

**MONITORING
THE IMPACT OF THE
PEACE, RECOVERY AND
DEVELOPMENT PLAN ON
PEACE AND CONFLICT
IN NORTHERN
UGANDA**

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MONITORING THE IMPACT OF THE PEACE, RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN ON PEACE AND CONFLICT IN NORTHERN UGANDA

2013

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This report assesses the extent to which interventions under the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP), particularly those funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID), have succeeded or failed in achieving peacebuilding aims in northern Uganda.

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Abbreviations

CDD	Community-driven development
CDO	Community development officer
CSO	Civil society organisation
DRM	Dispute-resolution mechanism
GBV	Gender-based violence
IDP	Internally displaced person
KII	Key informant interview
LC	Local council
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
PCI	Peace and conflict indicator
PRDP	Peace, Recovery and Development Plan
SACCO	Savings and credit cooperative organisation
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
UGX	Ugandan shilling
VSLA	Village savings and loan association

Executive summary

This report presents results from the third round of the peace and conflict indicators (PCIs) survey, which was conducted by International Alert to create a time series dataset for use in monitoring the impact of the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) on peace and conflict in northern Uganda.

Methodology

The study used both quantitative and qualitative approaches. It covered a total of 21 districts in 9 regions: Acholi (Amuru, Gulu, Kitgum and Lamwo); Bukedi (Tororo); Bunyoro (Kiryandongo); the Control districts (Masaka, Mbarara and Kasese); Elgon (Mbale); Karamoja (Abim, Kotido and Moroto); Lango (Lira and Otuke); Teso (Amuria and Soroti); and West Nile (Adjumani, Arua, Yumbe and Zombo). The data collection methods used included a perception survey, consensus panels and key informant interviews (KIIs). The total number of respondents enlisted for this study was 3,972 persons (2,080 women and 1,892 men).¹

Key findings

Confidence in sustained peace and security

The percentage of respondents who reported feeling safe in their communities increased in all regions – except in Bukedi, Control and Acholi regions, where the levels dropped by 10.7, 7.3 and 1.2 percentage points respectively between 2012 and 2013. The most cited reason for feeling unsafe was theft, reported by 53.9% of the respondents overall.

In all communities, with the exception of Bukedi and Elgon, the percentage of respondents who reported an improvement in peace and security in the last two years was higher in 2013 compared with the percentage in 2012. Bunyoro region had the highest increase from 67.6% in 2012 to 82.2% in 2013, followed by Teso region, with an increase from 78.9% to 85.6%. In Elgon, there was a decline of 11.5 percentage points from 73.8% in 2012 to 62.3% in 2013, while in Bukedi the decline amounted to nearly 16 percentage points.

Confidence in sustained peace and security increased in all regions in 2013 compared with 2012, except in Elgon, Bukedi, Control and Acholi regions. Teso region had the highest increase in the percentage of respondents expressing confidence in sustained peace and security from 58.7% in 2012 to 81.1% in 2013, and this was followed by Karamoja region. In Elgon region, confidence fell by 15.9 percentage points, followed by 10.3 percentage points in Bukedi, 1.8 percentage points in Control and 1.7 percentage points in Acholi.

The percentage of respondents who reported that government was committed to restoring peace and security in northern Uganda increased in 2013 compared with 2012 in four of the nine regions, but declined in five of the regions (Elgon, Bukedi, Control, Teso and Bunyoro). In Elgon region, the percentage of respondents dropped considerably from 83.4% in 2012 to 39.2% in

¹ The study was unable to meet the 2013 perceptions survey sample projection of 3,982 respondents because, during the data collection, the target communities in Kasese district were displaced due to floods.

2013, and in Bukedi region from 70.2% in 2012 to 30.1% in 2013. Karamoja region registered the highest increase in the percentage of respondents reporting that government was committed to restoring peace and security in northern Uganda from 65% in 2012 to 87.9% in 2013.

Local government responsiveness to community needs

Compared with the 2012 survey, the 2013 survey shows that there were more respondents in each region who reported that primary education services provided by government were good – except in Bukedi region where a slight decline of 1.3 percentage points was observed. Karamoja region had the highest increase at 73% in 2013 compared with 40.5% in 2012. This was followed by West Nile region, which registered an increase of 22.4 percentage points. Teso region had the lowest increase. The pattern of respondents reporting good secondary education services provided by government between the 2012 and 2013 surveys was similar to that observed for primary education services. Likewise, the percentage of respondents giving a favourable rating to government vocational training services increased for all regions in 2013.

In all regions (except Elgon where there was a drop from 33.7% to 30.3%), the percentage of respondents who rated health services provided by government as good was higher in 2013 compared with 2012.

Response of dispute-resolution mechanisms to sexual and gender-based violence

Overall, the most common form of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in the communities was beating or fighting (45%), followed by refusal to provide necessities (18%). Among the drivers of SGBV, alcohol consumption and drug abuse ranked highest at 31% across regions.

Between 2012 and 2013 there was an increase in the percentage of respondents reporting the occurrence of SGBV in their communities in all regions, with West Nile region showing the highest increase.

Overall, 2013 results showed a strong relationship between being a victim of SGBV and gender ($X^2=105$; $p<0.001$). Females were more likely to be victims of SGBV than males – with only 9.1% of male respondents compared with 20.8% of female respondents reporting a direct personal experience. Results also showed a significant relationship between age and being an SGBV victim. Overall, SGBV was highest among respondents below 37 years of age.

Among the dispute-resolution mechanisms (DRMs) used by victims of SGBV, the local council (LC) system (43%) was the most popular channel, followed by the clan or traditional system (35%). Generally, there was a greater preference for mediation-oriented dispute-resolution options to handle SGBV than those predisposed to prosecuting perpetrators. Among SGBV victims who chose not to approach any DRM, the majority (56%) cited unwillingness to involve legal authorities and a preference to move on.

Satisfactory resolution of SGBV cases overall was cited by 86.5% of those who reported the case, with more males than females reporting satisfactory response to their cases, although the association was only moderately significant ($X^2=4.68$; $p=0.059$). Results also showed that satisfactory resolution of SGBV cases was not related to age.

Community-level security disruptions and resolution

Of the 357 respondents who reported being personally involved in conflicts not associated with land, the most common disturbance or disruption was domestic violence, followed by theft and physical assault. By region, Lango and Karamoja had the highest percentages of respondents who

reported domestic violence as a conflict, at 41% and 40.3% respectively. Unlike other regions, Bunyoro and West Nile regions cited theft as the most common form of disruption, at 51.9% and 37% respectively.

Compared with the previous surveys, the percentage of conflict or crime victims who reported their cases to dispute-resolution channels and saw them resolved fell in five out of the nine regions. Acholi region had the largest decline in the percentage of conflict victims who reported that their cases were resolved – from 71.4% in 2012 to 58.9% in 2013. This was followed by Lango, which had a decline of 10.9 percentage points. Among regions where an increase in the percentage of victims with resolved cases was registered, Bukedi region had the highest increase from 63% in 2012 to 81.8% in 2013.

Access to increased economic opportunities

Compared with the 2012 survey results, the percentage of respondents with employable skills increased in 2013 in three regions – Bukedi, Control and Karamoja. The latter region had the highest increase from 10.3% in 2012 to 15% in 2013. In other regions, the percentage of respondents with employable skills dropped – particularly in Elgon region, where the decline was 20.9 percentage points. West Nile region also registered a decline in the percentage of respondents with employable skills from 33.5% in 2012 to 22.6% in 2013. Other regions that registered a decline in the percentage of respondents with employable skills were Acholi, Bunyoro, Lango and Teso.

While some regions registered an increase in the percentage of respondents who reported having a sufficient income for their households in 2013, others showed a decline. The regions showing an increase in the percentage of respondents who reported earning a sufficient income for their households in 2013 compared with previous years included Bukedi, Control, Karamoja and West Nile. Of these four regions, Control region had the highest increase in respondents who reported having a sufficient income to sustain their households in 2013 compared with 2012 (9.8 percentage point increase), followed by West Nile (5.8 percentage point increase). In the other five regions, there was a decline in the percentage of respondents who reported earning a sufficient income for their households in 2013 compared with 2012. Elgon region had the largest decline from 24.6% in 2012 to 13.2% in 2013, followed by Acholi.

While in some regions the percentage of respondents reporting the presence of economic opportunities was higher in 2013 compared with 2012, the ability to take advantage of these opportunities did not necessarily increase. For example, in Bukedi, which had the highest increase in the number of respondents reporting the presence of economic opportunities at 29.7 percentage points, the decline in the percentage of respondents who could take advantage of these economic opportunities was greatest – from 62.3% in 2012 to 35.6% in 2013. Conversely, Teso region registered a decline in the percentage of respondents citing the presence of economic opportunities, but had the highest increase in the percentage of respondents reporting the possibility of taking advantage of these economic opportunities.

Competition and grievance between PRDP regions

Respondents with information, exposure and experience were asked to compare development in their districts and the districts they had visited and/or had information about. A higher percentage (59.2%) of the respondents said that the level of development in their district was comparatively worse; only 28.8% reported that their district was more developed than the district they had visited.

In the 2013 survey, the percentage of respondents reporting a decrease in the level of grievance and competition, compared with 2012, increased in all regions except Bunyoro and Elgon. Asked

whether PRDP implementation had helped to overcome competition and grievance between their sub-region and other sub-regions, the majority of respondents (68.4%) gave a negative response and only 21.5% gave a positive response. Control region had the highest percentage of respondents (99%) reporting that PRDP implementation had not helped to overcome competition and grievance between the sub-regions. This was followed by Bukedi region (81%) and Teso region (76%).

Competition and grievance between north and south

The respondents were also asked to compare the level of development between the north and the south of Uganda. Out of the total 1,197 respondents asked this question, only 4.7% said that the level of development was balanced. The proportion of respondents reporting development imbalance and those who did not know amounted to 95%. Lango region had the highest percentage of respondents (64%) citing an imbalance in development, followed closely by Acholi region (62%).

When asked whether they perceived the development imbalance between the north and the south in terms of competition and grievance, most of the respondents (60%) believed this to be the case, while 38% did not. By region, Bukedi had the highest percentage of respondents (89%) who believed that the development imbalance translated into competition and grievance; Elgon region had the lowest percentage of such respondents (44%).

In six of the nine surveyed regions, the percentage of respondents who reported that government was doing enough to bridge the development gap between the north and the south was higher in 2013 compared with 2012. An upward trend in this respect has been observed in Acholi and Lango since 2011. Teso region had the highest increase of 32.3 percentage points (from 25.1% in 2012 to 57.4% in 2013), followed by Karamoja region with a 20.1 percentage point increase. However, in two regions, Control and Elgon, the percentage of respondents reporting that government was doing enough to bridge the development gap between the north and the south dropped – from 50.6% in 2012 to 49.1% in 2013 in Control and from 57.8% in 2012 to 44.4% in 2013 in Elgon.

Whereas there was generally an increase in the percentage of respondents reporting that government was doing enough to bridge the development gap between the north and the south, further results showed that the percentage of respondents rating government efforts favourably in the 2013 survey compared with 2012 dropped in nearly all regions, except Bukedi and Teso.

Key recommendations

Central government

Uganda's central government should root out corruption, strengthen financial controls and build a robust and transparent system of accountability for the PRDP funds. Investigations and trials of any officials implicated in the theft of PRDP funds, and the recovery of the funds stolen, should be expedited.

District Land Administrations should be strengthened to fulfil their mandate, provide appropriate surveying equipment to District Land Boards, and build the capacity of District Land Boards, Area Land Committees and Local Council Courts. They should establish the role of local-level dispute-resolution processes and explain how these link in with institutional processes. At the same time, District Land Boards, Area Land Committees and LC Courts should be sensitised about their respective roles and responsibilities. This will mitigate the potentially negative effects of land conflicts and elevate the visibility of functioning land administrations.

There is a need to build the capacity of local governments to enable them to deliver accountable and unbiased service of the best possible quality. This calls for comprehensible guidelines and monitoring mechanisms that can eliminate duplication and corruption. In some cases, there is a need for more effective sequencing of result-oriented interventions. Free flow of information and community participation will create a sense of legitimacy, ownership and sustainability of the PRDP.

An increase in a well-trained police presence is also needed in post-conflict areas where communities are resettling. For example, in Lamwo and Amuru, the police are overwhelmed by land-related conflicts and lack a conflict-sensitive approach to handle such conflicts. It is important to note that increased deployment of police needs to be accompanied by sufficient training to ensure that they are equipped to deal with the problems of a post-conflict nature.

Local government

Local governments should promote effective reintegration and sensitisation on the Amnesty Law process to enhance community unity by strengthening systems to monitor whether ex-combatants have been successfully reintegrated. Psychosocial support and counselling are required for traumatised community members, abductees and vulnerable ex-combatants. There is also a need to address related mental health issues where appropriate, and to analyse and address causes of community-level conflict.

Local governments should provide an enabling environment for business and economic development. A stable macroeconomic framework ought to be established. Likewise, there is a need to reconstruct the basic productive infrastructure, reactivate production, demand and local markets, and strengthen food security. Structural reforms should be promoted – fiscal reform and agricultural reform – to help overcome situations of poverty, inequality and exclusion, which in many cases instigated the war and worsened during it.

Local governments should ensure that resource allocations are conflict sensitive in order to improve delivery services related to addressing the deep-seated conflict situations in the regions. Particular attention should be given to communities living in remote rural areas.

Development partners

Development partners should support the government of Uganda to increase accountability and transparency and to reduce the opportunities for corruption in the use of public funds. A sound financial system should be created with a strengthened legal framework and judiciary to quickly deal with corruption cases. In this vein, there is a need to build the capacities of the Anti-Corruption Bureau to prevent and reduce corrupt practices.

Development partners should continue to support the recovery, development and stabilisation of northern Uganda so that the socio-economic development of communities in northern Uganda can bridge the gap between the north and the rest of the country. This will enable the north to reach the ‘national average level’ in the main socio-economic indicators.

Development partners should continue to strengthen national capacity and support community ownership of recovery and development processes that may result in significant results. They should continue to advocate and support peacebuilding initiatives together with support for recovery, human security and empowerment.

Development partners should continue to support civil society organisations (CSOs) to monitor and evaluate post-conflict development programmes. They can do this by strengthening the capacities of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and CSOs in the area of voice and accountability to enable them to take a proactive advocacy role.

Civil society organisations

CSOs should continue with periodic contextual analyses of the overall recovery process, evidence-based advocacy and the provision of technical support to improve the recovery and peacebuilding process.

CSOs should sensitise local government officials and communities about dispute resolution and reconciliation. Community-level mechanisms should be strengthened, taking into account how traditional and formal mechanisms interact. There is equally a need to sensitise the local government, traditional justice structures and communities on SGBV issues.

CSOs should apply conflict-sensitive approaches to gender interventions in order to reduce the propensity to inadvertently aggravate domestic violence. One way of doing so would be to ensure the inclusion of men, especially family members, religious leaders and opinion leaders at all stages of sensitisation. Successful implementation of preventive measures is dependent on the extent to which the offenders understand their contribution and agree to take a lead in curbing the practice.

CSOs focusing on land issues should sensitise communities on land laws and ownership processes, civil versus criminal cases and land registration processes. The sensitisation process should involve women, men and the youth who are directly affected by land disputes.

Peacebuilding CSOs should conduct training in peacebuilding and conflict management for selected community leaders. The training should bring in the local government, traditional institutions, ex-combatants, women, men, the youth and people living with disabilities, who are key stakeholders.

CSOs should lobby government – both central and local – for the provision and maintenance of functional training facilities to equip communities (with a focus on the youth) recovering from war with necessary skills – such as business management, marketing, technology use and other hands-on skills. In particular, farmers should be assisted to take advantage of the current markets – locally, nationally and at Great Lakes regional level – by advising them and linking them to markets.

1. Introduction

The crucial underlying need in post-conflict peacebuilding situations is the security of ordinary people in the form of real peace and access to basic social facilities.² The immediate post-conflict period offers a window of opportunity to provide basic security, deliver peace dividends, build and shore up confidence in the political process, and strengthen core national capacity to lead peacebuilding efforts.³ World over, the strategies mainly employed in post-conflict peacebuilding processes include a wide range of activities, namely: disarmament of combatants; procurement of political and economic concessions to stabilise the state; development of infrastructure; and consolidation of the legal, financial and political systems.⁴

Greif and Duthie (2009)⁵ have argued that there needs to be a much closer connection between reconciliation and transitional justice in post-conflict society, on the one hand, and development and natural resource management, on the other. Establishing appropriate reform policy over such crucial resources as land holds an extremely important strategic role in attaining social cohesion in order to prevent a relapse into conflict and to build promising economic livelihoods and food security. One of the factors underlying conflict re-occurrence, especially in Africa, is poverty. While not all poor countries have experienced conflict, most conflicts occur in poor countries.⁶ Recommendations to address poverty include: promoting balanced and sustained growth of the agriculture sector by providing employment for a large number of people; and improving food self-sufficiency as well as generating foreign exchange through exports. It is critical to establish a diversified economy and a diversified agriculture sector to help minimise possible negative effects on peace from external shocks such as sharp drops in world market prices.⁷

A key measure of governance in post-conflict situations is the quality and availability of essential services such as healthcare and education. Services comprise a core element of the social contract. Public access to good services indicates that a society is well governed. In a fragile state, service delivery suffers. When services decline, the state and its leadership generally lose support.⁸ Increasingly, there is recognition in the policy community of the importance of establishing or resuscitating local-level state capacities for security and service delivery as part of early intervention in post-war situations.⁹

Gender-based violence (GBV) in conflict and post-conflict areas can take many forms.¹⁰ Such violence can be exacerbated due to the lack of services and lack of access to services arising from insecurity, poor road conditions and poor infrastructure; the lack of knowledge about the crime or resources available; the fear of stigma; and the absence of communication channels and

2 K. Annan (1998). *Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa*, Report of the Secretary-General to the United Nations Security Council, 16 April 1998. Available at http://www.un.org/africa/osaa/reports/A_52_871_Causes%20of%20Conflict%201998.pdf

3 A. Smith (2010). *The Influence of Education on Conflict and Peacebuilding*, Background paper prepared for the Education for All Global Monitoring Report. Available at <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0019/001913/191341e.pdf>

4 B.B. Ghali (1992). *An Agenda for Peace: Preventive Diplomacy, Peacemaking and Peace-keeping*. New York: United Nations.

5 P. Greif and R. Duthie (eds.) (2009). *Transitional Justice and Development: Making Connections*. New York: Social Science Research Council.

6 Human Security Centre (2005). *Human Security Report. War and Peace in the 21st Century*. New York: Oxford University Press.

7 UN Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA) (2005). *Peace Consolidation in Africa: Challenges and Opportunities*. Available at <http://www.un.org/africa/osaa/reports/Peace%20Consolidation%20in%20AfricaFINAL.pdf>

8 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2008). *Service Delivery in Fragile Situations: Key Concepts, Findings and Lessons*. Available at <http://www.oecd.org/development/incaf/40886707.pdf>

9 Institute for Democracy and Election Assistance (IDEA) (2005). *Democracy and Peacebuilding at the Local Level: Lessons Learned. A Report of the Programme in Democracy and Conflict Management*. Available at http://www.idea.int/conflict/upload/DLL_Lessons_Learned.pdf

10 E. Rehn and E. Sirleaf (2002). *Women, War and Peace: The Independent Experts' Assessment on the Impact of Armed Conflict on Women and Women's Role in Peace-Building*. New York: United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). Available at <http://www.ucm.es/cont/descargas/documento7201.pdf>

humanitarian organisations.¹¹ Community policing and the setting up of a gender desk within the police service have helped to improve access by victims and work well when the police, magistrates and local authorities are well sensitised on SGBV.¹² It is important also to incorporate women into justice processes, including creating space for women leaders. Post-conflict countries should consider developing gender-specific initiatives, such as the ones used in Liberia. Such initiatives include strengthening national legislation, training judicial and law enforcement personnel, and creating special courts to counter the rise of GBV, which typically accompanies post-conflict transitions.¹³

Without economic hope, peace cannot hold. Social and economic wellbeing is the most varied of all the pillars of post-conflict reconstruction. Ensuring that citizens in war-torn societies can resume a normal existence requires more than just the care and feeding of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). An economic strategy for assistance must be designed to ensure the reconstruction of physical infrastructure, generate employment, open markets, create legal and regulatory reforms, lay the foundation for international trade and investment, and establish transparent banking and financial institutions.¹⁴ In conflict, challenges to livelihoods often lead to dramatic shifts in gender relations and roles.¹⁵ Tools and methodologies on gender-responsive economic policy management need to be systematically offered to build capacity in post-conflict contexts.¹⁶

Since agriculture is the backbone of many African economies, agricultural research and development systems are essential for finding long-term solutions to the sources and drivers of recurrent crises. Agricultural research and development in post-conflict and protracted crisis countries invariably suffers from poor research infrastructure and financial means, high staff turnover and loss, weak regional and international collaborative research ties, and virtually non-existent intra-country collaboration between research, universities, producer organisations and the private sector. Nevertheless, the post-conflict environment offers a window of opportunity for re-inventing the agricultural innovation system in view of changing national and regional contexts and development agendas. Moreover, in those countries characterised by sustained hostilities between parties to the conflict, agricultural innovation faces the additional challenge of having to contribute to peacebuilding and reconciliation. The emergence of alliances and collective actions across sectors – from science to farming, from research to extension and local knowledge – offers new opportunities for finding enduring solutions to crisis and conflict through agricultural innovation.¹⁷

Property rights, jobs, scholarships, educational admissions, language rights, government contracts and development allocations all confer particular benefits on individuals and groups. Whether finite in supply or not, all such resources are scarce and thus objects of competition and occasional struggle between individuals and, when organised, groups.¹⁸ The reduction of disparities benefits

11 Men Engage-UNFPA (2008). *Sexual Violence in Conflict and Post-Conflict: Engaging Men and Boys, Advocacy Brief*. Available at <http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2012/Advocacy%20Brief-%20Sexual%20Violence%20FINAL.pdf>

12 UNIFEM (2008). *Baseline Survey on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Rwanda: An Empirical Analysis of Cases of Gender-Based Violence in Rutsiro, Kayanza, Ngororero Districts and the City Of Kigali*. Available at <http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/4bcc18ad2.pdf>

13 R. Manjoo and C. McRaith (2010). 'Gender-Based Violence and Justice in Conflict and Post-Conflict Areas', *Cornell International Law Journal*, Vol. 44. Available at <http://www.lawschool.cornell.edu/research/ILJ/upload/Manjoo-McRaith-final.pdf>

14 J.M. Forman (2002). 'Achieving Socioeconomic Well-Being in Post-Conflict Settings', *The Washington Quarterly*, Autumn 2002. Available at <http://www.artsrn.ualberta.ca/courses/PoliticalScience/474A1/documents/MendelsonFormanAchievingSocioeconWellBeingPostconflict.pdf>

15 US Agency for International Development (USAID) (2005). *Livelihoods and Conflict*. Available at http://commdev.org/files/989_file_CMM_Livelihoods_and_Conflict_Dec_2005.pdf

16 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2011). *Women's Leadership, Voice, Economic Recovery and Access to Justice: UNDP in Action in Post-Conflict Countries 2010-2011*. Available at <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/crisis%20prevention/undp-cpr-womens-lead-voice-econ-recover-access-justice-action-postconflict-countries-2011-05.pdf>

17 Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD) (2012). *Rebuilding Livelihoods in Post-Conflict and Protracted Crisis Countries: Results of the Kigali Workshop on Strengthening Capacity for Agricultural Innovation*. Available at http://www.fao.org/docs/eims/upload/305974/Briefing_Paper_P3.3_version_2_DO.pdf

18 D. Lake and D. Rothchild (1996). *Ethnic Fears and Global Engagement: The International Spread and Management of Ethnic Conflict*, Policy Paper, Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation. Available at <http://igcc.ucsd.edu/assets/001/501192.pdf>

not only social development, but also a country's economic growth.¹⁹ There are various notions of what mechanisms may facilitate ethnic competition. They include economic and political processes such as: racially split labour markets, employment segregation, the cultural division of labour, the replacement of local control with more inclusive domains of control and sovereignty, and the expansion of state systems. According to Kposowa and Jenkins,²⁰ all of these developments increase the likelihood of ethnic competition over resources.

In order to reduce the development gap between regions, it is important to link equitable sustainable development and peacebuilding and integrate them into national strategy and planning processes. Such a programme has the potential to create synergies and more effective policies that help prevent relapses into conflict. Five key elements are discussed as elements for successful planning, namely: understanding the conflict and the underlying causes; linking sustainable development and peacebuilding; managing sustainable development processes in post-conflict countries based on participation and inclusion; building capacities for sustainable development in post-conflict countries; and sequencing and prioritising policy reforms in post-conflict countries.²¹

Therefore, development organisations working to address conflicts need to prioritise goals that are distinct from mainstream development approaches. Effective approaches require an understanding of states from a political perspective and of how sub-national tensions can be inadvertently exacerbated by a lack of concern for peripheral groups. Statistics need to be disaggregated to show the differences between regions and groups within countries. At the same time, overall objectives need to consider how conflict-prone areas are governed as well as simply supporting overall national development objectives.²² As the peacebuilding agendas of international development organisations tend to focus on fragile states, typically playing a nominal role in sub-national conflict areas, they should know that they will only make a lasting impact by supporting domestic institutions, rather than by acting alone. They also need to remain neutral while at the same time securing government approval to operate.²³

In line with the preceding background literature review, and as a follow-up to the baseline survey, the objectives of this study were to:

1. Contribute to the development of a time series dataset that can be used to assess the impact of the PRDP on peace and conflict in northern Uganda; and
2. Produce comparative analysis of the results so far tenable on the PCIs.

19 United Nations (2011). *Developing National Sustainable Development Strategies in Post-Conflict Countries*, Working Draft, Development Account Project (ROA 105). Available at <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/guidancenotes.pdf>

20 A.J. Kposowa and J.C. Jenkins (1993). 'The Structural Sources of Military Coups in Postcolonial Africa, 1957-1984', *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 99, No. 1. pp. 126-63.

21 United Nations (2010). Press Release, Luanda, 22 October.

22 A. Burke (2013). 'The Right Kind of Development: Building Peace in Thailand and Beyond', *In Asia*, 12 June 2013. Available at <http://asiafoundation.org/in-asia/2013/06/12/the-right-kind-of-development-building-peace-in-thailand-and-beyond/>

23 Danish Demining Group (2013). *Displacement, Disharmony and Disillusion: Understanding Host-Refugee Tensions in Maban County, south Sudan*. Available at <http://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan-republic/displacement-disharmony-and-disillusion-understanding-host-refugee>

2. Sustained peace and security

PCI 1 establishes the proportion of the population and/or of the sample with confidence in sustained peace and security. Results presented under this PCI seek to measure confidence through monitoring proportional change in the number of respondents who bear testimony to it between 2011 and 2013. The indicator also analyses the key issues driving perceptions of peace and security.

2.1 Description of the peace and security situation in communities

In the 2013 survey, when asked to describe the nature of peace and security in their community, the majority of respondents (81% or 3,210 respondents) reported that it was stable (see Table 1).

In some regions, the percentage of respondents reporting a stable level of peace and security was below the overall average of 81%. These included the Control districts (57%), Bukedi (68%), Acholi (76%) and Bunyoro (79%). Compared with other regions, Lango had the highest percentage of respondents who described the peace and security in their community as stable (92%), followed by West Nile (89%).

Table 1: Description of peace and security situation in the communities

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Stable	586	76.0	133	68.0	155	79.0	228	57.0	189	89.0	506	87.0	354	92.0	383	82.0	676	89.0	3,210	81.0
Unstable	189	24.0	63	32.0	42	21.0	171	43.0	23	11.0	73	13.0	31	8.1	83	18.0	84	11.0	759	19.0
N/R	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0
Total	775	100.0	196	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	579	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,970	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

According to the qualitative findings, evidence of confidence in sustained peace and security was that “people can now freely move around even at night”.²⁴ Similarly, “...the prevailing peace allows people to dig their gardens and move around freely”²⁵ and “...people go about their business freely and no longer fear that war will break out again ... there is an increase in investments ... many people have returned to their ancestral homes”.²⁶ Congruently, in Elgon and Bukedi, it was also stated that “...more people are investing at home and economic activities are booming ... there are fewer incidents of robbery and people walk freely at night”.²⁷ Panel respondents in the Control areas also described stability: “...trade is booming with people making big investments at home ... people walk around freely even at night”.²⁸ Others attributed their confidence to the fact that there is “prevailing democracy ... freedom of movement”.²⁹ “They have this confidence because they look at the defence system of the government where there is presence of the security personnel up to the grassroots, where there is police and other security organisations”.³⁰ However,

²⁴ KII, District Level, Moroto, July 2013.

²⁵ Consensus Panel, Arua, July 2013.

²⁶ KII, District Level, Amuria, July 2013.

²⁷ Consensus Panel, Tororo, June 2013.

²⁸ Consensus Panel, Mbarara, June 2013.

²⁹ KII, District Level, Mbarara, June 2013.

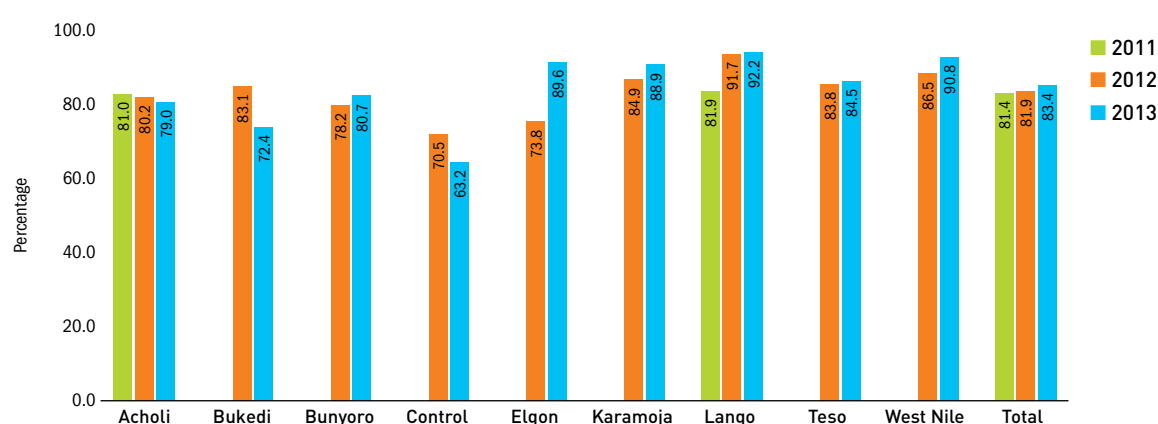
³⁰ Consensus Panel, Rhino Division Sub-County, Arua, July 2013.

a lack of confidence in sustained peace was reflected in the fact that “...many people have not fully returned to the villages but still maintain homes in the trading centre; in case conflict reoccurs ... those who are constructing permanent houses are doing so in trading centres and towns but not in the villages because of their lack of confidence in sustained peace”.³¹

2.2 Changes in perceptions of peace and security

Over time, the percentage of respondents who reported feeling safe in their communities increased in all regions – except in Bukedi, Control and Acholi regions, where the levels dropped by 10.7, 7.3 and 1.2 percentage points respectively between 2013 and 2012 (see Figure 1). The highest increase was seen in Elgon region, where the proportion of respondents who reported feeling secure in their communities improved from 73.8% in 2012 to 89.6% in 2013.

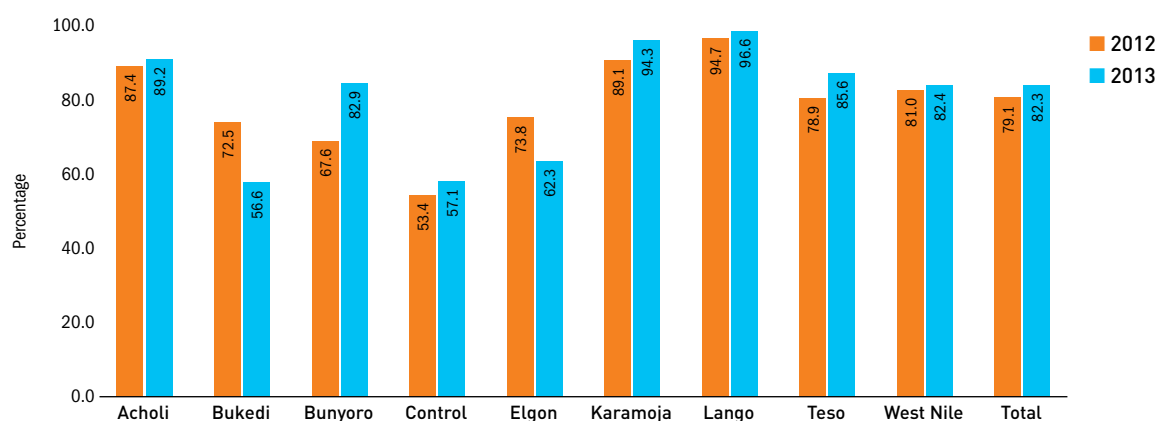
Figure 1: Comparison of respondents feeling safe in their community, 2012 and 2013



In all communities, except those of Bukedi and Elgon, the percentage of respondents who reported seeing an improvement in peace and security in the last two years was higher in 2013 than in 2012 (see Figure 2). Bunyoro region had the highest increase in the percentage of respondents noticing an improvement in peace and security in the last two years – from 67.6% in 2012 to 82.2% in 2013. This was followed by Teso region, where the percentage of respondents indicating an improvement rose from 78.9% in 2012 to 85.6% in 2013.

Of the two regions that showed a decline between 2012 and 2013, Bukedi had the sharpest fall of around 16 percentage points in the proportion of respondents perceiving an improved peace and security situation. In Elgon region, there was a decline of 11.5 percentage points, from 73.8% in 2012 to 62.3% in 2013.

Figure 2: Comparison of respondents perceiving improved peace and security, 2012 and 2013



31 Consensus Panel, Gulu, July 2013.

2.3 Drivers of insecurity

Of the 658 (16.6%) respondents who reported feeling unsafe in the community, the most common reason given was theft, which was cited by 53.9% overall (see Table 2). Bunyoro region had the highest proportion (71.7%) citing theft, followed by Control region (66.8%). The second most frequently cited reason for feeling unsafe was murder, which was referred to by 14.7% of the respondents. This reason was mostly cited by respondents in Bukedi (23.6%), Karamoja (18.6%), Control (18%) and Acholi (17.4%) regions.

In the qualitative narratives, similar perceptions arose regarding the prevalence of crime. For instance, in West Nile, *“the rampant robberies of banks and SACCOs [savings and credit cooperative organisations]”*³² was regarded as a sign that there was no sustained peace and security in the region. Additionally, in Lamwo, it was reported that *“some Ugandans were conniving with Sudanese to steal animals”*; that *“...there is no manpower to enforce security because there are only six trained policemen”*; and that *“...police there do not have a vehicle to ease their movement”*.³³ Whereas cattle rustling ranked fourth overall, in Karamoja region, it was the most frequently cited reason (47.1%) for respondents feeling unsafe in their communities.

In the qualitative narratives, cattle rustling also featured as a driver of insecurity in Karamoja region. Lack of confidence in peace and security in this region was attributed to the fact that *“even though they have been disarmed, the Karimojong cattle rustlers are still a security threat because they have opted for arrows during raiding”*.³⁴

Table 2: Reasons for feeling unsafe in the community

	Acholi	Bukedi	Bunyoro	Control	Elgon	Karamoja	Lango	Teso	West Nile	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Theft	48.1	61.1	71.7	66.8	57.1	28.4	63.6	44.1	60.0	53.9
Murders	17.4	23.6	0.0	18.0	14.3	18.6	6.1	8.8	5.3	14.7
Land conflict	10.9	4.2	6.5	4.7	10.7	2.0	21.2	15.7	24.2	10.0
Cattle rustlers	10.9	4.2	6.5	0.5	0.0	47.1	0.0	4.9	1.1	9.4
Other	4.7	5.6	2.2	4.7	7.1	2.9	0.0	9.8	0.0	4.4
Scattered homestead	1.6	0.0	6.5	2.8	7.1	0.0	0.0	9.8	2.1	2.9
Presence of armed personnel in the community	2.3	1.4	0.0	0.9	3.6	1.0	3.0	2.9	3.2	1.9
Possession of firearms by community members	3.5	0.0	6.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.7
Rumours of rebels	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	6.1	3.9	1.1	1.1
Abandoned ammunitions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

32 Consensus Panel, Adjumani, July 2013.

33 KII, District Level, Lamwo, June 2013.

34 KII, District Level, Abim, June 2013.

2.4 Drivers of perceived improvement in peace and security

The most commonly cited reason for improvement in peace and security was government commitment to security (18.9%), followed by the presence of police posts in the community (14.6%) (see Table 3). In Acholi and Lango regions, the most commonly cited reason was the absence of war in the area for some time, at 29.9% and 25.6% respectively. In Karamoja region, the reduction in cattle raiding and the disarmament programme (20.1% and 19.8% respectively) were the most cited reasons.

Among the respondents who reported no improvement in peace and security over the last two years, increased crime and conflict in the community was most mentioned (26.5%), followed by domestic violence (18.7%). In the regions of Acholi, Lango and Teso, land conflicts ranked highest among respondents who perceived no improvement in peace and security in the last two years.

Table 3: Reasons for improvement or no improvement in peace and security situation

	Acholi	Bukedi	Bunyoro	Control	Elgon	Karamoja	Lango	Teso	West Nile	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Reasons for improvement										
Government commitment	22.7	17.4	23.2	17.6	23.2	19.9	18.9	12.6	17.3	18.9
Police presence in communities	7.4	27.2	12.3	22.4	23.8	9.8	13.2	23.2	15.6	14.6
No war for some time	29.9	4.9	12.0	0.2	0.6	3.7	25.6	6.4	7.6	12.0
Reduction in crime/conflict	14.3	6.5	21.0	18.3	10.2	4.4	12.8	6.0	15.6	11.3
Involving community in peace/security activities	4.4	16.8	5.4	20.5	21.1	10.2	5.8	11.7	16.0	11.0
Security agencies respond appropriately when called	4.6	8.7	11.2	16.4	13.9	7.5	6.2	11.1	7.4	8.3
No more rumours of rebels	13.3	4.3	7.2	0.2	0.3	2.3	13.2	10.1	7.9	7.7
Disarmament programme	0.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	19.8	0.1	3.6	3.2	5.5
Reduction in cattle raiding	0.8	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.6	20.1	0.8	4.7	0.9	5.4
Existence of DRMs	2.1	7.6	6.5	4.1	5.0	2.2	3.1	9.5	8.7	5.1
Other	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.3
Reasons for no improvement										
Increased crime and conflict in the community	26.0	26.6	35.0	31.6	23.1	13.8	17.4	19.6	26.5	26.5
Domestic violence	24.3	22.4	6.7	10.3	33.8	5.2	30.4	14.0	22.1	18.7
Land conflicts	27.6	11.2	18.3	4.6	15.6	17.2	30.4	27.1	22.1	16.3
Community not involved in peacebuilding activities	2.2	5.6	5.0	17.5	7.5	0.0	4.3	0.9	3.4	7.6
Security agencies do not respond appropriately when called	3.9	7.0	11.7	12.6	3.8	6.9	4.3	7.5	3.9	7.4
Government not committed to security	1.7	6.3	5.0	13.5	4.4	8.6	0.0	6.5	2.5	6.7
No police post in the community	1.7	2.8	1.7	8.6	5.6	1.7	4.3	7.5	9.8	6.0
Continued cattle rustling	8.8	4.2	5.0	0.3	0.6	39.7	4.3	3.7	1.0	4.4
Other	0.6	7.0	5.0	0.6	2.5	6.9	0.0	3.7	1.0	2.3
Border demarcation problems	2.2	4.2	3.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	5.4	2.0
No DRMs	0.0	2.8	3.3	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.0	1.2
Rumours of rebel activities	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.3	4.7	1.5	0.9

2.5 Confidence in sustained peace and security

Overall, 2,999 (76%) of the respondents said they had confidence in sustained peace and security in their communities, with notable differences by region (see Table 4). For example, in Karamoja, 499 respondents (86%) reported having confidence in sustained peace and security compared with 112 respondents (57%) in Bukedi region.

Among those who reported having confidence, only 1,201 respondents (40%) rated their confidence as high. Karamoja region (58%) had the biggest percentage of respondents with high confidence in sustained peace and security, followed by Lango (47%) and Control (46%) regions. Teso region, on the other hand, had the biggest percentage of respondents who reported low confidence in sustained peace and security in their communities, with 28 respondents (7.4%) presenting this view.

Table 4: Confidence in sustained peace and security

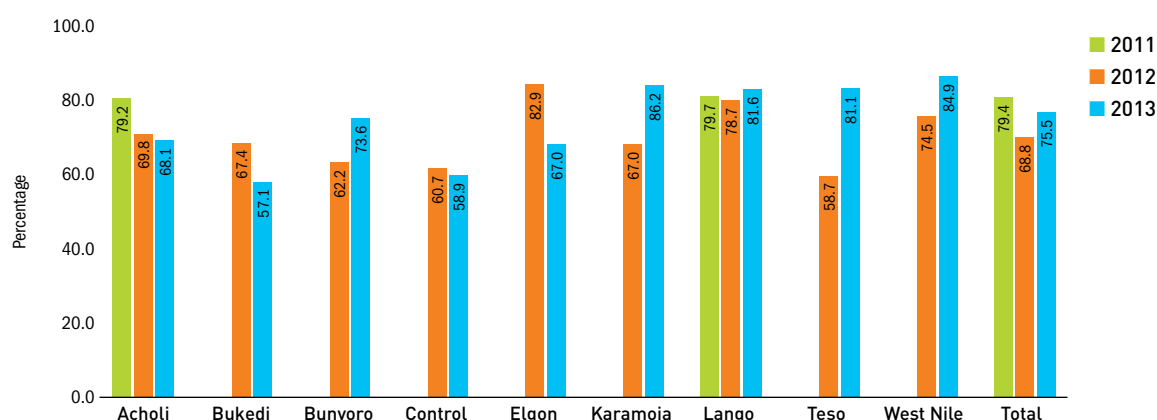
	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Do you have confidence in sustained peace and security in your community?																				
Yes	528	68.0	112	57.0	145	74.0	235	59.0	142	67.0	499	86.0	314	82.0	378	81.0	646	85.0	2,999	76.0
No	247	32.0	81	41.0	52	26.0	164	41.0	70	33.0	78	14.0	71	18.0	88	19.0	115	15.0	966	24.0
N/R	0	0.0	3	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1
Total	775	100.0	196	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	579	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,970	100.0
Rating of confidence in sustained peace and security in community																				
High	184	35.0	36	32.0	64	44.0	109	46.0	51	36.0	288	58.0	147	47.0	90	24.0	232	36.0	1,201	40.0
Average	329	62.0	75	67.0	77	53.0	114	49.0	81	57.0	194	39.0	166	53.0	257	68.0	395	61.0	1,688	56.0
Low	11	2.1	1	0.9	4	2.8	8	3.4	3	2.1	6	1.2	0	0.0	28	7.4	11	1.7	72	2.4
N/R	4	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.7	7	4.9	11	2.2	1	0.3	3	0.8	8	1.3	38	1.3

Note: N/R = no response

Monitoring perception change, confidence in sustained peace and security increased in all regions between 2012 and 2013, except in Elgon, Bukedi, Control and Acholi regions (see Figure 3). Teso region had the highest increase in the percentage of respondents who had confidence in sustained peace and security, from 58.7% in 2012 to 81.1% in 2013. This was followed by Karamoja region, where confidence increased from 67% in 2012 to 86.2% in 2013.

Among the regions where confidence declined, the highest fall was in Elgon (15.9 percentage points), followed by Bukedi (10.3 percentage points), Control (1.8 percentage points) and Acholi (1.7 percentage points).

Figure 3: Comparison of respondents with confidence in sustained peace and security, 2012 and 2013



Qualitative narratives portray a considerable lack of confidence in sustained peace of varying degrees across the survey regions. This lack of confidence was attributed to various reasons recounted by respondents: *“the Sudan–Uganda border conflicts where Ugandans have been captured ... persistent land wrangles between IDP returnees and land owners ... if people fight and one of them dies their family comes up to revenge his death ... this is especially happening in Lamwo, people torch houses and kill animals”*;³⁵ and the *“Uganda–Congo border insecurities ... police have no transport and so cannot easily reach communities in time of need”*.³⁶

Different concerns were mentioned in Lango: *“...Karimojong cattle raiders are a huge threat to security in the area ... 80% of the Amuka paramilitary who were formed to counter Kony attacks have not yet been disarmed ... we have heard over the radio that Kony is still alive and active in other countries so we worry that anytime he could return to antagonise us ... food insecurity due to environmental degradation ... social insecurity in terms of diseases like HIV”*.³⁷

The ubiquitous land wrangles were mentioned across all regions as one of the catalysts for lack of confidence in security. In Amuru, for instance, it was stated that *“...large chunks of land have been given to Madhvani for sugar cane growing; the community is constantly at loggerheads with Madhvani because they fear that his agenda is to render them landless”*.³⁸

In Karamoja, *“...infiltration of guns into Karamoja from Sudan”*³⁹ or *“...competition for land and persistent land wrangles with elders succumbing to bribery”*⁴⁰ as well as *“...the fierce competition for water during the dry season which usually escalates into conflict”*⁴¹ were common concerns.

In Bunyoro, *“...the continued presence of IDPs is causing competition for the scarce resources with the indigenous people”*.⁴² In Control areas, lack of confidence was said to have arisen out of *“...insecurity ... people are robbed and killed using iron bars”*.⁴³ In West Nile, *“...failure of government to compensate war victims ... has caused tension among the people”*.⁴⁴

³⁵ KII, District Level, Kitgum, June 2013.

³⁶ Consensus Panel, Zombo, July 2013.

³⁷ Consensus Panel, Otuke, June 2013.

³⁸ Consensus Panel, Amuru, June 2013.

³⁹ KII, District Level, Abim, June 2013.

⁴⁰ Consensus Panel, Abim, June 2013.

⁴¹ Consensus Panel, Moroto, July 2013.

⁴² Consensus Panel, Kiryandongo, July 2013.

⁴³ KII, District Level, Masaka, June 2013.

⁴⁴ KII, District Level, Arua, July 2013.

2.6 Presence of peace and security initiatives in the communities

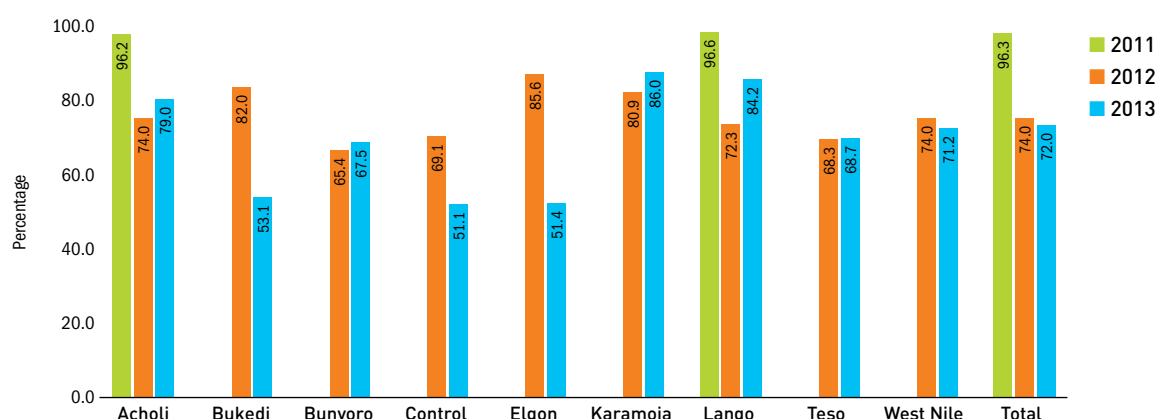
Overall, 2,846 respondents (72%) reported that there were initiatives in the communities to ensure peace and security. Karamoja region, followed by Lango and Acholi, had the highest percentages of respondents who reported the presence of such initiatives. Overall, the most common peace and security initiative cited by respondents was community sensitisation, which was mentioned by 30.7% of the respondents (see Table 5). This initiative ranked highest in all regions except Bunyoro and West Nile. In these two regions, community policing initiatives ranked highest. Among respondents who mentioned the presence of these initiatives, government (22.4%) was the most frequently mentioned actor behind them, followed by community initiatives (18.8%). However, notable variations by region were observed. In Bunyoro, for example, political leaders were the main actors mentioned (24%), whereas in Teso the main actors were security agencies (23.4%).

Table 5: Initiatives and actors to enhance peace and security

	Acholi	Bukedi	Bunyoro	Control	Elgon	Karamoja	Lango	Teso	West Nile	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Initiatives to ensure peace and security in communities										
Community sensitisation	30.8	35.9	22.5	33.1	31.8	31.1	31.3	30.6	29.6	30.7
Community policing initiatives	30.1	19.3	45.0	27.2	16.4	27.0	29.4	26.7	30.0	28.4
Patrols by security agencies	12.9	20.4	14.7	21.0	22.7	17.0	9.8	8.6	15.4	14.7
Construction of police posts within communities	13.9	13.3	10.6	10.1	15.4	12.1	20.1	18.1	12.2	14.0
Mediation	10.8	9.4	6.9	5.2	7.7	9.3	8.1	12.7	12.2	9.9
Psychosocial support	1.2	1.7	0.0	2.7	5.9	2.9	1.4	0.7	0.3	1.6
De-mining	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3
Others	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Actors behind the peace and security initiatives										
Government	26.3	24.0	20.2	23.4	25.9	20.1	27.5	15.8	20.4	22.4
Community initiatives	17.2	14.6	23.1	29.4	17.3	15.8	13.3	19.4	23.6	18.8
Political leaders	17.6	15.0	24.0	14.3	24.6	12.2	16.6	12.6	15.5	15.7
Security agencies	15.3	10.7	17.4	25.3	13.6	11.5	19.0	23.4	11.0	15.2
Clan/traditional leaders	7.4	12.4	3.7	3.6	4.0	17.5	4.6	12.9	16.0	11.2
NGOs and CSOs	11.6	4.3	5.8	1.4	1.0	16.5	12.4	5.1	3.0	8.8
Religious leaders	4.6	18.9	5.8	2.7	13.6	6.5	6.6	10.9	10.5	7.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Tracking the percentage change, the proportion of respondents reporting the presence of peace and security initiatives in Acholi and Lango dropped between 2011 and 2012 before increasing in 2013 (see Figure 4). Between 2012 and 2013 there was an increase in the percentage of respondents reporting peace and security initiatives in Karamoja, Bunyoro and Teso. However, in Elgon, Bukedi, Control and West Nile regions, the percentage of respondents reporting this presence declined. Elgon region presented the largest of such declines, from 85.6% in 2012 to 51.4% in 2013.

Figure 4: Comparison of respondents reporting the presence of peace and security initiatives, 2012 and 2013



Qualitative analysis confirms the importance of peace and security initiatives such as community policing in communities. In Lira, for instance, the PRDP was credited for “*supporting peace training of councillors, religious and clan leaders to promote non-violent conflict mitigation especially in land wrangles*”.⁴⁵

Another important initiative for sustained peace and security are the peace rings: “*...they are from the village level to parish level and their work is crime prevention. They also preach peace and harmony ... they guard the community kraals at night*”.⁴⁶

In Karamoja, disarmament was credited for the prevailing peace: “*...most of the warriors have been disarmed and cattle rustling has greatly reduced*”.⁴⁷

2.7 Involvement in peacebuilding initiatives

Results from the 2013 survey showed that personal involvement in peacebuilding activities was moderately high, with 58% of the respondents overall reporting involvement (see Table 6). However, there were significant regional disparities. For instance, in some regions, less than half of the respondents reported personal involvement in peacebuilding initiatives. These included Bukedi and Elgon regions (29% involvement each), along with Control region (32%).

In other regions, personal involvement was higher. In Lango (75%), Karamoja (72%) and Acholi (70%), more than two-thirds of the respondents reported involvement in peacebuilding initiatives.

Engagement in peacebuilding activities by CSOs was very low, with less than 10% of the respondents in all regions reporting involvement in this type of initiative. Karamoja region was the exception, where 15% of the respondents reported engaging with CSO peacebuilding initiatives.

⁴⁵ Consensus Panel, Lira, July 2013.

⁴⁶ KII, District Level, Otuke, July 2013.

⁴⁷ Consensus Panel, Moroto, July 2013.

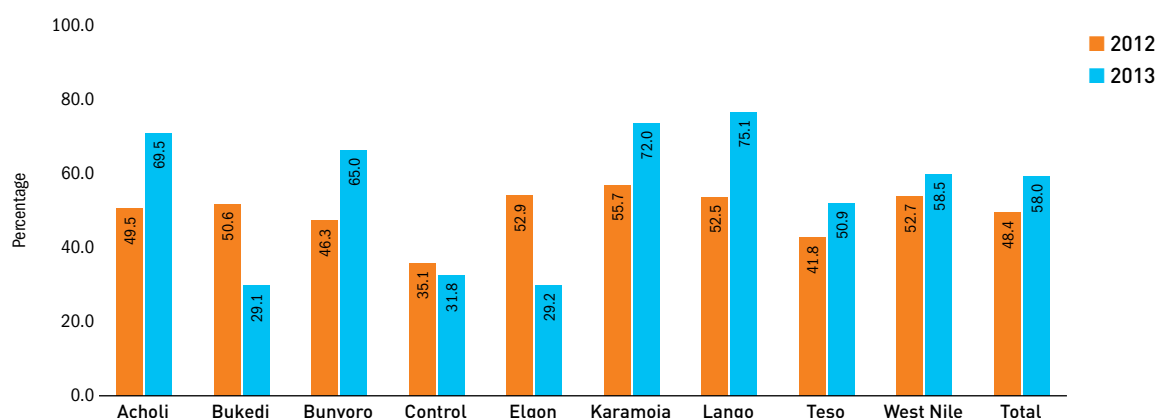
Table 6: Involvement in peacebuilding activities

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Are you personally involved in any peacebuilding activities in your community?																				
Yes	539	70.0	57	29.0	128	65.0	127	32.0	62	29.0	417	72.0	289	75.0	237	51.0	445	59.0	2,301	58.0
No	236	31.0	139	71.0	69	35.0	272	68.0	149	70.0	162	28.0	95	25.0	228	49.0	314	41.0	1,664	42.0
N/R	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.6	1	0.2	2	0.3	5	0.1
Total	775	100.0	196	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	579	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,970	100.0
Have you engaged with any CSO with regard to peacebuilding activities?																				
Yes	72	9.3	7	3.6	6	3.0	19	4.8	4	1.9	88	15.0	54	14.0	29	6.2	30	3.9	309	7.8
No	703	91.0	189	96.0	191	97.0	379	95.0	207	98.0	490	85.0	330	86.0	437	94.0	731	96.0	3,657	92.0
N/R	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.5	1	0.2	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.2
Total	775	100.0	196	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	579	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,970	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

Survey results showed that personal involvement in peacebuilding initiatives increased in all regions except Bukedi, Control and Elgon in 2013 (see Figure 5). Elgon region had the highest decline in the percentage of respondents involved in peacebuilding activities, from 52.9% in 2012 to 29.2% in 2013. By contrast, Lango region had the highest increase in the percentage of respondents reporting such involvement, from 52.5% in 2012 to 75.1% in 2013. This was followed by Acholi region, where involvement rose from 49.5% in 2012 to 69.5% in 2013. West Nile region showed the least significant increase in respondents personally involved in peacebuilding activities, from 52.7% in 2012 to 58.5% in 2013.

Figure 5: Comparison of respondents citing personal involvement in peacebuilding activities, 2012 and 2013



2.8 Perceptions of government commitment to peace and development in northern Uganda

When asked if the government of Uganda was committed to restoring peace and spurring development in northern Uganda, most respondents (2,834 or 71%) reported that it was committed (see Table 7).

However, there were significant regional differences. In Bukedi and Control regions, more respondents reported that they did not know if the government was committed. On the other hand, more than two-thirds of the respondents in Lango (94%), Karamoja (88%), Acholi (87%) and West Nile (70%) reported that the government was committed to restoring peace and spurring development in northern Uganda.

Results showed that few respondents believed that the implementation of programmes and projects under the PRDP had increased confidence in sustained peace and security. Overall, only 743 respondents (19%) reported that PRDP projects had helped to increase confidence in sustained peace and security. It is, however, important to mention that the majority of respondents (66%) did not know if there was any increase in confidence in sustained peace and security as a result of implementing the PRDP projects, more so in regions not close to the north.

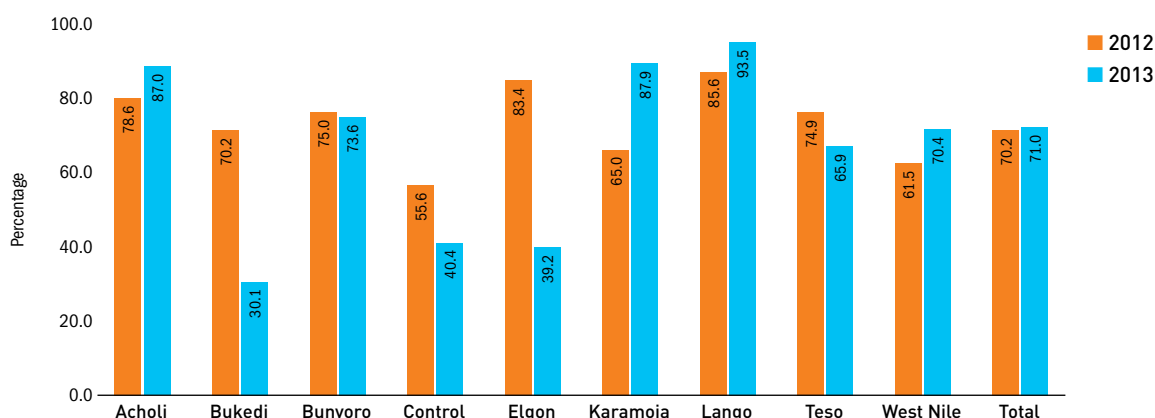
Table 7: Perceptions of government commitment to peace and development and impact of PRDP

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
To what extent do you believe that the government of Uganda is committed to restoring peace and spurring development in northern Uganda?																				
Committed	674	87.0	59	30.0	145	74.0	161	40.0	83	39.0	509	88.0	360	94.0	307	66.0	536	70.0	2,834	71.0
Not committed	61	7.9	27	14.0	27	14.0	32	8.0	29	14.0	45	7.8	13	3.4	64	14.0	113	15.0	411	10.0
D/K	40	5.2	110	56.0	25	13.0	206	52.0	99	47.0	24	4.1	11	2.9	95	20.0	111	15.0	721	18.0
N/R	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.2	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1	4	0.1
Total	775	100.0	196	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	579	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,970	100.0
Has the implementation of programmes and projects under the PRDP helped to increase confidence in sustained peace and security?																				
Yes	140	18.0	14	7.1	22	11.0	4	1.0	6	2.8	288	50.0	91	24.0	58	12.0	120	16.0	743	19.0
No	167	22.0	33	17.0	28	14.0	20	5.0	10	4.7	29	5.0	92	24.0	82	18.0	70	9.2	531	13.0
D/K	448	58.0	149	76.0	142	72.0	375	94.0	194	92.0	247	43.0	201	52.0	323	69.0	557	73.0	2,636	66.0
N/R	20	2.6	0	0.0	5	2.5	0	0.0	2	0.9	15	2.6	1	0.3	3	0.6	14	1.8	60	1.5
Total	775	100.0	196	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	579	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,970	100.0

Note: N/R = no response; D/K = don't know

In all regions, with the exception of Elgon, Bukedi, Control, Teso and Bunyoro, the percentage of respondents who reported that the government was committed to restoring peace and security in northern Uganda increased between 2012 and 2013 (see Figure 6). In Elgon region, the percentage of respondents reporting that the government was committed to restoring peace and security in northern Uganda dropped considerably from 83.4% in 2012 to 39.2% in 2013 and, in Bukedi region, from 70.2% in 2012 to 30.1% in 2013. Karamoja region registered the highest increase in the percentage of respondents who reported that the government was committed to restoring peace and security in northern Uganda, from 65% in 2012 to 87.9% in 2013.

Figure 6: Comparison of respondents citing government commitment to restoring peace and security, 2012 and 2013



Based on the qualitative accounts, there was unanimity across regions regarding government's commitment to restoring peace and security in northern Uganda through the PRDP implementation: "...bringing infrastructure like roads, schools, boreholes and health centres closer to the people ... that is a sure sign of a commitment to development";⁴⁸ or "PRDP has helped to renovate the barracks";⁴⁹ or "improving sanitation through latrine construction ... reducing overcrowding at water sources by constructing boreholes ... construction of classroom blocks and health centres ... all of this has increased people's trust in the government".⁵⁰

Another factor contributing to this confidence in government's commitment was "...amnesty used by the government to ensure peace"⁵¹ and "...the presidential amnesty for rebels which convinced people that peace would be sustained".⁵²

Other factors mentioned as signs of government's commitment to peace and security were the presence of "...security personnel at grassroots level"⁵³ and "...police, paramilitary and anti-stock theft unit"⁵⁴ as well as "...supporting peace sensitisation programmes"⁵⁵ and "...facilitating the anti-stock theft unit".⁵⁶

48 Consensus Panel, Gulu, July 2013.

49 KII, District Level, Lira, July 2013.

50 Consensus Panel, Zombo, July 2013.

51 KII, District Level, Kitgum, June 2013.

52 Consensus Panel, Yumbe, July 2013.

53 Consensus Panel, Arua, July 2013.

54 KII, District Level, Abim, June 2013.

55 KII, District Level, Kotido, July 2013.

56 Consensus Panel, Abim, June 2013.

3. Local government responsiveness to community needs

PCI 2 measures the proportion of respondents assessing that local government is responsive to community needs. The results presented examine perceptions regarding various aspects of local government service delivery and the involvement of the citizenry in shaping the character of and satisfaction with services delivered.

3.1 Service delivery rating and community participation

Of the 3,970 respondents,⁵⁷ 1,813 (46%) rated local government service delivery in their communities as fair, while 1,304 (33%) rated service delivery as good and 848 (21%) as poor (see Table 8).

Compared with other regions, Karamoja region had the highest percentage of respondents (63%) who rated local service delivery as good, followed by Lango (35%) and West Nile (35%). Bukedi had the lowest percentage of respondents (13%) rating service delivery as good. Bunyoro region had the highest percentage of respondents (41.6%) who rated local government service delivery as poor, followed by Teso (27.7%).

Table 8: General rating of local government service delivery

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Good	213	27.5	26	13.0	54	27.4	66	17.0	39	18.0	362	63.0	136	35.0	142	30.5	266	35.0	1,304	33.0
Fair	385	49.7	115	59.0	61	31.0	246	62.0	121	57.0	189	33.0	148	38.0	195	41.8	353	46.0	1,813	46.0
Poor	177	22.8	52	27.0	82	41.6	86	22.0	52	25.0	27	4.7	101	26.0	129	27.7	142	19.0	848	21.0
N/R	0	0.0	3	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1
Total	775	100.0	196	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	579	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,970	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

Among the 848 respondents who rated service delivery by local government as poor, the highest proportion (20%) attributed this to bad roads and poor healthcare, followed by poor education services (18%) (see Table 9). Bunyoro region had the highest ranking (27.5%) for bad roads, while Control had the highest ranking (24%) for poor healthcare services.

⁵⁷ Although the total number of respondents was 3,972 persons, two of the respondents – one from Bukedi and one from Karamoja – left the interview halfway through. This explains the discrepancy between 3,972 and 3,970 respondents evident in this report.

Table 9: Reasons for rating local government service delivery as poor

	Acholi	Bukedi	Bunyoro	Control	Elgon	Karamoja	Lango	Teso	West Nile	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Poor healthcare services	18.2	22.0	21.3	24.0	17.0	21.0	16.0	20.0	19.0	20.0
Bad roads	21.7	16.0	27.5	17.0	18.0	24.0	15.0	20.7	18.0	20.0
Poor education services	18.2	19.0	18.9	18.0	21.0	21.0	12.0	21.4	14.0	18.0
Lack of employment	11.5	19.0	9.0	16.0	16.0	8.6	14.0	11.0	13.0	13.0
Few and inaccessible water points	16.3	1.7	13.9	9.0	1.9	3.4	18.0	9.7	16.0	12.0
People not involved in planning	5.6	12.0	2.5	9.7	22.0	10.0	9.1	8.0	11.0	8.9
No agricultural-related services	8.0	7.6	6.1	5.2	4.3	10.0	16.0	4.7	9.5	7.7
Other	0.4	3.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.7	1.6	4.5	0.9	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In terms of participation in local government planning activities, the findings indicated that the majority of respondents had never participated in such activities, at 3,065 out of 3,970 respondents or 77% of the respondents (see Table 10). Only 23% of the respondents reported that they had participated in the local government planning activities. Elgon and Bukedi regions showed the highest proportion of respondents who had never participated in planning activities, at 91% and 90% respectively.

Table 10: Participation in local government planning activities

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Have you participated in local government planning activities?																				
Yes	193	24.9	17	8.7	43	21.8	79	20.0	19	9.0	165	29.0	102	27.0	118	25.3	162	21.0	898	23.0
No	581	75.0	176	90.0	154	78.2	320	80.0	193	91.0	414	72.0	283	74.0	347	74.5	597	78.0	3,065	77.0
N/R	1	0.1	3	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	2	0.3	7	0.2
Total	775	100.0	196	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	579	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,970	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

Among the 898 respondents (23%) who had participated in local government planning activities, 650 (72%) said they had participated by attendance and providing information (see Table 11). Bukedi region showed the highest percentage of respondents (94%) citing this kind of participation, while West Nile had the least (62%).

When asked why they had never participated in local government planning activities, 93% of all respondents said they had never been invited, with Bunyoro region showing the highest percentage of respondents (97.4%) citing this reason.

Table 11: Types of participation in local government planning and reasons for not participating

	Acholi	Bukedi	Bunyoro	Control	Elgon	Karamoja	Lango	Teso	West Nile	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
If yes, how did you participate?										
Attended and provided information	72.0	94.0	62.8	81.0	68.0	72.0	80.0	75.4	62.0	72.0
Attended but did not provide information	26.4	5.9	32.6	19.0	21.0	26.0	20.0	23.7	37.0	26.0
N/R	1.5	0.0	4.7	0.0	11.0	1.8	0.0	0.8	0.6	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
If no, why?										
Have never been invited	95.4	96.0	97.4	87.0	92.0	93.0	97.0	91.4	91.0	93.0
Invited but did not attend	4.1	2.8	1.3	13.0	6.7	6.5	2.1	6.3	8.4	6.2
N/R	0.5	1.2	1.2	0.0	1.5	0.9	1.1	2.3	0.5	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

Qualitative accounts from Acholi, Karamoja, Lango and West Nile all reflect a general consensus that local government service delivery mirrors community needs: “...the bottom-up participatory planning ensures that lower-level needs are captured and forwarded for prioritisation”;⁵⁸ findings point to a “...participatory bottom-up approach where people are consulted for needs assessment at village level”;⁵⁹ accounts indicate that “...plans are generated from the villages”;⁶⁰ “...implementation is based on submissions from communities”;⁶¹ and “...communities generate their own needs and forward them to the parish for prioritisation after which they are sent to the local government for implementation ... they deliver what the people want”.⁶²

However, dissatisfaction with local government service delivery was said to be rooted in its operational shortcomings, as commented on by some respondents. For instance, some referred to the: “...rigidity of local government planning to the extent that it can’t handle other emergencies when they occur ... poor turn-up at village planning meetings due to poor mobilisation ... limited resources to service the many community needs ... many contractors do shoddy work on the roads”;⁶³ or “...failure by local government to give feedback to the people”⁶⁴ as well as “...failure to include communities in the actual implementation”;⁶⁵ and the “...human resources gap in Lira district ... politicisation of needs leading to poor services ... bureaucracy and corruption...”⁶⁶ along with “...the budgetary rigidity”.⁶⁷

Communities were also blamed for: “...inconsistent attendance of village planning meetings”;⁶⁸ “...failure to realise that needs are endless and, therefore, cannot all be serviced”;⁶⁹ the fact that “...people do not like to participate in planning meetings”; and the fact that “...communities do not realise that their needs are over and above the available resources”.⁷⁰

⁵⁸ KII, District Level, Gulu, July 2013.

⁵⁹ Consensus Panel, Lira, July 2013.

⁶⁰ KII, District Level, Adjumani, July 2013.

⁶¹ KII, District Level, Yumbe, July 2013.

⁶² KII, District Level, Moroto, June 2013.

⁶³ KII, District Level, Amuru, June 2013.

⁶⁴ KII, District Level, Gulu, July 2013.

⁶⁵ Consensus Panel, Gulu, July 2013.

⁶⁶ KII, District Level, Lira, July 2013.

⁶⁷ Consensus Panel, Abim, June 2013.

⁶⁸ Consensus Panel, Abim, June 2013.

⁶⁹ KII, District Level, Moroto, June 2013.

⁷⁰ Consensus Panel, Soroti, June 2013.

3.2 Perceptions on the provision of primary school education services

Among respondents who volunteered responses on providers of primary school education services mostly used in the community, they cited government as the most common provider (see Table 12). Whereas in Karamoja government was cited almost exclusively as the provider of primary school education services at 98%, this percentage was much lower in Control region at only 56%.

Table 12: Primary school education service providers

	Acholi	Bukedi	Bunyoro	Control	Elgon	Karamoja	Lango	Teso	West Nile	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Government	89.8	83.0	87.3	56.0	84.0	98.0	89.0	87.8	97.0	88.0
Private providers	7.4	17.0	9.1	43.0	16.0	0.3	8.3	12.2	2.6	11.0
Faith-based institutions	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.9
CSOs	0.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6
N/R	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

Among all respondents, 51% rated the quality of primary school education services provided as good, while 12% rated the quality as poor (see Table 13). Karamoja region had the highest percentage of respondents (73%) who rated the primary school education quality as good; Teso had the lowest percentage of respondents (26%) rating the quality of education as good.

In terms of the accessibility of primary school education services, 3,533 (89%) of the 3,970 respondents considered these services to be easily accessible. Bukedi and Control regions had the highest percentage of respondents (95% each) reporting that primary school services are easily accessible.

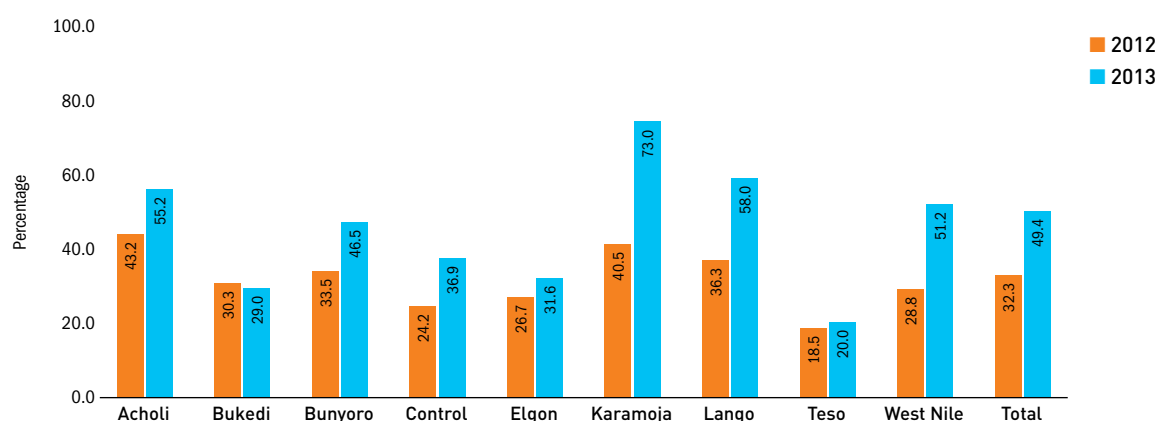
Table 13: Perceived quality and accessibility of primary school education services commonly used

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of primary school education services																				
Good	444	57.3	54	28.0	98	49.7	188	47.0	71	34.0	422	73.0	224	58.0	121	26.0	385	51.0	2,007	51.0
Fair	254	32.8	96	49.0	65	33.0	167	42.0	105	50.0	140	24.0	122	32.0	256	54.9	277	36.0	1,482	37.0
Poor	77	9.9	45	23.0	34	17.3	44	11.0	36	17.0	17	2.9	39	10.0	87	18.7	93	12.0	472	12.0
N/R	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4	6	0.8	9	0.2
Total	775	100.0	196	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	579	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,970	100.0
Whether primary school education services are easily accessible																				
Yes	720	92.9	186	95.0	160	81.2	379	95.0	186	88.0	534	92.0	353	92.0	310	66.5	705	93.0	3,533	89.0
No	51	6.6	8	4.1	36	18.3	20	5.0	26	12.0	42	7.3	31	8.1	151	32.4	47	6.2	412	10.0
N/R	4	0.5	2	1.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.5	1	0.3	5	1.1	9	1.2	25	0.6
Total	775	100.0	196	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	579	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,970	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

Compared with the 2012 survey, more respondents in each region reported in the 2013 survey that primary education services provided by government were good – except in Bukedi region, where a slight decline of 1.3 percentage points was observed (see Figure 7). Karamoja region had the highest increase in the percentage of respondents reporting that primary education services provided by government were good, from 40.5% in 2012 to 73% in 2013. This was followed by West Nile region, which registered an increase of 22.4 percentage points in the proportion of respondents reporting good primary education services provided by government between the 2012 and 2013 surveys. Teso region had the lowest increase in the percentage of respondents reporting good primary education services between 2012 and 2013, at 1.5 percentage points.

Figure 7: Comparison of respondents reporting good primary education services provided by government, 2012 and 2013



According to qualitative accounts, education in primary schools has been key to empowering young people and promoting peace. One respondent from Acholi region commented:

“...Layima and Amuru primary schools are some of the schools offering good education ... this education being provided in PRDP schools is opening the minds of young people ... preparing the young generation by giving them the productive capability that is going to reduce on idleness ... by enhancing their productivity, and this goes along to promoting peace in the community; ...when schools are being opened in the villages, it is giving village people hope in peace and security; people feel that there is security because during the time of insecurity and camp life, all schools were closed; ...opening them gives people a physical sign that peace has returned and they are secure to engage in other normal aspects of life including taking their children to school; ...it is giving them hope for the future.”⁷¹

3.3 Perceptions on the provision of secondary school education services

Overall, government was mentioned most frequently (81%) as the provider of secondary school education services used in communities (see Table 14). Again, Karamoja region had the highest percentage of respondents (93%) citing government as the provider of secondary school education services, whereas Bunyoro (67.5%) and Control (68%) had the lowest. Private providers came second at 15% and were most apparent in Bunyoro (32.5%) and Control (32%).

Table 14: Secondary school education service providers

	Acholi	Bukedi	Bunyoro	Control	Elgon	Karamoja	Lango	Teso	West Nile	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Government	81.3	70.0	67.5	68.0	79.0	93.0	88.0	71.9	85.0	81.0
Private providers	13.0	29.0	32.5	32.0	18.0	5.7	11.0	17.0	9.1	15.0
Faith-based organisations	5.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.6	1.7
CSOs	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	2.1	0.0	0.5
N/R	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	8.8	4.3	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

Of the 3,970 respondents, 53% said that the quality of secondary school education services was good, while 39% said that the quality was fair and 6.4% poor (see Table 15). Compared with other regions, Karamoja region had the highest percentage of respondents reporting good secondary education services (75%), while Bukedi had the lowest percentage (21%) in this category. Results further show that 69% of all the respondents said that secondary school education services were accessible. By region, Control had the highest percentage of respondents (93%) reporting that secondary school education services were accessible, whereas Teso region had the lowest proportion of respondents (44.8%) in this category.

⁷¹ KII, District Level, Amuru, July 2013.

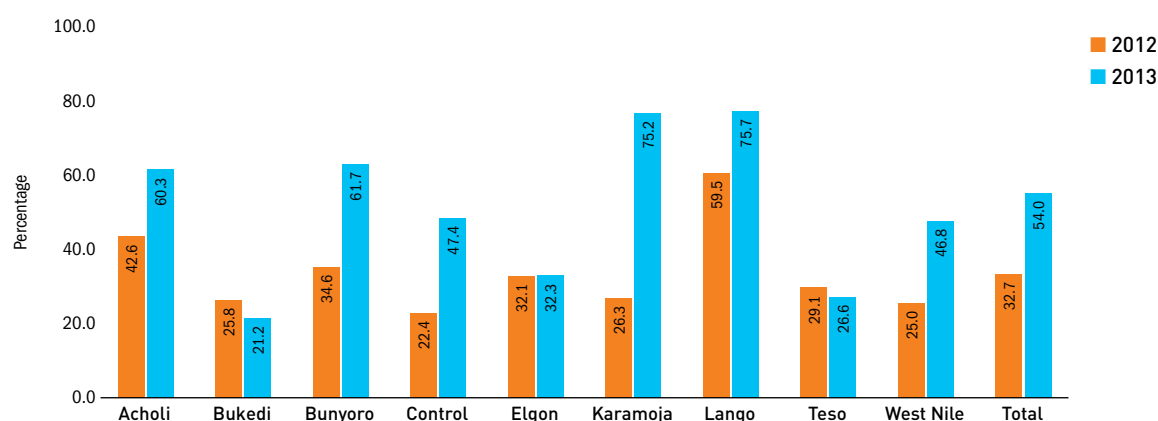
Table 15: Perceived quality and accessibility of secondary school education services commonly used

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of secondary education services																				
Good	460	59.4	42	21.0	128	65.0	198	50.0	69	33.0	433	75.0	283	74.0	129	27.7	341	45.0	2,083	53.0
Fair	271	35.0	124	63.0	62	31.5	181	45.0	129	61.0	128	22.0	92	24.0	253	54.3	324	43.0	1,564	39.0
Poor	41	5.3	29	15.0	7	3.6	20	5.0	14	6.6	18	3.1	9	2.3	47	10.1	71	9.3	256	6.4
N/R	3	0.4	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	37	7.9	25	3.3	67	1.7
Total	775	100.0	196	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	579	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,970	100.0
Whether secondary school is easily accessible																				
Yes	555	71.6	153	78.0	103	52.3	370	93.0	170	80.0	382	66.0	258	67.0	209	44.8	552	73.0	2,752	69.0
No	219	28.3	40	20.0	93	47.2	29	7.3	40	19.0	197	34.0	127	33.0	225	48.3	203	27.0	1,173	30.0
N/R	1	0.1	3	1.5	1	0.5	0	0	2	0.9	0	0	0	0	32	6.9	6	0.8	45	1.1
Total	775	100.0	196	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	579	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,970	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

The pattern of respondents reporting good secondary education services provided by government between the 2012 and 2013 surveys was similar to that observed for primary education services. Overall, there was an increase in perceived good secondary education services provided by government in 2013 compared with 2012 (see Figure 8). A decline was recorded in two regions – Bukedi and Teso. Karamoja region once again had the highest increase (48.9 percentage points) between 2012 and 2013 in the proportion of respondents reporting good secondary education services provided by government. Bunyoro region came second, showing a 27.1 percentage point increase between 2012 and 2013. Elgon region had the lowest increase in the percentage of respondents reporting good secondary education services provided by government from 32.1% in 2012 to 32.3% in 2013.

Figure 8: Comparison of respondents reporting good secondary education services provided by government, 2012 and 2013



3.4 Perceptions on the provision of health services

Government was cited as the most common provider of health services in all regions by the majority of respondents (89%) (see Table 16). Other service providers were cited by less than 10% of respondents.

Table 16: Providers of health services commonly used in the communities

	Acholi	Bukedi	Bunyoro	Control	Elgon	Karamoja	Lango	Teso	West Nile	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Government	92.3	66.0	84.8	78.0	84.0	94.0	81.0	91.6	97.0	89.0
Private providers	2.1	33.0	6.1	21.0	14.0	0.5	15.0	7.9	2.2	8.1
Faith-based organisations	5.3	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.9	4.3	4.7	0.4	1.1	2.6
CSOs	0.4	0.5	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Results from the survey further show that the percentage of respondents rating the quality of health services as good or fair were nearly the same, at 39% and 41% respectively (see Table 17). Out of the nine regions, Karamoja was the only region where more than half of the respondents (60%) viewed the quality of health services as good, while Teso had the lowest proportion of respondents (28.3%) in this category. Of the 3,970 respondents, 2,913 (73%) viewed the health facilities as easily accessible. Bukedi region had the highest percentage of respondents (89%) reporting easy access to health facilities, followed closely by Karamoja (88%) and Control (87%).

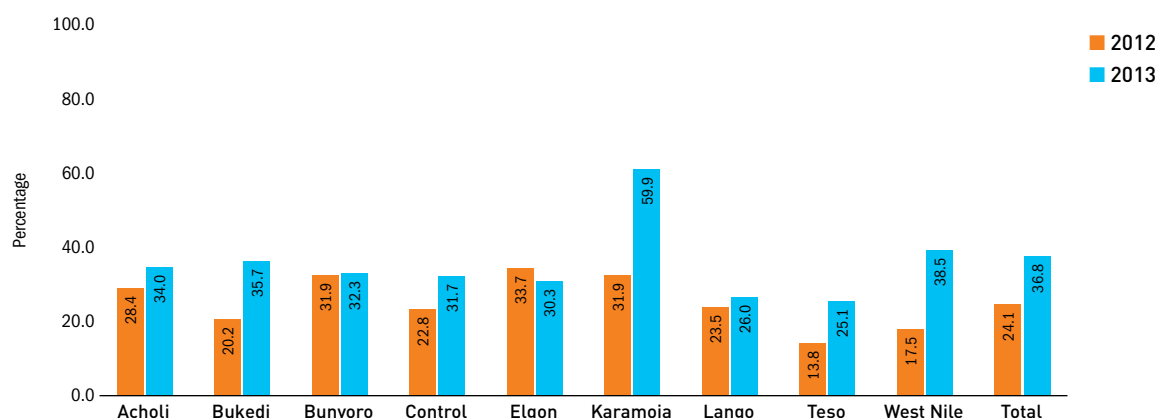
Table 17: Perceived quality and accessibility of health services commonly used

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quality of health services																				
Good	280	36.1	67	34.0	73	37.1	147	37.0	61	29.0	347	60.0	134	35.0	132	28.3	290	38.0	1,531	39.0
Fair	293	37.8	90	46.0	82	41.6	180	45.0	127	60.0	190	33.0	171	44.0	200	42.9	310	41.0	1,643	41.0
Poor	201	25.9	38	19.0	41	20.8	72	18.0	24	11.0	42	7.3	80	21.0	134	28.8	154	20.0	786	20.0
N/R	1	0.1	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.9	10	0.3
Total	775	100.0	196	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	579	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,970	100.0
Whether health services are easily accessible																				
Yes	554	71.5	175	89.0	133	67.5	346	87.0	165	78.0	508	88.0	213	55.0	331	71.0	488	64.0	2,913	73.0
No	213	27.5	19	9.7	63	32.0	53	13.0	47	22.0	59	10.0	172	45.0	129	27.7	264	35.0	1,019	26.0
N/R	8	1.0	2	1.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	2.1	0	0.0	6	1.3	9	1.2	38	1.0
Total	775	100.0	196	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	579	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,970	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

In all regions, except Elgon, the percentage of respondents who rated health services provided by government as good was higher in 2013 than in 2012 (see Figure 9). In Karamoja region, for instance, the percentage of respondents rating government health services as good in 2013 was 59.9% compared with 31.9% in 2012, representing an increase of 28 percentage points. This was followed by West Nile, which recorded an increase of 21 percentage points between 2012 and 2013. Bunyoro region had the lowest increase in the percentage of respondents rating government health services as good in 2013 compared with 2012, at only 0.4 of a percentage point increase.

Figure 9: Comparison of respondents reporting good health services provided by government, 2012 and 2013



Qualitative findings reflect favourable reviews of health services. A respondent from Karamoja commented:

“...the district has constructed more health centres to reduce the distance that people walk to seek medical care ... people used to walk from Nyakwae to Abim Hospital which was a long distance, but now Nyakwae has a health centre with a maternity ward which is helping mothers in safe delivery ... small ambulances were procured to help mothers and other people in case of any complication.”⁷²

Local government, however, was criticised for the failure to invest in drugs at health centres – in particular, *“...the small budget allocation for drugs ... even though the health centres have been constructed ... without medicine people continue to die”*.⁷³

3.5 Perceptions on the provision of vocational training

Unlike the other educational services, the overall ranking of government and private providers in the provision of vocational training services was close, at 44% and 31% respectively (see Table 18). However, it is important to note that in Lango and Teso, compared with the other regions, private providers were ranked higher (52% and 43.1% respectively) than government (42% and 29.6% respectively) as providers of vocational training services.

Table 18: Providers of vocational training services in the communities

	Acholi	Bukedi	Bunyoro	Control	Elgon	Karamoja	Lango	Teso	West Nile	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Government	51.0	53.0	58.4	46.0	57.0	63.0	42.0	29.6	21.0	44.0
Private providers	35.7	25.0	28.9	45.0	36.0	4.1	52.0	43.1	19.0	31.0
Faith-based organisations	4.8	8.7	0.5	6.0	5.2	17.0	3.4	1.1	6.3	6.3
CSOs	7.5	0.5	9.1	2.3	1.4	4.7	2.9	0.2	3.2	3.8
N/R	1.0	13.0	3.0	0.0	0.9	12.0	0.0	26.0	50.0	16.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

⁷² KII, District Level, Abim, June 2013.

⁷³ Consensus Panel, Amuria, June 2013.

Of the 3,970 respondents, 1,600 (40%) rated the quality of vocational training services provided as good, while 1,430 (36%) rated the quality as fair (see Table 19). Among the regions, Acholi had the highest percentage of respondents (61%) rating vocational training services as good, while Teso had the lowest percentage of respondents (17.2%) in this category. A total of 1,939 respondents (49%) considered the vocational training institutions to be easily accessible. By region, Control had the highest percentage of respondents (71%) reporting that vocational training institutions were easily accessible, followed by Acholi region (66.5%). Conversely, 53% of all respondents in Teso region did not consider vocational training institutions to be easily accessible, and this was followed closely by Bukedi at 52% of respondents. Overall, 48% of the 3,970 respondents confirmed that people who received vocational training were able to get employment or earn an income using the skills gained. Acholi region had the highest percentage of respondents (75.1%) in this category, whereas Elgon had the lowest percentage of respondents (20%) with a similar response.

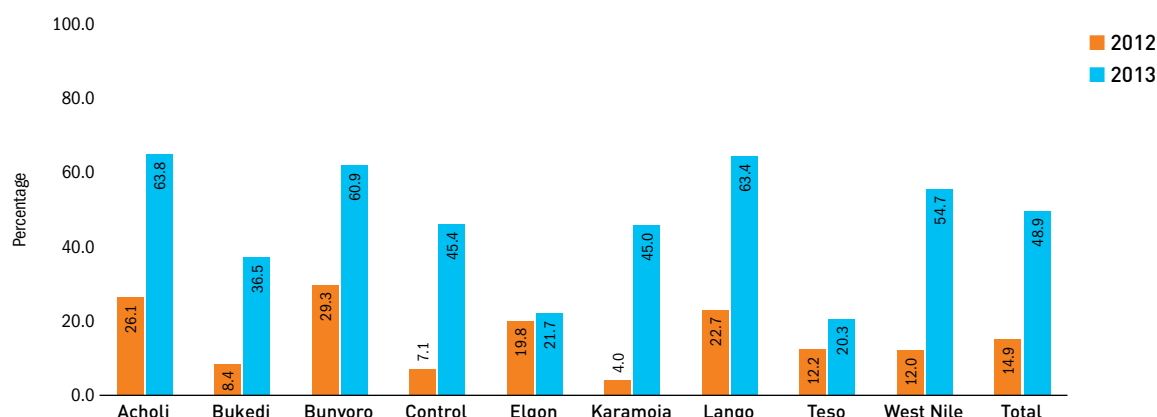
Table 19: Perceived quality and accessibility of vocational training and ability to get employment or earn an income

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
How do you rate the quality of the vocational training services provided in your community?																				
Good	473	61.0	44	22.0	108	54.8	182	46.0	57	27.0	264	46.0	215	56.0	80	17.2	177	23.0	1,600	40.0
Fair	271	35.0	98	50.0	77	39.1	209	52.0	112	53.0	148	26.0	142	37.0	231	49.6	142	19.0	1,430	36.0
Poor	24	3.1	27	14.0	4	2.0	8	2.0	43	20.0	96	17.0	27	7.0	84	18.0	52	6.8	365	9.2
N/R	7	0.9	27	14.0	8	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	71	12.0	1	0.3	71	15.2	390	51.0	575	15.0
Do you consider this vocational training school to be easily accessible?																				
Yes	515	66.5	81	41.0	91	46.2	284	71.0	117	55.0	269	47.0	231	60.0	168	36.1	183	24.0	1,939	49.0
No	258	33.3	102	52.0	101	51.3	115	29.0	95	45.0	239	41.0	154	40.0	247	53.0	219	29.0	1,530	39.0
N/R	2	0.3	13	6.6	5	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	71	12.0	0	0.0	51	10.9	359	47.0	501	13.0
Are people who have received vocational training able to get employment or earn an income using the skills gained?																				
Yes	582	75.1	56	29.0	100	50.8	215	54.0	43	20.0	281	49.0	276	72.0	129	27.7	237	31.0	1,919	48.0
No	115	14.8	33	17.0	52	26.4	54	14.0	54	26.0	38	6.6	68	18.0	93	20.0	66	8.7	573	14.0
D/K	73	9.4	102	52.0	44	22.3	130	33.0	115	54.0	188	33.0	41	11.0	202	43.3	110	15.0	1,005	25.0
N/R	5	0.6	5	2.6	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	72	12.0	0	0.0	42	9.0	348	46.0	473	12.0
Total	775	100.0	196	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	579	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,970	100.0

Note: N/R = no response; D/K = don't know

Unlike the results for primary and secondary education services provided by government, the percentage of respondents rating government vocational training services as good increased for all regions in 2013 compared with 2012 (see Figure 10). West Nile region had the highest increase in the percentage of respondents reporting good vocational training services provided by government, at 54.7% in 2013 compared with 12% in 2012. This was closely followed by Karamoja region, where the percentage of respondents reporting good vocational training services provided by government increased from just 4% in 2012 to 45% in 2013. Elgon region showed the lowest increase in the percentage of respondents reporting good vocational training services provided by government, from 19.8% in 2012 to 21.7% in 2013.

Figure 10: Comparison of respondents reporting good vocational training services provided by government, 2012 and 2013



3.6 Responsiveness of service delivery to community needs

Of the total 3,970 respondents, 2,099 (53%) said that local government was responsive to community needs, while 1,224 (31%) said that local government was not responsive (see Table 20). Karamoja region had the highest percentage of respondents (74%) reporting that local government was responsive, while Bukedi region had the lowest percentage of respondents (20%) in this category.

In terms of the impact of PRDP implementation on helping local government to become more responsive to community needs, the results showed that the biggest percentage of respondents (65%) did not know whether it had helped or not (see Table 20). By region, Control had the highest percentage of respondents (91%) who did not know whether PRDP implementation had helped local government to become more responsive to community needs. Only 776 (20%) of the 3,970 respondents said that PRDP implementation had helped local government to become more responsive to community needs. By region, Karamoja had the highest percentage of respondents (45%) reporting that PRDP implementation had helped local government to become more responsive, followed by Lango (27%).

Table 20: Local government responsiveness to community needs and impact of PRDP implementation

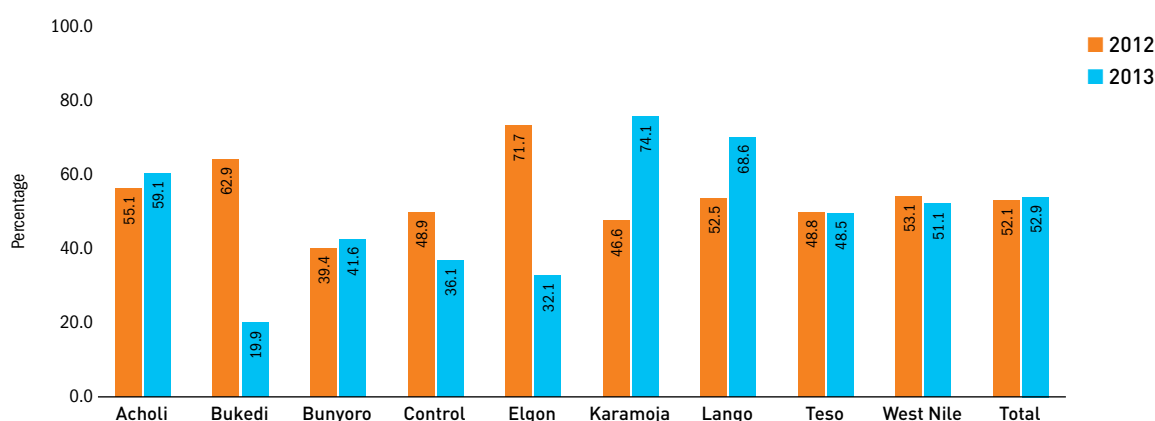
	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Is local government responsive to community needs?																				
Yes	458	59.1	39	20.0	82	41.6	144	36.0	68	32.0	429	74.0	264	69.0	226	48.5	389	51.0	2,099	53.0
No	243	31.4	68	35.0	100	50.8	176	44.0	57	27.0	96	17.0	106	28.0	170	36.5	208	27.0	1,224	31.0
D/K	72	9.3	87	44.0	13	6.6	79	20.0	86	41.0	52	9.0	15	3.9	68	14.6	138	18.0	610	15.0
N/R	2	0.3	2	1.0	2	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.4	26	3.4	37	0.9
Has PRDP implementation helped local government to become more responsive to community needs?																				
Yes	156	20.1	16	8.2	21	10.7	15	3.8	15	7.1	261	45.0	104	27.0	71	15.2	117	15.0	776	20.0
No	160	20.6	45	23.0	41	20.8	22	5.5	22	10.0	52	9.0	78	20.0	86	18.5	75	9.9	581	15.0
D/K	459	59.2	134	68.0	134	68.0	362	91.0	175	83.0	261	45.0	203	53.0	308	66.1	554	73.0	2,590	65.0
N/R	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.2	15	2.0	23	0.6
Total	775	100.0	196	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	579	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,970	100.0

Note: N/R = no response; D/K = don't know

The responsiveness of local government to community needs improved in four regions – Acholi, Bunyoro, Karamoja and Lango – but declined in the other five regions (see Figure 11). Karamoja region registered the highest increase between 2012 and 2013 in the percentage of respondents citing local government responsiveness to community needs, at 27.5 percentage points. Lango registered the second highest increase of 16.1 percentage points in this category.

Bukedi, Control, Elgon, Teso and West Nile regions all showed a decline in the percentage of respondents citing local government responsiveness to community needs. Bukedi region showed the highest decline, from 62.9% in 2012 to 19.9% in 2013 (43 percentage point decline). Elgon region registered the second highest decline of 39.6 percentage points.

Figure 11: Comparison of respondents citing local government responsiveness to community needs, 2012 and 2013



Findings from the qualitative accounts portray a general recognition of PRDP efforts to help local governments become more responsive to community needs, especially in terms of infrastructure development. One respondent from Acholi remarked:

“...PRDP is commended for supporting original plans of the local government and helping to respond to community needs because of the numerous projects that it is running in the region.”⁷⁴

A similar response was given by a panellist from Acholi:

“...PRDP constructed police houses and hence brought security closer to the people ... they also constructed boreholes which encouraged human settlement ... constructed classrooms and teachers’ houses at Amuru Primary School.”⁷⁵

Respondents from Karamoja, Teso and West Nile regions also mirrored the same view, pointing to the following improvements:

“...providing a production and marketing grant ... funding primary healthcare and rural water”;⁷⁶ “...constructing classroom blocks ... creating employment at construction sites”;⁷⁷ “...helping sectors improve, for example, in health and education promotion”.⁷⁸

⁷⁴ KII, District Level, Kitgum, June 2013.

⁷⁵ Consensus Panel, Amuru, June 2013.

⁷⁶ KII, District Level, Adjumani, July 2013.

⁷⁷ Consensus Panel, Arua, July 2013.

⁷⁸ KII, District Level, Abim, June 2013.

4. Response of DRMs to SGBV

4.1 Common forms and causes of SGBV

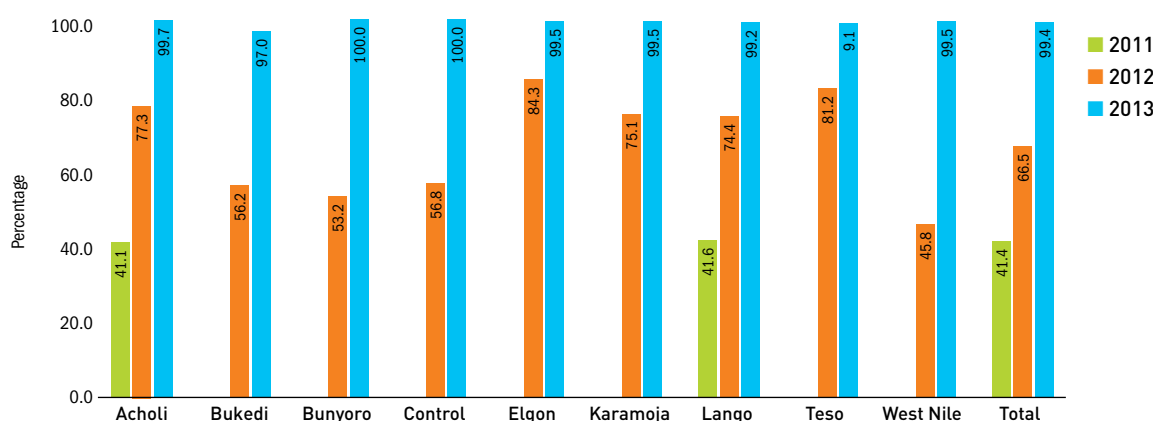
Overall, the most common forms of SGBV in the communities were beating or fighting (45%), followed by refusal to provide necessities (18%) (see Table 21). Beating or fighting as a form of SGBV was most commonly reported in Lango (51%), followed by Control region (48.8%). Among the drivers of SGBV, alcohol consumption and drug abuse ranked highest at 31% across regions, with Lango having the highest ranking (41%) in this category. Unlike the other regions, in Elgon poverty was cited as a driver of SGBV by the highest percentage of respondents (24%).

Table 21: Common forms and drivers of SGBV

[illegible]

Results showed that between 2012 and 2013 there was an increase in the percentage of respondents reporting the occurrence of SGBV in their communities in all regions (see Figure 12). West Nile region had the highest increase in the percentage of such respondents, from 45.8% in 2012 to 99.5% in 2013. Other regions where the change was particularly significant included Bukedi, Bunyoro and Control, all of which showed an increase of more than 40 percentage points in the proportion of respondents reporting SGBV in their communities between 2012 and 2013.

Figure 12: Comparison of respondents citing the occurrence of SGBV in the community, 2012 and 2013



In terms of forms of SGBV, comparing the 2012 and 2013 results, the most common form in both years was beating or fighting (see Table 22). The percentage was higher in 2013 (44.8%) than in 2012 (39.7%). In both years, beating or fighting was followed by a refusal to provide necessities as the next most common form of SGBV, although the percentage was slightly higher in 2012 (18.6%) than in 2013 (18.4%).

Table 22: Comparison of most common forms of SGBV, 2012 and 2013

	Acholi	Bukedi	Bunyoro	Control	Elgon	Karamoja	Lango	Teso	West Nile	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Beating or fighting										
2013	44.0	44.0	47.0	48.8	38.5	46.4	50.7	44.0	41.8	44.8
2012	37.4	41.1	33.5	42.2	44.9	42.1	41.7	37.0	39.7	39.7
Refusal to provide necessities										
2013	19.4	13.9	19.5	23.4	20.2	14.2	18.6	13.3	22.2	18.4
2012	22.0	14.6	18.3	17.9	24.7	17.2	23.1	15.3	13.4	18.6
Defilement										
2013	14.8	8.5	12.6	7.1	14.3	11.2	11.3	19.0	10.6	12.5
2012	5.8	19.6	16.3	10.8	8.9	11.6	1.4	19.0	10.5	10.4
Forced marriage										
2013	4.1	12	1.0	3.8	6.4	13.0	1.5	10.6	11.3	7.8
2012	6.9	11.9	5.2	6.6	7.3	14.1	6.6	14.1	10.7	9.6
Rape										
2013	8.3	10.1	2.6	6.9	10.2	9.6	5.0	8.2	3.4	7.1
2012	7.1	6.4	10.4	10.5	8.9	6.0	7.1	6.3	8.4	7.6
Denying both girls and boys education										
2013	5.6	2.2	5.6	5.0	4.1	3.1	7.4	3.1	4.2	4.5
2012	10.5	5.0	6.0	6.9	2.2	6.7	11.7	3.6	6.7	7.3
Denying participation in economic activities										
2013	2.1	2.5	3.0	5.0	3.6	2.0	2.4	1.4	2.8	2.6
2012	10.3	1.4	10.4	5.1	3.2	2.3	8.4	4.8	10.6	6.9

In terms of drivers of SGBV, again comparing the 2012 and 2013 results, alcohol consumption and drug abuse was the most commonly cited cause of SGBV in both years (see Table 23). The percentage ranking of alcohol consumption and drug abuse as a driver was, however, higher in 2012 (34.2%) than in 2013 (21.8%). Poverty followed alcohol consumption and drug abuse among the main causes of SGBV, with a higher percentage of respondents mentioning it in 2012 (19.4%) than in 2013 (13%). The role of traditional beliefs and norms in driving SGBV as well as ‘beliefs that such acts are normal’ were also higher in 2012 than in 2013. The percentage of respondents citing the role of traditional norms and beliefs fell from 5.5% in 2012 to 2.1% in 2013. Similarly, the percentage citing ‘beliefs that such acts are normal’ declined from 4.8% in 2012 to 0.8% in 2013.

Qualitative narratives indicated that the most common categories of SGBV reported to DRMs were: “...domestic violence, defilement and child neglect”;⁷⁹ “...wife beating”;⁸⁰ “...land wrangles-based violence”;⁸¹ “...early marriages”;⁸² “gang rape and alcoholism”;⁸³ and “...psychological abuse and property grabbing”.⁸⁴

Interesting to note in Otuke was that “...defilement is at its peak between December and February when the school holidays are on”.⁸⁵

The prevalence of SGBV was attributed to “...poverty which frustrates people and causes them to engage in violence”.⁸⁶ Furthermore, in Lamwo district lack of banking facilities and poor control over money in homes have worsened drinking habits and increased SGBV:

“...there is no bank in Lamwo. When they get their money from simsim, they keep it at home and start drinking it and it causes a lot of domestic violence, because in some cases, the wives are running away with this money. Even some people have lost their lives over this money.”⁸⁷

4.2 Reporting of SGBV incidents

When respondents were asked if they would report an SGBV case if they were victims, 604 out of 3,881 respondents (16%) reported that they would not report such incidents (see Table 24). Bukedi and Karamoja regions had the highest percentage of respondents who said that they would not report an SGBV case if they were a victim, at 18% in both cases.

Results further showed that 2,494 respondents (63%) considered mediation options to be the most suitable mechanism for handling SGBV cases. In regions such as Bukedi and Control, more respondents considered prosecution options to be the most suitable mechanisms for handling SGBV incidents.

Table 24: Whether respondents would report if they were victims of SGBV

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	638	84.0	156	80.0	163	83.0	344	86.2	180	85.0	462	81.0	310	83.0	417	91.0	607	84.0	3,277	84.0
No	122	16.0	34	18.0	33	17.0	55	13.8	32	15.0	105	18.0	64	17.0	39	8.5	120	17.0	604	16.0
Total	760	100.0	190	100.0	196	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	567	100.0	374	100.0	456	100.0	727	100.0	3,881	100.0

Between 2012 and 2013 the percentage of respondents willing to report an SGBV case increased in all regions except Bukedi (see Figure 13). Acholi region had the highest increase in the percentage of such respondents, from 66.9% in 2012 to 83.6% in 2013. This was followed by West Nile region, which showed an increase of 16.1 percentage points between 2012 and 2013 in the proportion of respondents indicating that they would report an SGBV case. Control and Teso regions had the lowest increase in the percentage of respondents stating that they would report such incidents.

⁷⁹ KII, District Level, Amuru, June 2013.

⁸⁰ KII, District Level, Lira, July 2013.

⁸¹ KII, District Level, Otuke, June 2013.

⁸² KII, District Level, Zombo, June 2013.

⁸³ KII, District Level, Abim, June 2013.

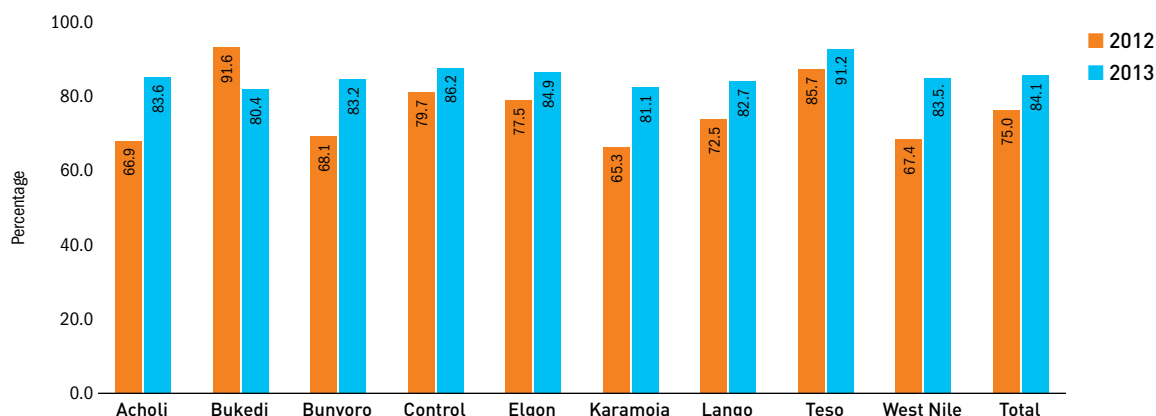
⁸⁴ KII, District Level, Kiryandongo, July 2013.

⁸⁵ Consensus Panel, Lira, July 2013.

⁸⁶ Consensus Panel, Tororo, June 2013.

⁸⁷ KII, District Level, Lamwo, June 2013.

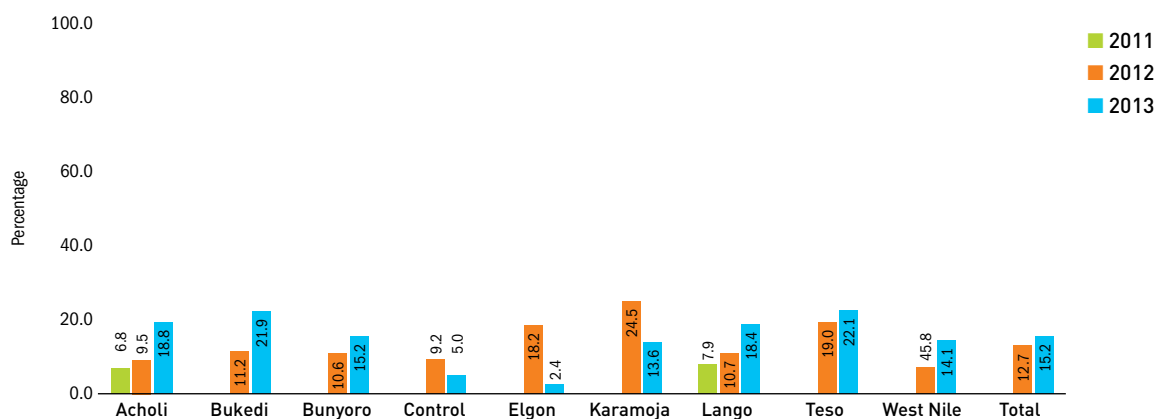
Figure 13: Comparison of respondents indicating willingness to report SGBV cases, 2012 and 2013



Overall, the 2013 survey results showed that 604 respondents (15.2%) had personally experienced SGBV (see Figure 14). Particularly high results were found in Teso (22.1%) and Bukedi (21.9%), followed by Acholi (18.8%) and Lango (18.4%). In Control and Elgon regions, the percentage was significantly lower, with 5% or less of the respondents reporting that they had personally experienced SGBV.

Tracking the percentage change, Elgon region showed the largest decline in the proportion of respondents citing personal experience of SGBV, from 18.2% in 2012 to 2.4% in 2013. This was followed by Karamoja, which recorded a decline of 10.9 percentage points. Among the regions showing an increase in the percentage of respondents reporting personal experience of SGBV, Bukedi had the highest increase from 11.2% in 2012 to 21.9% in 2013. This was followed by Acholi, which showed an increase of 9.6 percentage points.

Figure 14: Comparison of respondents reporting personal experience of SGBV, 2012 and 2013



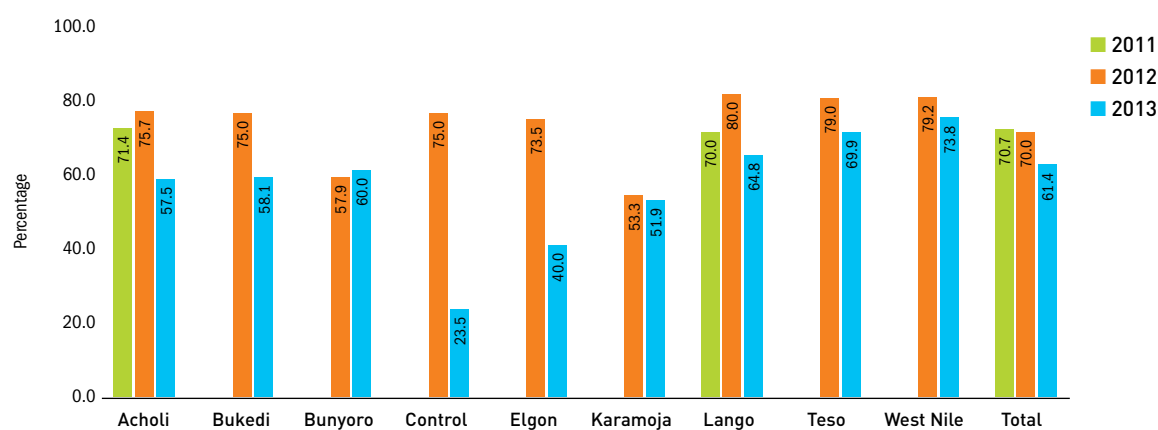
Overall, the 2013 results showed a strong correlation between being a victim of SGBV and gender ($X^2=105$; $p<0.001$). Females were more likely to be victims of SGBV than males, with only 9.1% of male respondents compared with 20.8% of female respondents reporting a direct personal experience (see Table 25). Results also showed a significant correlation between age and being an SGBV victim. Overall, the highest percentage of respondents (16.4%) who were victims of SGBV were those below 37 years of age.

Table 25: Correlation between being a victim of SGBV and gender/age group

	Total		Male		Female		18–36 years		37–54 years		55+ years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Acholi	146	18.8	32	8.6	114	28.2	104	21.6	35	15.8	7	9.6
Bukedi	43	21.9	20	20.6	23	23.2	26	22.8	14	21.2	3	18.8
Bunyoro	30	15.2	9	9.2	21	21.2	24	17.9	6	11.8	0	0.0
Control	20	5.0	2	1.1	18	8.6	16	5.7	2	2.2	2	6.9
Elgon	5	2.4	5	4.5	0	0.0	2	1.4	3	6.1	0	0.0
Karamoja	79	13.6	23	8.3	56	18.5	52	16.5	21	11.4	6	7.5
Lango	71	18.4	13	7.1	58	28.6	48	21.4	21	18.6	2	4.2
Teso	103	22.1	36	17.2	67	26.1	53	20.6	40	26.3	10	17.5
West Nile	107	14.1	32	8.9	75	18.6	73	15.5	29	12.6	5	8.5
Total	604	15.2	172	9.1	432	20.8	398	16.4	171	14.8	35	9.0

From the 2013 results, of the 604 respondents (15%) who had experienced SGBV in the sample, less than two-thirds (371 or 61%) had reported the incident (see Figure 15). Comparing the 2012 and 2013 data showed a decline in all regions, except Bunyoro, in the percentage of SGBV victims who reported their case to the authorities. Control region had the largest decline (51.5 percentage points) between 2012 and 2013 in the percentage of respondents who reported their SGBV case. Elgon region, where the largest decline in the percentage of respondents with personal experience of SGBV was registered, had the second biggest decline (33.5 percentage points) in the percentage of SGBV victims reporting the incident. However, it is important to note that for Acholi and Lango regions, where baseline data was collected in 2011, the percentage of SGBV victims who reported their case to the authorities increased in 2012. Moreover, in Bunyoro, the percentage of SGBV victims who reported their case increased slightly by 2.1 percentage points.

Figure 15: Comparison of SGBV victims who reported incidents to authorities, 2012 and 2013



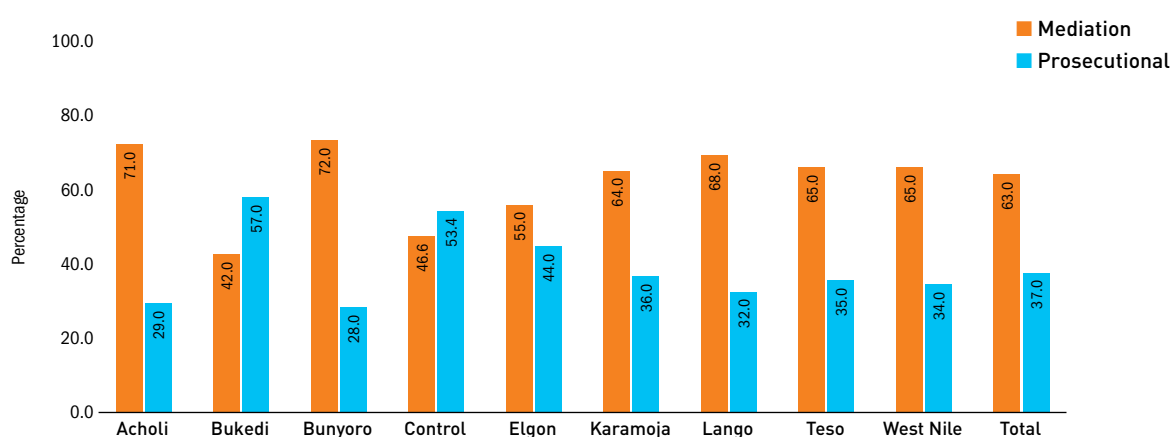
Among the DRMs used by victims of SGBV, the LC system was the most popular channel, as reported by 43% of the respondents (see Table 26). This was followed by the clan or traditional system (35%). By region, clan or traditional systems were most commonly used by SGBV victims in Acholi (45%) and Bukedi (43%), proving to be more popular than the LC system or other channels. Conversely, in Control and Elgon regions, no SGBV victim reported their case through clan or traditional systems.

Table 26: DRMs to which SGBV incidents were reported

	Acholi	Bukedi	Bunyoro	Control	Elgon	Karamoja	Lango	Teso	West Nile	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
LC system	29.0	36.0	52.0	50.0	67.0	43.0	42.0	45.0	59.0	43.0
Clan or traditional system	45.0	43.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	31.0	32.0	35.0	35.0
Police and court	16.0	21.0	24.0	25.0	33.0	19.0	16.0	18.0	5.7	16.0
Probation and welfare office	3.8	0.0	4.0	25.0	0.0	3.4	7.8	1.2	0.0	3.1
Mediation options (religious leaders, Resident District Commissioners)	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.5	0.0	1.5
Legal aid service provider	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In terms of handling SGBV cases, there was generally more of a preference for mediation-oriented dispute-resolution options than those predisposed to prosecuting perpetrators – except in the case of Bukedi and Control (see Figure 16).

Figure 16: Percentage of respondents perceiving mediation or prosecution as more suitable for handling SGBV cases



Among the 134 SGBV victims who chose not to approach any DRM, the majority (56%) cited unwillingness to involve legal authorities and a preference to move on as the reason (see Table 27). In Control and West Nile regions, a higher proportion said they were afraid that the perpetrator would hurt them if the case was presented through a dispute-resolution channel (20% and 26% respectively).

Table 27: Reasons why victims of SGBV chose not to report their case

	Acholi	Bukedi	Bunyoro	Control	Elgon	Karamoja	Lango	Teso	West Nile	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I did not want to involve authorities and preferred to move on	76.0	47.0	69.0	40.0	33.0	48.0	75.0	38.0	29.0	56.0
I was afraid the perpetrator would hurt me if I reported	4.3	5.9	0.0	20.0	0.0	11.0	8.3	6.9	26.0	9.5
I am a woman	1.4	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	4.2	6.9	13.0	7.4
I did not know that what had happened to me was a crime	1.4	18.0	0.0	10.0	33.0	4.3	4.2	17.0	6.5	6.6
I did not believe that anyone would help me	4.3	0.0	0.0	30.0	33.0	2.2	4.2	6.9	13.0	6.2
Other	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	24.0	3.2	5.8
I did not know who to report the crime to	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	9.7	5.3
I had no money and thought authorities would ask for bribes	2.9	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Of the 604 respondents who experienced SGBV, only 90 (15%) engaged a CSO to help manage the situation (see Table 28). In Control and Elgon regions, no SGBV victim engaged a CSO to manage the situation. West Nile region had the highest percentage (32%) of SGBV victims who engaged CSOs to manage their case, followed by Lango (17%). Results also showed that the majority of SGBV victims who engaged CSOs experienced better management of their cases. For example, in Bunyoro and Teso regions, all victims of SGBV who engaged CSOs reported that the engagement resulted in better management of the SGBV situation.

Table 28: Engaging with CSOs over SGBV incidents and whether it helped

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Whether respondent engaged with CSO																				
Yes	18	12.0	3	7.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	15.2	12	16.9	9	8.7	35	32.7	90	14.9
No	128	88.0	40	93.0	29	96.7	20	100.0	4	80.0	66	83.5	58	81.7	93	90.3	72	67.3	510	84.4
N/R	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	1	1.3	1	1.4	1	1.0	0	0.0	4	0.7
Total	146	100.0	43	100.0	30	100.0	20	100.0	5	100.0	79	100.0	71	100.0	103	100.0	107	100.0	604*	100.0
Whether engagement helped																				
Yes	12	67.0	2	67.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	75.0	10	83.0	9	100.0	34	97.0	77	86.0
No	6	33.0	1	33.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	25.0	2	17.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	13	14.0

* Note: Four respondents who had not experienced SGBV were inadvertently included here, which explains the total of 608 instead of 604 respondents cited earlier.

N/R = no response

Qualitative findings show that there are dissimilarities in reporting particular SGBV situations to specific DRMs: “...physical assault and defilement are reported to police because they are criminal cases that require urgent redress ... domestic violence is referred to LCs or clan/family heads”,⁸⁸ while “...child neglect is reported to CDOs [community development officers], probation officers and NGOs”.⁸⁹

Similarly, in Karamoja: “...domestic violence is almost always reported to clan leaders because they are the most effective intervention pathway for family disagreements ... cases that involve grievous harm are reported to the police”.⁹⁰

Defilement was also sometimes reported to the CDOs “...because it’s child abuse and counselling is required ... child neglect is referred to the child protection unit at police”.⁹¹

The literacy level of victims determined which DRM was chosen to report a case to: “...the uneducated tend to opt for cultural leaders ... the educated prefer the police”.⁹²

The choice of DRM was also said to be dependent on the motive behind reporting: “...when people want to reach an agreement fast, they report to LCs while those who want to have their perpetrators arrested go to the police ... defilement and rape cases go unreported because culture dictates that people don’t talk about certain things in public”.⁹³

In West Nile, SGBV was said to go unreported on several occasions because of “...fear of stigma in the community”⁹⁴ and “ignorance”,⁹⁵ while those who reported chose the DRMs depending on “...their level of awareness”.⁹⁶ “Fear of stigma associated with rape and defilement”⁹⁷ forced people to report such incidents through family channels instead of to the police. Likewise, in both Masaka and Mbarara, it was mentioned that “...parents are easily bribed in defilement cases and end up not reporting them to any DRM”,⁹⁸ moreover, many people were afraid to report SGBV cases for reasons associated with culture – it would translate into “...washing dirty linen in public”.⁹⁹

4.3 Satisfactory response to reported SGBV incidents

Survey results in 2013 showed that, of the total 371 victims who used a DRM, the majority of them (321 or 86.5%) said that their case was addressed or responded to satisfactorily (see Table 29). In Elgon region, all victims who reported their case to a DRM said that it was addressed satisfactorily. In Acholi region, however, less than three-quarters of the victims reported that the DRM used addressed their case in a satisfactory manner.

88 KII, District Level, Gulu, June 2013.

89 KII, District Level, Amuru, June 2013.

90 Consensus Panel, Abim, June 2013.

91 KII, District Level, Abim, June 2013.

92 KII, District Level, Lira, July 2013.

93 KII, District Level, Kiryandongo, July 2013.

94 Consensus Panel, Adjumani, July 2013.

95 Consensus Panel, Arua, July 2013.

96 KII, District Level, Zombo, June 2013.

97 Consensus Panel, Mbale, June 2013.

98 Consensus Panel, Masaka, June 2013.

99 Consensus Panel, Mbarara, June 2013.

Table 29: Whether the DRM to which SGBV was reported responded satisfactorily

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	61	73.0	23	92.0	17	94.0	3	75.0	2	100.0	36	88.0	36	78.0	67	93.0	76	96.0	321	86.5
No	22	26.0	2	8.0	1	5.6	1	25.0	0	0.0	5	12.0	10	22.0	5	6.9	3	3.8	49	13.2
N/R	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3
Total	84	100.0	25	100.0	18	100.0	4	100.0	2	100.0	41	100.0	46	100.0	72	100.0	79	100.0	371	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

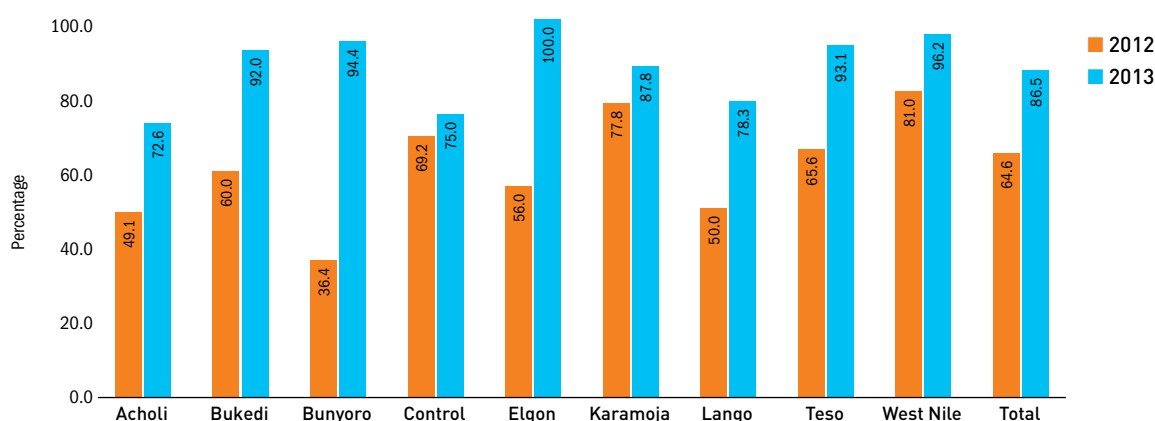
A higher percentage of males than females reported satisfactory resolution of their cases (see Table 30), but the association was only moderately significant ($X^2=4.68$; $p=0.059$). Results also showed that satisfactory resolution of SGBV cases was not related to age. For example, the percentage of SGBV victims whose case was satisfactorily resolved was 85.2% and 87.3% among the respondents aged 18–36 and 37–54 respectively.

Table 30: Correlation between satisfactory resolution of SGBV matter and gender/age group

	Total		Male		Female		18–36 years		37–54 years		55+ years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Acholi	61	72.6	9	75.0	52	72.2	45	75.0	14	63.6	2	100.0
Bukedi	23	92.0	11	100.0	12	85.7	13	86.7	8	100.0	2	100.0
Bunyoro	17	94.4	6	100.0	11	91.7	13	92.9	4	100.0	0	0.0
Control	3	75.0	1	100.0	2	66.7	1	50.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Elgon	2	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Karamoja	36	87.8	11	100.0	25	83.3	23	82.1	11	100.0	2	100.0
Lango	36	78.3	5	62.5	31	81.6	22	73.3	12	85.7	2	100.0
Teso	67	93.1	20	95.2	47	92.2	36	94.7	26	89.7	5	100.0
West Nile	76	96.2	26	100.0	50	94.3	53	96.4	19	95.0	4	100.0
Total	321	86.5	91	92.9	230	84.2	207	85.2	96	87.3	18	100.0

Tracking the percentage change between 2012 and 2013, in all regions, there was an increase in the percentage of respondents who felt that their case had been handled satisfactorily among SGBV victims who had reported their case (see Figure 17). In Elgon region, for example, all victims of SGBV who had reported their case in 2013 said that it had been responded to satisfactorily, compared with 56% in 2012. In Control region, however, the percentage of respondents who reported a satisfactory response to SGBV by DRMs increased by only 5.8 percentage points in 2013.

Figure 17: Comparison of satisfactory resolution of SGBV incidents by DRMs, 2012 and 2013



Qualitative narratives showed that, overall, people were more in favour of traditional justice (clan leaders) and grassroots systems (LCs) than statutory/formal systems (police/courts) in addressing SGBV violations. Clan leaders ranked highest in Acholi and Lango regions, although there were criticisms too:

*“...they use the role model approach and promote reconciliation”;*¹⁰⁰ *“...their keenness at making follow-up on cases ... but their weakness lies in the inability to handle grave cases ... using negotiation to resolve defilement cases”;*¹⁰¹ *“...lack of enforcement mechanisms”*¹⁰² and *“negotiating defilement cases ... concealing information in cases of early marriages”*.¹⁰³

Panellists indicated that LCs were favoured, although certain weaknesses were also cited:

*“...they know when to refer cases to police”*¹⁰⁴ and *“...they mediate domestic violence cases in harmony ... although they are not skilled in offering psychosocial support to the victims ... sometimes attempt to negotiate defilement and assault cases because they want bribes ... are not trained to handle SGBV”*¹⁰⁵ and *“...they are corrupt”*.¹⁰⁶

In Control region, the police were praised for *“sensitising communities on SGBV and apprehending violators”*,¹⁰⁷ despite the fact that *“they are understaffed and lack transport”*¹⁰⁸ and that *“...there is no police surgeon at sub-county level to examine victims of violence”*.¹⁰⁹

Courts were criticised for *“overcrowding”*,¹¹⁰ *“the length of the justice process”*¹¹¹ and *“bribery”*.¹¹²

In addition, the ineffectiveness of CDOs in handling SGBV cases was blamed on *“...underfunding and lack of transport”*,¹¹³ although in Lango they were praised for *“...resolving SGBV cases despite the fact that they lack transport”*.¹¹⁴

100 Consensus Panel, Kitgum, June 2013.

101 Consensus Panel, Lira, July 2013.

102 KII, District Level, Otuke, June 2013.

103 KII, District Level, Zombo, June 2013.

104 Consensus Panel, Amuru, June 2013.

105 KII, District Level, Gulu, June 2013.

106 KII, District Level, Lira, July 2013.

107 Consensus Panel, Mbarara, June 2013.

108 Consensus Panel, Otuke, June 2013.

109 Consensus Panel, Lira, July 2013.

110 Consensus Panel, Amuria, June 2013.

111 KII, District Level, Moroto, July 2013.

112 Consensus Panel, Tororo, June 2013.

113 Consensus Panel, Kiryandongo, July 2013.

114 KII, District Level, Otuke, June 2013.

Male action groups were unique to West Nile where they were recognised because “...they offer counselling and are generally trusted by the people”.¹¹⁵

NGOs’ effectiveness was also noted due to the fact that “...they make follow-up on cases and do not ask for bribes”.¹¹⁶

Among the best-performing CSOs, the following were cited: “...War Child and ANNPCAN have helped with SGBV by providing counselling services to victims”;¹¹⁷ “...Action Aid provides legal services to SGBV survivors”;¹¹⁸ and “...IRC does community sensitisation on SGBV”.¹¹⁹ MIFUMI was also praised for “...offering treatment to victims of SGBV” and “...Marie Stopes for offering counselling services to the victims”.¹²⁰ Confidence in NGOs was also reflected in the fact that people report “...wife beating to NGOs that handle SGBV cases such as Action Aid and World Vision”.¹²¹

4.4 Perceived impact of PRDP implementation on responses to SGBV

Survey findings showed that the majority of respondents (72%) did not know whether the implementation of programmes and projects under the PRDP had helped community-level DRMs respond to SGBV satisfactorily (see Table 31). This was especially the case in Control and Elgon regions. In Karamoja, however, 43% of the respondents reported that the implementation of PRDP projects had helped community-level DRMs to respond to SGBV satisfactorily. This was followed by West Nile, where 13% made a positive assertion regarding the impact of PRDP projects.

Overall, 1,481 (37%) of the respondents reported that their communities were increasingly intolerant of SGBV or factors that encourage it. Lango region (55%), followed by Bunyoro (51%), had the highest percentage of respondents who reported that their communities were increasingly intolerant of SGBV or factors that encourage it. However, in Elgon region, only 1.9% of the respondents reported that their communities were increasingly intolerant of SGBV or factors that encourage it.

¹¹⁵ KII, District Level, Yumbe, July 2013.

¹¹⁶ Consensus Panel, Amuru, June 2013.

¹¹⁷ KII, District Level, Kitgum, June 2013.

¹¹⁸ KII, District Level, Amuru, June 2013.

¹¹⁹ Consensus Panel, Moroto, July 2013.

¹²⁰ Consensus Panel, Mbarara, June 2013.

¹²¹ KII, District Level, Amuru, July 2013.

Table 31: Whether PRDP implementation has helped DRMs in responding to SGBV

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Has the implementation of programmes and projects under the PRDP helped community-level DRMs respond to SGBV satisfactorily?																				
Yes	47	6.1	10	5.1	9	4.6	4	1.0	10	4.7	246	43.0	35	9.1	48	10.0	96	13.0	505	13.0
No	176	23.0	41	21.0	29	15.0	17	4.3	9	4.2	53	9.2	103	27.0	90	19.0	67	8.8	585	15.0
D/K	540	70.0	144	74.0	159	81.0	378	94.7	193	91.0	272	47.0	246	64.0	327	70.0	592	78.0	2,851	72.0
N/R	12	1.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	1.4	1	0.3	1	0.2	6	0.8	29	0.7
Is your community increasingly intolerant of SGBV or factors that encourage its occurrence?																				
Yes	368	48.0	54	28.0	101	51.0	145	36.3	4	1.9	170	29.0	211	55.0	72	16.0	356	47.0	1,481	37.0
No	401	52.0	141	72.0	96	49.0	254	63.7	206	97.0	407	70.0	174	45.0	393	84.0	395	52.0	2,467	62.0
N/R	6	0.8	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.9	2	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.2	10	1.3	22	0.6
Total	775	100.0	196	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	579	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,970	100.0

Note: D/K = don't know; N/R = no response

Overall, results showed that 12.7% of the respondents interviewed were aware that implementation of PRDP projects had helped DRMs to respond to SGBV cases satisfactorily (see Table 32). Among males, 15.8% reported that implementation of the PRDP had helped DRMs, whereas among female respondents, only 9.9% gave this response. This showed a strong significant relationship between gender and a positive perception that PRDP implementation had helped DRMs to respond satisfactorily to SGBV cases ($X^2=63.59$; $p<0.001$). Similarly, by age, a significant association was observed: older respondents were more likely to report that implementation of PRDP programmes had increased the satisfactory resolution of SGBV cases by DRMs ($X^2=14.37$; $p=0.022$).

Table 32: Correlation between perceptions of PRDP implementation and SGBV by gender/age group

	Total		Male		Female		18–36 years		37–54 years		55+ years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Acholi	47	6.1	34	9.2	13	3.2	30	6.2	12	5.4	5	6.8
Bukedi	10	5.1	6	6.2	4	4.0	4	3.5	4	6.1	2	12.5
Bunyoro	9	4.6	4	4.1	5	5.1	6	4.5	2	3.9	1	8.3
Control	4	1.0	3	1.6	1	0.5	3	1.1	1	1.1	0	0.0
Elgon	10	4.7	6	5.5	4	3.9	6	4.1	2	4.1	2	11.8
Karamoja	246	42.5	122	44.0	124	41.1	125	39.7	87	47.3	34	42.5
Lango	35	9.1	23	12.6	12	5.9	23	10.3	8	7.1	4	8.3
Teso	48	10.3	31	14.8	17	6.6	22	8.6	15	9.9	11	19.3
West Nile	96	12.6	70	19.6	26	6.5	58	12.3	34	14.7	4	6.8
Total	505	12.7	299	15.8	206	9.9	277	11.4	165	14.3	63	16.1

Qualitative narratives indicated that there were several opportunities for managing SGBV under PRDP-funded interventions:

“...health centres can be facilitated to handle SGBV cases by building capacity of the health workers and making prophylaxis available to victims”,¹²² “...training clan leaders, CDOs and health workers on SGBV”,¹²³ “...sensitisation in schools ... supporting FM radio sensitisation”¹²⁴ and “...funding partners working with human rights”.¹²⁵

¹²² Consensus Panel, Kitgum, June 2013.

¹²³ Consensus Panel, Lira, July 2013.

¹²⁴ Consensus Panel, Otuke, June 2013.

¹²⁵ KII, District Level, Abim, June 2013.

5. Response of DRMs to community-level security disruptions

Community-level security disruptions in this study were taken to mean conflicts and crimes that have a negative effect on the day-to-day prevailing peace among community members. In this respect, the focus of this PCI was to examine the manner in which various authority structures, both state and community, respond to occurrences that are disruptive to prevailing peace on an ongoing basis in the communities.

5.1 Common forms and causes of conflicts/crimes at community level

In the overall sample, only 556 respondents (14%) described the level of conflict/crime as high (see Table 33), with the largest proportions in this respect coming from Acholi (22%), Bunyoro (19.8%) and Control (18.3%). On the other hand, 1,824 respondents (45.9%) described the level of conflict/crime in their communities as low, with the biggest proportions in this category being found in West Nile (56%), Bunyoro (51.3%) and Karamoja (47.5%).

Table 33: Description of conflict/crime levels in the communities

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
High	173	22.0	22	11.0	39	19.8	73	18.3	23	11.0	68	11.7	29	7.5	62	13.3	67	8.8	556	14.0
Moderate	288	37.0	91	46.0	52	26.4	218	54.6	105	50.0	230	39.7	102	27.0	218	46.8	261	34.0	1,565	39.4
Low	313	40.0	81	41.0	101	51.3	108	27.1	83	39.0	275	47.5	253	66.0	184	39.5	426	56.0	1,824	45.9
N/R	1	0.1	2	1.0	5	2.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	6	1.1	1	0.3	2	0.4	7	0.9	25	0.6
Total	775	100.0	196	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	579	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,970	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

Overall, theft of livestock and crops was the most common (28.7%) form of conflict/crime in the communities (see Table 34), followed by domestic violence (19.3%) and land conflicts (13.5%). By region, Bunyoro had the highest ranking (41%) for theft as the most common form of conflict/crime, followed by Control (37%) and West Nile (32%) regions. In Karamoja region, the most common form of conflict/crime was domestic violence, with a ranking of 25%.

Table 34: Common conflicts/crimes at community level

	Acholi	Bukedi	Bunyoro	Control	Elgon	Karamoja	Lango	Teso	West Nile	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Theft (animals, crops, etc.)	29.0	27.0	41.0	37.0	27.0	23.8	30.0	19.9	32.0	28.7
Domestic violence	19.0	19.0	16.0	16.0	22.0	25.0	22.0	17.1	18.0	19.3
Land conflicts	19.0	8.3	13.0	7.0	9.4	10.8	15.0	18.6	12.0	13.5
Physical assault or fighting	14.0	8.5	12.0	11.0	7.2	17.3	18.0	16.4	8.4	13.0
Defilement	5.6	3.1	5.0	2.0	5.5	2.3	3.8	6.9	5.0	4.6
Destruction of crops by animals	0.3	4.4	3.0	2.0	3.2	5.2	0.6	5.2	12.0	4.4
Murder	4.8	6.2	3.0	6.0	3.5	2.1	1.5	1.8	0.8	3.1
Child abuse or neglect	1.3	4.6	2.0	5.0	6.2	1.1	2.5	2.3	3.5	2.8
Failure to provide basic necessities	0.9	2.7	1.0	5.0	6.2	3.7	2.0	1.5	2.3	2.6
Rape	3.4	6.0	1.0	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.6	2.4	0.9	2.2
Forced early marriages	0.6	1.9	0.0	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.4	2.6	1.8	1.3
Cattle rustling	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.0
Harmful traditional practices	0.3	1.5	1.0	3.0	0.9	0.2	0.4	2.0	0.6	1.0
Other	0.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8
Denying girls education	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7
Border conflicts (sub-county, district, country)	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.5
Power struggle between political leaders	0.1	0.8	1.0	1.0	3.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The leading causes of conflict/crime cited were alcohol or drug abuse (25.3%), followed by poverty (22.1%) and the reasoning that ‘people do not want to work’ (13.9%) (see Table 35). Alcohol and drug abuse as a cause of conflict/crime was most commonly cited in Karamoja (31.7%), Lango (30%) and Teso (30%).

Table 35: Causes of common conflicts/crimes at community level

	Acholi	Bukedi	Bunyoro	Control	Elgon	Karamoja	Lango	Teso	West Nile	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol or drug abuse	25.0	27.0	20.1	24.8	16.0	31.7	30.0	30.0	20.0	25.3
Many people are poor	18.0	23.0	22.2	26.2	25.0	24.9	18.0	17.0	26.0	22.1
People don't want to work	13.0	17.0	17.5	23.6	22.0	3.9	13.0	9.0	17.0	13.9
Polygamy	3.9	4.9	2.3	3.8	12.0	10.2	2.4	6.0	10.0	6.4
Unfaithfulness, infidelity or lack of respect	6.9	4.7	5.7	4.0	4.1	6.1	7.6	8.0	3.8	5.7
Destruction of land boundary marks	7.9	3.2	5.1	2.1	1.6	3.3	8.3	6.0	4.6	5.2
People have become greedy	6.9	3.0	9.9	6.1	3.0	3.8	5.5	4.0	4.2	5.2
Population increase has reduced the amount of land	4.4	5.7	4.3	1.6	3.0	2.6	2.7	9.0	3.8	4.1
People have become aware of the value of land	4.9	0.2	2.7	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.8	1.0	1.9	2.5
Lack of police in the area or limited security	1.5	3.2	4.1	3.2	1.3	2.0	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.1
Vengeance and revenge	2.6	0.6	3.3	0.7	3.9	1.5	1.7	3.0	0.7	1.9
Death of spouse, parent or elder	2.1	2.8	0.2	1.1	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.7
People moving around with animals	0.1	0.6	1.6	0.2	1.0	4.1	0.6	2.0	2.6	1.6
Spouses failing to disclose proceeds from sales (of crops, etc.)	1.5	1.1	0.2	0.5	2.6	1.2	1.1	0.0	2.1	1.3
Other	1.5	4.0	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

According to qualitative findings, land wrangles, theft, domestic violence and assault were commonly mentioned as security disruptions: “...individual and intra-clan land wrangles are a very common occurrence.”¹²⁶

The commonest driver for land conflicts was “...discrepancies in boundary demarcations”.¹²⁷ Similarly, “...in Amuru conflicts are due to the tensions between Madhvani and the Lamogi clan ... a big chunk of clan land was given to the investor for sugarcane growing”.¹²⁸

In West Nile, it was stated that “...cattle theft and witchcraft are some of the commonest crimes here ... polygamy drives witchcraft”¹²⁹ and “...drug and substance abuse is also present ... unemployment and laziness were blamed for drug abuse”.¹³⁰ In addition, “poverty”¹³¹ was cited as the most common driver of theft.

¹²⁶ KII, District Level, Amuru, July 2013.

¹²⁷ KII, District Level, Amuru, July 2013.

¹²⁸ KII, District Level, Amuru, July 2013.

¹²⁹ KII, District Level, Adjumani, July 2013.

¹³⁰ Consensus Panel, Arua, July 2013.

¹³¹ KII, District Level, Yumbe, July 2013.

One respondent in Acholi described a real-life scenario in relation to security disruptions: “...in Lamwo, there was a youth who was killed ... when his clan learnt of it, they burnt all the houses of the suspects ... the police came in to intervene but they were defeated ... a boy was beating his mother and when the step-mother came to help the old woman, the boy beat this step-mother to death.”¹³²

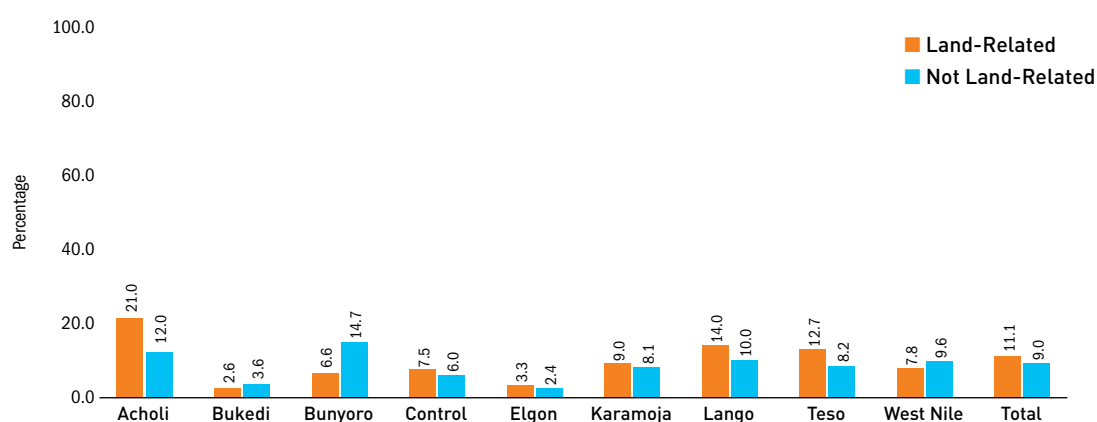
In Mbarara, “...drunkenness and domestic violence”¹³³ were commonly reported. In Masaka, one panellist commented: “...prostitution and assault are common here ... the problem, however, is that the violent nature of drug abusers makes it difficult for LCs or police to reproach them.”¹³⁴

The main community-level security disruptions mentioned in Lango were “...land conflicts, theft and alcoholism”.¹³⁵ Land conflicts were attributed to the “...removal of boundary markings during the long war”.¹³⁶

5.2 Reporting of conflict/crime and satisfactory response

Survey results indicate that personal experiences of conflicts or crimes were not very common. Overall, only 357 (9%) of all the respondents (3,970) reported that they had personally experienced a conflict/crime not associated with land in the past two years (see Figure 18). Bunyoro region had the highest percentage of respondents (14.7%) who had personally experienced a conflict or crime not associated with land, followed by Acholi (12%) and West Nile (9.6%). Elsewhere, Acholi region had the highest percentage of respondents (21%) who had personally experienced conflicts/crimes that were related to land in the past two years, followed by Lango region (14%).

Figure 18: Comparison of personal experience of land-related and non-land-related conflicts/crimes



In all regions, personal experience of conflicts/crimes not related to land decreased in 2013 compared with 2012 (see Figure 19). The largest decline in the percentage of respondents reporting personal experience of conflicts/crimes not related to land between 2012 and 2013 was found in Karamoja region, at a decline of 20.8 percentage points; this was followed by Teso, which showed a decline of 15.3 percentage points between the two years. The smallest decline in the percentage reporting personal experience of conflicts/crimes not related to land between 2012 and 2013 was found in West Nile region, at a decline of 0.9 percentage points.

¹³² KII, District Level, Lamwo, June 2013.

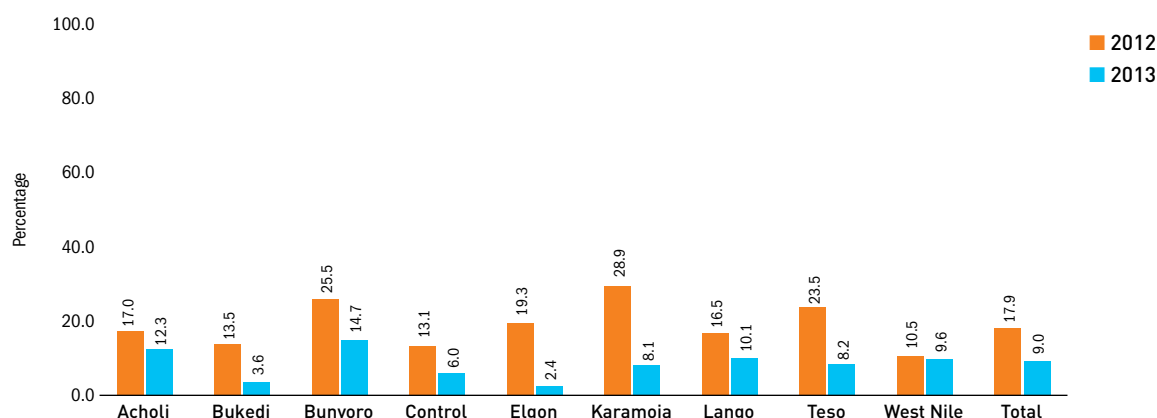
¹³³ KII, District Level, Mbarara, June 2013.

¹³⁴ Consensus Panel, Masaka, June 2013.

¹³⁵ KII, District Level, Lira, July 2013.

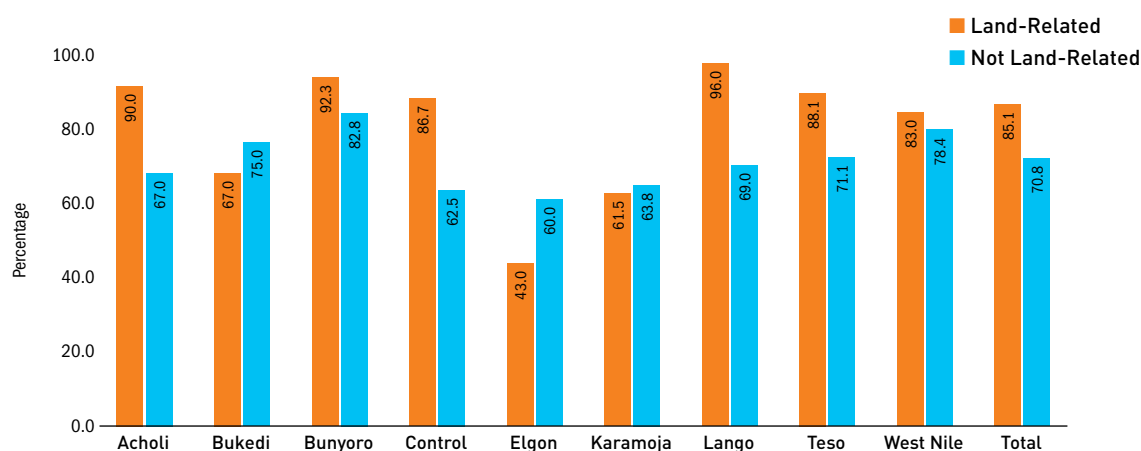
¹³⁶ Consensus Panel, Otuke, June 2013.

Figure 19: Comparison of personal experience of conflicts/crimes not related to land, 2012 and 2013



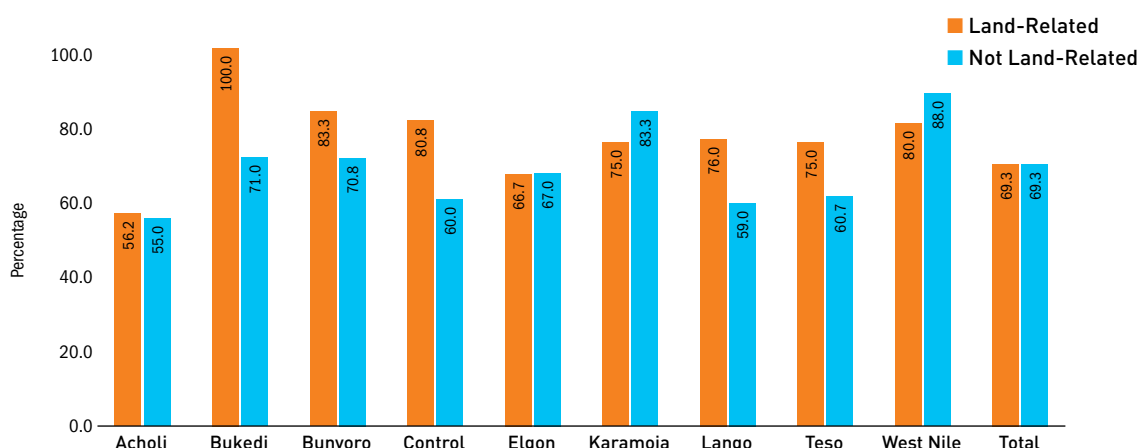
With regard to the reporting of conflicts/crimes, 253 (70.8%) of the 357 respondents with personal experience of conflicts/crimes not related to land had reported the incident (see Figure 20). Bunyoro region had the highest percentage of respondents (82.8%) who reported such incidents, followed by Bukedi (75%). Among those with a personal experience of conflicts/crimes related to land, the majority (376 or 85.1%) had reported the incidents. Lango, Bunyoro and Acholi regions all had reporting levels of 90% or over for land-related conflicts/crimes. The level of reporting of land-related incidents was lowest in Elgon region at 43%.

Figure 20: Comparison of reporting of land-related and non-land-related conflicts/crimes



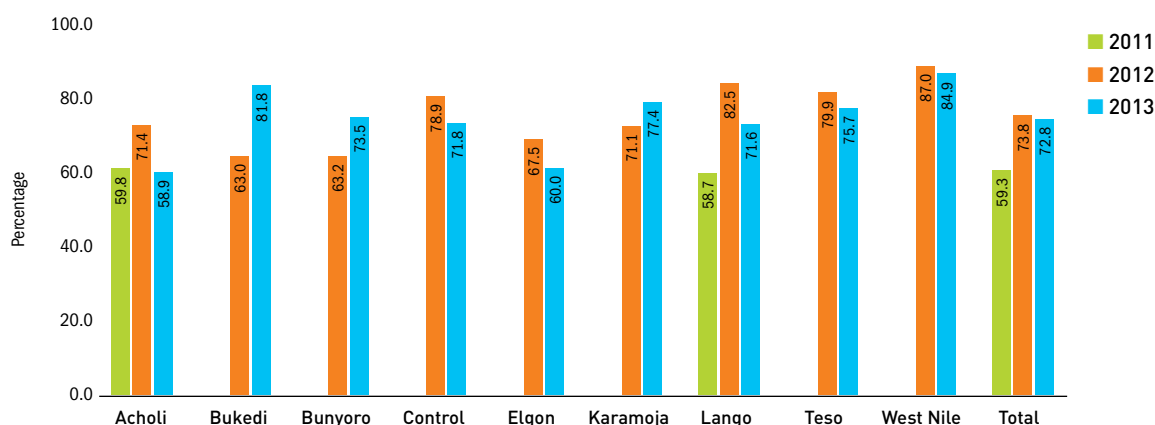
The percentage of respondents reporting satisfactory response by DRMs to the conflict/crime reported was the same for both land-related and non-land-related situations, at 69.3% in both cases (see Figure 21). However, it is important to mention (by comparing the result in Figure 20 with the result in Figure 21) that there is an efficiency deficit to satisfactory response to conflict/crime, standing at 1.5 percentage points for conflicts/crimes not related to land and at 15.8 percentage points for land-related conflicts/crimes. For land-related conflicts/crimes, the deficit is highest in Acholi (33.8 percentage points), followed by Lango (20 percentage points), Teso (13.1 percentage points) and Bunyoro (9 percentage points).

Figure 21: Comparison of satisfactory response to land-related and non-land-related conflicts/ crimes



Comparing the 2012 and 2013 surveys shows that the percentage of respondents citing a satisfactory response to conflicts/crimes reported to dispute-resolution channels dropped in six out of the nine regions between 2012 and 2013 (see Figure 22). Acholi region had the largest decline in the percentage of respondents citing a satisfactory response by DRMs to conflicts/crimes reported, at 12.5 percentage points between 2012 and 2013. This was followed by Lango region, where a decline of 10.9 percentage points was observed. Among the regions where an increase in the percentage of respondents reporting a satisfactory response was recorded, Bukedi had the highest increase of 18.8 percentage points between 2012 and 2013.

Figure 22: Comparison of satisfactory response by DRMs to conflicts/crimes, 2012 and 2013



Narratives from the qualitative interviews indicated that, in Acholi and Lango regions, land conflicts were mostly addressed through the traditional justice system mainly because the clan system was still held in high esteem and because “...elders and clan leaders know land boundaries from recall”.¹³⁷

137 Consensus Panel, Yumbe, July 2013.

It was also stated that “...cultural leaders called the *Rwot moo* to mediate land conflicts between families ... although their resolutions are not binding”.¹³⁸

Traditional institutions such as the *Ker Kwaro* were also said to be effective in Acholi because “...they are trying to handle land disputes in communities through mediation because people have confidence in them”.¹³⁹

In addition to these institutions, “...area land committees were trained by Saferworld to handle land conflicts, although their operation was stopped by the chief magistrate”.¹⁴⁰

The effectiveness of cultural leaders in mediating was said to be limited in certain cases: “...the complex nature of these wrangles sometimes makes it hard for the clan leaders to mediate ... when the land wrangle is of a complicated nature then they cannot handle it.”¹⁴¹

The police as a DRM were largely criticised for “...failure to handle alcoholism because there is no law banning it ... some of them are alcoholics themselves and, therefore, cannot fight it ... lack of manpower and transport to do community policing”.¹⁴²

LCs were criticised for a “...lack of knowledge on legal procedures ... piling of cases”.¹⁴³

The ineffectiveness of the judiciary was said to be driven by “...lack of court office on the ground”¹⁴⁴ and “...long delays in the justice process”.¹⁴⁵

In some districts, such as Abim, it was also reported that there was “...no functional land office so it is hard to solve land conflicts”.¹⁴⁶

5.3 General perceptions on access to justice

Overall, 2,805 (70.7%) of the 3,970 respondents reported that everyone in the community was able to access justice from DRMs (see Table 36). Karamoja region had the highest percentage of respondents (92.6%) who stated that this was the case, while Acholi region had the lowest percentage of respondents (50%) with a similar response.

Table 36: Whether everyone in the community is able to access justice from existing DRMs

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	387	50.0	128	65.0	116	58.9	218	54.6	166	78.0	536	92.6	249	65.0	359	77.0	646	85.0	2,805	70.7
No	387	50.0	64	33.0	81	41.1	181	45.4	46	22.0	43	7.4	136	35.0	106	22.7	114	15.0	1,158	29.2
N/R	1	0.1	4	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.1	7	0.2
Total	775	100.0	196	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	579	100	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,970	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

¹³⁸ Consensus Panel, Gulu, June 2013.

¹³⁹ KII, District Level, Gulu, June 2013.

¹⁴⁰ KII, District Level, Lamwo, June 2013.

¹⁴¹ KII, District Level, Lira, July 2013.

¹⁴² Consensus Panel, Arua, July 2013.

¹⁴³ Consensus Panel, Abim, June 2013.

¹⁴⁴ KII, District Level, Adjumani, July 2013.

¹⁴⁵ KII, District Level, Yumbe, July 2013.

¹⁴⁶ KII, District Level, Abim, June 2013.

Of the 1,158 respondents (29.2%) who reported that some people in the community could not access justice from DRMs, taking bribes (42.1%) was the most commonly cited reason (see Table 37). Lango region had the highest percentage of respondents (50%) citing bribes as the reason, followed closely by Bunyoro (49.6%).

Despite the lack of access to justice, CSOs such as “...MIFUMI were commended for their role in arbitration and providing legal aid services”¹⁴⁷ to many people; it was also reported that “Uganda Land Alliance do sensitisation on land rights while FIDA [Uganda Association of Women Lawyers] offers legal services”.¹⁴⁸ This creates awareness on laws and the various avenues of concern as well as understanding of how the legal system works.

Table 37: Reasons why some people in the community cannot access justice from existing DRMs

	Acholi	Bukedi	Bunyoro	Control	Elgon	Karamoja	Lango	Teso	West Nile	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bribes	46.0	33.0	49.6	37.6	30.0	37.0	50.0	36.7	44.0	42.1
Unjust officials	20.0	24.0	7.1	25.8	18.0	12.3	17.0	15.5	13.0	18.9
Legal fees	11.0	8.8	14.9	13.5	5.7	13.7	8.1	15.0	20.0	12.3
Discrimination (gender, tribe, religion)	6.0	16.0	12.8	7.2	24.0	13.7	12.0	15.0	8.6	10.0
Cases taking too long to process	9.7	9.6	7.1	6.7	15.0	11.0	7.2	10.1	8.6	8.9
Hard-to-reach justice institutions	5.1	5.1	6.4	1.4	2.3	5.5	4.7	2.4	4.3	4.0
Community ignorance on seeking justice	2.4	2.9	2.1	7.9	5.7	6.8	1.7	5.3	1.4	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Compared with the 2012 survey results, the percentage of respondents reporting that people in the community were able to access justice from DRMs was higher in all regions in 2013 (see Figure 23). Karamoja region had the highest increase in this category between 2012 and 2013, at 31.8 percentage points. Acholi region had the lowest increase of 3.1 percentage points.

People who reported cases were able to get justice, but the courts of law normally had “...lengthy processes to resolve land wrangles and cases drag on for years”.¹⁴⁹ This limited access to justice for those who were afraid to take on these lengthy processes.

Although clan leaders were the most preferred type of DRM to resolve land conflicts, respondents revealed that there was “...ignorance of the law”¹⁵⁰ among clan leaders and that this rendered them ineffective.

Some DRMs were also blamed for their inefficiency: “...court and police were criticised for their structural weaknesses and corruption.”¹⁵¹ Land conflicts were considered difficult to handle because “...many DRMs succumb to corruption due to the lucrative nature of the land business”.¹⁵²

The likelihood that the reported cases will not be addressed according to the law leaves a question over whether justice is for all.

¹⁴⁷ Consensus Panel, Mbarara, June 2013.

¹⁴⁸ KII, District Level, Amuru, July 2013.

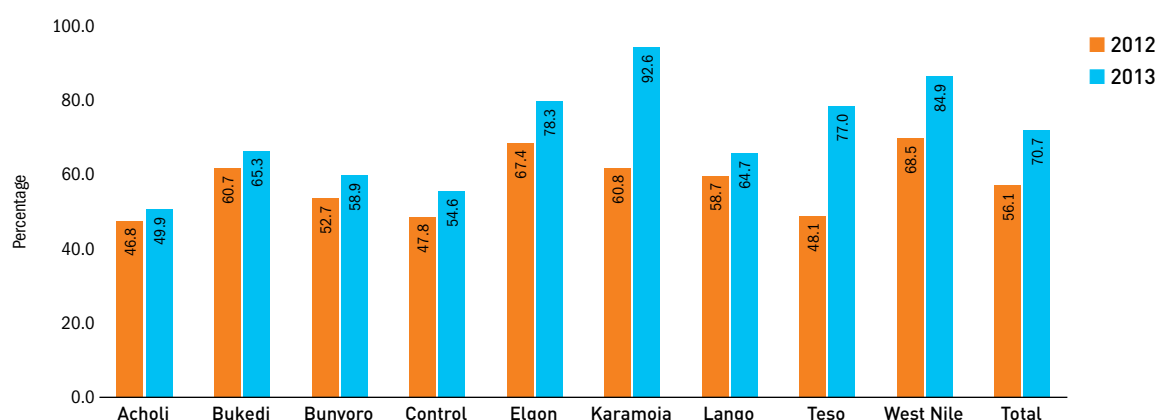
¹⁴⁹ Consensus Panel, Gulu, June 2013.

¹⁵⁰ Consensus Panel, Otuke, June 2013.

¹⁵¹ Consensus Panel, Kiryandongo, July 2013.

¹⁵² Consensus Panel, Amuria, June 2013.

Figure 23: Comparison of people's ability to access justice from various DRMs, 2012 and 2013



Respondents were asked whether the implementation of projects under the PRDP had helped community-level DRMs to respond to conflict and crime satisfactorily. The majority of the respondents (2,742 or 69.1%) did not know (see Table 38). Overall, only 16.2% of all respondents reported that implementation of projects under the PRDP had helped community-level dispute resolution. Karamoja region had the highest percentage of respondents (48.4%) who reported that implementation of PRDP projects had helped, while Control region had the lowest percentage (1.3%) in this category.

Table 38: Whether PRDP implementation has helped DRMs respond to conflicts and crimes satisfactorily

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	98	13.0	15	7.7	18	9.1	5	1.3	9	4.2	280	48.4	65	17.0	49	10.5	105	14.0	644	16.2
No	169	22.0	36	18.0	40	20.3	12	3.0	11	5.2	40	6.9	84	22.0	88	18.9	72	9.5	552	13.9
D/K	503	65.0	142	72.0	133	67.5	382	95.7	192	91.0	256	44.2	235	61.0	326	70.0	573	75.0	2,742	69.1
N/R	5	0.6	3	1.5	6	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.5	1	0.3	3	0.6	11	1.4	32	0.8
Total	775	100.0	196	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	579	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,970	100.0

Note: D/K = don't know; N/R = no response

Findings from the qualitative interviews indicated that the PRDP was appreciated for its contribution towards the management of community-level security disruptions. For example, “...construction of police posts has promoted responsiveness to community security disruptions”.¹⁵³

In addition, “...PRDP provided police with motorcycles to ease their transport ... policing was made easier by the PRDP donated cars ... PRDP also trained three special police constables to supplement the two trained policemen”.¹⁵⁴

¹⁵³ KII, District Level, Moroto, July 2013.

¹⁵⁴ Consensus Panel, Arua, July 2013.

6. Access to increased economic opportunities

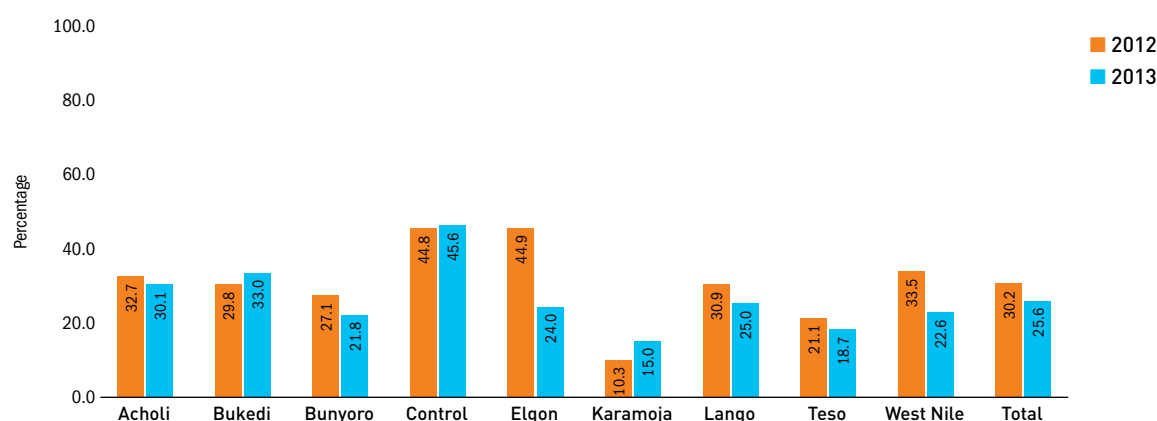
PCI 4 examines access to increased economic opportunities. The results present perceptions on employable skills, deployment of these skills to earn an income, sufficiency of incomes to sustain households, personal investment plans, access to productive resources and interaction with various initiatives aimed at improving access to economic opportunities.

6.1 Employable skills and ability to earn an income

Of the 3,970 respondents, almost three-quarters of them (2,836 or 71%) reported that they did not have employable skills. The remaining 1,017 respondents (25.6%) said they had employable skills (see Figure 24), while 119 (3%) were students. Overall, most respondents (62%) with employable skills had either sponsored themselves to acquire the skills or had gone through some form of apprenticeship (22%) to acquire them. Only 7.7% and 8.5% of these respondents attributed access to employable skills to government and CSO sponsorship, respectively.

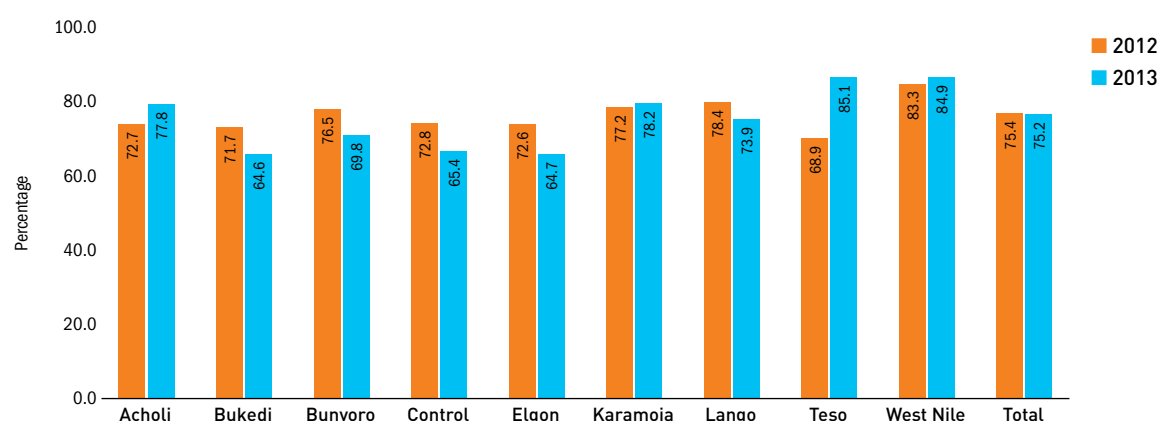
Compared with the 2012 survey results, the percentage of respondents with employable skills increased in 2013 in three regions – Bukedi, Control and Karamoja (see Figure 24). Karamoja region had the highest increase of 4.7 percentage points between 2012 and 2013. In the other regions, a decline in the percentage of respondents with employable skills was recorded between 2012 and 2013, particularly in Elgon region where a decline of 20.9 percentage points was registered. This was followed by West Nile region, which showed a decline of 10.9 percentage points in the proportion of respondents with employable skills between 2012 and 2013. Other regions that registered a decline in percentage of respondents with employable skills were Acholi, Bunyoro, Lango and Teso.

Figure 24: Comparison of respondents with employable skills, 2012 and 2013



While some of the regions showed a decline in the percentage of respondents with employable skills between the 2012 and 2013 surveys, there were increases in 2013 in the percentage of respondents with employable skills who use their skills to earn an income (see Figure 25). Such regions included Teso, which recorded the biggest increase of 16.2 percentage points between 2012 and 2013 in the proportion of respondents with employable skills who use them to earn an income. This was followed by Acholi (5.1 percentage points), West Nile (1.6 percentage points) and Karamoja (1 percentage point), where the increases were considerably smaller between 2012 and 2013. Conversely, five of the nine regions recorded a decline in the percentage of respondents with employable skills who use their skills to earn an income, with Elgon showing the biggest decline of 7.9 percentage points between 2012 and 2013.

Figure 25: Comparison of respondents with employable skills who use their skills to earn an income, 2012 and 2013



Survey results indicate a strong significant association between gender and having employable skills ($X^2=194.45$; $p<0.001$), with more males (35.7%) than females (16.4%) with skills (see Table 39). Similarly, a strong significant association was observed in relation to age, with more of the young respondents having employable skills compared with the older respondents ($X^2=22.82$; $p<0.001$). For instance, among the 18–36 years age group, 27.7% had employable skills compared with 16.8% among those aged 55 or more.

Table 39: Correlation between having employable skills and gender/age group

	Total		Male		Female		18–36 years		37–54 years		55+ years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Acholi	234	30.2	165	44.5	69	17.1	162	33.7	60	27.1	12	16.4
Bukedi	65	33.0	38	39.2	27	27.0	40	35.1	21	31.8	4	23.5
Bunyoro	43	21.8	31	31.6	12	12.1	30	22.4	9	17.6	4	33.3
Control	182	45.6	106	55.8	76	36.4	128	45.7	42	46.7	12	41.4
Elgon	51	24.1	30	27.3	21	20.6	33	22.6	14	28.6	4	23.5
Karamoja	87	15.0	62	22.4	25	8.3	52	16.5	29	15.8	6	7.4
Lango	96	24.9	71	39.0	25	12.3	65	29.0	23	20.4	8	16.7
Teso	87	18.7	57	27.3	30	11.7	47	18.3	32	21.1	8	14.0
West Nile	172	22.6	116	32.4	56	13.9	114	24.2	50	21.6	8	13.6
Total	1,017	25.6	676	35.7	341	16.4	671	27.7	280	24.2	66	16.8

Feelings of being discriminated against while seeking employment opportunities were reported by 1,561 (40.5%) of the respondents overall (see Table 40). Acholi registered the highest percentage of respondents (60.8%) feeling discriminated against, followed by Lango (56%). Elgon region had the lowest percentage of respondents (13%) feeling discriminated against while seeking employment opportunities, followed by Control region (21%).

Table 40: Feelings of discrimination while seeking employment opportunities

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	460	60.8	66	34.0	102	53.0	83	21.0	25	13.0	228	39.8	209	56.0	141	31.0	247	34.3	1,561	40.5
No	297	39.2	127	66.0	89	47.0	306	79.0	168	86.0	345	60.2	166	44.0	315	69.0	473	65.7	2,286	59.3
N/R	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.3	2	0.4	0	0.0	6	0.2
Total	757	100.0	193	100.0	191	100.0	389	100.0	196	100.0	573	100.0	376	100.0	458	100.0	720	100.0	3,853	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

From a gender perspective, feelings of discrimination while seeking employment opportunities were reported by a higher proportion of males (44.7%) than females (36.8%) (see Table 41). The association between feeling discriminated against and gender was statistically significant ($X^2=28.80$; $p<0.001$). Feelings of discrimination were also higher among the young respondents, with 42.9% of the respondents aged 18–36 reporting such feelings compared with 30.8% of those aged 55 or older ($X^2=23.25$; $p<0.001$).

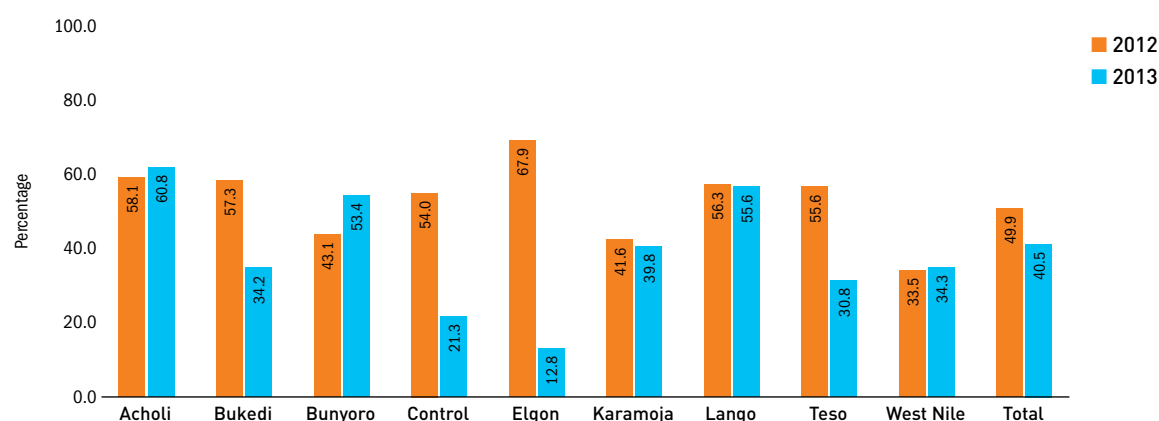
Table 41: Correlation between feelings of discrimination and gender/age group

	Total		Male		Female		18–36 years		37–54 years		55+ years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Acholi	460	60.8	245	68.6	215	53.8	308	66.5	123	55.7	29	39.7
Bukedi	66	34.2	35	37.2	31	31.3	36	32.4	23	35.4	7	41.2
Bunyoro	102	53.4	55	59.1	47	48.0	78	60.9	19	37.3	5	41.7
Control	83	21.3	46	24.9	37	18.1	62	23.0	19	21.1	2	6.9
Elgon	25	12.8	12	12.0	13	13.5	20	15.4	3	6.1	2	11.8
Karamoja	228	39.8	110	40.4	118	39.2	124	40.3	75	40.8	29	35.8
Lango	209	55.6	106	60.6	103	51.2	131	60.9	55	48.7	23	47.9
Teso	141	30.8	75	36.8	66	26.0	86	34.4	48	31.8	7	12.3
West Nile	247	34.3	127	38.0	120	31.1	143	33.3	87	37.7	17	28.8
Total	1,561	40.5	811	44.7	750	36.8	988	42.9	452	39.1	121	30.8

Feelings of discrimination while seeking employment opportunities declined in some regions while they increased in others between the 2012 and 2013 surveys (see Figure 26). In Elgon region, for example, there was a significant decline of 55.1 percentage points between 2012 and 2013 in the proportion of the respondents with employable skills who reported feeling discriminated against while seeking employment. Other regions where there was a reduction in the percentage of respondents with skills feeling discriminated against while seeking employment opportunities included Control (32.7 percentage points), Teso (24.8 percentage points), Bukedi (23.1 percentage points), Karamoja (1.8 percentage points) and Lango (0.7 percentage point). Regions where there

was an increase in feelings of discrimination among those seeking employment included Bunyoro, Acholi and West Nile, with Bunyoro showing the largest increase of 10.3 percentage points.

Figure 26: Comparison of feelings of discrimination while seeking employment opportunities, 2012 and 2013



Of the 1,561 respondents who reported feeling discriminated against when searching for employment, lack of competences ranked highest as the cause of discrimination, at 51% (see Table 42). Karamoja region had the highest proportion of respondents who cited this as a cause of discrimination, at 59.8%. This was followed by lack of connections, mentioned by 35% of the respondents as a cause of discrimination. In Elgon and Control regions, lack of connections ranked highest, at 45% and 43% respectively. Being HIV positive ranked lowest as a cause of discrimination when searching for employment, at just 0.5% overall.

Table 42: Causes of discrimination while seeking employment

	Acholi	Bukedi	Bunyoro	Control	Elgon	Karamoja	Lango	Teso	West Nile	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Lack of competences	56.3	21.0	52.0	30.0	29.0	59.8	56.0	49.0	49.5	51.0
Lack of connections	38.0	45.0	42.0	43.0	45.0	21.9	37.0	33.0	34.3	35.0
Lack of money	4.0	20.0	6.3	24.0	13.0	14.0	6.7	12.0	14.0	10.0
Other	1.4	13.0	0.0	1.5	13.0	4.0	0.7	6.2	1.3	2.6
HIV/AIDS status	0.3	1.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.2 Income-generating activities and their sufficiency to sustain households

Crop farming ranked highest (38%) overall as the activity engaged in to earn an income, followed by selling casual labour (17%) (see Table 43). *Boda-boda* riding and remittances from family or relatives were the least mentioned forms of activity for earning an income cited by the respondents, at 1.6% and 1.1% respectively.

In Karamoja region, more of the respondents (35.9%) cited selling casual labour as the main income-generating activity, whereas crop farming was cited by most of the respondents in all the other regions. It is also important to note that, in Bukedi, Elgon, Karamoja and Teso regions, 10% or more of the respondents in each region mentioned not doing anything to earn an income.

Table 43: Main income-generating activities cited by respondents

	Acholi	Bukedi	Bunyoro	Control	Elgon	Karamoja	Lango	Teso	West Nile	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Crop farming	41.5	25.0	47.0	22.0	31.0	31.4	44.0	46.0	41.5	38.0
Selling casual labour	14.1	21.0	12.0	13.0	9.5	35.9	16.0	11.0	14.4	17.0
Business – market stall, kiosk or roadside vending	17.4	13.0	15.0	9.1	19.0	8.6	16.0	14.0	15.6	14.0
Vocational occupation (tailoring, mechanics, etc.)	10.7	9.1	7.1	13.0	5.8	2.5	8.3	4.1	6.8	7.6
Nothing/old	3.4	14.0	2.8	8.7	12.0	10.4	2.7	10.0	5.6	6.7
Livestock farming	4.6	3.0	5.3	9.9	9.5	6.3	6.7	4.8	4.0	5.7
Business – operating a shop	3.5	6.0	4.3	15.0	8.2	0.5	2.7	4.8	1.3	4.1
Salaried worker	2.2	5.6	4.3	5.4	3.7	3.3	2.2	3.9	6.5	3.9
<i>Boda-boda</i> riding	1.3	3.4	0.7	3.0	1.2	0.2	1.1	0.9	3.1	1.6
Remittances	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

On a weekly basis, nearly all of the respondents who engaged in income-generating activities earned less than 250,000¹⁵⁵ Ugandan shillings (UGX) a week (see Table 44). Only 0.2% of all respondents earned UGX 1 million or more overall. In Elgon region, however, 1.8% of the respondents earned UGX 1 million or more a week, followed by Bukedi where 0.6% of the respondents reported earning this amount.

When asked if the income earned was sufficient to sustain their households, only 12% said that it was sufficient (see Table 44). The highest percentages of respondents who reported that their income was not sufficient were found in Acholi (93.6%), Bunyoro (93%) and Teso (93%) regions. Control region, on the other hand, was the only region where over 20% of those earning an income reported that this income was sufficient for sustaining their household.

¹⁵⁵ €1 = UGX 3,559 as at 1 July 2014.

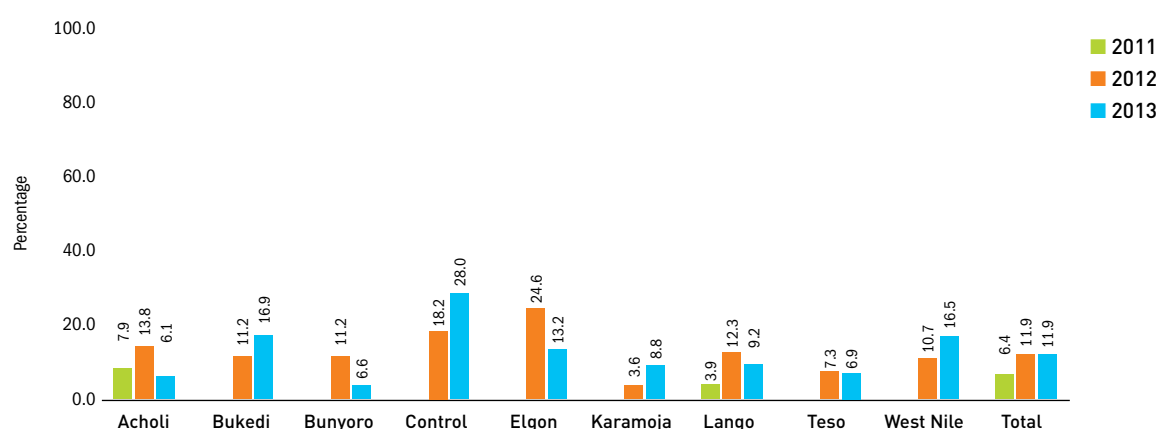
Table 44: Income levels and whether income is sufficient to sustain households

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Weekly income in UGX																				
0–249,999	705	98.3	153	96.0	182	100.0	336	97.0	162	97.0	484	99.4	352	98.0	394	98.0	657	98.8	3,425	98.0
250,000–499,999	9	1.3	3	1.9	0	0.0	10	2.9	1	0.6	2	0.4	4	1.1	6	1.5	6	0.9	41	1.2
500,000–999,999	3	0.4	3	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.2	2	0.6	2	0.5	2	0.3	14	0.4
1 million or more	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.5	0	0.0	3	1.8	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.2	0	0.0	7	0.2
Is your income sufficient to sustain your household?																				
Yes	44	6.1	27	17.0	12	6.6	97	28.0	22	13.0	43	8.8	33	9.2	28	6.9	110	16.5	416	12.0
No	671	93.6	133	83.0	171	93.0	249	72.0	143	86.0	441	90.6	326	91.0	374	93.0	555	83.5	3,063	88.0
N/R	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.2	3	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	8	0.2
Total	717	100.0	160	100.0	183	100.0	346	100.0	167	100.0	487	100.0	359	100.0	403	100.0	665	100.0	3,487	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

While some regions registered an increase in the percentage of respondents who reported having a sufficient income for their households in 2013, a decline was recorded in others (see Figure 27). The regions showing an increase in 2013 in the percentage of respondents who reported earning a sufficient income for their households were Bukedi, Control, Karamoja and West Nile. Of these four regions, Control had the highest increase of 9.8 percentage points between 2012 and 2013, followed by West Nile (5.8 percentage points). In the other five regions, there was a decline in 2013 in the percentage of respondents who reported earning a sufficient income for their households, with Elgon region showing the biggest decline of 11.4 percentage points, followed by Acholi (7.7 percentage points).

Figure 27: Comparison of respondents with sufficient income to sustain their households, 2012 and 2013



Of the 3,071 respondents citing insufficient income to sustain their households, only 1,141 (37%) reported receiving support from someone else to supplement their income (see Table 45). This percentage was higher in Lango (49%), Acholi (43.2%) and West Nile (40.2%). In Teso region, supplementation of income was less common, with only 23% of respondents citing this to be the case.

In terms of source of supplementary income, the results showed that support from the spouse ranked highest at 70%, followed by support from parents (10%). In Karamoja region, children ranked second as the source of supplementary income at 12.6%, whereas parents ranked second in the other regions. Parental supplementation of income was highest in West Nile region (17.7%), followed by Teso (15%) and Elgon (12%) regions.

Table 45: Source of supplementary income

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Does someone supplement your income?																				
Yes	291	43.2	45	34.0	61	36.0	85	34.0	51	35.0	140	31.5	159	49.0	86	23.0	223	40.2	1,141	37.0
No	381	56.6	88	66.0	110	64.0	164	66.0	91	63.0	302	68.0	167	51.0	287	77.0	331	59.6	1,921	63.0
N/R	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.1	2	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.5	1	0.2	9	0.3
Total	673	100.0	133	100.0	171	100.0	249	100.0	145	100.0	444	100.0	326	100.0	375	100.0	555	100.0	3,071	100.0
Who supplements your income?																				
Spouse	235	80.5	36	78.0	52	85.0	60	68.0	32	62.0	102	56.0	132	80.0	55	60.0	150	63.3	854	70.0
Parents	27	9.2	3	6.5	3	4.9	6	6.8	6	12.0	12	6.6	12	7.3	14	15.0	42	17.7	125	10.0
Children	10	3.4	6	13.0	2	3.3	10	11.0	5	9.6	23	12.6	16	9.7	9	9.9	23	9.7	104	8.6
Other relative	18	6.2	1	2.2	4	6.6	9	10.0	7	14.0	12	6.6	4	2.4	12	13.0	20	8.4	87	7.2
Government programme	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	1	1.9	17	9.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8	22	1.8
NGO	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.3	1	1.9	16	8.8	1	0.6	1	1.1	0	0.0	22	1.8
Total	292	100.0	46	100.0	61	100.0	88	100.0	52	100.0	182	100.0	165	100.0	91	100.0	237	100.0	1,214	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

6.3 Access to increased economic opportunities

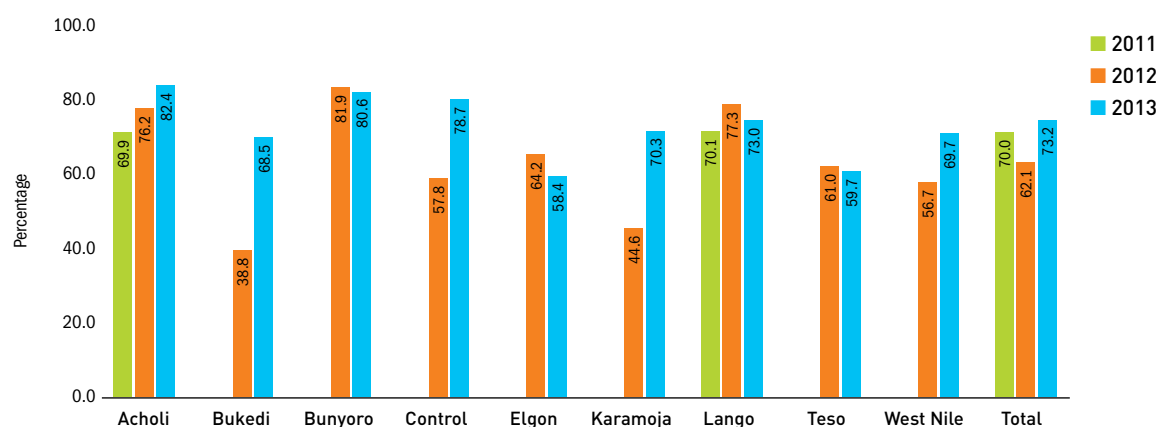
When asked if there was access to sufficient economic activities, the majority of the respondents (28%) mentioned agricultural-related opportunities, followed by trade/business-related opportunities (21%) (see Table 46). However, more respondents cited business-related opportunities than those related to agriculture in Control (29%) and Elgon (23%) regions. Formal employment opportunities were the least mentioned activity (4%), with Teso region having the lowest percentage of respondents (1%) mentioning this type of opportunity. Overall, a total of 1,680 respondents (27%) said that there were no sufficient economic activities in their regions, with even higher proportions of respondents citing this to be the case in Elgon (42%) and Bukedi (32%).

Table 46: Whether there are sufficient economic opportunities in the community

	Acholi	Bukedi	Bunyoro	Control	Elgon	Karamoja	Lango	Teso	West Nile	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural related	28.5	26.0	30.0	25.0	20.0	32.4	26.0	28.0	29.8	28.0
Trade/business related	22.8	21.0	23.0	29.0	23.0	13.4	19.0	22.0	21.5	21.0
Wage-related options	14.3	12.0	9.8	11.0	6.5	18.2	11.0	6.6	10.5	12.0
Vocational related	11.6	7.2	12.0	9.7	3.8	3.9	11.0	2.5	4.8	7.6
Formal employment related	5.2	3.6	6.3	4.4	5.2	2.4	5.9	1.0	3.1	4.0
No sufficient opportunities	17.6	32.0	19.0	21.0	42.0	29.7	27.0	40.0	30.3	27.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The percentage of respondents reporting the presence of economic opportunities in their community increased between 2012 and 2013 in five out of the nine regions surveyed (see Figure 28). The five regions where improvements in economic opportunities were reported were Acholi, Bukedi, Control, Karamoja and West Nile. Bukedi region had the highest increase in the percentage of respondents citing an increase in economic opportunities in 2013 compared with 2012, at 29.7 percentage points. In the four regions where there was a decline in the percentage of respondents reporting the presence of economic opportunities in the community, Elgon region registered the largest decline of 5.8 percentage points.

Figure 28: Comparison of presence of sufficient economic opportunities in the community, 2012 and 2013



Survey results showed that 1,394 (35%) of the respondents said they had access to increased economic activities, with Bunyoro region having the highest percentage of respondents (52%) with such access, followed by Acholi (50.1%) and Lango (47%) regions (see Table 47). The lowest percentages of respondents reporting increased access to economic opportunities were found in Elgon (16%) and Bukedi (19%) regions.

Table 47: Whether respondents have access to increased economic opportunities

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	388	50.1	37	19.0	103	52.0	143	36.0	33	16.0	190	32.8	180	47.0	125	27.0	195	25.6	1,394	35.0
No	386	49.8	159	81.0	94	48.0	256	64.0	177	84.0	385	66.4	205	53.0	336	72.0	563	74.0	2,561	64.4
N/R	1	0.1	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.9	5	0.9	0	0.0	5	1.1	3	0.4	17	0.4
Total	775	100.0	197	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	580	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,972	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

According to accounts from the qualitative interviews, respondents in Acholi, Lango and West Nile generally had positive perceptions when asked if they thought there was an increase in economic opportunities in their varied areas.

In Acholi, for instance, the evidence pointed to: “...increased food security with surplus being sent to Kampala ... progressive trading centres”,¹⁵⁶ “...increase in number of cattle”¹⁵⁷ and “...the Agriculture Livelihoods Recovery Programme which provides livestock and agricultural inputs”.¹⁵⁸

One panellist stated that: “...CDO government funds have facilitated youth to engage in economic activities such as bricklaying and quarrying ... people are engaging in savings and loans schemes ... a sign that there are increased economic opportunities...”.¹⁵⁹

In Karamoja region, access to economic opportunities was said to be available through “...the huge market for agricultural produce ... good roads to transport stones from the quarry to final market”,¹⁶⁰ “...electricity to support businesses”¹⁶¹ and “...VSLAs [village savings and loan associations]”.¹⁶²

However, respondents who perceived economic opportunities as limited and/or inaccessible based their argument on observations such as: “...there are many idle youth who drink all day long ... there are high poverty levels ... people dress in tatters”.¹⁶³

In West Nile, another panellist commented: “...people lacked viable income-generating activities ... increase in school dropouts due to child labour ... terrible condition of some houses”.¹⁶⁴

In Teso, the lack of market for agricultural produce was also mentioned: “...even though people have enough land, there is no ready market for their produce ... middlemen exploit the farmers ... there are many animals but no valley dams ... there are mangoes and oranges but no processing plant to add value”.¹⁶⁵

Likewise, in the Control areas, limited access to economic opportunities was attributed to: “...rampant unemployment of graduates ... inadequate land and capital to start businesses”,¹⁶⁶

¹⁵⁶ KII, District Level, Amuru, July 2013.

¹⁵⁷ KII, District Level, Gulu, June 2013.

¹⁵⁸ Consensus Panel, Kitgum, June 2013.

¹⁵⁹ KII, District Level, Lamwo, June 2013.

¹⁶⁰ KII, District Level, Kotido, June 2013.

¹⁶¹ KII, District Level, Moroto, July 2013.

¹⁶² Consensus Panel, Abim, June 2013.

¹⁶³ KII, District Level, Lira, July 2013.

¹⁶⁴ Consensus Panel, Arua, July 2013.

¹⁶⁵ KII, District Level, Amuria, June 2013.

¹⁶⁶ KII, District Level, Mbarara, June 2013.

*“...the unpredictability of seasons and coffee wilt disease which lowers incomes ... failure to invest in agro-processing due to lack of funds”.*¹⁶⁷

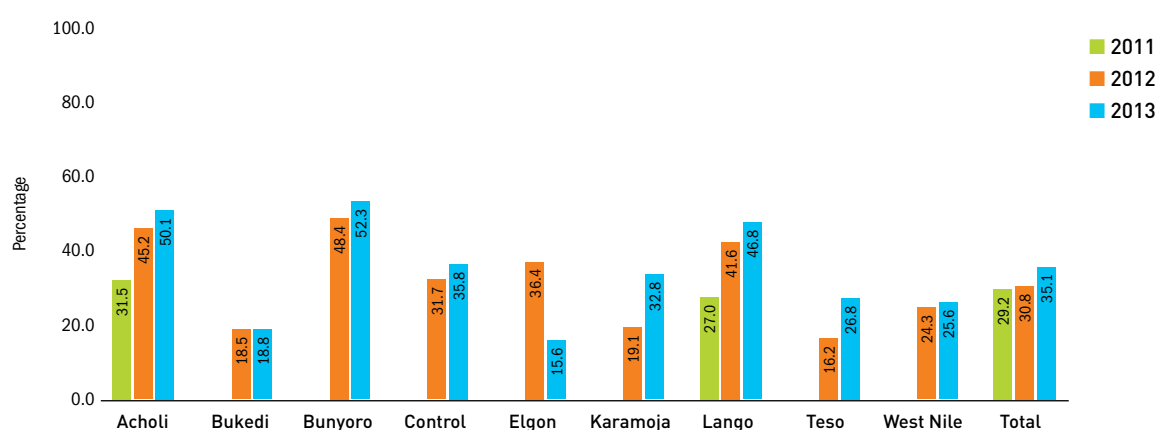
In terms of the correlation between access to increased economic opportunities in the last two years and gender, a higher percentage of males (38.4%) than females (32.1%) reported access to these opportunities, pointing to a significant relationship between gender and access to economic opportunities (see Table 48). By age, older respondents were significantly less likely to have access to economic opportunities compared with their younger counterparts ($X^2=17.25$; $p=0.006$).

Table 48: Correlation between access to increased economic opportunities and gender/age group

	Total		Male		Female		18–36 years		37–54 years		55+ years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Acholi	388	50.1	193	52.0	195	48.3	239	49.7	118	53.4	31	42.5
Bukedi	37	18.8	22	22.7	15	15.0	20	17.5	14	21.2	3	17.6
Bunyoro	103	52.3	55	56.1	48	48.5	70	52.2	27	52.9	6	50.0
Control	143	35.8	78	41.1	65	31.1	106	37.9	29	32.2	8	27.6
Elgon	33	15.6	22	20.0	11	10.8	23	15.8	5	10.2	5	29.4
Karamoja	190	32.8	103	37.2	87	28.7	106	33.7	65	35.3	19	23.5
Lango	180	46.8	103	56.6	77	37.9	105	46.9	55	48.7	20	41.7
Teso	125	26.8	53	25.4	72	28.0	68	26.5	46	30.3	11	19.3
West Nile	195	25.6	97	27.1	98	24.3	122	25.9	59	25.5	14	23.7
Total	1,394	35.1	726	38.4	668	32.1	859	35.5	418	36.1	117	29.8

Comparing the 2012 and 2013 survey results indicated an increase in the percentage of respondents reporting access to increased economic activities in 2013 in nearly all the regions (see Figure 29). Karamoja had the highest increase in the percentage of respondents citing access to increased economic opportunities, at 13.7 percentage points. In Elgon region, however, there was a decline of 20.8 percentage points in the proportion of respondents reporting access to increased economic opportunities between 2012 and 2013.

Figure 29: Comparison of access to increased economic opportunities, 2012 and 2013



167 KII, District Level, Masaka, June 2013.

Of the 2,292 respondents who reported that there were sufficient economic opportunities in their communities, 52% indicated that everyone in their community was able to take advantage of these opportunities (see Table 49). However, in some regions, more respondents reported that not everyone in their community could take advantage of these economic activities – such as Bukedi (45%) and Control (49%).

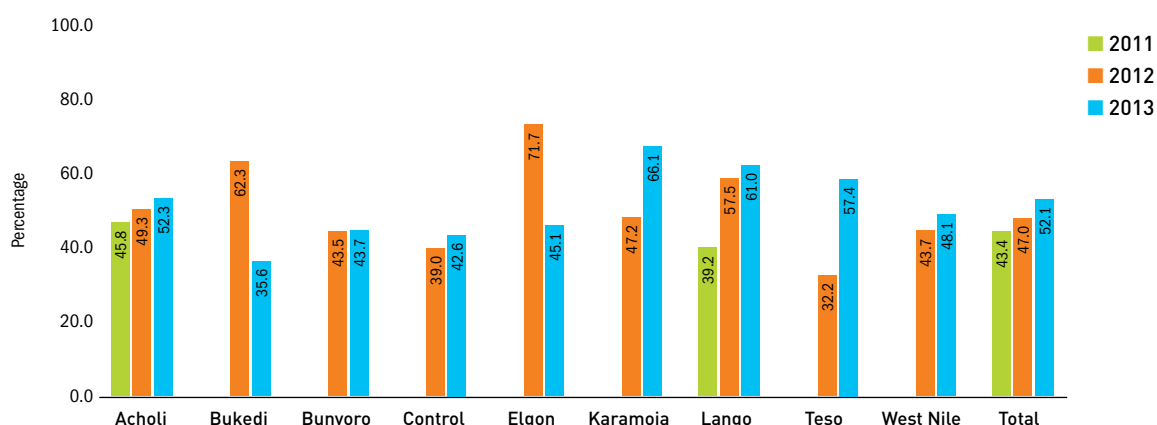
Table 49: Ability to take advantage of existing economic opportunities

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Is everyone in your community able to take advantage of these economic opportunities?																				
Yes	270	52.5	42	36.0	55	44.0	113	43.0	41	45.0	211	66.1	128	61.0	128	57.0	205	48.1	1,193	52.0
No	193	37.5	53	45.0	53	42.0	131	49.0	31	34.0	98	30.7	70	33.0	83	37.0	159	37.3	871	38.0
D/K	50	9.7	22	19.0	18	14.0	21	7.9	18	20.0	10	3.1	10	4.8	9	4.0	60	14.1	218	9.5
N/R	1	0.2	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	2	1.0	3	1.3	2	0.5	10	0.4
Total	514	100.0	118	100.0	126	100.0	265	100.0	91	100.0	319	100.0	210	100.0	223	100.0	426	100.0	2,292	100.0

Note: D/K = don't know; N/R = no response

While in some regions the percentage of respondents reporting the presence of economic opportunities was higher in 2013 than in 2012, the ability to take advantage of these opportunities did not necessarily increase. For example, although Bukedi had the highest increase in the proportion of respondents reporting the presence of economic opportunities, at 29.7 percentage points, it also showed the largest decline in the percentage of respondents who could take advantage of these economic opportunities, at 26.7 percentage points between 2012 and 2013 (see Figure 30). Conversely, Teso region registered a decline in the percentage of respondents citing the presence of economic opportunities, but had the highest increase in the percentage of respondents reporting that people could take advantage of economic opportunities, at 25.2 percentage points.

Figure 30: Comparison of ability to take advantage of existing economic opportunities, 2012 and 2013



Among the reasons given for inability to take advantage of economic opportunities were failure to access credit, which ranked highest at 22%, followed by laziness (15%) (see Table 50). In some regions, poor health or no strength to work was also cited as a key barrier to taking advantage of available economic opportunities – particularly in Acholi (22.4%), Lango (21%), Bunyoro (19%) and Karamoja (15.9%). In Control region, lack of access to land was a key hindrance to taking advantage of available economic activities, as cited by 20% of the respondents in this region.

Table 50: Reasons why some people are unable to take advantage of existing economic opportunities

	Acholi	Bukedi	Bunyoro	Control	Elgon	Karamoja	Lango	Teso	West Nile	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
If no, why are some people not able to take advantage of the available economic opportunities?										
Failure to access credit	22.2	13.0	22.0	35.0	15.0	13.6	20.0	20.0	23.6	22.0
Laziness – people do not want to work	11.4	16.0	8.1	11.0	15.0	16.4	12.0	13.0	26.0	15.0
Poor health, no strength to work	22.4	8.1	19.0	2.6	2.3	15.9	21.0	4.2	6.0	12.0
Lack of qualifications	9.3	16.0	11.0	10.0	13.0	13.6	11.0	14.0	12.3	12.0
Limited access to land	5.6	8.1	11.0	20.0	12.0	11.8	6.1	15.0	8.5	11.0
Lack of vocational skills	10.7	5.7	7.3	5.6	4.7	6.8	12.0	9.0	7.4	8.0
Alcohol consumption	7.9	15.0	6.5	7.1	13.0	5.5	3.7	4.8	5.5	7.1
Lack of information on available economic opportunities	4.4	11.0	0.8	3.0	8.6	6.4	4.9	5.8	3.8	4.9
Lack of markets for products	2.6	0.8	4.0	2.6	7.0	4.5	5.5	3.7	3.3	3.5
Poor roads, markets cannot be accessed	1.6	3.3	8.1	2.2	7.0	1.8	3.1	4.2	3.0	3.2
Land conflicts	0.9	0.8	2.4	0.0	2.3	2.7	0.0	3.2	0.3	1.2
Other	0.2	2.4	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	3.2	0.0	0.7
Failure to provide security	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In terms of government response, less than half (48%) of all the respondents believed that government was responding to the needs of people in relation to economic opportunities (see Table 51). Fewer respondents in the regions of Bukedi (22%), Control (29%), Bunyoro (34%) and Teso (40%) reported that government was responding to people's needs in terms of economic opportunities compared with those who said that government was not responding to these needs. A higher proportion of respondents in Karamoja (69.1%) and Acholi (59.7%) reported that government was responding to the needs of people in relation to economic opportunities.

Some respondents argued that failure to take advantage of existing economic opportunities was due to limited financial support: "...there is no bank in Lamwo ... people produce on small scale because they still use hand hoes"¹⁶⁸ and "...people live in grass-thatched houses ... elderly people are no longer productive".¹⁶⁹

¹⁶⁸ KII, District Level, Lamwo, June 2013.

¹⁶⁹ Consensus Panel, Kitgum, June 2013.

Table 51: Whether respondents feel government has responded to economic opportunity needs

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	463	59.7	43	22.0	67	34.0	116	29.0	66	31.0	401	69.1	221	57.0	187	40.0	351	46.1	1,915	48.0
No	192	24.8	91	46.0	100	51.0	229	57.0	61	29.0	124	21.4	117	30.0	217	47.0	201	26.4	1,332	34.0
D/K	120	15.5	63	32.0	30	15.0	54	14.0	85	40.0	55	9.5	47	12.0	62	13.0	207	27.2	723	18.0
N/R	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	2	0.1
Total	775	100.0	197	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	580	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,972	100.0

Note: D/K = don't know; N/R = no response

Among the respondents who felt that government was not responding to the needs of people in relation to economic opportunities, the most commonly cited reasons were no actual employment opportunities and lack of proper roads, at 20% in both cases (see Table 52). Other notable reasons were no markets for products (14%) and lack of affordable prices for inputs (11%).

On the other hand, government was commended for taking the lead in increasing economic opportunities in communities through “...providing an enabling environment for investment through infrastructural development ... building stores for safekeeping of farmers’ produce ... promoting agricultural and livelihood development through NAADS [National Agricultural Advisory Services] and NUSAF [Northern Uganda Social Action Fund]”.¹⁷⁰

Credit was also given to the government for creating an enabling environment for economic opportunities by “providing security ... developing infrastructure”.¹⁷¹

Table 52: Perceptions of what is missing from government efforts to provide economic opportunities

	Acholi	Bukedi	Bunyoro	Control	Elgon	Karamoja	Lango	Teso	West Nile	Total
Lack of:	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Actual employment opportunities	23.9	33.0	12.0	25.0	20.0	28.8	25.0	14.0	14.2	20.0
Proper roads	15.6	18.0	30.0	21.0	18.0	8.9	12.0	25.0	22.1	20.0
Markets for products	13.2	7.8	19.0	16.0	17.0	14.8	15.0	13.0	14.0	14.0
Affordable prices for inputs (agricultural)	14.3	3.1	9.9	11.0	9.1	17.8	16.0	10.0	6.5	11.0
Electricity supply	4.7	1.6	4.7	7.5	13.0	3.8	7.2	15.0	18.7	9.8
Affordable vocational education	11.6	16.0	6.6	6.1	12.0	14.0	11.0	6.9	9.9	9.5
Financial institutions	13.4	4.7	11.0	7.1	3.8	6.8	9.2	7.9	10.5	8.9
Police post in the community to provide security	2.0	0.8	2.9	6.3	5.4	2.5	3.6	2.9	2.2	3.3
Other	1.3	16.0	4.4	1.2	2.2	2.5	0.0	6.1	2.0	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹⁷⁰ KII, District Level, Amuru, July 2013.

¹⁷¹ KII, District Level, Mbarara, June 2013.

Whereas 48% of the respondents believed that government was responding to the economic needs of people in the communities, only 761 (23%) overall were satisfied with government efforts to respond to people's needs in relation to economic opportunities (see Table 53). In Karamoja region, however, 43.6% of the respondents were satisfied with government efforts to respond to the economic needs of people. This was followed by Elgon region, at 26%. Bunyoro region had the lowest percentage of respondents who were satisfied with government efforts to respond to people's economic needs, at 11%.

Government efforts to provide economic opportunities through the community-driven development (CDD) funds were criticised for *"benefiting only a small percentage of the people ... only 14 out of the 44 groups got access"*.¹⁷² Therefore, it is argued that government should increase the CDD funding so that the funds can benefit the majority of the targeted beneficiaries.

Table 53: Satisfaction with government efforts regarding economic opportunities

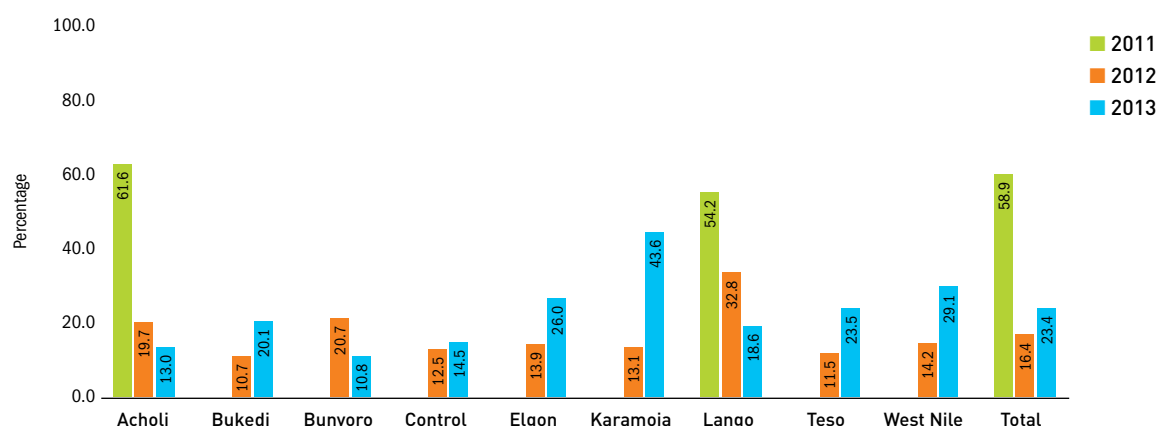
	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Satisfied	85	13.0	27	20.0	18	11.0	50	15.0	33	26.0	229	43.6	63	19.0	95	24.0	161	29.1	761	23.0
Not sure	289	44.1	33	25.0	47	28.0	114	33.0	47	37.0	152	29.0	133	39.0	119	30.0	166	30.0	1,100	34.0
Not satisfied	276	42.1	71	53.0	102	61.0	181	53.0	47	37.0	139	26.5	141	42.0	186	46.0	222	40.1	1,365	42.0
N/R	5	0.8	3	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	1.0	1	0.3	4	0.9	5	0.9	23	0.7
Total	655	100.0	134	100.0	167	100.0	345	100.0	127	100.0	525	100.0	338	100.0	404	100.0	554	100.0	3,249	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

The percentage of respondents who were satisfied with government efforts to respond to the needs of people in relation to economic opportunities increased between 2012 and 2013 in some regions – Bukedi, Control, Elgon, Karamoja, Teso and West Nile (see Figure 31). Karamoja region had the highest increase of 30.5 percentage points in the proportion of respondents who reported satisfaction with government efforts regarding economic opportunities in 2013 compared with 2012. In other regions, however, there was a decline in the percentage of respondents reporting satisfaction with government efforts to respond to the needs of people in terms of economic opportunities – namely, in Acholi, Bunyoro and Lango regions. Lango had the biggest decline in satisfaction of 14.2 percentage points between 2012 and 2013.

¹⁷² KII, District Level, Kiryandongo, July 2013.

Figure 31: Comparison of satisfaction with government efforts regarding economic opportunities, 2012 and 2013



The level of vibrancy of economic activities in the respective communities was generally low, as reported by 2,395 (60%) of all the respondents (see Table 54). The highest percentages of respondents citing low vibrancy of business were found in Lango (76%), Karamoja (66.9%) and Acholi (65.7%). Whereas in Acholi region 71 respondents (9.2%) reported that the vibrancy of business in their communities was high, 509 respondents (65.7%) indicated that vibrancy of business was low. Control region had the lowest percentage of respondents (37%) reporting low vibrancy of business, followed by Elgon region (39%).

Table 54: Perceived level of business vibrancy

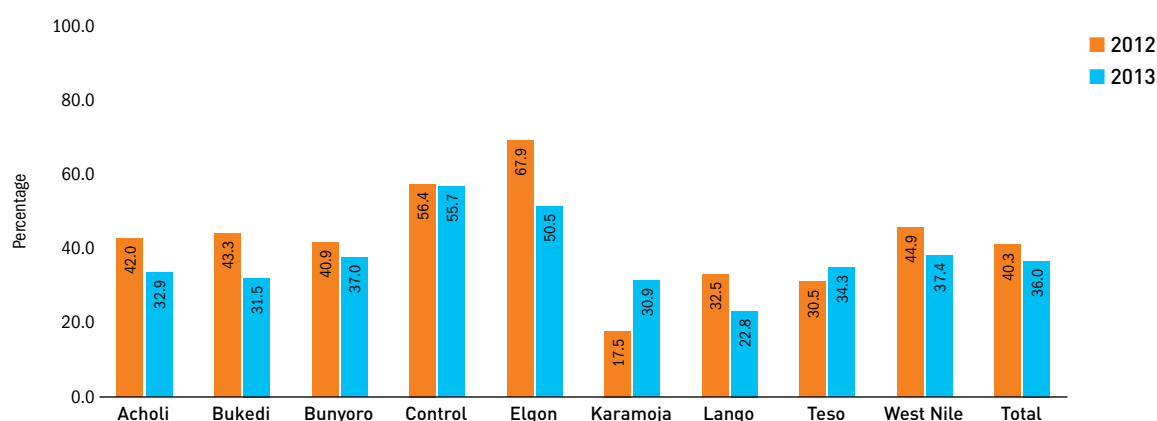
	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
High	71	9.2	13	6.6	17	8.6	33	8.3	35	17.0	47	8.1	22	5.7	9	1.9	27	3.5	274	6.9
Moderate	184	23.7	49	25.0	56	28.0	189	47.0	72	34.0	132	22.8	66	17.0	151	32.0	258	33.9	1,157	29.0
Low	509	65.7	116	59.0	122	62.0	149	37.0	82	39.0	388	66.9	293	76.0	290	62.0	446	58.6	2,395	60.0
D/K	10	1.3	19	9.6	1	0.5	28	7.0	23	11.0	13	2.2	4	1.0	16	3.4	27	3.5	141	3.5
N/R	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.4	5	0.1
Total	775	100.0	197	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	580	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,972	100.0

Note: D/K = don't know; N/R = no response

In all regions, except Karamoja and Teso, the percentage of respondents citing high or moderate business vibrancy in their communities declined in 2013 compared with 2012 (see Figure 32). Elgon region had the largest decline of 17.4 percentage points between 2012 and 2013 in the proportion of respondents citing high or moderate business vibrancy in their community. This was followed by Bukedi region, which showed a decline of 11.8 percentage points between 2012 and 2013. Control region had the lowest decline of 0.7 of a percentage point between 2012 and 2013 in the proportion of respondents reporting high or moderate business vibrancy in their community. Of the two regions that showed an increase in the percentage of respondents reporting high or moderate business vibrancy between 2012 and 2013, Karamoja had the highest increase of 13.4 percentage points.

Qualitative findings from West Nile region reflected high business vibrancy in the region as a result of “...booming trade with south Sudan”.¹⁷³ Previously unemployed people were said to be reaping great benefits from the transport business such as “...boda-boda riders whose incomes have been improved”.¹⁷⁴ Other clear indicators of business vibrancy and performance in the different regions were the “increase in usage of mobile phones and radios”¹⁷⁵ as well as “parents’ ability to send children to private as opposed to UPE [universal primary education] schools”.¹⁷⁶

Figure 32: Comparison of respondents reporting high/moderate business vibrancy in their community, 2012 and 2013



6.4 Access to capital and productive resources

In terms of the presence of financial institutions, 66% of the respondents overall reported that they had financial institutions in their communities (see Table 55). Teso region had the highest percentage of respondents (74%) citing the presence of these institutions, followed by Lango (71%) and Karamoja (71%). In Elgon region, only 23% reported the presence of financial institutions in their communities compared with over 60% of the respondents in all the other regions.

Table 55: Presence of financial institutions in the communities

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Do you have any financial institutions in your community?																				
Yes	531	68.5	127	65.0	132	67.0	269	67.0	48	23.0	412	71.0	275	71.0	344	74.0	488	64.1	2,626	66.0
No	244	31.5	69	35.0	65	33.0	130	33.0	163	77.0	166	29.0	110	29.0	120	26.0	270	35.5	1,337	34.0
N/R	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4	3	0.4	9	0.2
Total	775	100.0	197	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	580	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,972	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

In all regions, except Karamoja and Teso, the percentage of respondents reporting the presence of financial institutions in the community declined in 2013 compared with 2012 (see Figure 33). Elgon region showed the largest decline of 32.5 percentage points in the proportion of

¹⁷³ KII, District Level, Arua, July 2013.

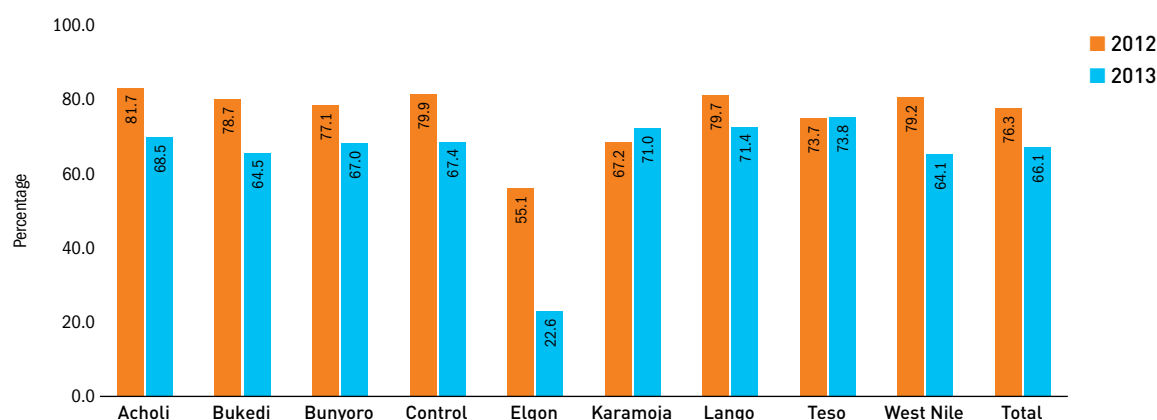
¹⁷⁴ KII, District Level, Zombo, June 2013.

¹⁷⁵ Consensus Panel, Zombo, June 2013.

¹⁷⁶ Consensus Panel, Adjumani, July 2013.

respondents reporting the presence of financial institutions between 2012 and 2013. In Karamoja, the proportion of respondents citing the presence of financial institutions increased slightly by 3.8 percentage points between 2012 and 2013, while Teso recorded a 0.1 percentage point increase in this period.

Figure 33: Comparison of presence of financial institutions in the community, 2012 and 2013



Among the respondents who reported the presence of financial institutions, the most common types of institutions were the village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) mentioned by 55% of the respondents overall, followed by savings and credit cooperative organisations (SACCOs) cited by 23% of the respondents (see Table 56). The least common type of financial institution were microfinance institutions mentioned by 7.3% of the respondents overall. Unlike other regions, the most common type of institution in Control region were SACCOs (37%) and not the VSLAs cited in other regions.

Table 56: Most common types of financial institutions present in the community

	Acholi	Bukedi	Bunyoro	Control	Elgon	Karamoja	Lango	Teso	West Nile	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
VSLAs	65.3	64.0	48.0	32.0	37.0	72.8	80.0	53.0	38.7	55.0
SACCOs	15.3	14.0	16.0	37.0	28.0	13.4	3.7	41.0	30.8	23.0
Banks	11.2	15.0	26.0	17.0	12.0	10.8	13.0	2.2	23.1	14.0
Microfinance institutions	8.1	7.2	11.0	15.0	23.0	3.0	3.7	3.1	7.4	7.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Of the 2,626 respondents who reported the presence of financial institutions in their communities, 50% overall reported making use of these institutions (see Table 57). Lango region had the highest percentage of respondents (59%) using financial institutions in their communities, followed by Acholi region (54%). The use of financial institutions was lowest in Elgon region, with only 35% reporting use of such institutions in their communities.

Table 57: Whether respondents use financial institutions present in the community

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	287	54.0	61	48.0	62	47.0	138	51.0	17	35.0	219	53.2	163	59.0	160	47.0	205	42.0	1,312	50.0
No	244	46.0	66	52.0	70	53.0	131	49.0	29	60.0	193	46.8	112	41.0	184	54.0	282	57.8	1,311	50.0
N/R	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	3	0.1
Total	531	100.0	127	100.0	132	100.0	269	100.0	48	100.0	412	100.0	275	100.0	344	100.0	488	100.0	2,626	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

When asked which type of financial institution they used most frequently, 72% of the respondents mentioned using VSLAs (see Table 58). A lower proportion of respondents cited the use of SACCOs (13%) and banks (12%). Microfinance institutions were the least commonly used institutions, as mentioned by only 2.7% of the respondents overall. By region, banks were the second most common type of institution used by the respondents, except in Karamoja and Teso, where SACCOs ranked second as the most common type of financial institution used.

Table 58: Financial institutions most frequently used by respondents in their community

[illegible]

Among those not using financial institutions, having no money to save ranked highest (82%) as the reason for not using such institutions (see Table 59). This was followed by high interest rates (12%) and not needing a loan (5.8%). Control and Elgon regions had more respondents mentioning high interest rates (19% and 23% respectively) as a reason for not using these institutions compared with the other regions.

Table 59: Reasons why respondents did not use financial institutions available in their community

[illegible]

Results from the survey show that 3,360 (85%) of the respondents had personal development plans (see Table 60). Bunyoro and Lango regions had the highest percentages of respondents with such plans, at 93% in both cases. Bukedi region had the lowest percentage of respondents (68%) with personal development plans, followed by Karamoja (76.9%). People cited “...*inability of people to access credit due to lack of collateral*”¹⁷⁷ as the main cause of inaccessibility of funds from the available financial institutions.

Table 60: Whether respondents have personal development plans

	Achoi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	715	92.3	134	68.0	184	93.0	351	88.0	177	84.0	446	76.9	358	93.0	378	81.0	617	81.1	3,360	85.0
No	56	7.2	63	32.0	13	6.6	48	12.0	35	17.0	131	22.6	27	7.0	87	19.0	140	18.4	600	15.0
N/R	4	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.2	4	0.5	12	0.3
Total	775	100.0	197	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	580	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,972	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

From a gender perspective, a higher percentage of males (88.5%) than females (81%) reported having a personal development plan (see Table 61). Thus, a strong significant association between gender and having a development plan was observed ($X^2=43.02$; $p<0.001$). Similarly, a strong significant association was observed ($X^2=72.66$; $p<0.001$) in relation to age and having a development plan. Results showed that there were more young respondents (86.6%) with development plans compared with the older respondents (70.5%).

Table 61: Correlation between having personal development plans and gender/age group

	Total		Male		Female		18–36 years		37–54 years		55+ years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Achoi	715	92.3	356	96.0	359	88.9	443	92.1	209	94.6	63	86.3
Bukedi	134	68.0	71	73.2	63	63.0	77	67.5	47	71.2	10	58.8
Bunyoro	184	93.4	93	94.9	91	91.9	126	94.0	48	94.1	10	83.3
Control	351	88.0	175	92.1	176	84.2	250	89.3	83	92.2	18	62.1
Elgon	177	83.5	93	84.5	84	82.4	127	87.0	41	83.7	9	52.9
Karamoja	446	76.9	219	79.1	227	74.9	251	79.7	144	78.3	51	63.0
Lango	358	93.0	172	94.5	186	91.6	216	96.4	104	92.0	38	79.2
Teso	378	81.1	177	84.7	201	78.2	212	82.5	128	84.2	38	66.7
West Nile	617	81.1	319	89.1	298	73.9	395	83.9	182	78.8	40	67.8
Total	3,360	84.6	1,675	88.5	1,685	81.0	2,097	86.6	986	85.2	277	70.5

Among the respondents with personal development plans, educating children ranked highest as the key aspect of their development plan, as cited by 28% of the respondents (see Table 62). This was followed by starting or expanding a business (26%). Other key aspects of personal development plans mentioned by more than 10% of the respondents included constructing a house (15%) and rearing livestock (12%). In Bunyoro, Control and Elgon regions, starting or expanding a business ranked highest, whereas educating children had the highest ranking in the other regions.

¹⁷⁷ Consensus Panel, Abim, June 2013.

Table 62: Key aspects of respondents' personal development plans

	Acholi	Bukedi	Bunyoro	Control	Elgon	Karamoja	Lango	Teso	West Nile	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Educating children	33.7	22.0	26.0	13.0	15.0	37.0	27.0	28.0	28.8	28.0
Starting or expanding a business	29.2	20.0	29.0	35.0	30.0	19.8	25.0	21.0	25.4	26.0
Constructing a house	9.5	17.0	17.0	15.0	15.0	17.4	15.0	15.0	16.1	15.0
Rearing livestock	13.4	14.0	12.0	10.0	7.8	9.3	18.0	15.0	8.6	12.0
Buying land	3.5	14.0	9.5	16.0	16.0	5.8	3.0	12.0	7.8	8.4
Education for myself	5.9	4.1	2.3	2.2	5.1	2.3	5.3	2.9	5.2	4.2
Savings in bank	2.0	2.3	0.3	3.8	5.1	3.3	0.9	2.3	4.0	2.8
Other	1.9	3.2	1.4	0.9	0.8	4.5	3.6	2.6	1.0	2.1
Buying <i>boda-boda</i>	0.7	2.7	1.7	2.7	2.3	0.4	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.3
Buying a car	0.3	0.5	1.7	1.3	2.5	0.3	0.6	1.3	2.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

When asked how the personal development plans were to be financed, the majority of respondents (59%) cited own income or savings as the source of finance (see Table 63). This was followed by borrowing from financial institutions (10%) and getting support from NGOs (10%). In Control region, borrowing from financial institutions was more frequently mentioned (25%) compared with the other regions, where less than 20% cited this financing option.

Table 63: Expected sources of finance for personal development plans

	Acholi	Bukedi	Bunyoro	Control	Elgon	Karamoja	Lango	Teso	West Nile	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Own income/savings	63.5	56.0	75.0	62.0	52.0	45.1	60.0	62.0	60.3	59.0
Borrowing from a financial institution	4.8	19.0	3.9	25.0	16.0	2.9	4.5	11.0	16.7	10.0
Getting support from NGOs	11.8	5.2	7.0	2.3	7.9	15.7	14.0	16.0	4.9	10.0
Borrowing from VSLAs	8.5	2.9	3.9	1.3	5.8	18.1	10.0	8.5	4.1	8.0
Borrowing from relatives	4.6	12.0	6.1	6.5	10.0	12.3	5.5	1.1	11.7	7.6
Pooling money with friends	6.8	5.2	3.5	3.6	9.1	5.8	5.3	1.3	2.4	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Of the 3,972 respondents overall, 1,781 (45%) reported that they currently had access to adequate land to support desired production activities (see Table 64). Karamoja region had the highest percentage of respondents (69.8%) citing access to adequate land to support desired production activities. Conversely, Bukedi region had the lowest proportion of respondents (18%) reporting access to adequate land to support desired production activities.

Table 64: Whether respondents have adequate land for production purposes

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	434	56.0	35	18.0	61	31.0	139	35.0	60	28.0	405	69.8	166	43.0	148	32.0	333	43.8	1,781	45.0
No	341	44.0	162	82.0	136	69.0	260	65.0	152	72.0	174	30.0	219	57.0	318	68.0	428	56.2	2,190	55.0
N/R	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Total	775	100.0	197	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	580	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,972	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

Among all the respondents, 45% reported having access to three or more acres of land, while 22% reported having access to less than one acre of land (see Table 65). Acholi region had the highest percentage of respondents (63.4%) with access to three or more acres of land, followed by Karamoja (60%).

Table 65: Average size of land to which respondents' households have access

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3+ acres	491	63.4	39	20.0	88	45.0	70	18.0	40	19.0	348	60.0	211	55.0	183	39.0	323	42.4	1,793	45.0
2–2.9 acres	114	14.7	36	18.0	42	21.0	52	13.0	28	13.0	120	20.7	85	22.0	85	18.0	132	17.3	694	18.0
1–1.9 acres	89	11.5	53	27.0	26	13.0	83	21.0	45	21.0	53	9.1	62	16.0	94	20.0	122	16.0	627	16.0
<1 acre	81	10.5	69	35.0	41	21.0	194	49.0	99	47.0	59	10.2	27	7.0	104	22.0	184	24.2	858	22.0
Total	775	100.0	197	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	580	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,972	100.0

6.5 Assessing the contribution of the PRDP and CSOs to economic opportunities

Asked whether implementation of the PRDP had improved access to economic opportunities, 2,438 (61%) of the respondents replied that they did not know if the plan's implementation had improved their access, while 13.5% said that it did and 25% that it did not (see Table 66). In Control region, as many as 94% of the respondents said they did not know if PRDP implementation had improved their economic opportunities. By region, Karamoja had the highest percentage of respondents (40.7%) who reported improved access to economic opportunities as a result of PRDP implementation, followed by Lango (16%). On the other hand, Bunyoro had the largest percentage of respondents (45%) reporting that PRDP implementation had not improved access to economic opportunities, followed by Lango (41%) and Acholi (38.8%).

Table 66: Whether implementation of the PRDP has improved access to economic opportunities

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	78	10.1	8	4.1	9	4.6	3	0.8	13	6.1	236	40.7	60	16.0	48	10.0	81	10.6	536	13.5
No	301	38.8	54	27.0	88	45.0	22	5.5	18	8.5	98	16.9	157	41.0	105	23.0	143	18.8	986	25.0
D/K	395	51.0	135	69.0	100	51.0	374	94.0	181	85.0	241	41.6	167	43.0	312	67.0	533	70.0	2,438	61.0
N/R	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.9	1	0.3	1	0.2	4	0.5	12	0.3
Total	775	100.0	197	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	580	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,972	100.0

Note: D/K = don't know; N/R = no response

Survey results showed that only 585 (15%) of all respondents said they had worked with CSOs to gain access to increased economic opportunities (see Table 67). Results further showed that very few respondents (less than 5%) in Control, Bukedi and Elgon regions had worked with any CSO to improve access to increased economic opportunities. Acholi region had the highest percentage of respondents (23.7%) who reported working with CSOs to improve access to increased economic activities, followed by Lango (23%) and Karamoja (22.6%).

Table 67: Whether respondents have worked with any CSO to improve access to economic opportunities

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	184	23.7	8	4.1	23	12.0	13	3.3	10	4.7	131	22.6	88	23.0	50	11.0	78	10.2	585	15.0
No	589	76.0	189	96.0	174	88.0	386	97.0	201	95.0	445	76.7	296	77.0	416	89.0	680	89.4	3,376	85.0
N/R	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	4	0.7	1	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.4	11	0.3
Total	775	100.0	197	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	580	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,972	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

Of the respondents who reported working with CSOs to gain access to increased economic opportunities, 512 (88%) reported that the engagement had resulted in improved access (see Table 68). In Bunyoro and Control regions, all of the respondents who had engaged with CSOs reported improved access to economic opportunities. On the other hand, Bukedi region had the highest percentage of respondents (25%) who reported that engagement with CSOs did not improve access to increased economic opportunities.

Table 68: Whether engagement with CSOs has resulted in improved access to economic opportunities

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	166	90.2	6	75.0	23	100.0	13	100.0	8	80.0	102	77.9	85	97.0	42	84.0	67	85.9	512	88.0
No	16	8.7	2	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	20.0	27	20.6	3	3.4	7	14.0	9	11.5	66	11.0
N/R	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.5	0	0.0	1	2.0	2	2.6	7	1.2
Total	184	100.0	8	100.0	23	100.0	13	100.0	10	100.0	131	100.0	88	100.0	50	100.0	78	100.0	585	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

From a gender perspective, a higher percentage of males (17%) than females (10.3%) reported that implementation of PRDP projects had increased access to economic opportunities ($X^2=57.97$; $p<0.001$) (see Table 69). Across the three age groups, a slightly higher percentage of older respondents (15.8%) indicated that PRDP implementation had increased economic opportunities compared with their younger counterparts (12.6%) ($X^2=9.74$; $p=0.105$).

Table 69: Correlation between the PRDP improving access to increased economic opportunities and gender/age group

	Total		Male		Female		18–36 years		37–54 years		55+ years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Acholi	78	10.1	59	15.9	19	4.7	43	8.9	26	11.8	9	12.3
Bukedi	8	4.1	4	4.1	4	4.0	4	3.5	2	3.0	2	11.8
Bunyoro	9	4.6	6	6.1	3	3.0	8	6.0	0	0.0	1	8.3
Control	3	0.8	2	1.1	1	0.5	3	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Elgon	13	6.1	8	7.3	5	4.9	9	6.2	1	2.0	3	17.6
Karamoja	236	40.7	114	41.2	122	40.3	128	40.6	80	43.5	28	34.6
Lango	60	15.6	40	22.0	20	9.9	40	17.9	14	12.4	6	12.5
Teso	48	10.3	31	14.8	17	6.6	22	8.6	17	11.2	9	15.8
West Nile	81	10.6	57	15.9	24	6.0	47	10.0	30	13.0	4	6.8
Total	536	13.5	321	17.0	215	10.3	304	12.6	170	14.7	62	15.8

Findings from the qualitative interviews indicated that respondents perceived CSOs as key contributors in enhancing economic opportunities. For instance, CSOs like ACCORD helped in “...giving start-up capital to child mothers for business development”.¹⁷⁸

On the other hand, the PRDP was criticised for “...only catering for infrastructural development and not doing anything to directly increase household incomes”.¹⁷⁹

¹⁷⁸ Consensus Panel, Gulu, June 2013.

¹⁷⁹ KII, District Level, Adjumani, July 2013.

7. Competition and grievance between PRDP regions

When respondents were asked how informed they felt they were about news in the country, the largest proportion of the respondents (43.7%) said they were not informed (see Table 70). Only 14.1% of the respondents said they were well informed, while 41.9% reported that they were moderately informed.

Results showed that Control region had the highest percentage of well-informed respondents (37%), followed by Bukedi (19%). Findings further showed that Teso region had the lowest percentage of respondents (5.4%) who said they were well informed. The highest percentages of those indicating they were not informed at all were found in Teso (60.3%) and Lango (50%) regions.

Table 70: Extent to which respondents are informed about news in their country

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Well informed	92	11.9	38	19.0	25	13.0	147	37.0	31	15.0	66	11.0	51	13.0	25	5.4	84	11.0	559	14.1
Moderately informed	302	39.0	98	50.0	86	44.0	171	43.0	104	49.0	254	44.0	142	37.0	160	34.3	348	45.7	1,665	41.9
Not informed	380	49.0	59	30.0	83	42.0	81	20.0	77	36.0	255	44.0	191	50.0	281	60.3	328	43.1	1,735	43.7
N/R	1	0.1	1	0.5	3	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.7	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1	11	0.3
Total	775	100.0	196	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	579	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,970	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

Asked how they became informed about the news, the majority of the respondents (43.1%) said that it was through the radio (see Table 71). By region, seven of the nine regions had over 40% respondents who used the radio to become informed; Karamoja region had the lowest percentage of respondents (30%) who became informed through the radio. Other sources of information cited by respondents that helped them to become informed were family/friends (18.2%) and local authorities (10.1%). The smallest proportion of respondents (0.6%) said they became informed through NGOs.

Table 71: How respondents become informed

	Acholi	Bukedi	Bunyoro	Control	Elgon	Karamoja	Lango	Teso	West Nile	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Radio	50.0	47.0	46.0	44.0	40.0	30.0	50.0	48.2	39.9	43.1
Family/friends	20.1	12.0	21.0	11.0	11.0	26.0	17.0	10.6	21.2	18.2
Local authorities	10.1	6.9	11.0	3.6	3.5	20.0	11.0	2.3	12.5	10.1
No source of information	8.6	9.1	6.6	4.3	13.0	8.4	8.6	17.3	4.8	8.3
Newspaper	4.2	11.0	7.3	12.0	11.0	3.8	6.2	15.9	7.1	7.9
Television	2.9	9.4	3.8	23.0	19.0	1.6	2.9	4.1	4.2	6.6
Religious leaders	3.6	4.7	4.1	2.0	2.2	6.9	4.6	1.2	10.0	5.2
NGOs	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

When respondents were asked whether they had travelled or stayed out of their districts in the past three years, the majority (69.8%) said that they had not left their districts (see Table 72). Bunyoro region had the highest percentage of respondents (52%) who had left their districts, followed by Control region (46%). Results further showed that Karamoja region had the lowest percentage of respondents (14%) who had travelled outside their districts in the past three years, followed by Bukedi region (21%).

When respondents were asked to compare the development in their districts with that of the districts they had visited, a higher percentage (59.2%) said that the level of development in their district was worse; only 28.8% said that their district was more developed than the district they had visited. Bukedi region had the highest percentage of respondents (59%) who reported that their district was better developed than the district they had visited, while Bunyoro had the highest percentage (82%) of those who said that their own district was worse.

Table 72: Whether respondents have travelled out of their districts and comparison of development

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
In the past three years, have you travelled or stayed outside your district?																				
Yes	275	35.5	41	21.0	102	52.0	182	46.0	50	24.0	80	14.0	118	31.0	159	34.1	190	25.0	1,197	30.2
No	500	64.5	155	79.0	95	48.0	217	54.0	162	76.0	499	86.0	265	69.0	307	65.9	571	75.0	2,771	69.8
N/R	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
Total	775	100.0	196	100.0	197	100.0	399	100.0	212	100.0	579	100.0	385	100.0	466	100.0	761	100.0	3,970	100.0
How do you rate the level of development in your district compared with the other districts you have travelled to or stayed in?																				
Better	36	13.1	24	59.0	6	5.9	111	61.0	27	54.0	19	24.0	36	31.0	56	35.2	30	15.8	345	28.8
Same	22	8.0	4	9.8	12	12.0	27	15.0	9	18.0	13	16.0	21	18.0	9	5.7	26	13.7	143	11.9
Worse	217	78.9	13	32.0	84	82.0	44	24.0	14	28.0	48	60.0	61	52.0	94	59.1	134	70.5	709	59.2
Total	275	100.0	41	100.0	102	100.0	182	100.0	50	100.0	80	100.0	118	100.0	159	100.0	190	100.0	1,197	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

Findings from the survey showed that, of the respondents asked whether they interpreted the difference in development in terms of competition and grievance, 58.2% overall said yes, with Teso (78.7%), Elgon (71%) and Karamoja (70%) regions having the highest percentages of such respondents (see Table 73a).

According to the qualitative narratives, the general complaint among respondents was that “...districts that didn’t suffer insurgency, like Tororo and Mbale, should not benefit from PRDP ... PRDP was meant for districts that suffered war so the only districts outside of northern Uganda that deserve to get PRDP are Teso and Luweero”.¹⁸⁰

In Lango, however, grievances arose out of “...the imbalances in resource allocation ... Gulu gets more PRDP resources and it’s hard to say why”.¹⁸¹

This clearly shows that there is competition over the PRDP resource allocation.

The findings further showed that 27.7% of the respondents perceived a decrease in levels of competition and grievance between their region and other PRDP regions, while 64.7% said they did not believe that there was a decrease. Almost all of the respondents (99%) in Control region said that they did not believe there was a decrease in levels of competition and grievance between their region and other PRDP regions.

Table 73a: Whether respondents interpret difference in development in terms of competition and grievance

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Do you interpret this difference in development in terms of competition and grievance?																				
Yes	133	52.6	24	65.0	48	53.0	97	63.0	29	71.0	47	70.0	45	46.0	118	78.7	72	43.9	613	58.2
No	118	46.6	13	35.0	41	46.0	58	37.0	12	29.0	19	28.0	52	54.0	32	21.3	91	55.5	436	41.4
N/R	2	0.8	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	5	0.5
Total	253	100.0	37	100.0	90	100.0	155	100.0	41	100.0	67	100.0	97	100.0	150	100.0	164	100.0	1,054	100.0
In your opinion, is there a decrease in levels of competition and grievance between your region and other PRDP regions?																				
Yes	81	32.0	9	24.0	19	21.0	2	1.3	7	17.0	27	40.0	40	41.0	48	32.0	59	36.0	292	27.7
No	151	59.7	28	76.0	57	63.0	153	99.0	33	81.0	30	45.0	54	56.0	100	66.7	76	46.3	682	64.7
D/K	20	7.9	0	0.0	14	16.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	9	13.0	3	3.1	1	0.7	25	15.2	73	6.9
N/R	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.7	4	2.4	7	0.7
Total	253	100.0	37	100.0	90	100.0	155	100.0	41	100.0	67	100.0	97	100.0	150	100.0	164	100.0	1,054	100.0

Note: D/K = don’t know; N/R = no response

Among the community leaders interviewed for the survey, 59.3% believed that competition and grievance between regions that implement the PRDP was a reality, with Elgon region having the highest percentage of leaders (82%) with this opinion, followed by Lango (76%) (see Table 73b). A further 27.8% of interviewed leaders did not know whether competition and grievance was a reality, while 11.7% reported that it was not an issue. Among the leaders who reported that competition and grievance was a reality, 64.2% overall reported that PRDP implementation had helped to bridge these differences, with Elgon region having the highest percentage (93%) in this category, followed by Control (89%).

¹⁸⁰ Consensus Panel, Gulu, June 2013.

¹⁸¹ KII, District Level, Lira, July 2013.

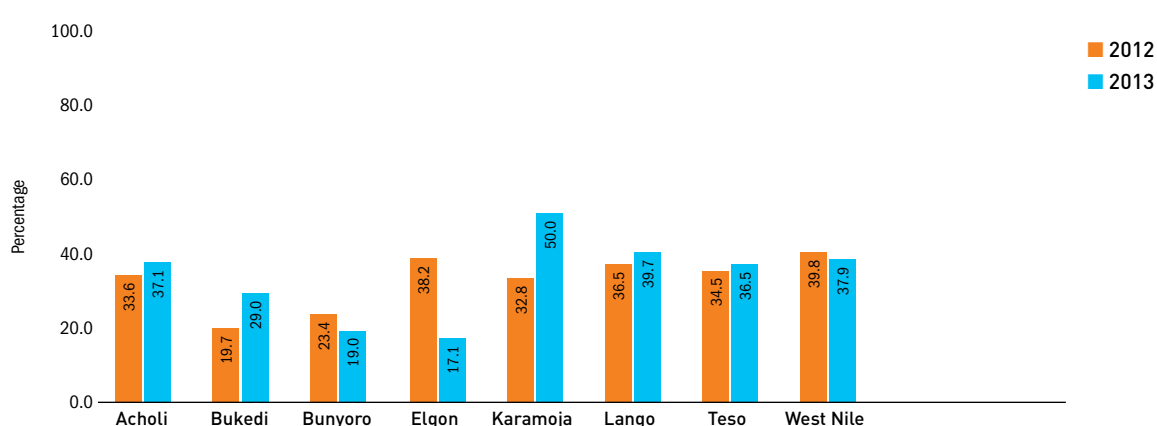
Table 73b: Whether community leaders think competition and grievance is real and whether PRDP helps bridge it

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Is competition and grievance between regions that implement the PRDP a reality?																				
Yes	107	67.0	7	29.0	3	33.0	9	20.0	14	82.0	66	73.0	66	76.0	27	49.0	81	53.0	380	59.3
No	26	16.0	4	17.0	2	22.0	2	4.3	2	12.0	7	7.7	13	15.0	9	16.0	10	6.5	75	11.7
D/K	24	15.0	13	54.0	3	33.0	33	72.0	1	5.9	16	18.0	8	9.2	18	33.0	62	41.0	178	27.8
N/R	2	1.3	0	0.0	1	11.0	2	4.3	0	0.0	2	2.2	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	8	1.2
Total	159	100.0	24	100.0	9	100.0	46	100.0	17	100.0	91	100.0	87	100.0	55	100.0	153	100.0	641	100.0
Does PRDP implementation help bridge these differences?																				
Yes	68	64.0	3	43.0	2	67.0	8	89.0	13	93.0	50	76.0	34	52.0	22	82.0	44	54.0	244	64.2
No	31	29.0	0	0.0	1	33.0	1	11.0	0	0.0	8	12.0	21	32.0	4	15.0	22	27.0	88	23.2
D/K	7	6.5	4	57.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	12.0	11	17.0	1	3.7	15	19.0	46	12.1
N/R	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.5
Total	107	100.0	7	100.0	3	100.0	9	100.0	14	100.0	66	100.0	66	100.0	27	100.0	81	100.0	380	100.0

Note: D/K = don't know; N/R = no response

In the 2013 survey, the percentage of respondents who reported a decrease in the level of grievance and competition, compared with 2012, increased in all regions – except in Bunyoro and Elgon (see Figure 34). Karamoja showed the highest increase of 17.2 percentage points, followed by Bukedi (9.3 percentage points). The largest decline of 21.1 percentage points was found in Elgon in the proportion of respondents reporting a decrease in the level of competition and grievance between PRDP regions between 2012 and 2013.

Figure 34: Comparison of decrease in level of competition and grievance between PRDP regions, 2012 and 2013



Asked whether PRDP implementation had helped to overcome competition and grievance between their sub-regions and other sub-regions, the majority of respondents (68.4%) said no, while only 21.5% said yes (see Table 74). Control region had the highest percentage of respondents (99%) stating that PRDP implementation had not helped to overcome competition and grievance between the sub-regions, followed by Bukedi (81%) and Teso (76%) regions.

Table 74: Whether PRDP implementation has helped overcome competition and grievance between regions

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	63	24.9	7	19.0	11	12.0	1	0.6	3	7.3	26	39.0	27	28.0	33	22.0	56	34.1	227	21.5
No	159	62.8	30	81.0	62	69.0	154	99.0	35	85.0	28	42.0	65	67.0	114	76.0	74	45.1	721	68.4
D/K	30	11.9	0	0.0	17	19.0	0	0.0	3	7.3	9	13.0	5	5.2	1	0.7	29	17.7	94	8.9
N/R	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	6.0	0	0.0	2	1.3	5	3.0	12	1.1
Total	253	100.0	37	100.0	90	100.0	155	100.0	41	100.0	67	100.0	97	100.0	150	100.0	164	100.0	1,054	100.0

Note: D/K = don't know; N/R = no response

Many people do not understand the PRDP in detail. As a consequence, respondents perceived the PRDP to be fuelling competition and grievances between regions instead of bridging the gap. One respondent attempted to clear the air regarding the PRDP: *“PRDP funds were meant to reduce disparities between northern Uganda and other regions and, therefore, there is no need for competition between PRDP regions.”*¹⁸²

PRDP funds allocated to Elgon region were justified by the following argument: *“...we hosted IDPs and shared our meagre resources with them ... we, therefore, deserve to get PRDP funds.”*¹⁸³ *“Northern Uganda, which suffered most during the LRA [Lord's Resistance Army] war, enjoys the majority of the construction projects and so, ideally, there should not be competition.”*¹⁸⁴ It was felt that *“sensitisation”*¹⁸⁵ would be a good way to eliminate competition and grievances between the PRDP regions.

¹⁸² KII, District Level, Zombo, June 2013.

¹⁸³ Consensus Panel, Mbale, June 2013.

¹⁸⁴ KII, District Level, Tororo, June 2013.

¹⁸⁵ Consensus Panel, Mbale, June 2013.

8. Competition and grievance between north and south

In the survey, respondents were asked to compare the level of development between the north and the south of Uganda. Of the total 1,197 respondents asked, only 4.7% said that the level of development was balanced (see Table 75). The highest percentages of respondents (48%) reported that development was imbalanced, while a further 47% stated that they did not know whether development was balanced or not. Lango region had the highest percentage of respondents (64%) reporting that development was imbalanced, closely followed by Acholi region (62%). Elgon, Karamoja and Teso had the highest percentages of respondents reporting that development was balanced, all at 10% for each region.

Table 75: Comparison of level of development between north and south of Uganda

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Balanced	2	0.7	2	4.9	1	1.0	12	6.6	5	10.0	8	10.0	1	0.8	16	10.0	9	4.7	56	4.7
D/K	98	36.0	30	73.0	48	47.0	113	62.0	36	72.0	30	37.5	40	34.0	96	60.0	71	37.4	562	47.0
Imbalanced	169	62.0	9	22.0	52	51.0	57	31.0	9	18.0	42	52.5	76	64.0	47	30.0	110	57.9	571	48.0
N/R	6	2.2	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.7
Total	275	100.0	41	100.0	102	100.0	182	100.0	50	100.0	80	100.0	118	100.0	159	100.0	190	100.0	1,197	100.0

Note: D/K = don't know; N/R = no response

When asked whether they perceived the development imbalance between the north and the south in terms of competition and grievance, most of the respondents (60%) said yes, while 38% answered no (see Table 76a). By region, Bukedi had the highest percentage of respondents (89%) who perceived the development imbalance in terms of competition and grievance, while Elgon had the lowest percentage of such respondents (44%).

Table 76a: Whether development imbalance between north and south is perceived as competition and grievance

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	93	55.0	8	89.0	36	69.0	39	68.0	4	44.0	30	71.4	38	50.0	39	83.0	57	51.8	344	60.0
No	72	43.0	1	11.0	16	31.0	18	32.0	5	56.0	12	28.6	37	49.0	8	17.0	48	43.6	217	38.0
D/K	2	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	0	0.0	3	2.7	6	1.1
N/R	2	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.8	4	0.7
Total	169	100.0	9	100.0	52	100.0	57	100.0	9	100.0	42	100.0	76	100.0	47	100.0	110	100.0	571	100.0

Note: D/K = don't know; N/R = no response

Qualitative results indicate that the competition between north and south was driven by “...the two-decade-long war which destroyed infrastructures like schools, health centres and roads”.¹⁸⁶

In Acholi, the qualitative discussions revealed that the inequality in distribution of resources between the north and the south was reflected in: “...better tarmacked roads in the south as opposed to murram roads in the north ... the standard of living in the north is lower compared with the south”,¹⁸⁷ and the observation that “...there are better institutions of higher learning in the south ... lack of electricity and banking services in Lamwo”.¹⁸⁸

However, it was also argued that competition was fictional: “...people in the north believe that the president is investing heavily in Mbarara compared with other regions ... that is not true.”¹⁸⁹

In Bukedi, one respondent commented: “...there is no real competition between the north and the south because people understand that the north was devastated by war and deserve to get development programmes.”¹⁹⁰

Overall, results showed that nearly 80% of the community leaders interviewed reported that competition and grievance between the north and the south was a reality, with regions in the north having the highest percentages (see Table 76b). For example, in West Nile, 90% of community leaders reported that competition and grievance between the north and south was a reality, while in Bunyoro, only 11% had the same response. Among the leaders who believed that competition and grievance between the north and the south was a reality, 55.4% reported that the PRDP implementation had helped to bridge the gap.

Table 76b: Whether community leaders think competition and grievance between north and south is a reality

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Is competition and grievance between the north and the south of Uganda a reality?																				
Yes	141	89.0	9	38.0	1	11.0	18	39.0	12	71.0	73	80.0	75	86.0	41	75.0	137	90.0	507	79.1
No	10	6.3	3	13.0	2	22.0	6	13.0	4	24.0	12	13.0	11	13.0	1	1.8	8	5.2	57	8.9
D/K	7	4.4	12	50.0	4	44.0	21	46.0	1	5.9	5	5.5	1	1.1	12	22.0	8	5.2	71	11.1
N/R	1	0.6	0	0.0	2	22.0	1	2.2	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	6	0.9
Total	159	100.0	24	100.0	9	100.0	46	100.0	17	100.0	91	100.0	87	100.0	55	100.0	153	100.0	641	100.0
Does PRDP implementation help bridge these differences?																				
Yes	86	61.0	2	22.0	0	0.0	10	56.0	12	100.0	54	74.0	35	47.0	28	68.0	54	39.0	281	55.4
No	41	29.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	17.0	0	0.0	11	15.0	37	49.0	5	12.0	38	28.0	135	26.6
D/K	14	9.9	7	78.0	1	100.0	5	28.0	0	0.0	8	11.0	3	4.0	8	20.0	45	33.0	91	17.9
Total	141	100.0	9	100.0	1	100.0	18	100.0	12	100.0	73	100.0	75	100.0	41	100.0	137	100.0	507	100.0

Note: D/K = don't know; N/R = no response

As to whether there was a decrease in the level of competition and grievance between the north and the south, 43% of the respondents overall reported that there was a decrease, while 55% reported that there was no decrease (see Table 77). In all of the regions, except Elgon and West Nile, 55% or more of the respondents reported that there was no decrease in the level of competition. Among all those who cited a decrease in the level of competition and grievance between the north

¹⁸⁶ KII, District Level, Amuru, July 2013.

¹⁸⁷ Consensus Panel, Kitgum, June 2013.

¹⁸⁸ Consensus Panel, Lamwo, June 2013.

¹⁸⁹ KII, District Level, Mbarara, June 2013.

¹⁹⁰ KII, District Level, Tororo, June 2013.

and the south, Bukedi region had the lowest percentage of respondents (22%) while Elgon had the highest percentage (56%).

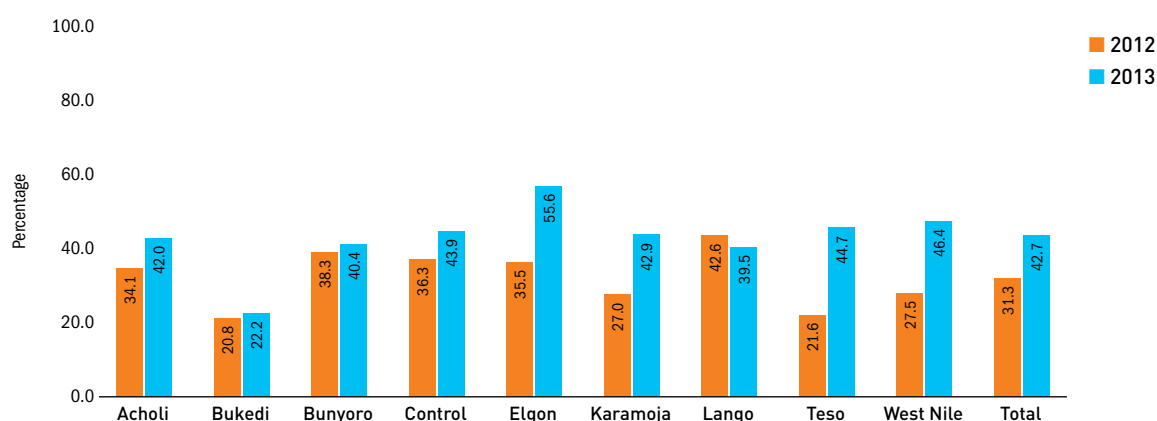
Table 77: Whether there is a decrease in competition and grievance between north and south

	Achoi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	71	42.0	2	22.0	21	40.0	25	44.0	5	56.0	18	42.9	30	40.0	21	45.0	51	46.4	244	43.0
No	95	56.0	7	78.0	31	60.0	32	56.0	4	44.0	24	57.1	46	61.0	26	55.0	51	46.4	316	55.0
D/K	3	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	4.5	8	1.4
N/R	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.7	3	0.5
Total	169	100.0	9	100.0	52	100.0	57	100.0	9	100.0	42	100.0	76	100.0	47	100.0	110	100.0	571	100.0

Note: D/K = don't know; N/R = no response

Compared with the 2012 survey results, the percentage of respondents who perceived a decrease in competition and grievance between the north and the south was higher in 2013 for all regions, except Lango (see Figure 35). Teso region had the highest increase of 23.1 percentage points between 2012 and 2013 in the proportion of respondents reporting a decrease in competition and grievance between the north and the south. This was followed by Elgon region, where an increase of 20.1 percentage points was registered. In Lango region, the only region showing a decline between 2012 and 2013, the percentage of respondents perceiving a decrease in competition and grievance between the north and the south dropped by 3.1 percentage points.

Figure 35: Comparison of decrease in competition and grievance between north and south, 2012 and 2013



When respondents were asked whether PRDP implementation had helped to overcome the imbalance between the north and the south, only 28% of 571 respondents said yes, while 65% said no (see Table 78). Results showed that West Nile region had the highest percentage of respondents (41.8%) reporting that PRDP implementation had helped to overcome the imbalance between the north and the south, while Control region had the lowest percentage (5.3%).

Table 78: Whether PRDP implementation has helped overcome imbalances between north and south

	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	44	26.0	3	33.0	9	17.0	3	5.3	1	11.0	15	35.7	25	33.0	13	28.0	46	41.8	159	28.0
No	115	68.0	6	67.0	36	69.0	54	95.0	8	89.0	23	54.8	49	65.0	34	72.0	44	40.0	369	65.0
D/K	10	5.9	0	0.0	7	14.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	9.5	2	2.6	0	0.0	17	15.5	40	7.0
N/R	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.7	3	0.5
Total	169	100.0	9	100.0	52	100.0	57	100.0	9	100.0	42	100.0	76	100.0	47	100.0	110	100.0	571	100.0

Note: D/K = don't know; N/R = no response

Of the total number (571) of respondents asked whether they believed government was doing enough to bridge the development gap between the north and the south, 56% said yes, while 43% said no (see Table 79). The highest percentages of respondents reporting that government was doing enough were found in Bunyoro (62%), Lango (62%), Acholi (58%) and Teso (57%), while Bukedi region had the biggest percentage of respondents (67%) reporting that government was not doing enough to bridge the development gap.

Table 79: Whether government is doing enough to bridge the development gap between north and south

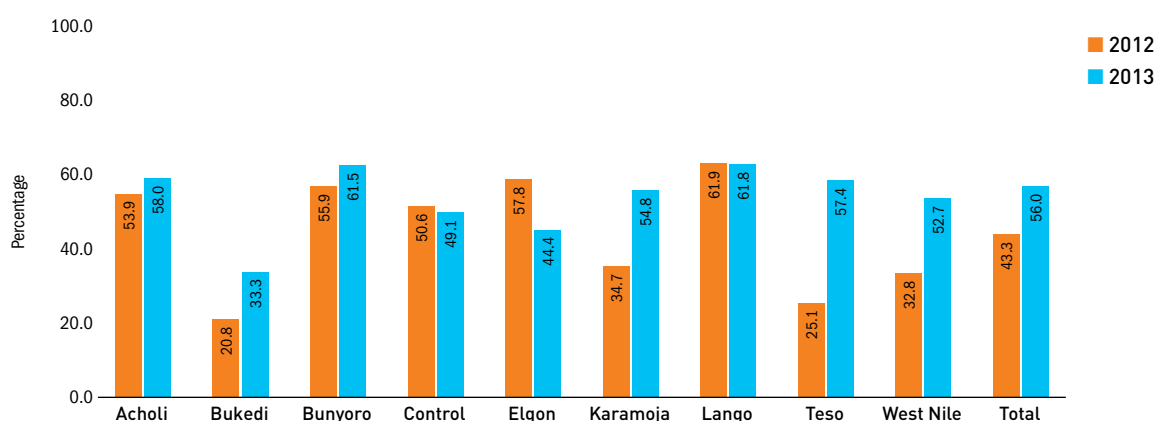
	Acholi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	98	58.0	3	33.0	32	62.0	28	49.0	4	44.0	23	54.8	47	62.0	27	57.0	58	52.7	320	56.0
No	70	41.0	6	67.0	18	35.0	29	51.0	5	56.0	19	45.2	29	38.0	19	40.0	52	47.3	247	43.0
D/K	1	0.6	0	0.0	2	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.5
N/R	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.1	0	0.0	1	0.2
Total	169	100.0	9	100.0	52	100.0	57	100.0	9	100.0	42	100.0	76	100.0	47	100.0	110	100.0	571	100.0

Note: D/K = don't know; N/R = no response

The findings further showed that 59% of all respondents rated government efforts to address the imbalance between the north and the south as 'fair', while 24% rated these efforts as 'poor' and only 17% as 'good'. Acholi region had the highest percentage of respondents (20%) who rated government efforts to address the imbalances as 'good', while Bukedi region had the highest percentage (44%) who rated government efforts as 'poor', followed by Elgon region (33%).

In six of the nine regions surveyed in 2013 and 2012, the percentage of respondents who reported that government was doing enough to bridge the development gap between the north and the south was higher in 2013 compared with 2012 (see Figure 36). An upward trend in the percentage of respondents reporting that government was doing enough to bridge the development gap was observed in Acholi and Lango since 2011. The highest increase of 32.3 percentage points was recorded in Teso region between 2012 and 2013, and this was followed by Karamoja region (20.1 percentage points). Conversely, a decrease in the percentage of respondents reporting that government was doing enough to bridge the development gap between the north and the south was observed in Elgon (13.4 percentage points), Control (1.5 percentage points) and Lango (0.1 of a percentage point) between 2012 and 2013.

Figure 36: Comparison of whether government is doing enough to bridge development gap between north and south, 2012 and 2013



Whereas there was an increase in six of the nine regions in the percentage of respondents reporting that government was doing enough to bridge the development gap between the north and the south, results further showed that the percentage rating government efforts as ‘good’ dropped in nearly all regions, except Bukedi and Teso, in 2013 compared with 2012. In Acholi and Lango, a decline similar to that observed between 2012 and 2013 was also observed between 2011 and 2012. Among the regions where there was a decline in the percentage rating government efforts as ‘good’, Lango had the largest decline (from 39.2% in 2012 to 14% in 2013), followed by Elgon (from 31.6% in 2012 to 11.1% in 2013).

In the qualitative narratives, the PRDP was commended for attempting to bridge the development gap, albeit slowly: “NUSAF supports households in income-generating activities ... the only problem is that NUSAF benefits only a few people.”¹⁹¹

Even though the PRDP was commended for bridging the gap between the north and the south by “...developing infrastructures, like schools and hospitals in the north”,¹⁹² it was also criticised for its “...inability to address disparities because it is not a long-term programme” and for its “...failure to support psychosocial programmes”.¹⁹³

191 Consensus Panel, Lira, June 2013.

192 KII, District Level, Amuru, July 2013.

193 Ibid.

9. Conclusions and recommendations

Confidence in sustained peace and security

It is apparent from this study that the goal-level indicator for confidence in sustained peace and security is increasingly less driven by external factors facing the community, such as fear of Lord's Resistance Army return or insurgency. Confidence in sustained peace and security is increasingly driven by more localised societal dynamics – such as crime, domestic violence and land conflicts. Although diminished, stakeholders should remain cognisant of the fact that the localised drivers of confidence in sustained peace and security are part of the enduring legacy of the external threat. Results show greater optimism among the former conflict zones than in Control region, with more respondents from the former conflict regions expressing confidence in sustained peace and security than those in Control and more respondents (proportions of over 70%) saying that government is committed to restoring peace and spurring development.

Key recommendation

Against this background, stakeholders – particularly government and CSOs – should address the root causes of the negative societal dynamics that underpin community malaise, in all their manifestations, in order to ensure lasting peace.

Local government responsiveness to community needs

Findings show that the regions that registered an increase in the proportion of respondents attesting to local government responsiveness to community needs were resource-intensive regions. Such areas include Acholi, Bunyoro, Karamoja and Lango, areas that have been benefiting from various government and civil society programmes aimed at bolstering service delivery. However, results on community participation in service delivery planning from these same regions were all below 30%. This disconnect is telling, pointing to a mismatch between community service delivery expectations and what is actually delivered. Qualitative evidence from many local government officials indicates that service delivery priorities are often postponed due to resource limitations; this defeats the purpose of using annual local government planning exercises since they create a backlog of service delivery expectations and priorities.

The recent adjustments in local government financing rules – for example, to allow them to stay with resources longer after the closure of the government fiscal period – may not help much in terms of ensuring that local governments respond to current needs and priorities of the citizenry. The slow procurement process and earmarking of resources as conditional grants are still in place.

Key recommendations

- i. Instead of conducting annual planning sessions with the communities and increasing the backlog of expectations, local government should modify the process such that communities come up with mid-term (three years) service delivery expectations that can guide local governments.
- ii. The extent to which funds accessed by local governments are earmarked as conditional grants needs to be rationalised. A framework to harmonise central government service delivery priorities and those of local governments needs to be actively discussed by stakeholders such that one is not summarily or simply perceived as a conduit of the other.

Response of DRMs to SGBV

This study shows an increasing occurrence of SGBV across regions dominated by altercations that often turn violent. Examples include neglect of responsibilities, defilement, forced marriages and rape mostly fuelled by alcohol and drug abuse as well as poverty and ignorance. Both qualitative and quantitative evidence in this study shows that nearly all SGBV offences are of a capital nature and should be handled by competent institutions. The continued use of both statutory and customary dispute-resolution options in the communities presents a problem, whereby the latter may not possess the competence to handle such cases.

It is also apparent that victims of SGBV are reluctant to cooperate with retributive justice systems because of open proceedings and the resultant feeling of shame, lack of trust, lack of time and money, and lack of external support – although this study shows that, where CSOs have been approached to manage the situation, better results have been achieved. The tendency is to define cases of rape as a common crime instead of a violation of human rights and a crime against humanity. In addition, physical evidence often tends to disappear in such situations.

Key recommendations

- i. Civil society actors need to work in partnership with the gender desks or family protection units at police stations in handling SGBV cases in a formal justice arena.
- ii. The permeation of civil society actors working on SGBV is limited, while the type of support is also limited. This should be taken up with development partners as a funding priority so that support services for SGBV victims are enhanced.
- iii. CSOs working on SGBV need to develop a process or an SGBV response package that can be disseminated not only to the victims but also to other actors, such as the police and local leaders.

Response of DRMs to community-level security disruptions

The most significant conflicts/crimes that are disruptive to community-level peace and security concern land, although land conflicts ranked third in the survey after theft and domestic violence among the common conflicts/crimes cited at community level. Institutions that respond to land-related conflicts/crimes have a higher efficiency deficit compared with other conflicts/crimes. This problem, as the qualitative evidence shows, is manifesting itself more overtly through increasing outbursts of violence between community members and communities. As the findings of this study and several others¹⁹⁴ have shown, the problem with land is the duality of land management and administration institutions between customary and statutory structures.

Over three-quarters of the area covered by this study practise customary land tenure, particularly in northern Uganda. The government of Uganda recently published a national land policy,¹⁹⁵ which has sought to consolidate land reforms started since the promulgation of the 1995 Uganda Constitution. This presents an opportunity and the following recommendations could constitute initial steps to maximise the situation and devise a lasting solution.

¹⁹⁴ African Union, African Development Bank, Economic Commission for Africa (2011). *Land Policy in Africa: A Framework to Strengthen Land Rights, Enhance Productivity and Secure Livelihoods. Background Document*. Available at http://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/publications/landpolicy_bkgd_fin.pdf

¹⁹⁵ Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (2013). *The Uganda National Land Policy*. Available at <http://www.mlhud.go.ug/>

Key recommendations

- i. The Advisory Consortium on Conflict Sensitivity could take the initiative to have the Uganda National Land Policy reviewed by an independent panel of experts tasked with mapping out a strategy for tailoring the suggestions regarding customary tenure through a consultative process.
- ii. Through partnership, civil society actors working on land could be encouraged to document their work in models that could be reviewed, either through an expert panel or a conference of stakeholders, to assess the possibility of scaling up locally grown solutions to the problem.

Access to increased economic opportunities

After years of implementing the PRDP as a catch-up initiative for northern Uganda, this study finds evidence of enduring disparities in economic wellbeing. The percentage increase in the proportion of respondents with sufficient incomes to sustain their households was significantly greater in the Control areas than in the PRDP regions, where a decline in such percentages was recorded. Despite this, some optimism was registered. Nearly all regions reported an increase in the presence of economic opportunities, although fewer numbers agreed that they were capable of taking advantage of such opportunities. In addition, this was one area where government efforts were not lauded.

At the same time, access to productive resources that help to nurture enterprise has proved elusive. The most common type of financial institution used are VLSAs, which are severely crippled in terms of the extent and type of support they can offer. This situation has not been helped by the fact that most are smallholders. The outlook regarding economic wellbeing is not inspiring and raises questions over the sustainability of other achievements, since poor economic wellbeing can generate dissatisfaction and a relapse into conflict. The following recommendations might help to mitigate this situation.

Key recommendations

- i. The manner in which agricultural support has worked in other parts of Uganda at peace may not necessarily be applicable in post-conflict northern Uganda. This has to be re-thought and an innovative way of engagement needs to be developed. This is a matter for government to ponder.
- ii. The issue of microfinance and microcredit has long been on the table. Current products do not necessarily suit farmers and micro-enterprises. These products should be tailored to the needs and capabilities of post-war communities.

Competition and grievance

This study demonstrates that, among respondents who were exposed to other regions (either through travel or other mass media options), over 50% rated their own districts as being worse than these other districts in development terms. Moreover, this difference was interpreted in terms of competition and grievance between the regions. Interviews with community leaders yielded a similar perception; the only distinction was that more community leaders than ordinary community members believed that PRDP implementation was helping to mitigate competition and grievance between PRDP regions. With regard to the north–south development imbalance, close to half of the respondents believed that it was real and more interpreted it as competition and grievance. While some community leaders did not believe that PRDP implementation was reducing this imbalance, an even bigger proportion of ordinary community respondents held this opinion. This issue is partly a civic matter, but also an advocacy matter requiring government, civil society and media responses.

Key recommendations

- i. Central government should provide accurate information on how public expenditure allocations are rationalised, especially to the regions and districts.
- ii. Institutions involved in peacebuilding need to pay close attention to this perception and take the initiative to develop appropriate advocacy responses.
- iii. The media has a responsibility to bridge differences in conflict and post-conflict situations. It is important that active partnerships exist between the media and other stakeholders.

Annex: Research methodology

Overall approach

The study used qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. The qualitative data collection method was chosen because it allows for the generation of collective opinions and triangulation of information from stakeholders and members of the various community structures. The quantitative method, on the other hand, allows for the analysis of trends and the establishment of incidences and occurrence, at both individual and community levels.

Secondary data

Literature review

The literature review covered a review of relevant documents connected with the assignment, including client documents, policy and legislative framework documents, and any relevant studies and reports that were significant to the context and findings of the study. This was particularly useful in the development of conclusions and revision of data collection instruments.

Existing PCI datasets

The existing PCI datasets constituted an integral part of analysis materials. Acholi and Lango were on the third round of data collection and the other sampled regions were on the second round. It was important to test the data for trends and significance of changes. This constituted the first step in trying to create the time series reality on the PCIs from data collection efforts that started in 2011.

Data collection

Consensus panels

Consensus panels were used to build qualitative consensus on perceptions and the drivers of those perceptions. This technique of data collection was applied at the sub-county level. In terms of procedure, the consensus panel started with a round of self-introductions, followed by a facilitator explaining the purpose of coming together and handing out a set of questions to guide discussions. The consensus-building process occurred as the facilitator flagged all the important issues presented and went over them with the panellists. Wherever possible, with the permission of the panellists, all discussions were voice-recorded to ensure accuracy of the eventual script. The panellists were mobilised ahead of time, through invitation letters outlining a brief description of expected input from them and a predetermined venue for the meeting. The participants were facilitated in terms of transport to participate. The panellists were individuals who could reflect on the trickle-down effects of the PRDP implementation. Mobilisation for the panels, therefore, sought to include technical staff, non-technical staff and political leaders including:

1. Sub-County Chief
2. LC I Chairperson
3. Assistant Community Development Officer
4. Secretary for Youth

5. Gombolola Internal Security Officer (GISO)
6. Sub-County Health Assistant or In-Charge Health Centre III
7. OC Police
8. Secretary for Defence LC 3
9. Secretary for Gender
10. Area Land Committee Member

The parish-level consensus panels were replaced by individual interviews with members of the parish development committee using the leadership rapid appraisal tool. The parish development committee comprised the following people:

1. Parish Chief
2. LC II Chairperson
3. Youth Representative
4. Women Representative
5. Representative of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)
6. In-Charge HC II
7. Opinion Leader or Elder
8. LC I Chairpersons (Villages in a Parish)
9. Councillors at LC II

Key informant interviews

KIIs were conducted with specific district officials presumed to be competent to provide data pertinent to a specific PCI. The interviews were face-to-face and conducted in English. Where possible, they were voice-recorded. Building on experiences in conducting consensus panels at district level, the following were proposed as key informants in each district:

1. Resident District Commissioner (RDC) or District Police Commander (DPC) or District Internal Security Officer (DISO)
2. PRDP Focal Person
3. NUSAF Focal Person
4. District Planner/Economist
5. District NGO Forum
6. Community Development Officer (CDO)
7. District Gender Officer
8. District Production Officer

Validation meetings

The validation meetings were regional meetings carried out as a concluding activity to the research process. Validation meetings were managed by the client (International Alert) but facilitated by the consultant (Associates Research). The format of the validation meetings comprised a consensus panel, a presentation of consolidated results, followed by a presentation of discussion guide questions, after which the participants would break into thematic discussion groups, discuss results and make presentations in a plenary session to build consensus on the results of the study. The participants of the validation meetings were selected district and sub-county officials as well as CSO representatives.

The perceptions survey

Bearing in mind that the overall objective of monitoring the peace and conflict impacts of the PRDP annually is to eventually create a time series reality, the survey districts, sub-counties and

parishes were maintained because attempts to change them would introduce deliberate bias, which would make sampling questionable.

Enumeration area determination/sampling protocol

Alert had conducted prior visits to the regions and had discussions with district leaders on where data collection was to take place. The key driver in the selection of districts and sub-counties was to capture locations where implementation of the PRDP and Post-Conflict Development Programme (PCDP) projects was taking place and also to have urban/town alongside rural perceptions. Therefore, purposive selection of districts and sub-counties was carried out. In each sub-county, two parishes were randomly sampled (see Table 80) by randomising all parish names in the selected sub-county using Microsoft (MS) Excel software. In each parish, a list of all villages (LC I) was made with the help of the LC II Chairperson or the Parish Chief. From this list, any two villages were randomly sampled to constitute the survey area.

Survey respondent determination/sampling protocol

The survey samples were determined at parish level for reasons of consistency. The specific calculation of samples considered all individuals in the selected locality above 18 years of age to be eligible to give information. Therefore, from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) 2013 population projections for a selected parish, the proportion of the population aged 18 and above was determined for both females and males. The Krejcie and Morgan Sample Determination Table was then used to determine the parish-level sample that is used to create area quotas by proportional representation. The result of this process is shown in Table 80.

On entering an LC I zone and gaining permission from the LC I Chairperson to conduct the survey, enumerators worked with the LC I Chairperson and/or other administrative persons to make two listings: one of all males in the locality aged 18 and above; and one of all females aged 18 and above. These two listings would constitute the sampling frames. However, specific returns or interviews from each village were determined by sub-dividing the parish sample by population proportion. Thus, with the listings developed, team supervisors quickly entered the lists into MS Excel, and using the Excel worksheet function “rand ()”, the names were randomised. It is from these randomly generated lists that individuals were sought for interview, with the help of the village leaders. To carry out this work, every team had access to a laptop with the MS Excel programme. Care was taken to ensure that the laptops had reasonable battery life.

Survey interview implementation procedure/protocol

After randomising the sampling lists, enumerators were led to the relevant households by local council officials who would perform the mobilisation function of the survey. The local council official started by introducing the enumerator to the prospective respondent, after which the enumerator sought informed consent from the prospective respondent by reading out an introductory note that was part of the informed consent form that was attached to every questionnaire.

If the prospective respondent agreed to the interview, then the interview was conducted in confidence, away from other individuals in the household. To avoid any misunderstanding, female respondents were interviewed by female enumerators, and the whole interview was conducted face-to-face and in the local language. If the prospective respondent did not agree to the interview, another respondent was identified from the randomised list and sought out.

Data management and analysis approaches

Survey data

In the course of data collection, field data editors were responsible for ensuring that the data collection was coherent and of requisite quality by reading through every questionnaire on site. This greatly reduced the time required for data cleaning. Completed questionnaires were reviewed, coded and serialised, after which data entry commenced on a prepared template. A random coherence/consistence test on the data was run and thereafter descriptive statistics were generated using Stata statistical software. Overall, 3,972 respondents were interviewed, of whom 1,892 (47.6%) were men and 2,080 (52.4%) were women (see Table 80). In all regions, except Elgon, the number of female respondents was higher than the number of male respondents. The gender distribution of the respondents in this survey was similar to that in the 2012 survey, which had a total number of 3,982 respondents, of whom 50.7% were female. In the 2011 survey, the gender distribution was not any different in the two surveyed regions of Acholi and Lango, where 50.7% of the 1,031 respondents were female.

By age, the majority of respondents were aged 18 to 35, accounting for 61% of the respondents overall, while those aged 55 and over accounted for 9.9% overall (see Table 80). By region, the younger respondents formed the largest proportion, with Control region having the highest percentage of younger respondents (70.2%), followed by Elgon (68.9%). Compared to the 2012 survey, the age distribution of the respondents was similar, although there were slightly fewer younger respondents in 2012 (56.7%) than in 2013 (61%). In the 2011 survey, the age distribution in the two surveyed regions was 64.6% for the 18–35 years age group, 24.5% for the 36–54 years age group and 10.9% for those aged 55 and above.

Table 80: Perceptions survey distribution of actual returns by region, gender and age, 2013

	Male		Female		18–35 years		36–54 years		55+ years		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Acholi	371	47.9	404	52.1	481	62.1	221	28.5	73	9.4	775	100.0
Bukedi	97	49.2	100	50.8	114	57.9	66	33.5	17	8.6	197	100.0
Bunyoro	98	49.7	99	50.3	134	68.0	51	25.9	12	6.1	197	100.0
Control	190	47.6	209	52.4	280	70.2	90	22.6	29	7.3	399	100.0
Elgon	110	51.9	102	48.1	146	68.9	49	23.1	17	8.0	212	100.0
Karamoja	277	47.8	303	52.2	315	54.3	184	31.7	81	14.0	580	100.0
Lango	182	47.3	203	52.7	224	58.2	113	29.4	48	12.5	385	100.0
Teso	209	44.8	257	55.2	257	55.2	152	32.6	57	12.2	466	100.0
West Nile	358	47.0	403	53.0	471	61.9	231	30.4	59	7.8	761	100.0
Total	1,892	47.6	2,080	52.4	2,422	61.0	1,157	29.1	393	9.9	3,972	100.0

Results from the community leaders survey show that the majority of the leaders interviewed were male, at 495 (77.2%) of the 641 respondents (see Table 81). Control region had the highest percentage of female community leaders interviewed (39%), followed by Teso region (33%). In terms of age, nearly half of the respondents (47.6%) were aged 37–54, while about a third (33.2%) were 36 years or younger. Lango region had the highest percentage of leaders interviewed (40%) below 36 years of age, followed by Control region (39%). The majority of the leaders (40.6%) had attained a secondary school education, while more than a quarter (27.9%) had completed third-level education. Bunyoro region had the highest percentage of community leaders interviewed (89%) with a third-level education, followed by Control region (44%). In Karamoja region, 19% of the community leaders interviewed had not attained any formal education.

Table 81: Leadership rapid appraisal distribution of actual returns by region, gender and age, 2013

	Achoi		Bukedi		Bunyoro		Control		Elgon		Karamoja		Lango		Teso		West Nile		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gender																				
Male	127	80.0	18	75.0	8	89.0	28	61.0	16	94.0	74	81.0	70	81.0	37	67.0	117	77.0	495	77.2
Female	32	20.0	6	25.0	1	11.0	18	39.0	1	5.9	17	19.0	17	20.0	18	33.0	35	23.0	145	22.6
N/R	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.2
Age group																				
18-36 years	50	31.0	3	13.0	2	22.0	18	39.0	6	35.0	26	29.0	35	40.0	19	35.0	54	35.0	213	33.2
37-54 years	73	46.0	16	67.0	6	67.0	21	46.0	10	59.0	48	53.0	35	40.0	31	56.0	65	43.0	305	47.6
55+ years	35	22.0	5	21.0	1	11.0	7	15.0	1	5.9	16	18.0	17	20.0	5	9.1	34	22.0	121	18.9
N/R	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3
Highest level of education																				
None	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	19.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	4.6	26	4.1
Primary	52	33.0	4	17.0	0	0.0	6	13.0	4	24.0	19	21.0	26	30.0	15	27.0	45	29.0	171	26.7
Secondary	65	41.0	12	50.0	1	11.0	20	44.0	8	47.0	35	39.0	41	47.0	25	46.0	53	35.0	260	40.6
Third-level	39	25.0	8	33.0	8	89.0	20	44.0	5	29.0	19	21.0	20	23.0	15	27.0	45	29.0	179	27.9
N/R	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.0	5	0.8
Total	159	100.0	24	100.0	9	100.0	46	100.0	17	100.0	91	100.0	87	100.0	55	100.0	153	100.0	641	100.0

Note: N/R = no response

Secondary, panel and key informant data

After fieldwork panel and KIIs data had been transcribed from the recorders, it was translated, if necessary, and scripted for the report-writing team to review. After review, themes were developed in line with the indicators. The qualitative data was then thematically extracted/grouped and resubmitted to the report-writing team. It is important to note that, although analysis was mostly done by the report-writing team, the field teams engaged in generating analysis and insights through debrief sessions, which provided insights from the team members on what they saw as key emerging issues.

Table 82: Qualitative data respondents

	Acholi	Lango	West Nile	Karamoja	Teso	Bukedi	Elgon	Control	Bunyoro	Total
KII										
Technical staff:										
Female	3	2	1	1	2	0	1	3	0	13
Male	12	9	17	7	3	3	2	5	2	60
Political leaders:										
Female	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Male	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total	16	11	18	9	7	3	3	8	2	77
Consensus panels										
Technical staff:										
Female	8	1	7	2	3	2	0	6	0	29
Male	9	12	19	16	7	4	5	12	3	87
Political leaders:										
Female	2	1	0	3	3	1	1	3	2	16
Male	9	5	15	5	4	3	3	7	3	54
Total	28	19	41	26	17	10	9	28	8	186

Limitations of the study

The 2013 household survey data from Kasese was not collected due to the natural disaster that destroyed roads and bridges, especially in Kilembe sub-county, thus leaving the survey villages inaccessible. Owing to this occurrence, the 2013 survey did not cover the project perceptions survey sample of 4,101 respondents but rather had a coverage of 3,970 respondents – constituting a shortfall of 3.1%. However, the sub-county consensus panel meeting was held for Kilembe sub-county officials, and a few members of the Parish Development Committee were also interviewed using the leadership rapid appraisal tool.

