5	61.7	73.5	92.5
Western	50.1	95.0	98.4	49.6	93.1	97.7
Education Attainment						
None	55.5	79.1	93.3	48.8	77.1	87.3
Primary	52.0	84.6	95.9	54.9	82.6	93.9
Secondary	50.9	79.7	94.6	54.8	82.1	93.1
Tertiary	47.8	86.2	95.9	56.2	80.6	93.4
TOTAL	52.3	82.7	95.1	54.3	81.5	92.9

7.3.9 Responsibility for Violence against women / girls

Table 7.12 indicate that a small proportion of the people (23 percent of women and 30 percent of men) considered it a fault of the teenage girls if they are raped. Overall 3 in every 5 men / women believe that the community encourage violence in home stead. The community encouragement of violence seems more in Central (69%) than Northern (53%) among women. Among men Central (59%) than Eastern (57%).

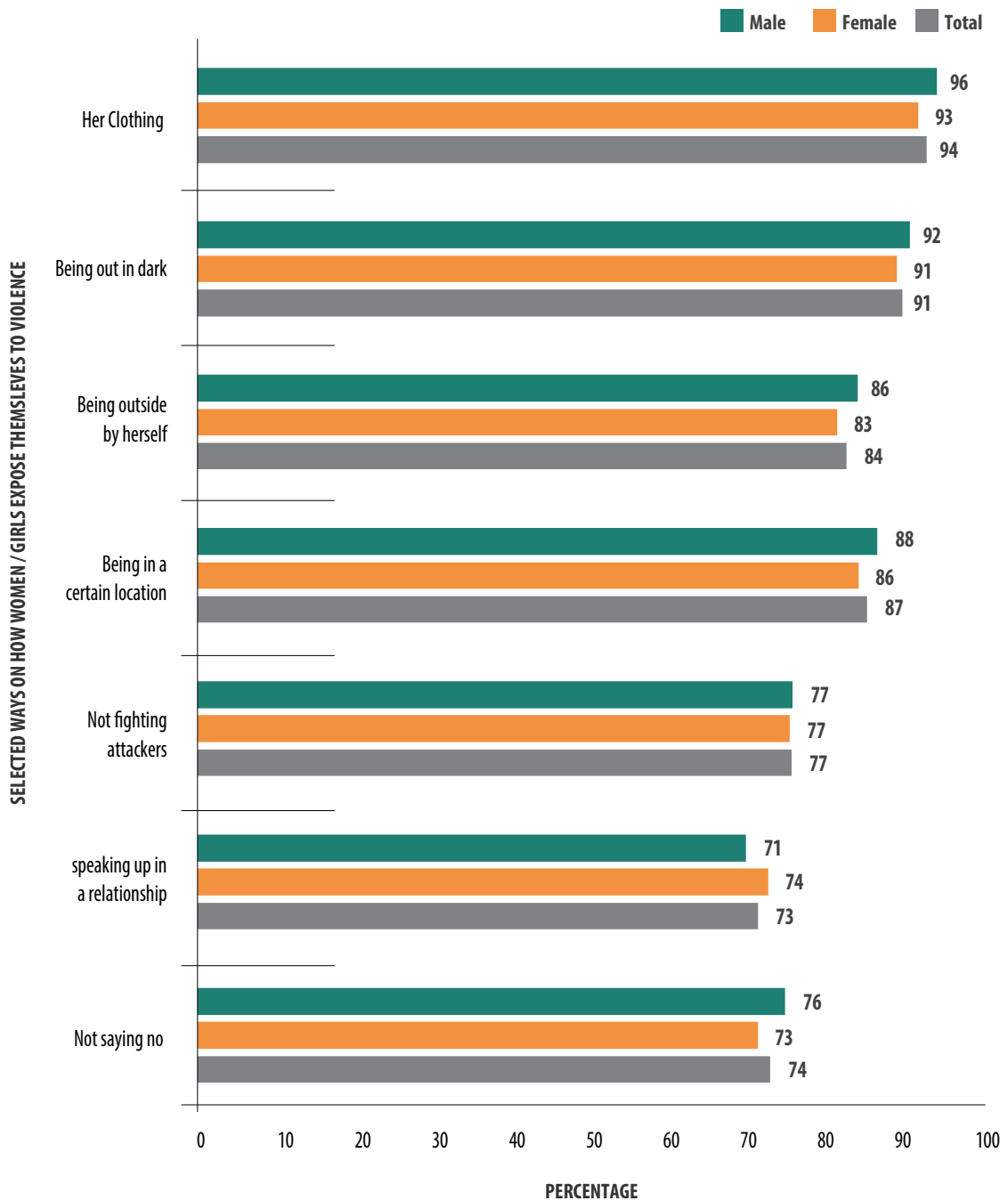
TABLE 7.12: PERCEPTIONS ON WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INFLECTED ON WOMEN AND GIRLS

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WOMEN		MEN	
	A WOMAN OR GIRL RAPED IS TO BLAME	COMMUNITY ENCOURAGE VIOLENCE	A WOMAN OR GIRL RAPED IS TO BLAME	COMMUNITY ENCOURAGE VIOLENCE
Marital Status				
Never Married	20.2	60.9	25.8	60.1
Married/Cohabiting	23.4	60.4	30.8	59.1
Separated/Divorced	13.0	60.4	28.5	64.9
Widowed	28.0	60.3	28.7	79.3
Residence				
Urban	21.1	58.7	29.2	52.8
Rural	23.0	61.2	29.8	62.8
Age				
18-30	20.7	58.7	29.2	61.7
31-59	22.9	62.6	28.7	58.1
60+	28.2	59.6	36.3	62.2
Region				
Kampala	18.4	57.2	31.1	45.6
Central	19.6	69.8	25.4	64.4
Eastern	25.8	55.7	33.3	57.3
Northern	26.9	53.3	33.2	59.1
Western	19.7	62.0	27.4	62.5
Education Attainment				
None	29.8	59.2	26.8	67.6
Primary	21.3	61.2	30.6	60.2
Secondary	15.5	61.6	27.6	61.7
Tertiary	19.5	57.8	31.3	51.6
UGANDA	22.5	60.5	29.7	60.1

7.3.10 How women/girls expose themselves to violence

This section focuses on what people think women / girl do that expose them to violence. The highest proportion of the respondents (94%) reported that the women / girls' clothing can expose them to violence. The second exposure to violence of being out after dark (91%) followed by being outside by herself (84%) followed by being in a certain location (87%). The least exposure being that woman/ girl don't say no (74%). For all these reasons there was no much variation observed in the opinions by women and men.

FIGURE 7.4: PERCEPTIONS ON HOW WOMEN /GIRLS EXPOSE THEMSELVES TO VIOLENCE



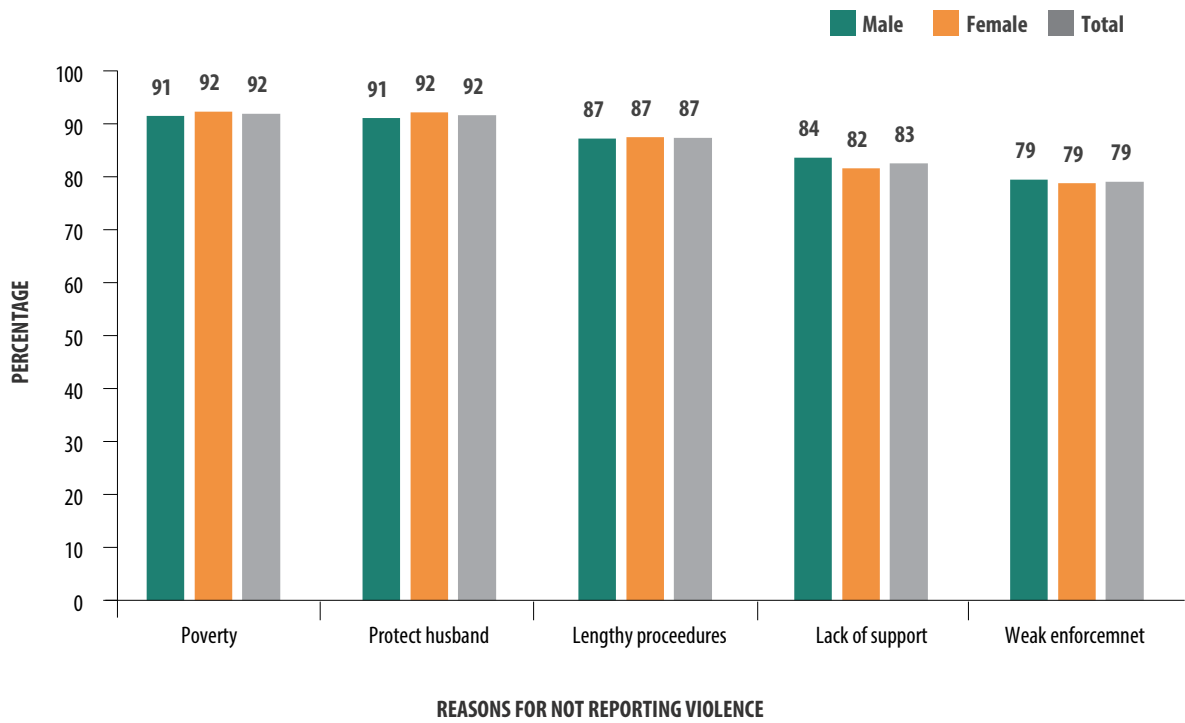
7.3.11 Satisfaction of the services received by victims of violence

Overall, eight in every ten women/men believe that police and the courts of law are doing enough to protect victims of domestic violence. On the other hand, both women and men agreed that the justice services for victims of violence are known and accessible by all victims. Less than half of the women (48%) and 50 percent of the men agreed that there are free services for victims of gender based violence at sub county level. There was no much variations in the opinions by age, residence and education attainment as seen from Table 7.13.

TABLE 7.13: PERCEPTIONS ON THE SATISFACTION OF THE SERVICES RECEIVED BY VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	WOMEN			MEN		
	POLICE AND COURTS DOING ENOUGH	ACCESSIBLE SERVICES	FREE SERVICES	POLICE AND COURTS DOING ENOUGH	ACCESSIBLE SERVICES	FREE SERVICES
Marital Status						
Never Married	80.9	74.3	55.9	79.6	73.7	54.0
Married	83.6	77.3	45.9	81.5	76.3	49.2
Separated/Divorced	75.7	71.3	48.6	73.5	74.1	46.2
Widowed	82.9	71.2	50.7	91.3	92.5	67.2
Residence						
Urban	80.1	72.5	46.7	77.9	75.2	48.3
Rural	83.2	76.8	49.0	82.1	76.4	51.1
Age						
18-30	82.2	75.1	49.9	79.6	74.5	49.5
31-59	83.3	77.5	46.9	82.5	77.5	50.5
60+	78.9	69.6	47.2	79.8	76.4	53.3
Region						
Kampala	78.3	65.6	49.1	76.8	68.6	43.1
Central	79.6	67.8	53.9	76.1	71.6	56.9
Eastern	81.6	78.4	52.3	79.9	72.9	49.0
Northern	78.0	70.8	37.7	83.5	73.6	40.0
Western	89.9	86.0	47.3	85.4	86.5	54.6
Education Attainment						
None	79.4	70.1	47.6	79.8	70.4	58.9
Primary	83.3	77.9	46.7	81.1	77.0	45.7
Secondary	84.9	77.9	49.8	82.8	75.3	55.3
Tertiary	80.9	73.0	57.6	78.9	78.1	54.1
UGANDA	82.3	75.5	48.3	80.9	76.1	50.4

FIGURE 7.5: REASONS WHY WOMEN AND GIRLS DON'T REPORT INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE TO FORMAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS (%)



Women farming

7.4 SUMMARY

Overall, 95 percent of the women and 94 percent of men agreed that women and men should share responsibility for raising children and doing housework. On average, nine in every ten women and eight in every ten men agreed that women have a right to equal share in the family's wealth. About nine in every ten women /men agree that women have a right to contribute their views in all matters that affect them. Overall, nine in every ten women / men believe that women asking for permission from their partners to participate in politics is one of the reasons why there are fewer women than men standing for election.

Over 70 percent of both women and men believe that lack of financial support and home responsibility are some of the reasons for having fewer women standing in political elections. The probable reasons for having fewer women in top political offices to which people agree include: women are held to lower standards than men, (82% women and 80% men); many Ugandans are not ready to elect a woman to a higher office (71 percent women and 69 percent men) and seven in every ten women / men believe that women don't have time to run for these top offices.

Generally, 83 percent of women and 89 percent of men agree that women should participate in elections as voters and 9 in every 10 women / men agreed that women should participate in elections as candidates and over 90 percent of the people believe that women should participate in elections as polling agents, tallying officers, observers or electoral officials.

Overall, 71 percent of women would vote for a female candidate compared to only 27 percent of the men who would vote for a female candidate. There was a smaller proportion of women (30%) than men (47%) with high interest to politics. And a higher proportion of women (32%) compared to men (19 %) not interested in politics at all.

Almost all women and men were in agreement that violence against women is a violation of human rights and nine in every ten women / men knew of the existence of physical violence in their communities.

Over 60 percent of both women and men reported that women tolerate violence to keep their marriages and about two thirds of both women/men agreed that women stay in abusive relationships because of fear of further violence.

More than two thirds of the people (72% for each women and men) approved that bride price makes a woman seem like a man's property and is a woman staying in abusive relationship Other reasons for staying in abusive relations are; the concern for their children, and financial dependency on a man.

About 28 percent of men and 23 percent of women were in agreement that a partner would separate or divorce if his spouse reveal she was raped. Less than half of the population (43% for each women and men) believe that when a man withholds money from his wife it's a serious violation of human rights. About even in every ten women and six in every ten men agreed that violence against women / girls will always re-occur.

GENDER EQUALITY



agreed that women and men should **share responsibility** for raising children and doing housework



90% women 80% men agreed that women have a right to equal **share in the family's wealth**

90%

90% women /men agree that women have a right to contribute their views in all matters that affect them

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

REASONS FOR FEWER WOMEN THAN MEN STANDING FOR ELECTIONS



Permission from partner **90%**



lack of financial support **70%**

REASONS FOR FEWER WOMEN IN TOP POLITICAL OFFICES



women are held to **lower standards**



women **don't have time** to run

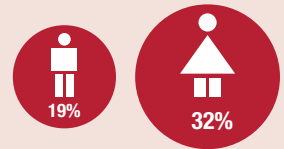


OVER 80%

men (89%) and women (83) agree that women should participate in elections as voters



would vote for a female candidate



not interested in politics

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

OVER 60% of both women and men reported that women **tolerate violence** to keep their marriages

OVER 70% agreed that women stay in abusive relationships because of **fear of further violence**



agreed that a partner would separate or divorce if his spouse reveal she was raped.

72% of women and men agreed that bride price makes a woman seem like **a man's property**



43% Less than half of the population believe that when a **man withholds money from his wife it's a serious violation of her human rights**



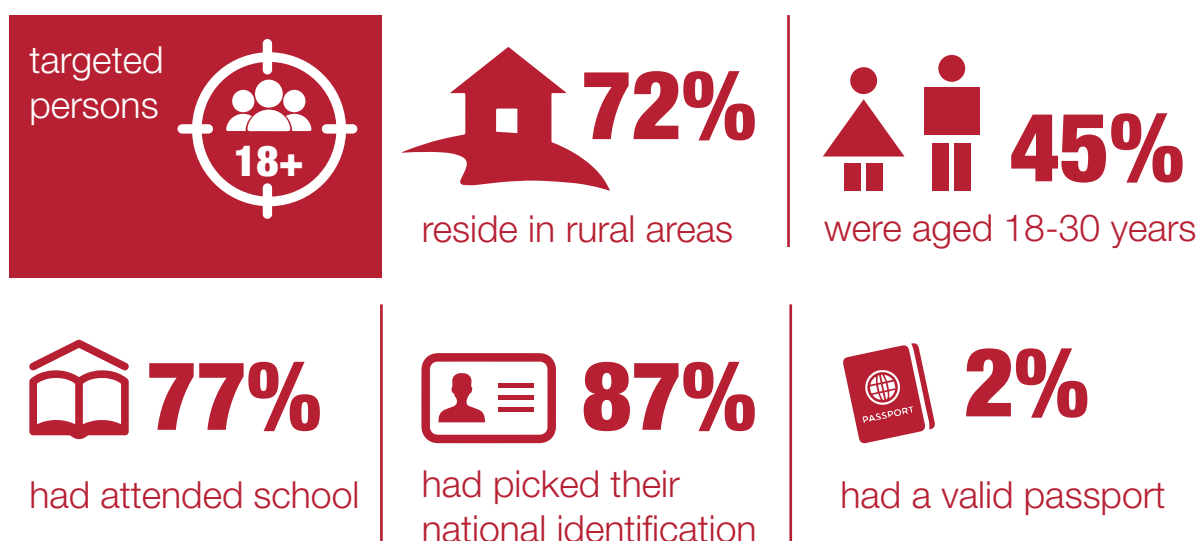
08

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS



8.0 INTRODUCTION

The National Governance Peace and Security Survey (GPSS) followed the National Governance Baseline Survey (NGBS) conducted in the year 2013. The NGPSS was premised on the following domains for which the subsequent summaries are drawn; Human Rights and Access to Justice, Governance, Political Participation, Peace and Security and Gender Issues. The survey targeted persons aged 18 years and above of whom 72 percent reside in rural areas; 45 percent were aged 18-30 years; 77 percent had attended school; 87 percent had picked their national identification cards and only two percent had a valid passport. Below are conclusions and recommendations drawn from the different domains of the National Governance Peace and Security Survey 2017.



8.1 HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE

The survey findings show that the levels of human rights and access to justice are still low. Only 60 percent reported that human rights were respected in Uganda, though 88 percent were aware of their human rights. With regards to rights to work, 81 percent were working and of this, 41 percent were working in harmful environments. Eighty one percent of the population believed that there was some form of discrimination in the country while 35 percent indicated that they were discriminated against. Discrimination was eminent by 15 percent of the population who reported that they had been restrained from getting justice by some institution or individual.

Like the previous NGBS, 73 percent of the population reported that either all (41%) or some (32%) political parties had structures in which they were operating. This implies that some political parties do not have offices or structures where they operate. The lack of structures is an indicator for the deterrence and an infringement on the basic human right of association for the 27 percent of the population who may want to associate, but do not have structures for their political parties.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- i) Empowering all public institutions throughout the country to create awareness and address issues of human rights within their local communities is critical for Government.
- ii) Government should provide adequate funding to all political parties.

8.2 GOVERNANCE

The findings show that though knowledge is relatively high for the Local Councils (72%) and for the Uganda Police (69%), there were issues of trust with only seven percent reporting to have trust in the public institutions. Further, only 46 percent of the respondents reported having trust in the Uganda Police Force and 52 percent believed the Courts of Judicature in Uganda operate independently. The low level of trust is an indicator of systemic governance disillusionment that should be addressed.

With regard to accountability and transparency, over half of the respondents felt that local authorities were performing well. However, 32 percent felt that the MPs do not listen to them; 54 percent were of the opinion that political leaders rarely respond to the needs of their constituents. Six in every ten respondents reported that little/not enough information on government decisions was provided to citizens by the Central Authorities. Nearly seven in every ten (71%) persons were of the view that Government does not take into account the voices of the opposition parties while 46 percent indicated that the Government does not take into account the voices of Non-Governmental Organisations/Civil Society Organisations and the private sector. Accountability and transparency are core pillars of governance and as such should form the fulcrum of service delivery for sustainable economic development.

Findings showed that 48 percent of the respondents were aware of their right to demand for information on how public funds are used. However, only 17 percent reported were empowered to demand for accountability of public funds. Accordingly, over 88 percent of the population considered corruption a concern up from 80 percent baseline in the 2013. The proportion of respondents that had paid a bribe in the 12 months prior to the survey was 16 percent with the majority having paid bribes 2-5 times. Most respondents paid bribes in the health and police public institutions. Half of the respondents were aware of government effort to fight corruption and 43 percent were aware of existence of anti-corruption body in the country, however, the majority reported that government's effort to fight corruption was very ineffective.

Corruption and bribery can exist in places where the criminal justice system and government is weak, decision-making is unaccountable and access to decision-makers is dependent on restricted social networks, where pay is low and where management controls are weak²⁷. This opens doors to insecurity and instability within any country with economic, political, and socio-economic consequences like terrorism, poor infrastructure, reduced investment (foreign), distrust in office bearers to mention but a few.

Existence of bribery and corruption particularly in public institutions implies that the services that people would be getting for free or at subsidised prices are actually being paid for whether in cash or kind. This means that only those financially able can access services offered by these institutions hence denying people of their rights to access the services and hence people lose trust in the institutions which greatly affects their performance since it paints a picture of not being transparent and accountable to the people under their jurisdiction.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- i) Government to continue to empower all public institutions to work independently, and accountable to the public by giving them sufficient financial and human resources.
- ii) Government needs to promote a culture of tolerance to differing views
- iii) Government should continue to increase awareness and empower the population to demand for information on how public funds are used.
- iv) The anti-corruption body in the country should be supported to fight corruption effectively.

²⁷ https://www.controlbae.org.uk/background/economic_development.php

8.3 POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

The right to vote is a key human right and 95 percent of the population was aware of it. However, only 70 percent were aware of their right to access electoral information. Accordingly, 83 percent voted in the Presidential and Parliamentary elections of 2016. Perceptions on the equal facilitation of presidential candidates showed that overall, 54 percent agreed that all presidential candidates were equally facilitated while 28 percent disagreed. Overall, one in every four persons (25%) witnessed irregularities during the 2016 elections. The types of malpractices witnessed included; intimidation, violence and bribery among others. Awareness about the number of political parties in the country was generally low with about one in every four (27%) persons aged 18 years and above being able to mention three political parties/organisations while only six percent could mention six or more political parties/organisations. Being the gist for democracy, a system of encouraging political participation has to be supported through facilitation of political parties and the electoral commission so as to deter all incidences of malpractices.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- i) The electoral Commission to sensitise the public on all electoral issues, including the right by the electorate to access electoral information. That way, perceptions on electoral matters will be positive and trust of the electoral body greatly improved.
- ii) The Electoral commission to continue creating a free and fair environment of a democratic dispensation during election.

8.4 PEACE AND SECURITY

Overall, 68 percent of the respondents reported that the public security forces were effective in combating all forms of crime in their areas. Results reveal that 94 percent of the population felt safer walking alone during daytime compared to 61 percent who felt the same at night. However, the majority, 93 percent were worried more about Poverty followed by unemployment at 91 percent.

Gangs and Land disputes were identified as the underlying causes of conflict among the population with 42 percent and 19 percent respectively. Eighty percent of the respondents were aware of the existence of conflict resolution institutions in their communities. However, discrimination due to one's wealth status was more common with 52 percent compared to other characteristics.

Nationally, the level of happiness was rated at 76 percent with the least happy population residing in Kampala at 64 percent. The level of trust among the different categories of the population was less than 50 percent. Peace and security are key indicators of sustainable economic development. Government is advised to combat poverty, unemployment, and land disputes so as to restore wellbeing of the Ugandan population.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- i) The public security forces to work independently without due political influence in providing peace and security.
- ii) Empower the existing institutions for conflict resolution to work independently without discrimination due to one's wealth status or political affiliation.
- iii) Government to continue protecting the population by combating poverty, unemployment, and land disputes.

8.5 GENDER ISSUES

There is a general consensus that women and men should share responsibility for raising children and doing housework. Similarly, women should have a right to equal share in the family's wealth and contribute their views in all matters that affect them. They also agreed that violence against women is a violation of human rights as well as withholding of money by a man from his wife.

A number of reasons were given for the poor participation of women in politics. They include; women asking for permission from their partners (90%), lack of financial support and home responsibility (70%); women are considered less advocates than men (81%); and women don't have time to run for these top offices (70%) as the main reasons why there are fewer women than men standing for election. Generally, over 80 percent agree that women should participate in elections as voters, as candidates, as polling agents, tallying officers, observers or electoral officials. However, there were a smaller proportion of women (30%) than men (47%) with high interest to political participation. Findings show that 71 percent of the women would vote for a female candidate compared to only 27 percent of the men who would vote for a female candidate.

Violence against women was prevalent in the communities and was found to re-occur by at least 60 percent of the respondents. However, over 60 percent of both women and men reported that women tolerate violence to keep their marriages and about two thirds of both women and men agreed that women stay in abusive relationships because of fear of further violence. More than two thirds of the population noted that bride price makes a woman seem like a man's property and is the reason why some women stay in abusive relationships. Other reasons for staying in abusive relations cited include; the concern for their children and financial dependency on a man.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- i) Efforts should be geared, by relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) towards sustaining the positive perceptions about women in the society by encouraging them to participate at all levels of governance including the household.
- ii) Develop policies that reduce the bureaucracies for women participation, including; male supremacy, financial incapacitation, family bondage, among others.
- iii) Implement the laws so as to reduce the incidence of violence against women.

8.6 GENERAL CONCLUSION

In conclusion, at the international level, the UN General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Among the SDGs, goal number 16 specifically deals with aspects of Peace and Justice Institutions. Further analysis reveals that all the other sixteen SDGs are hinged on this goal.

Good governance plays a key role in achieving equitable and sustainable development in Africa (Africa Governance Outlook, 2012), hence, it is pivotal for Uganda's sustained development plans and vision 2040. Furthermore, respect for human rights and democratic principles are highlighted number one by the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (2003). Therefore, the National Governance, Peace, and Security Survey (NGPSS) is a timely intervention to as a source of statistics for government to track, report and develop actions and to effectively manage concerns about peace, security and conflicts in all communities across the country.

09 ANNEXES



ANNEX I: APPENDIX TABLES

TABLE A4.1 : PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WITH KNOWLEDGE OF THE DIFFERENT JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS IN UGANDA (%)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	UGANDA POLICE FORCE	LOCAL COUNCILS	DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS (DPP)/ STATE ATTORNEY	COURTS OF LAW	UGANDA HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (UHRC)	ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL (TRUSTEES)	FIDA-U	EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES COMMISSION
Sex								
Male	72.8	73.4	5.7	31.5	12.5	4.3	7.8	1.8
Female	65.4	70.9	2.5	21.8	7.7	2.2	8	1
Residence								
Urban	70.5	69.7	5.1	29.8	14.4	4	10.5	1.8
Rural	68.1	73	3.5	24.8	8.1	2.8	6.9	1.1
Region								
Kampala	68.3	57.7	5.1	31.1	18.6	4.9	15	3
Central	55.9	54.7	4.5	21.9	8.1	3.5	12	1.4
Eastern	80.7	84.4	5.3	33.1	8	4.8	7.4	1.1
Northern	70.2	75.9	1.4	17.5	8	0.4	3.2	0.4
Western	68.9	77.1	3.8	29.2	13	2.9	6.6	1.8
Education Attainment								
None	50.1	59.6	0.4	11.5	2.4	0.5	1.4	0.3
Primary	71.5	77.1	2.5	24.6	6.2	1.9	5.6	0.3
Secondary	75.8	71.4	8.6	36.1	19	6.5	14.5	3.6
Tertiary	76.9	70.2	9.7	43.5	26.4	8.3	20.2	4.8
Disability								
Has Disability	60.2	66.3	4.1	23	8.1	2.7	8.4	1.1
Has no Disability	72.4	74.5	3.9	27.6	10.7	3.3	7.7	1.5
Working Status								
Working	70.7	73.4	3.9	26.7	9.8	3.2	7.4	1.2
Not Working	60.5	66.2	4.1	24.1	10.3	3	10.2	2.1
UGANDA	68.8	72.1	3.9	26.2	9.9	3.1	7.9	1.3

TABLE A4.2 : PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS WITH TRUST IN THE DIFFERENT JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS IN UGANDA (%)

	UGANDA POLICE FORCE	LOCAL COUNCILS	DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS (DPP)	COURTS OF LAW	UGANDA HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (UHRC)	ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL (TRUSTEES)	FIDA-U	EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES COMMISSION
Sex								
Male	68.6	87.5	28.4	61.3	58.5	29.8	41.5	7.9
Female	74.3	87.7	19.7	59.4	49.6	22.9	48	7.2
Residence								
Urban	63.8	83.4	26.5	59.9	61.7	30.9	52.5	9.2
Rural	74.8	89.3	22.6	60.4	50.5	24.2	42	6.9
Region								
Kampala	55	73.4	23.6	51.4	59.8	35.7	59	11.6
Central	66.3	82.4	22.3	50.9	45.8	27.5	50.5	11.3
Eastern	74.7	90.4	25.2	61.6	48.7	26.2	45.4	5.3
Northern	74.5	91	17.2	61.4	64.9	20.6	39.4	4.6
Western	74.3	89.5	28.2	67.6	55.6	26.9	41.2	7.9
Education attainment								
None	77.4	91.9	17.3	55.8	42.1	17.8	35.5	5.3
Primary	73.7	89.3	20.2	60.6	48.9	23.7	41.7	6.1
Secondary	68.6	83.3	30.2	59.8	64	33.8	51.7	10.6
Tertiary	59.5	80.5	38.7	65.3	75.7	37.4	62.4	12.5
Disability								
Has Disability	73.9	85.2	24.2	59.3	50.8	27.4	46.7	7.1
Has no Disability	70.8	88.5	23.5	60.6	54.8	25.6	44.3	7.7
Working status								
Working	71.9	88.3	24.2	61.8	54.4	26.4	45	7.1
Not working	70.3	84.4	21.5	53.3	50.6	24.8	44.8	9.5
TOTAL	71.6	87.6	23.7	60.3	53.7	26.1	45	7.5

TABLE A4.3 : PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS THAT USED PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY DATE

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	PUBLIC SERVICE* (IN GENERAL)	COURTS OF JUDICATURE	UGANDA POLICE FORCE	PUBLIC HEALTH CARE FACILITIES	PUBLIC SCHOOLS	TAX/ CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES	STATE MEDIA	PARLIA-MENT	MAYOR/LCIII	SOCIAL SECURITY
Sex										
Male	42.9	7.3	27.2	66.8	42.8	11.6	6.6	1.6	3.0	4.5
Female	42.1	3.4	14.7	75.2	45.3	4.8	4.8	0.6	1.2	2.6
Residence										
Urban	47.7	5.7	25.3	66.5	36.6	13.1	7.1	1.3	2.9	5.9
Rural	40.4	5.0	18.5	73.3	47.1	5.8	5.0	1.0	1.7	2.5
Age group										
18-30	41.9	3.4	18.7	66.1	34.9	7.4	5.2	0.7	1.1	2.5
31-59	44.1	7.2	23.2	76.3	55.2	9.4	6.3	1.3	3.0	4.5
60+	38.0	4.3	15.8	73.0	37.2	3.9	4.1	1.8	2.2	3.2
Region										
Kampala	40.0	6.7	33.1	59.7	20.9	15.4	4.7	1.2	1.1	5.3
Central	50.6	6.6	28.4	66.9	39.1	11.8	3.6	2.0	2.0	6.9
Eastern	25.4	3.5	14.3	71.1	51.7	6.2	7.1	1.1	2.9	2.3
Northern	46.7	3.7	16.3	72.9	38.7	4.2	10.4	0.8	2.1	1.5
Western	48.1	6.2	18.8	77.0	50.9	7.0	2.6	0.4	1.5	2.3
Education attainment										
None	35.4	3.2	17.6	73.8	48.4	2.7	3.0	0.7	0.8	0.6
Primary	40.9	5.2	18.6	74.8	46.1	5.5	4.7	0.7	1.7	1.2
Secondary	45.8	4.9	24.3	61.4	37.8	12.4	7.0	1.3	2.2	3.4
Tertiary	56.3	8.4	28.0	64.9	37.3	20.8	12.0	3.3	5.5	18.5
UGANDA	42.5	5.2	20.4	71.3	44.1	7.9	5.6	1.1	2.1	3.5

*includes institutions providing the governance peace and security services.

TABLE A4.4 : PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS THAT HAVE TRUST* IN THE DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS BY SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES	PUBLIC SCHOOLS	COURTS OF JUDICATURE	PUBLIC SERVICE	STATE MEDIA	UGANDA POLICE FORCE	SOCIAL SECURITY	TAX/CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES	MAYOR/LC/III (WHERE APPLICABLE)	PARLIAMENT	OVERALL
Sex											
Male	66.9	66.1	46.1	53.3	41.1	43.3	25.8	30.4	61.7	45.6	6.8
Female	71.2	68.9	47.2	54.2	39.5	48.6	20.0	27.5	62.4	48.4	7.2
Residence											
Urban	61.2	59.2	41.9	48.3	39.1	38.2	24.1	28.0	54.8	40.9	5.9
Rural	72.5	70.9	48.6	56.0	40.7	49.4	22.1	29.1	64.9	49.6	7.5
Age group											
18-30	69.4	67.9	46.2	53.5	42.4	43.9	21.8	27.8	61.9	47.7	6.0
30-59	68.0	67.1	46.2	53.9	38.9	47.0	23.3	29.8	62.5	46.1	7.8
60+	74.1	68.5	51.4	54.3	36.5	53.1	23.0	29.2	60.5	49.3	8.2
Working status*											
Working	69.5	68.0	48.0	54.7	39.6	47.2	23.6	30.3	63.3	47.8	7.2
Not working	68.2	65.8	41.3	49.9	42.7	42.1	18.4	22.4	56.6	44.7	6.5
Region											
Kampala	56.0	50.0	41.6	37.3	29.4	35.7	25.3	29.6	42.7	37.5	2.9
Central	60.3	53.5	39.4	49.7	37.7	41.5	15.8	25.8	51.9	41.0	3.5
Eastern	75.7	76.0	48.9	49.5	34.8	53.9	22.2	27.0	68.2	46.2	9.1
Northern	81.1	81.7	43.0	53.3	46.8	40.2	25.5	26.9	64.7	45.8	7.1
Western	65.9	66.5	55.3	65.5	45.0	50.2	26.7	34.6	68.0	56.9	9.3
Education attainment											
None	72.8	70.6	43.2	51.6	31.8	51.2	17.0	25.1	65.0	46.7	7.1
Primary	71.0	69.5	48.4	54.7	41.2	47.1	20.6	29.0	63.1	48.4	7.4
Secondary	64.2	62.7	46.0	53.6	44.9	43.9	22.9	28.2	59.6	45.4	5.1
Tertiary	62.9	60.6	45.8	53.2	42.8	37.4	40.2	34.7	56.0	44.3	8.1
UGANDA	69.2	67.6	46.8	53.8	40.2	46.3	22.6	28.8	62.0	47.1	7.0

*Includes those who reported that they somehow trust and those who trust very much

*working status includes individuals that were working in the last 7 days for a wage, salary, commission or payment in kind even if it was for only one hour

TABLE A4.5 : PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION WHO REPORTED DUTY BEARERS AS CORRUPT BY SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	CIVIL SERVANTS	EDUCATION CIVIL SERVANTS	JUDICIAL OFFICIALS	LOCALLY ELECTED OFFICIALS	HEALTH CIVIL SERVANTS	MINISTERS	MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT	THE PRIME MINISTER	POLICE	THE PRESIDENT	URA OFFICIALS
Sex											
Male	80.6	35.6	73.7	48.5	67.3	69.9	71.5	59.3	90.6	46.0	69.9
Female	75.4	31.9	66.0	40.6	60.7	59.1	64.4	50.6	87.5	38.4	62.4
Residence											
Urban	81.9	35.7	71.0	48.7	67.0	69.8	73.2	56.6	90.5	45.1	67.5
Rural	76.2	32.7	68.9	42.4	62.4	61.7	65.4	53.8	88.3	40.6	65.2
Age group											
18-30	78.3	32.8	71.0	43.9	63.3	68.7	70.9	58.4	90.6	44.2	67.6
31-59	79.3	33.9	69.2	45.4	64.4	61.5	66.4	52.9	88.8	40.8	65.8
60+	68.8	35.7	64.3	40.7	62.4	53.8	58.0	45.2	82.1	35.4	58.3
Region											
Kampala	83.3	36.7	74.8	50.0	65.8	75.8	77.9	58.6	91.1	44.9	79.0
Central	74.8	33.9	68.2	50.9	62.7	70.7	72.1	57.2	87.2	39.0	63.0
Eastern	76.6	36.8	73.0	46.3	72.4	60.4	65.8	51.7	88.0	45.6	65.5
Northern	77.7	31.9	75.9	35.0	56.2	72.7	72.6	66.9	94.3	57.3	80.9
Western	80.6	30.9	61.8	41.7	61.6	52.1	59.0	45.0	87.1	28.7	54.8
Education attainment											
None	68.0	34.0	63.5	38.0	60.3	51.9	56.3	45.6	83.3	37.6	57.8
Primary	78.1	31.5	68.0	44.6	63.0	62.0	66.8	52.3	89.2	37.2	64.5
Secondary	82.3	33.4	75.9	43.4	65.5	74.6	75.7	67.5	91.6	50.8	71.2
Tertiary	86.4	42.7	77.7	53.9	69.9	77.8	78.2	62.0	93.3	57.1	77.2
UGANDA	77.8	33.6	69.6	44.3	63.7	63.9	67.6	54.6	88.9	41.8	65.8

ANNEX II: COMPUTATION OF WEIGHTS

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

$$P_{hij} = \frac{n_h \times M_h}{M_h} \times P_{2hij} \times \frac{m_{hij}}{M'_{hi}},$$

where:

P_{hij} = probability of selection for the sample households in the i-th sample PSU in stratum h

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$W_{hi} = \frac{M_h \times M'_{hi}}{n_h \times M_{hi} \times m_{hij}},$$

where:

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

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

$$W''_{hi} = W_{hi} \times \frac{m'_{hi}}{m''_{hi}},$$

where:

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

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

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

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ANNEX III: STAFF WHO PARTICIPATED ON THE SURVEY

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ANNEX IV: SAMPLING ERRORS

SAMPLING ERRORS

Household survey findings are usually estimates based on a sample of households selected using appropriate sample designs. Estimates are affected by two types of errors; sampling and non-sampling errors. Non-Sampling errors result from wrong interpretation of results; mistakes in recording of responses, definitional problems, improper recording of data, etc. and are mainly committed during the implementation of the survey. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the Governance, Peace and Security (GPS) 2016/17 survey to minimise this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, arise because observations are based on only one of the many samples that could have been selected from the same population using the same design and expected size. 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. Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, number, etc.), which is the square root of the variance.

In addition, sometimes it is appropriate to measure the relative errors of some of the variables and the Coefficient of Variation (CV) is one such measure. It is the quotient of the SE divided by the value of the variable of interest. 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).

CHARACTERISTIC	ESTIMATE (R)	STANDARD ERROR (SE)	RELATIVE ERROR – CV (SE/R)	CONFIDENCE LIMITS		UNWEIGHTED OBSERVATIONS
				LOWER	UPPER	
CHAPTER TWO : BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS						
ADULT POPULATION						
Total	16,900,000	594,065	3.5	15,700,000	18,100,000	4,798
Sex						
Male	7,705,906	310,277	4.0	7,095,270	8,316,542	2,077
Female	9,204,843	345,613	3.8	8,524,664	9,885,023	2,721
Residence						
Urban	4,792,772	410,015	8.6	3,985,848	5,599,697	1,688
Rural	12,100,000	732,737	6.0	10,700,000	13,600,000	3,110
Age group						
18-30	7,664,959	335,824	4.4	7,004,044	8,325,874	1,737
31-59	7,487,358	296,210	4.0	6,904,406	8,070,310	2,458
60+	1,758,433	112,549	6.4	1,536,932	1,979,933	603
Religion						
Catholic	6,460,402	344,391	5.3	5,782,627	7,138,176	1,919
Anglican	5,487,075	297,825	5.4	4,900,945	6,073,205	1,590
Muslim	2,491,023	283,756	11.4	1,932,581	3,049,466	600
SDA	356,185	97,989	27.5	163,338	549,031	86
Pentecostal/Born Again	1,863,513	165,753	8.9	1,537,306	2,189,720	537
Others	252,552	77,215	30.6	100,591	404,513	66

CHARACTERISTIC	ESTIMATE (R)	STANDARD ERROR (SE)	RELATIVE ERROR – CV (SE/R)	CONFIDENCE LIMITS		UNWEIGHTED OBSERVATIONS
				LOWER	UPPER	
Region						
Kampala	944,818	108,520	11.5	731,248	1,158,389	223
Central	4,159,054	363,903	8.7	3,442,879	4,875,229	758
Eastern	4,105,336	303,993	7.4	3,507,066	4,703,606	1,289
Northern	3,283,147	224,839	6.8	2,840,656	3,725,638	1,119
Western	4,418,394	256,412	5.8	3,913,766	4,923,022	1,409
EDUCATION						
School Attendance						
Never attended	0.188	0.01	5.5	0.169	0.209	4,798
Attended school in the past	0.771	0.011	1.4	0.749	0.792	4,798
Currently attending school	0.040	0.005	13.2	0.031	0.052	4,798
Literacy						
Total	0.663	0.014	2.0	0.636	0.689	4,798
Sex						
Male	0.757	0.015	2.0	0.726	0.786	2,077
Female	0.584	0.016	2.8	0.552	0.616	2,721
Residence						
Urban	0.793	0.015	2.0	0.761	0.822	1,688
Rural	0.611	0.018	2.9	0.576	0.645	3,110
Age group						
18-30	0.747	0.018	2.4	0.709	0.781	1,737
31-59	0.640	0.014	2.2	0.611	0.668	2,458
60+	0.392	0.029	7.3	0.337	0.450	603
Region						
Kampala	0.874	0.015	1.7	0.842	0.901	223
Central	0.767	0.026	3.4	0.712	0.814	758
Eastern	0.574	0.025	4.4	0.523	0.622	1,289
Northern	0.541	0.034	6.2	0.474	0.606	1,119
Western	0.693	0.022	3.1	0.649	0.734	1,409
EDUCATION ATTAINMENT						
None	0.188	0.010	5.5	0.169	0.209	4,797
In completed primary	0.282	0.011	3.8	0.261	0.304	4,797
Completed primary	0.252	0.009	3.7	0.234	0.271	4,797
Secondary	0.159	0.010	6.2	0.140	0.179	4,797
Diploma/certificate/vocational	0.080	0.006	7.7	0.069	0.093	4,797
Degree and above	0.039	0.005	12.8	0.030	0.050	4,797
Disability Status						
Total	0.298	0.010	3.4	0.278	0.318	4,798

CHARACTERISTIC	ESTIMATE (R)	STANDARD ERROR (SE)	RELATIVE ERROR – CV (SE/R)	CONFIDENCE LIMITS		UNWEIGHTED OBSERVATIONS
				LOWER	UPPER	
SEX						
Male	0.273	0.014	5.1	0.247	0.301	2,077
Female	0.319	0.014	4.3	0.292	0.346	2,721
RESIDENCE						
Urban	0.231	0.015	6.7	0.202	0.263	1,688
Rural	0.324	0.013	3.9	0.300	0.349	3,110
AGE GROUP						
18-30	0.163	0.013	8.2	0.138	0.191	1,737
31-59	0.318	0.013	4.0	0.293	0.343	2,458
60+	0.801	0.022	2.7	0.755	0.841	603
REGION						
Kampala	0.200	0.025	12.3	0.156	0.253	223
Central	0.385	0.024	6.3	0.338	0.433	758
Eastern	0.311	0.022	7.1	0.270	0.356	1,289
Northern	0.270	0.022	8.0	0.229	0.314	1,119
Western	0.245	0.015	6.1	0.217	0.276	1,409
COMPLIANCE TO NATIONAL PROGRAMMES						
Registered for the national identification card						
Received card	0.873	0.009	1.0	0.854	0.889	4,794
Did not receive card	0.073	0.007	9.2	0.061	0.088	4,794
No	0.054	0.006	11.0	0.043	0.067	4,794
Owns a passport						
Yes, valid	0.020	0.003	14.5	0.015	0.027	4,794
Yes, expired	0.005	0.001	28.5	0.003	0.009	4,794
No	0.975	0.003	0.3	0.967	0.980	4,794
CHAPTER THREE: HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE						
HUMAN RIGHTS IN UGANDA						
Knowledge of human rights	0.883	0.008	0.9	0.866	0.898	4,792
Claimed human rights 12 months before the survey	0.148	0.009	6.2	0.131	0.167	4,793
Respect for Human Rights perception						
Never	0.118	0.007	6.3	0.104	0.134	4,793
Rarely	0.286	0.012	4.2	0.263	0.310	4,793
Often	0.321	0.010	3.1	0.301	0.341	4,793
Always	0.275	0.011	4.1	0.253	0.298	4,793
Right To Health						
Proportion which fell sick	0.427	0.012	2.8	0.404	0.451	4,798
Proportion which sought treatment	0.784	0.013	1.7	0.757	0.809	2,091

CHARACTERISTIC	ESTIMATE (R)	STANDARD ERROR (SE)	RELATIVE ERROR – CV (SE/R)	CONFIDENCE LIMITS		UNWEIGHTED OBSERVATIONS
				LOWER	UPPER	
Place where treatment was sought						
Government hospital/health centre	0.435	0.019	4.3	0.399	0.472	1,655
Private clinic	0.368	0.019	5.3	0.331	0.407	1,655
NGO hospital/health unit	0.035	0.006	16.1	0.025	0.048	1,655
Drug shop	0.049	0.007	14.2	0.037	0.064	1,655
Others	0.113	0.014	12.1	0.089	0.143	1,655
Proportion who made a payment at a facility other than the normal payment	0.043	15.8	0.007	0.032	0.059	1,655
School Attendance						
Proportion that had never attended school	0.188	0.010	5.5	0.169	0.209	4,798
Proportion aged 18-24 years who had left school by reasons						
Failed Examinations	0.030	0.007	24.8	0.018	0.049	602
Completed desired level	0.110	0.019	17.6	0.077	0.155	602
Not interested in education	0.049	0.011	23.3	0.031	0.077	602
To get married	0.038	0.008	21.3	0.025	0.057	602
Parents did not want me to continue with education	0.032	0.008	24.9	0.019	0.051	602
Economic reasons	0.630	0.030	4.7	0.569	0.686	602
Other reasons	0.111	0.017	15.0	0.082	0.149	602
Right to work						
Proportion working	0.810	0.011	1.3	0.788	0.830	4,796
Proportion working in harmful environments	0.412	0.014	3.4	0.385	0.440	4,010
Proportion provided with protective gear	0.162	0.009	5.9	0.144	0.181	4,010
Proportion entitled to paid leave	0.064	0.007	11.6	0.051	0.080	4,008
DENIAL OF HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH DISCRIMINATION						
Perception of different types of discrimination						
Poverty or wealth	0.729	0.011	1.5	0.707	0.750	4,792
Political affiliation	0.611	0.013	2.2	0.584	0.637	4,792
Race/ethnic group	0.531	0.013	2.5	0.505	0.557	4,792
Language / dialect	0.532	0.014	2.6	0.505	0.559	4,791
Regional origin	0.447	0.013	2.9	0.421	0.473	4,792
Religion	0.435	0.013	3.1	0.409	0.461	4,792
Disability	0.422	0.013	3.2	0.396	0.449	4,789
Sex	0.400	0.014	3.5	0.373	0.428	4,792
Nationality	0.350	0.013	3.6	0.325	0.375	4,786
Any discrimination	0.809	0.010	1.2	0.788	0.828	4,798
No discrimination	0.190	0.010	5.3	0.171	0.211	4,798

CHARACTERISTIC	ESTIMATE (R)	STANDARD ERROR (SE)	RELATIVE ERROR – CV (SE/R)	CONFIDENCE LIMITS		UNWEIGHTED OBSERVATIONS
				LOWER	UPPER	
INCIDENCE OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF DISCRIMINATION						
Poverty/wealthy	0.251	0.010	3.8	0.233	0.270	4,792
Ethnicity/language	0.106	0.007	6.7	0.093	0.121	4,792
Political affiliation	0.109	0.006	5.9	0.097	0.122	4,789
Religion	0.074	0.006	8.6	0.062	0.087	4,792
Regional origin	0.065	0.005	8.5	0.055	0.076	4,792
Nationality	0.036	0.006	17.3	0.025	0.050	2,269
Any form of discrimination	0.351	0.011	3.2	0.329	0.373	4,798
Access to justice - proportion						
Aware of their right to seek justice	0.862	0.009	1.1	0.843	0.879	4,796
Knew justice institutions	0.820	0.009	1.1	0.801	0.837	4,796
Aware of institutions that offer legal services	0.520	0.014	2.8	0.492	0.548	4,795
Aware of institutions that offered free legal services in the Sub County	0.143	0.010	6.9	0.125	0.164	4,795
Using the informal justice system	0.129	0.007	5.2	0.116	0.143	4,794
DEMOCRACY						
Proportion who perceived respected by specific principles						
Freedom of expression	0.640	0.012	1.9	0.617	0.663	4,792
Freedom of the press/media	0.614	0.012	1.9	0.591	0.637	4,791
Equality before law	0.424	0.010	2.5	0.403	0.444	4,792
Political freedom	0.829	0.009	1.1	0.810	0.846	4,792
Free and fair elections	0.723	0.011	1.5	0.701	0.744	4,791
Freedom of movement	0.841	0.010	1.2	0.819	0.860	4,791
Religious freedom	0.940	0.006	0.6	0.927	0.951	4,791
Freedom of association	0.843	0.010	1.1	0.823	0.861	4,788
Absence of discrimination	0.561	0.010	1.8	0.541	0.581	4,790
All the above	0.274	0.009	3.4	0.256	0.292	4,798
Level of satisfaction with democracy						
Very dissatisfied	0.115	0.009	7.4	0.100	0.133	4,791
Dissatisfied	0.280	0.010	3.5	0.261	0.299	4,791
Satisfied	0.496	0.013	2.6	0.471	0.521	4,791
Very satisfied	0.109	0.007	6.5	0.096	0.124	4,791
PROPORTION AGREEING WITH VARIOUS OPINIONS ON THE COUNTRY'S GOVERNANCE						
Power concentrated in the leader	0.356	0.014	4.1	0.328	0.385	4,791
The army rules the country	0.390	0.015	3.9	0.360	0.419	4,792
People choose their representative to run the government	0.836	0.011	1.3	0.813	0.857	4,791

CHARACTERISTIC	ESTIMATE (R)	STANDARD ERROR (SE)	RELATIVE ERROR – CV (SE/R)	CONFIDENCE LIMITS		UNWEIGHTED OBSERVATIONS
				LOWER	UPPER	
POLITICAL PARTIES/ORGANISATIONS REPRESENTED IN PARLIAMENT HAVE STRUCTURES						
Yes all	0.407	0.013	3.3	0.382	0.434	4,793
Yes some	0.317	0.011	3.6	0.295	0.339	4,793
No	0.067	0.006	8.6	0.056	0.079	4,793
Don't Know	0.209	0.012	5.5	0.187	0.233	4,793
CHAPTER FOUR: GOVERNANCE						
PROPORTION WITH KNOWLEDGE OF DIFFERENT JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS						
Uganda Police Force	0.688	0.012	1.7	0.664	0.710	4,798
Local Councils	0.721	0.011	1.6	0.698	0.742	4,798
Directorate of Public Prosecutions /State Attorney	0.039	0.004	11.4	0.031	0.049	4,798
Courts of law	0.262	0.011	4.4	0.240	0.285	4,798
Uganda Human Rights Commission	0.099	0.007	7.3	0.086	0.114	4,798
Administrator General (Trustees)	0.031	0.004	12.9	0.024	0.041	4,798
FIDA-U	0.079	0.007	8.5	0.067	0.093	4,798
Equal opportunities commission	0.013	0.003	19.9	0.009	0.020	4,798
LEVEL OF TRUST IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS						
Uganda Police Force	0.716	0.011	1.5	0.695	0.737	3,987
Local Councils	0.876	0.009	1.0	0.857	0.893	3,988
Directorate of Public Prosecutions /State Attorney	0.237	0.011	4.7	0.216	0.260	3,986
Courts of law	0.603	0.014	2.3	0.575	0.629	3,987
Uganda Human Rights Commission	0.537	0.014	2.7	0.509	0.565	3,986
Administrator General (Trustees)	0.261	0.010	4.0	0.241	0.282	3,986
FIDA-U	0.450	0.014	3.0	0.423	0.477	3,987
ACCESS TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS						
Proportion that used public institutions during the last 12 month						
Public Service	0.425	0.012	2.9	0.401	0.449	4,792
Courts of justice	0.052	0.005	8.8	0.043	0.061	4,792
The Uganda Police Force	0.204	0.008	3.8	0.189	0.220	4,791
Public hospitals and clinics	0.713	0.012	1.7	0.689	0.736	4,791
Public school	0.441	0.013	2.9	0.416	0.467	4,789
Tax / customs authorities	0.079	0.006	7.5	0.068	0.092	4,790
Social security system(NSSF, Pension)	0.035	0.004	12.5	0.027	0.044	4,788
State media (UCC, UBC, Uganda Media Centre)	0.056	0.006	10.6	0.045	0.069	4,790
The Parliament	0.011	0.002	16.6	0.008	0.015	4,791
The mayor/LC III(If applicable)	0.021	0.002	11.6	0.016	0.026	4,790

CHARACTERISTIC	ESTIMATE (R)	STANDARD ERROR (SE)	RELATIVE ERROR – CV (SE/R)	CONFIDENCE LIMITS		UNWEIGHTED OBSERVATIONS
				LOWER	UPPER	
LEVEL OF TRUST IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS						
Public Service	0.538	0.012	2.6	0.514	0.561	4,790
Courts of justice	0.467	0.013	2.9	0.441	0.493	4,790
The Uganda Police Force	0.462	0.011	2.3	0.441	0.483	4,791
Public hospitals and clinics	0.693	0.010	1.5	0.672	0.712	4,790
Public school	0.676	0.011	1.6	0.654	0.697	4,791
Tax / customs authorities	0.288	0.010	3.5	0.269	0.309	4,790
Social security system (NSSF, Pension)	0.226	0.009	4.2	0.208	0.246	4,791
State media (UCC, UBC, Uganda Media Centre)	0.402	0.012	3.0	0.379	0.426	4,791
The Parliament	0.472	0.013	2.8	0.446	0.497	4,791
The mayor/LC III(if applicable)	0.620	0.013	2.1	0.595	0.645	4,791
PERFORMANCE OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES						
LC V/District/City						
Very Good	0.070	0.006	8.4	0.059	0.082	4,792
Good	0.387	0.011	2.9	0.366	0.409	4,792
Fair	0.359	0.010	2.9	0.339	0.380	4,792
Poor	0.184	0.010	5.2	0.166	0.204	4,792
Members of Parliament						
Very Good	0.070	0.006	9.2	0.058	0.084	4,793
Good	0.311	0.012	3.7	0.289	0.335	4,793
Fair	0.361	0.011	2.9	0.341	0.382	4,793
Poor	0.257	0.012	4.7	0.234	0.282	4,793
LC I						
Very Good	0.160	0.009	5.8	0.143	0.179	4,793
Good	0.468	0.011	2.4	0.446	0.490	4,793
Fair	0.254	0.011	4.2	0.233	0.275	4,793
Poor	0.118	0.010	8.2	0.100	0.139	4,793
LC III						
Very Good	0.089	0.007	8.1	0.076	0.105	4,792
Good	0.412	0.011	2.6	0.391	0.433	4,792
Fair	0.344	0.010	3.0	0.324	0.364	4,792
Poor	0.155	0.009	6.1	0.137	0.174	4,792
Public participation in Service Delivery						
Participation in planning meetings at village level	0.197	0.008	4.1	0.181	0.213	4,793
Informed how funds were utilised	0.098	0.006	6.6	0.086	0.112	4,793
Demand for accountability	0.168	0.009	5.3	0.151	0.187	4,793
Existence of a committee	0.181	0.009	5.2	0.163	0.200	4,793
Combining all 3 indicators on accountability	0.029	0.003	11.8	0.023	0.037	4,798

CHARACTERISTIC	ESTIMATE (R)	STANDARD ERROR (SE)	RELATIVE ERROR – CV (SE/R)	CONFIDENCE LIMITS		UNWEIGHTED OBSERVATIONS
				LOWER	UPPER	
CORRUPTION						
Extent to which corruption is a problem						
Not at all	0.030	0.003	11.2	0.024	0.038	4,791
A little	0.087	0.007	8.0	0.074	0.101	4,791
Often	0.224	0.010	4.3	0.205	0.243	4,791
Always	0.659	0.013	1.9	0.634	0.684	4,791
Proportion that paid a bribe in last 12 months	0.165	0.008	5.0	0.149	0.182	4,791
Frequency of bribe payment during last 12 months						
One time	0.413	0.028	6.8	0.359	0.470	789
Two five times	0.425	0.024	5.5	0.379	0.471	789
More than five times	0.162	0.020	12.5	0.126	0.206	789
Institutions where citizens paid bribes						
Health	0.428	0.023	5.4	0.384	0.474	789
Education	0.058	0.009	16.3	0.042	0.080	789
Police	0.405	0.024	5.8	0.359	0.452	789
UMEME/NWSC	0.011	0.004	39.9	0.005	0.023	789
URA/Other tax bodies	0.010	0.003	30.4	0.006	0.018	789
Justice	0.017	0.005	27.4	0.010	0.029	789
Others	0.071	0.010	14.4	0.053	0.094	789
LEVEL OF CORRUPTION WITHIN SELECTED INSTITUTIONS AS PERCEIVED BY CITIZENS						
Civil servants (in general)	0.778	0.010	1.3	0.758	0.797	4,791
Health civil servants/Medical workers	0.637	0.010	1.6	0.617	0.657	4,791
Education civil servants	0.336	0.011	3.2	0.315	0.358	4,790
Police	0.889	0.007	0.8	0.875	0.902	4,790
URA officials (Tax and custom officials)	0.658	0.013	2.0	0.632	0.683	4,789
Judges/magistrates and judicial officials	0.695	0.011	1.6	0.673	0.717	4,789
The President	0.418	0.012	2.9	0.394	0.442	4,789
The Prime Minister	0.546	0.015	2.8	0.516	0.576	4,790
Ministers	0.640	0.014	2.1	0.613	0.667	4,790
Members of Parliament	0.676	0.012	1.8	0.652	0.699	4,790
Locally elected officials	0.443	0.013	3.0	0.416	0.469	4,790

CHARACTERISTIC	ESTIMATE (R)	STANDARD ERROR (SE)	RELATIVE ERROR – CV (SE/R)	CONFIDENCE LIMITS		UNWEIGHTED OBSERVATIONS
				LOWER	UPPER	
CHAPTER FIVE: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION						
ACCESS TO ELECTORAL INFORMATION						
Aware of their right to access electoral information	0.698	0.013	1.8	0.672	0.723	4,794
Ability to check voters' register	0.814	0.009	1.1	0.796	0.831	4,793
Sensitised on how to register	0.837	0.008	1.0	0.821	0.853	4,794
Informed on how to mark ballot paper	0.835	0.008	1.0	0.818	0.851	4,794
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION						
Proportion that voted						
Presidential/ Parliamentary	0.826	0.009	1.1	0.807	0.844	4,789
LC V /District/ City	0.758	0.010	1.4	0.736	0.778	4,793
LC III	0.731	0.012	1.6	0.707	0.753	4,793
Voted in all	0.704	0.012	1.7	0.680	0.727	4,798
Electoral malpractice						
Proportion who witnessed irregularities during the 2016 elections	0.248	0.011	4.4	0.227	0.270	4,794
CHAPTER SIX: PEACE AND SECURITY						
SECURITY AND THREATS IN THE COUNTRY						
Proportion who experienced a theft 12 months	0.278	0.010	3.6	0.259	0.298	4,794
Proportion of a property stolen						
Phone	0.103	0.013	12.6	0.080	0.132	1,361
Bag	0.034	0.008	22.3	0.022	0.052	1,361
Television/radio	0.035	0.007	20.6	0.023	0.052	1,361
Money	0.172	0.015	8.4	0.146	0.203	1,361
Land Grabbing	0.036	0.008	22.9	0.023	0.057	1,361
Motorcycle/Bicycle	0.042	0.008	19.1	0.029	0.061	1,361
Livestock/Animal	0.255	0.018	7.1	0.221	0.293	1,361
Furniture	0.027	0.006	22.3	0.017	0.041	1,361
Others	0.343	0.016	4.8	0.311	0.376	1,361

ANNEX V: QUESTIONNAIRES

Batch Number



NATIONAL GOVERNANCE, PEACE AND SECURITY SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE 2017



SECTION A: Identification particulars and eligibility

A1	Stratum	<input type="text"/>
A2	District	<input type="text"/>
A3	Sub-county	<input type="text"/>
A4	Parish	<input type="text"/>
A5	Village	<input type="text"/>
A6	Sub Stratum	<input type="text"/>
A7	Enumeration Area	<input type="text"/>
A8	Household number	<input type="text"/>
A9	Household head (<i>Name</i>)	<input type="text"/>
A10	Household Sample Number	<input type="text"/>

Interview control section			
Visits	Date (DD/MM/YY)	Start time (HH:MM)	End time (HH:MM)
1	_/_/___	_: : am/pm	_: : am/pm
2	_/_/___	_: : am/pm	_: : am/pm
3	_/_/___	_: : am/pm	_: : am/pm
Main language of interviews:			
<input type="checkbox"/> English			
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Specify			
Field staff			
Interviewer's Comments (if any problems encountered):			
Supervisor's Comments:			
Name:	_____	Field supervisor	_____
Signature:	_____	Data coding officer	_____
Date:	_/_/___	_/_/___	_/_/___

THE UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS, P.O. BOX 7186, KAMPALA,
 TEL: 0414 - 706000, 041 - 706000, Fax: 0414 - 237553, E-mail:ubos@ubos.org, Website: www.ubos.org

SECTION B: PERSONAL INFORMATION

Complete list of household members (Usual and regular residents)

NAMES	SEX	RELATIONSHIP	RESIDENTIAL STATUS	AGE	DATE OF BIRTH	RELIGION	ETHNICITY	MARITAL STATUS (FOR PERSONS 10YEARS AND ABOVE)	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	
P	A. What is the name of the head of this household? (This is usually the person who is the main decision maker, who manages the income/expenses of the household, or who owns or rents the house.)	What is YOUR/ [NAME'S] relationship to the head of the household? 1 = Head 2 = Spouse/partner 3 = Son/daughter 4 = Brother/sister 5 = Parent 6 = Other relative 7 = Not related	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 Permanently	What is [NAME'S] age in completed years? IF LESS THAN ONE WRITE 00	Date of birth of household member (DD/MM/YY)	What is [NAME'S] Religion? 1 = Catholic 2 = Anglican 3 = Muslim 4 = SDA 5 = Pentecostal/ Born Again 6 = Other Specify	What is [NAME'S] Ethnicity? Refer to the code list attach list to questionnaire	What is [NAME'S] Current marital Status? 1 = Never Married 2 = Married Monogamy 3 = Married Polygamy 4 = Cohabiting 5 = Divorced 6 = Separated 7 = Widowed	CIRCLE IF AGED 18 AND ABOVE	
B0	B1	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10M	B10F
01									01	01
02									02	02
03									03	03
04									04	04
05									05	05
06									06	06
07									07	07
08									08	08
09									09	09
10									10	10

SECTION B1: SELECTED RESPONDENTS FOR THE PERCEPTION SURVEY ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Pick the selected respondents (1 adult male and 1 adult female) from the household information section

PERSONAL ID	NAME	SEX	AGE	INTERVIEWED OR NOT (YES OR NO)	IF NOT, REASON

SECTION C: FORMAL EDUCATION BACKGROUND FOR PERSON 18 YEARS AND ABOVE

Now I am going to ask you questions about your education Background

	Personal Id in HH Roster			Skip Pattern
	Name of household member			
	Age of Respondent			
	Serial number of person providing information			
B0	Personal Id of the person providing information about the individual.			
C1	Can you 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 = Use Braille	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
C2	Have you ever attended school? 1 = Never attended 2 = Attended school in the past 3 = Currently attending school	1 2 3	1 2 3	If 2 >> C5 If 3 >> C4
C3	Why have you not attended school? 1 = Too expensive 2 = Too far away 3 = Poor school quality 4 = Had to help with farm work 5 = Education not useful 6 = Parents did not want 7 = Too young 9 = Other Specify	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	} >Sec D
C4	What grade are you currently attending? REFER TO THE CODELIST BELOW AND WRITE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	>Sec D
C5	Why did you leave school? 1 = Failed Examinations 2 = Completed desired level 3 = Not interested in education 4 = Wanted to start working 5 = To get married 6 = Parents did not want me to continue with education 7 = Economic reasons 8 = School not near 9 = Other Specify	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
C6	What was the highest level of education completed? 1 = None 2 = Primary 3 = Vocational (Primary) 4 = Secondary (O' level) 5 = Vocational (Secondary O' level) 6 = Secondary (A' level) 7 = Vocational school (A' level) 8 = University 9 = Post-graduate, post-doctoral level 10 = Formal apprenticeship/internship contract 11 = Informal apprenticeship/internship (has no certificate)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	

CODES FOR C4

- 11 = P1 14 = P4 17 = P7 33 = S3 36 = S6 43 = First Degree
 12 = P2 15 = P5 31 = S1 34 = S4 41 = Professional Certificate 44 = Post Graduate Certificate
 13 = P3 16 = P6 32 = S2 35 = S5 42 = Diploma 45 = Post Graduate Diploma
 99 = Other, specify 46 = Master's Degree 47 = PhD

SECTION D: HEALTH FOR PERSONS 18 YEARS AND ABOVE

Now I am going to ask you questions about your health

	Personal Id in HH Roster			Skip Pattern
	Name of household member			
	Age of respondent			
	Serial number of person providing information			
B0	Personal Id of the person providing information about the individual.			
D1	During the last 30 days, did you suffer from any illness? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	If 2>> D7
D2	Did you consult any one for treatment during that time when you were ill? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	If 2>> D7
D3	Where did you go for the first consultation during that time when you were ill? 10 = Member/Drugs at Home 11 = Neighbor/friend 12 = Community Health worker 13 = HOMAPAK drug distributor 14 = Private clinic 15 = Health unit/government Hospital 16 = Health unit/Hospital NGO 17 = Ordinary shop 18 = Drug Shop 99 = Other specify	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 99	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 99	
D4	What was the cost of that consultation? (Record in UG Shillings)			
D5	What was the cost of the medicine prescribed even if purchased elsewhere? Record in UG Shillings)			
D6	Did you make any other payments besides the normal payments at the facility? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
D7	Do you have any difficulty in seeing, even if wearing glasses? 1 = No, no difficulty 2 = Yes, some difficulty 3 = Yes, a lot of difficulty 4 = Cannot do it at all	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
D8	Do you have difficulty in hearing, even if using a hearing aid? 1 = No, no difficulty 2 = Yes, some difficulty 3 = Yes, a lot of difficulty 4 = Cannot do it at all	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
D9	Do you have any difficulty in walking or climbing steps? 1 = No, no difficulty 2 = Yes, some difficulty 3 = Yes, a lot of difficulty 4 = Cannot do it at all	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
D10	Do you have any difficulty in remembering or concentrating? 1 = No, no difficulty 2 = Yes, some difficulty 3 = Yes, a lot of difficulty 4 = Cannot do it at all	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	

D11	Do you have any difficulty (with self- care such as) washing or dressing? 1 = No, no difficulty 2 = Yes, some difficulty 3 = Yes, a lot of difficulty 4 = Cannot do it at all	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
D12	Do you have any difficulty communicating (for example understanding others or others understanding you) 1 = No, no difficulty 2 = Yes, some difficulty 3 = Yes, a lot of difficulty 4 = Cannot do it at all	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	

SECTION E: WORK ENVIRONMENT FOR PERSON 18 YEARS AND ABOVE

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

	Serial number in HH Roster				Skip Pattern
	Name of household member				
	Age of respondent				
	Serial number of person providing information				
E1	In the last 7 days, did you work for a wage, salary, Commission or any payment in kind/working on own farm; including doing paid domestic work and/or operating own business, even if it was for only one hour(consider those on leave and absent from work as having worked)? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2		If2>>section F
E2	What kind of work do you usually do in the main job/business that you had in the last 7 days? If on leave, do you have a job you can turn to? Describe the occupation and main tasks. WRITE AND CODE				
E3	Regarding your work, are there things that you feel are harmful to your health? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2		
E4	Have you suffered any of the following injuries at your work place in the last 12 months? READ OUT 1 = Yes 2 = No A = Injuries/sickness B = Fractures C = Dislocations D = Burns, corrosions, Scalds or frostbite E = Breathing problem F = Skin problem G = Stomach problems/Diarrhea H = Fever I = No food J = Extreme fatigue Z = Others (Specify)	A B C D E F G H I J Z	A B C D E F G H I J Z		
E5	Are you provided with protective gear at your work place? <i>These may include items such as gloves, masks, boots, helmet, etc.?</i> 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2		
E6	At your workplace, are you entitled to a paid leave? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2		

SECTION F: ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR 18 YEARS AND ABOVE

Now I am going to ask you questions about access to justice.

	Personal Id in HH Roster			Skip Pattern
	Name of household member			
	Age of respondent			
	Serial number of person providing information			
F1	Justice is a process or result of using laws to fairly judge and punish crimes and criminals: In Uganda, there are institutions who are responsible for providing justice to the public. Are you aware that you have the right to seek for Justice? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
F2	Are you aware of the different institutions you can seek justice from? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	If No >>F5
F3	Are you aware of institutions that provide justice to the public in Uganda? (Circle all that apply) A = Uganda Police Force B = Local Councils C = Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP)/State Antony D = Courts of law E = Uganda Human Rights commission (UHRC) F = Administrator General (Trustees) G = FIDA-U H = Equal opportunities commission Z = Other, specify.....	A B C D E F G H Z	A B C D E F G H Z	
F4	Do you trust these Justice Institutions to help you get justice in Uganda? 1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Don't know A = Uganda Police Force B = Local Councils C = Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP)/State Antony D = Courts of law E = Uganda Human Rights commission (UHRC) F = Administrator General (Trustees) G = FIDA-U Z = Other, specify.....	A B C D E F G Z	A B C D E F G Z	
F5	If you were to acquire legal services, do you know where to go and /or who to contact? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
F6	Are you aware of organisations/Institutions that offer free legal assistance in your sub-county/Division? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	If No >>F9

F7	Which are these organisations/Institutions? A = Uganda Association of women lawyers: FIDA B = LDC Legal Aid Clinic C = Legal Action for Persons with Disabilities D = Centre for Health Human Rights and Development E = Platform for Labor Action F = Foundation for Human Rights Initiative G = Human Rights Network-Uganda H = Legal Aid Project/Service Providers I = Public Defenders' Association of Uganda J = Forgotten/Don't remember Z = Other, specify	A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	
		E	E	
		F	F	
		G	G	
		H	H	
		I	I	
		J	J	
		Z	Z	
F8	During the last 12 months, have you been coerced against seeking Justice by any of the following? READ OUT 1 = Yes 2 = No A = Employer B = Uganda Police Force C = Army D = Uganda Prisons Services E = Family Member F = Individual member G = Non-Government organisation F = LC I Z = Other Specify	A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	
		E	E	
		F	F	
		G	G	
		F	F	
		Z	Z	
		F9	In the last 12 months, did anyone take your property against your will? 1 = Yes 2 = No	
2	2			
F10	In the last 12 month, what was the MOST recent property taken away from you against your will? A = Phone B = Bag C = Television/radio D = House E = Money F = Vehicle G = Land Grabbing H = Motorcycle/Bicycle I = Computer/Monitor/CPU or any other device J = Livestock/Animal K = Furniture Z = Other Specify	A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	
		E	E	
		F	F	
		G	G	
		H	H	
		I	I	
		J	J	
		Z	Z	

F11	Who took that property? A = Family member B = Community member C = Government institution D = Government agent E = Security agent F = I don't know G = Landlord Z = Others Specify	A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	
		E	E	
		F	F	
		G	G	
		Z	Z	
F12	What was the average value of the property stolen? <i>(Record in UG Shillings)</i>			
F13	Did you or any member of the household report the complaint to the relevant authorities? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	IF 2>>F17
F14	Where was the case reported? A = Police B = Uganda Human Rights Commission C = Equal opportunities Authorities Z = Others Specify	A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		Z	Z	
F15	Were you satisfied with the outcome from your most recent complaint to the authorities? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
F16	Overall, How much money did you spend in the process of seeking for justice in this case? <i>(Record in UG Shillings)</i>			
F17	An informal system is an endeavor to resolve disputes through informal means such as; Sub-County Courts, elders, cultural or religious leaders to resolve the dispute. In the last 12 months, have you used the informal system to resolve a dispute? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	If 1 >>F19
F18	Why haven't you used the informal system of justice resolution? A = Had no case B = They are biased C = They are costly/Expensive D = They are incompetent E = The case takes a lot of time Z = Others Specify	A	A	>>section G
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	
		E	E	
		Z	Z	
F19	Which of the following have you used in the last 12 months? READ OUT 1 = Yes 2 = No A = Clan leader B = Sub-County Courts C = Cultural/ Traditional leader D = Religious leader E = Elders F = Local Council I Z = Others Specify	A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	
		E	E	
		F	F	
		Z	Z	

F20	Based on your previous experience of the most recent complaint or based on your ongoing complaint, rate your level of satisfaction with..... (READ OUT) 1 = Very satisfied 2 = Satisfied 3 = Very dissatisfied 4 = Dissatisfied 5= N/A A = Time it took to Close the case B = The Court Process C = The Final Judgment D = Fairness to both men and women E = Fairness to both rich and poor	A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	
		E	E	

SECTION G: NATIONAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTORAL SYSTEMS FOR PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE

Now I am going to ask you questions about the national registration and electoral systems.

	Personal Id in HH Roster			Skip Pattern
	Name of household member			
	Age of respondent			
	Serial number of person providing information			
G1	Have you registered for the National Identification Card? 1 = Yes, picked card 2 = Yes, not picked card 3 = No	1 2 3	1 2 3	IF 1 or 2 >>G3
G2	Why have you not registered for the National Identification Card? A = Very long queues to register B = long distance to registration point C = Not Fair to both men and women D = Not Fair to both rich and poor E = Busy with other engagements F = Was not known by the LC Z = Others (specify)	A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	
		E	E	
		F	F	
G3	Do you use a mobile phone? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1	1	
		2	2	
G4	Do you own a mobile phone? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1	1	
		2	2	
G5	Do you have a SIMCARD/Sim line? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1	1	IF 2 >>G8
		2	2	
G6	Have you registered your SIMCARD/Sim Line? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1	1	IF 1 >>G8
		2	2	
G7	Why have you not registered your SIM CARD/Sim line? A = Time it takes to register B = Long distance to registration point C = Fairness to both men and women D = Fairness to both rich and poor E = Very long queues to register Z = Others (specify)	A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	
		E	E	
		Z	Z	
G8	Do you have a Ugandan passport? 1 = Yes valid 2 = Yes not valid 3 = No	1	1	IF 3 >>G11
		2	2	
G9	In which year did you get that passport? Write the year using 4 digits.			

G10	How long did it take you to process that passport? 1 = 1 Month 2 = 2-5 Months 3 = 6 months and more 9 = Don't Know	1 2 3 9	1 2 3 9	
G11	Do you know that you have a right to vote? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
G12	Were you offered any goods in kind or otherwise to vote for a given candidate in the....? (READ OUT) 1 = Yes 2 = No A = Presidential B = Parliamentary C = Local Government Council	A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
G13	During the last elections, Were you pressured to vote in any way? (READ OUT) 1 = Yes 2 = No A = Presidential B = Parliamentary C = Local Government Council	A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
G14	Did the media give equal coverage to all candidates during the last election for? (READ OUT) 1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = I don't know A = Presidential B = Parliamentary C = Local Government Council	A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
G15	Did you witness any irregularities during the last elections? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	IF 2>> G17
G16	What irregularities did you witness during the last elections (mention main five)? (Write appropriate codes for all those that apply)			
G17	During the last elections, were you able to check for your name in the voters' register? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1	1	
		2	2	
G18	Are you aware that you have a right to access electoral information? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1	1	
		2	2	
G19	Were you sensitised on how to register? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1	1	
		2	2	
G20	Were you informed on how to mark the Ballot Paper? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1	1	
		2	2	

Codes for G16

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

SECTION H: DEMOCRACY FOR PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE

Now I am going to ask you questions about democracy.

	Personal Id in HH Roster					Skip Pattern
	Name of household member					
	Age of household member					
	Serial number of person providing information					
H7	<p>A political party is an organised group of people with similar political aims and opinions that seeks to influence public decisions by getting its candidates elected to a public office.</p> <p>How many political parties/organisations do you know of in the country?</p> <p>A = Activist party B = Congress Service Volunteers C = Conservative Party, D = Ecological Party of Uganda E = Democratic Party F = Farmers Party of Uganda G = Forum for integrity in leadership H = Green Partisan Party I = Justice Forum (JEEMA) J = Liberal Democratic Transparency K = National Convention for Democracy L = National Peasants Party M = National Unity reconciliation Development Party N = National Youth Revolutionary Organisation O = Party for national Unity P = Peoples Development Party Q = National Resistance Movement R = Uganda People’s Congress S = People’s Progressive Party T = Uganda Federal Alliance U = FDC Z = Other (Specify)</p>	A	A			
		B	B			
		C	C			
		D	D			
		E	E			
		F	F			
		G	G			
		H	H			
		I	I			
		J	J			
		K	K			
		L	L			
		M	M			
		N	N			
		O	O			
		P	P			
		Q	Q			
		R	R			
		S	S			
		T	T			
		U	U			
		Z	Z			
H8	<p>In Uganda, do political parties/organisations represented in parliament have structures (rules,offices, objectives, finances, membership) in which they operate?</p> <p>1 = Yes all 2 = Yes some 3 = No 9 = Don’t Know</p>					
		1	1			
		2	2			
		3	3			
		9	9			

SECTION I: TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE

Now I am going to ask you questions about transparency and accountability.

	Personal Id in HH Roster			Skip Pattern
	Name of household member			
	Age of household member			
	Serial number of person providing information			
I1	Are you aware that you have the right to demand for information on how public funds are used? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
I2	Are you aware that you have a right to raise a complaint over anyone misusing public resources/funds? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
I3	During the Higher Local Government Planning Process, Local leaders are expected to share information about the Indicative Planning Figures (IPF) for the previous year and how that money was utilised? During the last Financial Year; Did your local council leaders inform you of how the received funds were utilised? 1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Don't Know	1 2 3	1 2 3	
I4	In the last 12 months, have you raised any complaint to the Local Government leaders over poor service delivery in your community? (e.g. for example roads, schools and health etc) 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
I5	Are you empowered to demand for accountability regarding service delivery from your local council leaders? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
I6	Are you aware of the existence of any committee set up to monitor the delivery of services in your community? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
I7	Are you a member of any committee set up to monitor delivery of services in your community? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
I8	In the last 12 months, have you attended any meetings on service delivery in your community? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
J1	Every person is entitled to certain rights- simply by the fact that they are human beings: Are you aware of the different Human Rights? 1. Yes 2. No	1 2	1 2	
J2	In the last 12 months, did you claim any of Human Rights? 1. Yes 2. No	1 2	1 2	
J3	Are human rights respected in Uganda? (Circle the corresponding figure) 1. Not at all 2. Rarely 3. Often 4. Always	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	

J4	<p><i>“Democracy is a form of government in which the people rule, either directly or through elected representatives. Democracy is often associated with the following characteristics. Which do you consider essential amongst these mentioned below (A-I)?</i></p> <p>1. Yes 2. No</p> <p>A = Do you think that it’s absolutely necessary in a democracy for people to be free to say what they think? (freedom of expression)</p> <p>B = Do you think that it’s absolutely necessary in a democracy for newspapers and other media to be free to publish without fear of being shut down? (freedom of the press/media)</p> <p>C = Do you think that it’s absolutely necessary in a democracy for people to be treated equally by the police and in courts of law? (equality before law)</p> <p>D = Do you think that it’s absolutely necessary in a democracy for people to be free to join any political party? (political freedom)</p> <p>E = Do you think that it’s absolutely necessary in a democracy for people to be able to cast their vote freely, without being intimidated? (free and fair elections)</p> <p>F = Do you think that it’s absolutely necessary in a democracy for people to be able to choose where to live and work without restriction and to be able to leave their country and return at any time? (freedom of movement)</p> <p>G = Do you think that it’s absolutely necessary in a democracy for people to be free to practice their faith without persecution? (religious freedom)</p> <p>H = Do you think that it’s absolutely necessary in a democracy for people to be able to join any organisation they wish without government interference? (Freedom of association)</p> <p>I = Do you think that it’s absolutely necessary in democracy for the rights of people to be equally respected, by government officials and in daily life? (absence of discrimination)</p>	A		A	
		B		B	
		C		C	
		D		D	
		E		E	
		F		F	
		G		G	
		H		H	
		I		I	
J5	<p>Are they respected in Uganda?</p> <p>1. Never 2. Rarely 3. Often 4. Always (Read out)</p> <p>A = People are free to say what they think (Freedom of expression)</p> <p>B = Newspapers are free to publish without fear of being shut down (Freedom of the press / media)</p> <p>C = People are treated equally by the police and in courts of law (Equality before the law)</p> <p>D = People are free to join any political party (Political freedom)</p> <p>E = People can cast their vote freely, without being intimidated (Free and fair elections)</p> <p>F = People may choose where to live and work without restriction and may leave their country and return at any time (Freedom of movement)</p> <p>G = People are free to practise their faith without persecution (Religious freedom)</p> <p>H = People may join any organisation they wish without government interference (Freedom of association)</p> <p>I = The rights of people are equally respected, by government officials and in daily life (Absence of discrimination)</p>	A		A	
		B		B	
		C		C	
		D		D	
		E		E	
		F		F	
		G		G	
		H		H	
		I		I	
J6	<p>Overall, how satisfied are you with the way democracy works in Uganda?</p> <p>1. Very dissatisfied</p> <p>2. Dissatisfied</p> <p>3. Satisfied</p> <p>4. Very satisfied</p>	1		1	
		2		2	
		3		3	
		4		4	
J7	<p>What do you think of the following ways of governing this country?</p> <p>1=Strongly disagree 2. Disagree 3. Agree 4. Strongly Agree</p> <p>A = Power concentrated in the leader, who does not worry about parliament or elections</p> <p>B = The army rules the country</p> <p>C = People choose their representative to run the government</p>	A		A	
		B		B	
		C		C	

J8	<p>Discrimination is making a distinction in favor of or against, a person or thing based on the group, class, or category to which that person or thing belongs rather than one individual merit.</p> <p>Do you think there is discrimination related to</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No</p> <p>A = Race/ethnic group B = Language / dialect C = Religion D = Regional origin [province, region] E = Nationality F = Poverty or wealth G = Sex (gender) H = Disability I = Political affiliation Z = Other (specify)</p>	A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	
		E	E	
		F	F	
		G	G	
		H	H	
		I	I	
		Z	Z	
J9	<p>In the past 12 months, have you been victim of discrimination due to [A-I below]?</p> <p>(for E and H indicate 'N/A' if the respondent is not foreign & does not have a disability)</p> <p>Yes 2. No 3. N/A</p> <p>A = Race/ethnic group B = Language / dialect C = Religion D = Regional origin [region] E = Nationality F = Poverty or wealth G = Sex (gender) H = Disability I = Political affiliation Z = Other (specify)</p>	A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	
		E	E	
		F	F	
		G	G	
		H	H	
		I	I	
		Z	Z	
J10	<p>Do you agree with the idea that women should have the same chance as men of being elected to political office?</p> <p>Strongly disagree Disagree Agree Strongly agree</p>	1	1	
		2	2	
		3	3	
		4	4	
J11	<p>Have you used the following Services/Institutions during the last 12 months?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No</p> <p>A = Public Service B = Courts of justice C = The Uganda Police Force D = Public hospitals and clinics E = Public school F = Tax / customs authorities G = Social security system(NSSF, Pension) H = State media(UCC, UBC, Uganda Media Centre) I = The Parliament J = The mayor/LC III(If applicable)</p>	A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	
		E	E	
		F	F	
		G	G	
		H	H	
		I	I	
		J	J	

J12	How much do you trust the way they carry out their duties?	A	A	
	1. Not at all 2. Slightly 3. Somehow	B	B	
	4. Very much 5= Don't know	C	C	
	A = Public Service	D	D	
	B. = Courts of justice	E	E	
	C = The Uganda Police Force	F	F	
	D = Public hospitals and clinics	G	G	
	E = Public school	H	H	
	F = Tax / customs authorities	I	I	
	G = Social security system(NSSF, Pension)	J	J	
H = State media(UCC, UBC, Uganda Media Centre)				
I = The Parliament				
J = The mayor/LC III(If applicable)				
J13	How often do you think the following listen to people like you?	A	A	
	1. Never 2. Rarely 3. Often 4. Always 5. Don't Know	B	B	
	A = Members of Parliament/ National Assembly B = Local elected officials/ councilors (LC I- LC V) C = Leaders of community organisations / traditional Leaders	C	C	
J14	How well do you think your local authority is handling the following:	A	A	
	1. Very badly 2. Badly 3. Well 4. Very well	B	B	
	A = Reporting back to the people B = Consulting traditional / community leaders C = Delivering local services	C	C	
J15	In your opinion, how much power do local authorities (LC I, LC II and LC III) have?	1	1	
	1 = None 2 = Little/not enough 3 = Enough 4 = Too much	2	2	
		3	3	
		4	4	
J16	How much information is provided by central authorities to citizens on government decisions?	1	1	
	1. None 2. Little 3. Enough 4. Very comprehensive	2	2	
		3	3	
		4	4	
J17	To what extent do you think that corruption is a concern in this country?	1	1	
	1 = Not at all 2 = A little 3 = Often 4 = Always	2	2	
		3	3	
		4	4	
J18	In the past 12 months, have you had to give money or to offer a gift to a civil servant in exchange for a free service?	1	1	
	1 = Yes 2 = No	2	2	If 2>>J21
J19	If yes, how often?	1	1	
	1. One time 2. Two to five times 3. More than five times	2	2	
		3	3	
		4	4	
J20	If yes, in which Ministry, Department or Agency does it happen?			
	1 = Health	1	1	
	2 =Education	2	2	
	3 = Police	3	3	
	4 = UMEME/NWSC	4	4	
	5 = URA/Other tax bodies	5	5	
6 = Justice	6	6		
9 = Other (specify)	9	9		

J21	To what extent do you think the following people are involved in corruption? <i>Read out</i> 1. Not at all 2. Rarely 3. Often 4. Very much A = Civil servants (in general) B = Health civil servants/Medical workers C = Education civil servants D = Police E = URA officials (Tax and custom officials) F = Judges/magistrates and judicial officials G = The President H = The Prime Minister I = Ministers J = Members of Parliament K = Locally elected officials L = Religious leaders M. Traditional leaders	A		A		
		B		B		
		C		C		
		D		D		
		E		E		
		F		F		
		G		G		
		H		H		
		I		I		
		J		J		
		K		K		
		L		L		
		M		M		
J22	Do you have knowledge of the existence of an anti-corruption body in this country? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1		1		
		2		2		
J23	In your opinion how effective is the Uganda Government handling the fight against corruption? 1 = Not at all 2 = Not very effective 3 = Fairly 4 = Very effective	1		1		
		2		2		
		3		3		
		4		4		
J24	Are you informed about the government's efforts to fight corruption? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1		1		
		2		2		
J25	Did you vote in the last elections for? (READ OUT) 1 = Yes,not assisted 2 = Yes, Assisted 3= No A = Local Government Council B = Presidential/Parliamentary	A		A		If 1 or 2>>J27
		B		B		
J26	If no, what is your reason? A = No candidate / party represented your views B = Voting does not make a difference C = Was not registered on electoral register D = Had difficulty to register on the electoral register E = Name was not on the register in spite of registration F = Was not of voting age at the time of election G = Was not able to obtain my national ID H = I had no time I = I was threatened J = I did not know the procedure K = I cannot read and write L = Too old to vote Z = Other reason (Specify)	A		A		
		B		B		
		C		C		
		D		D		
		E		E		
		F		F		
		G		G		
		H		H		
		I		I		
		J		J		
		K		K		
		L		L		
		Z		Z		
J27	Do you think that politicians (such as political party leaders) respond to the population's concerns and needs...? 1 = Not at all 2 = Rarely 3 = Often 4 = Completely	1		1		
		2		2		
		3		3		
		4		4		

J28	<p>To what extent do you think the government takes the voice of the following groups into account: 1 = Not at all 2 = Rarely 3 = Often 4 = Completely A = Opposition parties B = Non-Governmental Organisations/Civil Society Organisations C = Local authorities D = Private sector</p>	A		A	
		B		B	
		C		C	
		D		D	
J29	<p>Are you an office bearer or a member of any of the following association? 1 = Yes (office bearer) 2 = Yes (member) 3 = No A = Religious B = Professional C = Savings group D = Political party E = Sporting group F = Recreational group Z = Other (if yes specify)</p>	A		A	
		B		B	
		C		C	
		D		D	
		E		E	
		F		F	
		Z		Z	
J30	<p>Do you belong to any political party? (Don't ask which party) NOTE: not by registration 1 = Yes 2 = No</p>	1		1	
		2		2	
J31	<p>Are you interested in politics? 1. Not at all 2. Rarely 3. Often 4. Very much</p>	1		1	
		2		2	
		3		3	
		4		4	
J32	<p>How often do you talk politics with those close to you (family, friends, and colleagues)? 1 = Never 2 = Sometimes 3 = Often 4 = Very often</p>	1		1	
		2		2	
		3		3	
		4		4	
J33	<p>Have you taken part in a petition, protest or a strike in the last 12 months? 1 = Yes 2 = No A = Petition B = Protest C = Strike Z = Other type of protest (specify)</p>	A		A	
		B		B	
		C		C	
		Z		Z	

SECTION K: PEACE AND SECURITY FOR PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE

	Personal Id in HH Roster			Skip Pattern
	Name of household member			
	Age of respondent			
	Serial number of person providing information			
K6	<p>If you reported the incident, how satisfied were you with the way your problem was dealt with?</p> <p>1 = Not at all 2 = A little 3 = Fairly 4 = Completely</p> <p>A = Push you, shake you, or throw something at you? B = Slap you? C = Twist your arm or pull your hair? D = Punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you? E = Kick you, drag you, or beat you up? F = Try to choke you or burn you on purpose? G = Threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon? H = Physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to? I = Physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to? J = Force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to? K = Someone got into your residence without permission and stole or tried to steal something L = Someone deliberately destroyed or damaged your home, shop or any other property that you or your household owns M = Something was stolen from you outside your home</p>	A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	
		E	E	
		F	F	
		G	G	
		H	H	
		I	I	
		J	J	
		K	K	
L	L			
M	M			
K7	<p>Over the last 12 months, has anyone threatened you with a firearm?</p> <p>1 = Yes 2 = No</p>	1 2	1 2	
K8	<p>Over the last 12 months, has anyone threatened you with any other weapon (e.g. knife, panga, iron bar, razor blade, axe, and screwdriver)?</p> <p>1 = Yes 2 = No</p>	1 2	1 2	
K9	<p>How widespread would you say firearm ownership is in your area?</p> <p>1. Not at all 2. A little 3. Fairly 4. Very much 5. Don't know</p>	1	1	
		2	2	
		3	3	
		4	4	
		5	5	
K10	<p>Do you feel the need to own a firearm to protect yourself and your household?</p> <p>1 = Yes 2 = No</p>	1 2	1 2	
K11	<p>Do you (or someone in your household) own a firearm?</p> <p>1 = Yes 2 = No</p>	1 2	1 2	
K12	<p>In your view, how likely is it that you may be a victim of some crime?</p> <p>1 = Not at all 2 = Not very 3 = Fairly 4 = Very much</p>	1	1	
		2	2	
		3	3	
		4	4	
K13	<p>Do you think that some people are discriminated against by public security forces?</p> <p>1 = Yes 2 = No</p>	1	1	
		2	2	

K14	Is there discrimination by public security forces in relation to...? [A – Z below] 1. Not at all 2. A little 3. Often 4. A lot A = Race/ethnicity B = Language/dialect C = Religion D = Regional origin [province, region] E = Nationality /Stateless F = Poverty or wealth G = Sex / gender H = Disability I = Political affiliation	A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	
		E	E	
		F	F	
		G	G	
		H	H	
		I	I	
		Z	Z	
K15	Have you yourself ever been a victim of discrimination by public security forces due to your ...? [A – J below] (For E and H indicate 'N/A not applicable' if the respondent is not foreign, does not have a disability.) 1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = N/A A = Race/ethnicity B = Language/dialect C = Religion D = Regional origin [province, region] E = Nationality/ Stateless F = Poverty or wealth G = Sex / gender H = Disability I = Political affiliation Z = Other (specify)	A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	
		E	E	
		F	F	
		G	G	
		H	H	
		I	I	
		Z	Z	
K16	Overall, how effective are public security forces in addressing security problems? 1. Not at all 2. A little 3. Fairly 4. Very A = All forms of crime B = Violence against women C = Violence against children D = Violence against the handicapped E = Violence against the elderly	A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	
		E	E	
K17	To what extent do you think that public security forces are involved in corruption? 1 = Not at all 2 = A little 3 = Often 4 = Very much	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
K18	Over the past 12 months, have you had to give money or to offer a gift to public security services in exchange for a free service? 1 = Yes 2 = No (if no >>L20)	1 2	1 2	IF 2>>K20
K19	If yes, how often? 1 = One time 2 = Two to five times 3 = More than five times	1 2 3	1 2 3	
K20	These days, is there any tension, conflict or violence between groups in your area? 1 = Yes, A lot 2 = Yes, Some (Not much) 3 = No	1 2 3	1 2 3	if 3>>K24

K21	If yes, in your opinion, what is the origin of this tension? 1 = Economic competition 2 = Scarce natural resources 3 = Ethnic / racial differences 4 = Linguistic / dialect differences 5 = Religious differences 6 = Political factors 7 = Territorial/Land disputes 8 = Gangs 9 = Other (specify) _____	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
K22	Thinking about your area, over the past 12 months, did the tension or violence between different groups decrease or increase? 1 = Greatly decreased 2 = Decreased 3 = Did not change 4 = Increased 5 = Greatly increased	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	
K23	In your view, how do you expect the situation to evolve over the next 12 months? 1 = Will get much better 2 = Will get better 3 = Will stay the same 4 = Will get worse 5 = Will get much worse 6 = Be unpredictable / go either way	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	
K24	In your area, is there any means, institution or person to help resolve conflicts? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
K25	Where do people usually go to get help for resolving a conflict? 1= Public security forces 2 = Local committee 3 = Administrative authorities 4 = Political leaders 5 = Traditional leaders 6 = Religious leaders 9 = Other (specify)	1 2 3 4 5 6 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 9	
K26	How effective is the (Answer from L25)? 1 = Not at all 2 = A little 3 = Fairly 4 = Very effective	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
K27	How much do you trust the government to protect you, your household and your property from crime and violence? 1 = Not at all 2 = A little 3 = Fairly 4 = Completely	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
K28	In your country, to what extent can most people be trusted? 1 = Not at all 2 = A little 3 = Fairly 4 = Completely	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	

K29	In particular, to what extent do you trust: 1. Not at all 2. A little 3. Fairly 4. Completely A = Your relatives B = Your neighbors C = People from a different ethnic group/race than yours D = People with a different language/dialect than yours E = People with a different religion than yours F = People with a different political affiliation than yours G = People with a different nationality than yours	A		A	
		B		B	
		C		C	
		D		D	
		E		E	
		F		F	
		G		G	
K30	Taking all things together, would you say that you are Safe? 1 = Not at all 2 = A little 3 = Fairly 4 = Completely	1		1	
		2		2	
		3		3	
		4		4	
K31	Taking all things together, would you say that you are Happy? 1 = Not at all 2 = A little 3 = Fairly 4 = Completely	1		1	
		2		2	
		3		3	
		4		4	

SECTION L: PERCEPTION SURVEY ON WOMEN’S RIGHTS (VAW, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION)

	Personal Id in HH Roster			SKIP pattern
	Name of household member			
	Age of respondent			
	Serial number of person providing information			
L1	<p>Perception on Violence Against Women (agree = 1, partially agree = 2, disagree = 3)</p> <p>A = A woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together B = There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten C = It is okay for a man to hit his wife if she won't have sex with him D = Some Men beat women as a way of showing love. E = If someone insults a man, he should defend his reputation, with force if he has to F = A man using violence against his wife is a private matter that shouldn't be discussed outside the couple. G = Women and girls stay in abusive relationships because of; 1. Fear of further violence by the perpetrator. 2. Concern for Children 3. Shame and Low Self-Esteem 4. She thinks its normal 5. 'Divorce separation is shameful ' 6. Financial dependency on the man 7. Bride price-the man paid for me H = If a girl or woman is raped, it is better for her to keep it to herself I = A woman can refuse to have sex with her husband/male spouse if she doesn't feel like it J = It is strange for a man if his friends see him regularly washing dishes at home K = Would you leave, break up with or divorce a partner if they revealed they had been raped?</p>	A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	
		E	E	
		F	F	
		G1	G1	
		G2	G2	
		G3	G3	
		G4	G4	
		G5	G5	
		G6	G6	
		G7	G7	
H	H			
I	I			
J	J			
K	K			
L2	<p>Perception on Seriousness incidence (agree = 1, partially agree = 2, disagree = 3)</p> <p>It is serious when a husband forces his wife to have sex against her will</p> <p>A = It is serious when a husband forces his wife to have sex against her will B = A man slaps his girlfriend because she flirted with another man C = A husband/male spouse slaps his wife on the face after a dispute D = A man controlling the family finances is a kind of violence E = If a man/husband is violent toward his wife it does not affect the children F = A husband slaps his wife after she burnt food G = A boyfriend forces his girlfriend to have sex after she refused H = A man withholds money from his partner? I = A man refuses to allow his partner go out without him? J = A man repeatedly tells his partner she is stupid and useless? K = Shouting at your partner is violence L = A man fails to pay school fees and necessities for his child because she is a girl</p>	A	A	
		B	B	
		C	C	
		D	D	
		E	E	
		F	F	
		G	G	
		H	H	
		I	I	
		J	J	
		K	K	
		L	L	

L3	<p>Attitude towards causes of violence (agree = 1, partially agree = 2, disagree = 3)</p> <p>A = If a woman experiences violence in a relationship, it will usually happen again</p> <p>B = Violence against women often results when her husband drinks too much alcohol</p> <p>C = A decline in moral values is one of the main causes of violence against women in our communities</p> <p>D = Violence against women often happens because the woman is really provoking it by nagging or criticising her partner</p> <p>E = Bride price makes women seem like men's property.</p> <p>F = If a teenage girl puts on a miniskirt with a slit and is raped, it is her fault.</p> <p>G = Married young people should not use family planning until they have completed their family size.</p> <p>H = Women and men should share responsibility for raising children and doing housework.</p> <p>I = Women have a right to say no if they do not want to have sex with their husbands</p> <p>J = It is a husband's duty to discipline his wife when she makes a mistake.</p> <p>K = Men have a right to demand for sex from their wives whenever they want.</p> <p>L = Women have a right to have equal share in the family's wealth.</p> <p>M = Women have a right to contribute their views in all matters that affect them.</p> <p>N = Women are responsible for raising children.</p> <p>O = Violence Against Women happens because of men's abuse of their power</p> <p>P = Some social and gender norms condone violence against women</p>	A		A		
		B		B		
		C		C		
		D		D		
		E		E		
		F		F		
		G		G		
		H		H		
		I		I		
		J		J		
		K		K		
		L		L		
		M		M		
		N		N		
L4	<p>VAWG and HIV & AIDS (agree = 1, partially agree = 2, disagree = 3)</p> <p>A = Violence against women and girls has no connection with HIV & AIDS</p> <p>B = A married woman can ask her husband to use a condom</p> <p>C = Partners are free to initiate condom use in a relationship</p> <p>D = Married couples can use condoms as a way to avoid HIV infections</p> <p>E = Young women and girls are free from HIV =</p> <p>F = Having sex with virgins cures HIV</p> <p>G = If a husband is violent towards his wife, she is at higher risk for getting infected by HIV.</p> <p>H = Women often experience violence from their partner after sharing their HIV positive status.</p> <p>I = A married woman has power to decide how many children she wants</p>	A		A		
		B		B		
		C		C		
		D		D		
		E		E		
		F		F		
		G		G		
		H		H		
		I		I		

L5	<p>Responsibility for Violence (agree = 1, partially agree = 2, disagree = 3)</p> <p>A = The victims are not to blame for domestic violence inflicted on them.</p> <p>B = Women were sometimes responsible for the domestic violence they experience</p> <p>C = Victims of domestic abuse are partly responsible</p> <p>D = Violence against women and girls is a violation of human rights</p> <p>E = Women are mostly to blame for bringing HIV to the household</p> <p>F = If a woman/ girl is raped, she is to blame</p> <p>G = The communities we live in encourage violence in homesteads</p> <p>H = Men are mostly to blame for domestic violence experienced by women</p> <p>I = The following make a woman more exposed to violence</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Her clothing 12. Being outside her home alone 13. Being out after dark 14. Not fighting her attacker 15. Not saying “No” 16. Being in a certain location 17. Speaking up for herself in a relationship/ decision making 	A		A			
		B		B			
		C		C			
		D		D			
		E		E			
		F		F			
		G		G			
		H		H			
		I1		I1			
		I2		I2			
		I3		I3			
		I4		I4			
		I5		I5			
		I6		I6			
		I7		I7			
		L6	<p>Perception about Services (agree = 1, partially agree = 2, disagree = 3, 4 = don't know)</p> <p>A = The Police and the Courts are doing enough to protect victims of domestic violence and sexual assault</p> <p>B = Women and Girls in my community know where to access services for violence</p> <p>C = Lack of awareness about available services is the reason for low reporting of VAWG</p> <p>D = Sexual violence cases must be reported within 72 hours in order to access emergency treatment</p> <p>E = Cases of sexual violence must be reported directly to the police</p> <p>F = Domestic violence cases can be handled by the local council leader</p> <p>G = Some women prefer to seek justice from cultural / religious leaders instead of going to the formal justice institutions</p> <p>H = Services for survivors of gender based violence in my sub-county are free of charge</p> <p>I = Women and girls do not report incidents of violence to formal justice system because they:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect their husbands from being imprisoned 2. Weak enforcement of laws 3. Lack of support systems 4. Poverty 5. Lengthy formal justice procedures <p>J = All cases of violence can be handled by cultural leaders/religious leaders</p>	A		A	
				B		B	
C				C			
D				D			
E				E			
F				F			
G				G			
H				H			
I1				I1			
I2				I2			
I3				I3			
I4				I4			
I5				I5			
J				J			

L7	Identifying forms of Violence Against Women. (Know = 1, Don't Know = 2) A = Physical violence. B = Verbal abuse C = Emotional / psychological abuse D = Financial abuse identified E = Sexual abuse- rape, defilement, incest F = Forced marriage G = Female Genital Mutilation H = Trafficking in persons (girls/women etc.) I = Sexual assault- unwanted touching, kissing, sexual messages- social media etc. J = Sexual exploitation- exchange of sex for services, jobs etc. K = Denial of access to resources and other economic opportunities e.g. land, employment, Income Generating Activities Z = Other (Please specify)	A		A	
		B		B	
		C		C	
		D		D	
		E		E	
		F		F	
		G		G	
		H		H	
		I		I	
		J		J	
		K		K	
Z		Z			
L8	Knowledge of Law (Know = 1, Don't Know = 2) A = Knowledge about policy and legal frameworks B = There is a law that provides protection against domestic violence C = There is a law that protects women and girls against rape and defilement D = There is law that protects women and girls against FGM E = There is law that criminalises trafficking in persons	A		A	
		B		B	
		C		C	
		D		D	
		E		E	
L9	Perception of Women's Economic Empowerment (Yes = 1, No = 2) A = Should women or girls own land and other property? (If yes or no, why?)	A		A	
	1. <input type="text"/> 2. <input type="text"/> 3. <input type="text"/> 4. <input type="text"/> 5. <input type="text"/> 6. <input type="text"/> 7. <input type="text"/> 7. <input type="text"/>				
	B = Should women or girls inherit property like land and others? (If yes or no, why?)	B		B	
	1. <input type="text"/> 2. <input type="text"/> 3. <input type="text"/> 4. <input type="text"/>				
	C = Should women be part of the key decision making organs on land and other properties? (If yes or no, why?)	C		C	
	1. <input type="text"/> 2. <input type="text"/> 3. <input type="text"/> 4. <input type="text"/> 5. <input type="text"/> 5. <input type="text"/>				
	D = Are the women and girls aware of their rights to own and inherit property?	D		D	

L10	<p>Perception of Political Participation by women (agree = 1, partially agree = 2, disagree = 3)</p> <p>A = Reasons why fewer women than men stand for election</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women don't have encouragement and support from their communities 2. Women face cultural barriers to participating in politics 3. Women face discrimination as Political parties don't encourage women to stand for election 4. Women don't have the financial support necessary to stand for election 5. Women's responsibilities in the home don't leave time for politics 6. Women are not interested in politics 7. Women lack the confidence to stand for election 8. Women don't have the necessary experience 9. Women don't have the educational qualifications for politics 10. Women should ask for permission from their partners to participate in politics 11. Women are discouraged by the violence faced by female candidates <p>B = The major reason there are not many women in top political offices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women are held to lower standards than men 2. Many Ugandans are not ready to elect a woman to higher office 3. Women who are more active in politics get less support from party leaders 4. Fewer women have the experience required to run for office 5. Family responsibilities do not leave time to run for office 6. Women are not tough enough for politics 7. Many women are not educated enough to stand for political office. <p>C = Women should participate in elections as</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Voters 2. Candidates 3. Others (can be as polling agents, tallying officers, observers or electoral officers) <p>D = If two equally qualified candidates, one man and one woman, are running for parliamentary elections, who would you vote for?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Woman Candidate 2. Man Candidate <p>E = In some countries there are legislative quotas reserving seats for women. Do you agree or disagree with such a system?</p> <p>F = Having more female leaders would improve the quality of life for women.</p> <p>G = Men have an easier path to political leadership</p> <p>H = In Uganda today, men and women have equal political rights</p> <p>I = In Uganda today, women are active participants in political life</p> <p>J = Women's participation in politics is important</p> <p>K = Women should participate in political debates in communities</p> <p>L = In Uganda today, women are equally represented in the political decision-making position</p> <p>M = Women should return to their traditional roles in the society</p> <p>N = Women who hold electoral office do not have a good family life</p>	A1		A1	
		A2		A2	
		A3		A3	
		A4		A4	
		A5		A5	
		A6		A6	
		A7		A7	
		A8		A8	
		A9		A9	
		A10		A10	
		A11		A11	
		B1		B1	
		B2		B2	
		B3		B3	
		B4		B4	
		B5		B5	
		B6		B6	
		B7		B7	
		C1		C1	
		C2		C2	
C3		C3			
D1		D1			
D2		D2			
E		E			
F		F			
G		G			
H		H			
I		I			
J		J			
K		K			
L		L			
M		M			
N		N			

THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND PARTICIPATION IN THE SURVEY!!

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