



## **BASELINE REPORT**

Enhancing Sustainable Access to Justice for  
Adequate Living Rights through Legal  
Empowerment and Social Accountability in  
Rural Communities in Uganda.

## **FINAL REPORT**

**This Project is funded by**



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## Declaration

This Baseline Study was conducted and prepared  
By MACO Consulting



For  
The Centre for Food and Adequate Living Rights



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## List of Acronyms

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
CAG	Community Advocacy Group
CEFROHT	Centre for Food and Adequate Living Rights
CI	Confidence Interval
CJGS	Community Justice Groups
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HH	Household
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
HREA	Human Rights (Enforcement) Act
IDLO	International Development Law Organization
IEC	Information Education and Communication
JLOS	Justice, Law and Order Sector
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LAPSNET	Legal Aid Service Providers Network
LC	Local Council
LG	Local Government
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
SC	Sub-county
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TV	Television
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

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We implore that the findings and recommendations from the baseline report be used to inform decision that not only improve project management, but also lead to scale-up of interventions to other locations underserved with similar unmet needs.

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## Executive Summary

The Baseline study of the project “*Enhancing Sustainable Access to Justice for Adequate Living Rights through Legal Empowerment and Social Accountability in Rural Communities in Uganda*” was commissioned by the Centre for Food and Adequate Living Rights (CEFROHT). The study was undertaken by MACO Consulting to establish the project indicator status for measurement purposes. The baseline results will progressively be used to compare the project outcomes at mid-term and end-line stages. The specific objective of the baseline study was to gather data and information to enable CEFROHT to define indicator benchmarks on Adequate Living Rights<sup>1</sup>, Enabling Factors on Access to Adequate Living Rights and Existing procedures and/or opportunities as provided for in the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act, 2019 for the redress of violations of Adequate Living Rights.

The baseline report draws analysis from both primary and secondary literature sources. The details of the methodology employed are presented in Chapter two (2). In general, a mixed-methods approach with the use of both qualitative and quantitative procedures was adopted in data and information gathering. The qualitative methods were crucial in providing information on the prescriptive principles on access to justice and more specifically access to Adequate Living Rights for both Justice Seekers and Justice Actors in target districts. The quantitative methods largely targeted justice seekers and highlight perceptions, behaviors, awareness levels, practices, knowledge and current procedures on access to Adequate Living Rights in project locations.

The key findings of the study are summarized in Chapter six (6) whilst the matrix below presents a summary of baseline indicator status. It additionally provides guidance on indicator description and metrics of calculation for subsequent planned evaluations. To maintain consistency, these indicators should regularly be tracked by the CEFROHT and compared with the baseline results at both midterm and end-line periods of this project as a precursor to overall expected impact.

**Table 1: Summary Baseline Indicator Results.**

	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Indicator description</b>	<b>Analysis questions to consider</b>
1	Percentage of rural vulnerable persons who are aware of existing redress mechanism under the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act 2019.	7.9%	<p>The indicator considers the knowledge levels and measures the proportion of rural vulnerable people who are aware of existing redress mechanisms under the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act 2019.</p> <p>Unit of measure: percent of rural vulnerable people.</p> <p>Numerator: Number of rural vulnerable persons that are aware of redress mechanisms under HREA 2019</p> <p>Denominator: Total number of rural vulnerable persons that</p>	<p>Are you aware there is a new law the parliament made called Human Rights (Enforcement) Act, 2019 that provides that redress process? (of the total of 435 (N), 227 (n) responded to HREA awareness question. 18 (n1) rural vulnerable persons were aware of redress mechanism under the Human</p>

<sup>1</sup> According to Article 25(1) UDHR, everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family. This provision sets out some of the elements of this right: a) food; b) clothing; c) housing; d) medical care; and e) necessary social services. This is what CEFROHT calls Adequate Living Rights.

			responded to the question on HREA awareness redress mechanisms.	Rights (Enforcement) Act 2019.
2	Percentage of men and women with the capacity to claim Adequate Living Rights	19.54% (Women :10.80% Men: 8.74%)	<p>This indicator measures both the ability of women and men to report cases, and those that have ever reported cases on Adequate Living Rights.</p> <p>Unit of measure: percent (of both, men and women).</p> <p>Numerator: Number of respondents that are aware of HREA redress mechanisms under HREA 2019.</p> <p>Denominator: Total number of respondents that answered the question on HREA awareness redress mechanisms.</p>	<p>If any of your rights are denied, infringed or threatened can you report in order to get redress?</p> <p>Have you ever reported to any of the centers identified?</p> <p>(Note: these are nested questions and both have to be “yes” in analysis of this indicator). Further analysis required is disaggregation by gender</p>
3	Percentage of persons claiming Adequate Living Rights in courts.	7.1%	<p>The indicator considers the court system usage and measures persons that claim adequate living rights through the courts of law.</p> <p>Unit of measure: percent of persons.</p> <p>Numerator: Number of persons that have reported cases on adequate living rights through the court system.</p> <p>Denominator: Total number of persons that report cases on adequate living rights across all service providers (LCs, family, clan systems and others)</p>	<p>Where do you report to when you feel your rights have been infringed or threatened?</p> <p>.</p>
4 (a)	Percentage of Justice Actors with the capacity to address Adequate Living Rights	75%	<p>The indicator considers Justice Actors with capability to address issues on Adequate Living Rights in the courts of law.</p> <p>Unit of measure: percent of Justice Actors.</p> <p>Numerator: Number of Justice Actors that demonstrate knowledge in handling adequate living</p>	<p>(Ref: qualitative tool):</p> <p>At what level would you rate your current motivation and capacity to address the needs of justice seekers?</p>

			rights issues. Denominator: Total number of Justice Actors sampled within the project locations.	
4 (b)	Percentage of Justice Actors with the capacity to address Adequate Living Rights using the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act (HREA)	0%	<p>This indicator measures the ability of Justice Actors to address Adequate Living Rights issues using particularly the Human Rights (Enforcement) 2019 Act.</p> <p>Unit of measure: percent of Justice Actors.</p> <p>Numerator: Number of Justice Actors using the HREA 2019 Act in handling cases relating to Adequate Living Rights in Courts of law</p> <p>Denominator: Total number of Justice Actors sampled from the program intervention locations.</p>	<p>(Ref: qualitative tool):</p> <p>In your line of work as a Justice Actor, has anyone in this area ever reported a case about their right to adequate standard of living like health, education, social services, payment after work etc.?</p> <p>If yes, what laws, rules and procedures did you use of follow to address the matter?</p> <p>(Note: nested questions and during analysis, both questions have to be positively “yes”</p>
5	Percentage of cases of adequate living rights of rural vulnerable reported (filled, pursued or settled) by utilizing the Human Rights (enforcement) Act 2019.	0%	<p>The indicator measures utilization of the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act 2019, and considers cases filed in Courts of law on adequate living rights using the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act (HREA)</p> <p>Unit of measure: percent of cases from court records.</p> <p>Numerator: Number of cases registered/filed in the courts on adequate living rights using specifically the Human Rights (enforcement) Act 2019.</p> <p>Denominator: Total number of cases filed in Courts of laws by rural vulnerable people.</p>	<p>(Ref: qualitative tool):</p> <p>How many cases of adequate living rights of vulnerable persons have been settled at this court using the Human Rights (enforcement) Act 2019?</p>
6	Percentage of cases of Adequate Living Rights determined or framed by trained	0%	<p>The indicator measures utilization of the HREA 2019 Act, and particularly considers the cases on adequate living</p>	<p>(Ref: qualitative tool):</p> <p>How many cases of adequate living rights of vulnerable persons</p>

	Justice Actors using the Human Rights (enforcement) Act 2019..		<p>rights determined by trained Justice Actor using the Human Rights (enforcement) Act 2019.</p> <p>Unit of measure: percent of cases determined from court records.</p> <p>Numerator: Number of cases determined in Courts of law by trained Justice Actors on Adequate Living Rights using the Human Rights (enforcement) Act 2019.</p> <p>Denominator: Total number of cases determined in the Courts of law.</p>	<p>have been reported, filed and pursued by the parties?</p> <p>Note: During the baseline process, the Justice Actors indicated that most of the cases are referred or handled by district probation and welfare office or police.</p>
7	Percentage of men and women from formal and informal justice institutions trained on using the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act, 2019.	<p>Men: 2.4%</p> <p>Women: 6.4%</p> <p>(Overall : 8.8%)</p>	<p>The indicator measures Justice Seekers (men and women) trained from formal and informal institutions on the use of the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act, 2019.</p> <p>Unit of measure: percent of Justice Seekers (disaggregated by gender) the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act, 2019.</p> <p>Denominator: Total number of Justice Seekers trained on access to justice from formal and informal institutions.</p>	<p>Have you received any training on adequate living rights and redress mechanism before? If “yes”, who provided this training? (Nested question, and analysis considers positive responses and respective sources of training)</p>
8	Percentage of trained formal and informal Justice Actors with the capacity to address justice needs using the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act, 2019.	0%	<p>The indicator measures the Justice Actors with the capability to address justice issues using the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act, 2019.</p> <p>Unit of measure: percent of justice actors.</p> <p>Numerator: Number of Justice Actors trained on the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act, 2019 usage.</p> <p>Denominator: Total number of Justice Actors trained (formal and informal) in project area.</p>	<p>Have you received any training on adequate living rights and redress mechanism before? A total of 12 Justice Actors were interviewed and none of them reported having used HREA to address the justice needs.</p>
9	Percentage of rural vulnerable persons	34.02%	The indicator measures access to information by rural	Do you have access to information that

	that obtained legal information from CEFROHT		<p>vulnerable persons particularly through CEFROHT channels.</p> <p>Unit of measure: percent of rural vulnerable persons.</p> <p>Numerator: Number of rural vulnerable persons that obtained legal information from CEFROHT</p> <p>Denominator: Total number of vulnerable people that obtained legal information from all other sources in the project area.</p>	<p>helps to understand the laws relating to your rights?</p> <p>Where do you get such information from?</p> <p>(Note: Nested questions, thus the first question has to be positive for the second question to apply, and both questions have to be asked).</p>
10	Percentage of CAG members trained on adequate living rights and redress mechanisms.	0%	<p>The indicator measures CAG members capacity building adequate living rights and redress mechanisms.</p> <p>Unit of measure: percent of CAG members.</p> <p>Numerator: Number of CAG members trained on adequate living rights by CEFROHT.</p> <p>Denominator: Total number of CAG members formed/ existing in project locations.</p>	<p>Are you a member of Community Advocacy Group?</p> <p>Have you received any training on adequate living rights and redress mechanism before?</p> <p>Note: Nested questions, thus the first question has to be positive for the second question to apply, and both questions have to in analysis.</p>
11	Percentage of men and women receiving legal aid services supported by CEFROHT	Men: 7.13% Women : 7.36% (Overall :14.48%)	<p>The indicator captures Justice seekers' access to legal aid services disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>Unit of measure: percent of men and women.</p> <p>Numerator: Number of Justice Seekers (men, women) that received legal aid services with support from CEFROHT.</p> <p>Denominator: Total number of Justice Seekers that received legal aid (from all sources)</p>	<p>Are you aware there are legal aid services through which you can get a lawyer for free?</p> <p>If "yes", how do you access such services?</p> <p>Note: In analysis, the first question has to be positive for the second question to apply.</p>

## CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995, in Article 50 provides for the enforcement of rights and freedoms by courts of law. Clause (1) states explicitly that: Any person who claims that a fundamental or other right or freedom guaranteed under this Constitution has been infringed or threatened is entitled to apply to a competent court for redress which may include compensation. Clause (4) of the same Article mandates Parliament to make laws for the enforcement of rights and freedoms stipulated in Chapter four of the Constitution.

For 20 years or more, there was no law to address human rights enforcement by the courts of law in Uganda. The long-accepted practice to fill this lacuna has been that human rights violation cases are filed at the High Court that has unlimited jurisdiction over all civil and criminal matters. Procedural matters were guided by the Civil Procedure Act (and the Rules therein), the Evidence Act and Criminal Procedure Code, among others. Consequently, the Judiciary Rules Committee in 2008 established under Section 40 of the Judicature Act issued the Judicature (Fundamental Rights and Freedoms) (Enforcement Procedure) Rules S.I 55 of 2008, to provide for the procedure to be followed when approaching courts of law for the enforcement of human rights. This was in pursuance of the Committee's duty to make rules regulating the procedure and practice of among others, the High Court. These rules were applied in the High Court in various cases of human rights enforcement. In 2011 however, the Constitutional Court in the case of *Bukenya Church Ambrose versus Attorney General* nullified these Rules on the basis that they were unconstitutional as their issuance amounted to the usurping of the powers of Parliament.

This decision once again created the lacuna that the committee had been trying to bridge and re-established the need for a legal framework for the enforcement of human rights. On 10th November 2015, the Human Rights Enforcement Bill No 26 of 2015 was tabled before Parliament for its first reading. On the 31st of March 2019, the Bill was signed into law by the President of the Republic of Uganda. The Human Rights (Enforcement) Act, 2019 was received with great anticipation. As the long title suggests, the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act gives effect to article 50 (4) of the Constitution by providing for the procedure of enforcing human rights under chapter four (4) of the Constitution; and for related matters. Also, the state as a duty bearer through the new law seeks to ensure that human rights and fundamental freedoms listed in the Constitution are respected by all and the consequences for abuse are severe and deterrent whenever this occurs.

Some of the most progressive provisions of The Human Rights (Enforcement) Act, 2019 include;

- 1) The Act lays down who may institute court proceedings, and this includes persons acting in representative capacity, class actions and persons acting in public interest among others.
- 2) The law has improved the ease with which litigants can approach the courts of law by providing that suits instituted in Magistrates Courts may be made in any language and orally. The onus has now been placed on the court to translate the litigants' application and reduce it into writing where this procedure is adopted. Similarly, the law stipulates that no suit shall be rejected or dismissed merely for failure to comply with any procedure, form or technicality. These are noteworthy strides in improving access to justice for a majority of Ugandans who neither speak nor write English, let alone understand court processes.
- 3) One of the most contextually relevant provisions of the HREA is that which places personal liability on public officers for infringement of rights and freedoms of citizens notwithstanding the state is vicariously liable for his or her actions. Following on from this, if the court orders compensation or any other form of restitution to a victim of state human rights violations, any public officer found to have personally violated those rights 'shall pay a portion of the compensation or restitution as ordered by the court and could also be dismissed.

- If a court decides that a fundamental right or freedom has been violated or unlawfully denied or that it should be enforced, the court 'shall issue orders it considers appropriate, including an order for compensation. This may include rehabilitation of the person' including medical and psychological care' if this is suitable, a public apology including acknowledgement of the facts and acceptance of responsibility, as well as criminal and other sanctions against those responsible for the violations. Restitution, compensation or payment ordered by the court shall be a 'civil debt owed to the victim of a human rights violation.'
- Given the rampant torture allegations within detention centers, Section 11(2) comes as a wake-up call to attempt to end the vice. It provides that whenever, in any criminal proceeding it appears to a judicial officer that any of the accused person's non-derogable rights and freedoms have been infringed upon, the judge or magistrate presiding over the trial shall declare the trial a nullity and acquit the accused person.
- Another exciting development is that no one will be able to plead immunity as a defense to litigation under this law. Even if you have immunity under any other law, it is automatically lost if you are found by a court to have violated someone's rights or freedom. That, in turn, means you may be prosecuted and found liable for things done in the course of your duty.

In addition to already existing mechanisms to addressing human rights violations, the Human Rights Enforcement Act, 2019 is a welcome, and more progressive addition. What remains to be seen is if its implementation will be followed and whether the rule of law will prevail. For this to happen, unequivocal commitment from the government is required.

## 1.2 Introduction and Context.

Access to Justice is a basic principle of the rule of law. In the absence of access to justice, people are unable to have their voices heard, exercise their rights, challenge the discrimination or hold decision-makers accountable. The declaration of the high-level meeting on the rule of law emphasizes the right of equal access to justice for all, including members of vulnerable groups, and reaffirmed the commitment of member states to taking all necessary steps to provide fair, transparent, effective, non-discriminatory and accountable services that promote access to justice for all, including legal aid<sup>2</sup>.

According to Article 25(1) Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family. This provision sets out some of the elements of this right: a) food; b) clothing; c) housing; d) medical care; and e) necessary social services. However, empirical evidence shows the majority of Ugandans especially in rural communities cannot access adequate living justice<sup>3</sup>. Access to justice for all especially the poor and marginalized groups as a human right is guaranteed internationally (UNDP, 2005). The 2030 Global Agenda is committed to ensuring that “*no one is left behind*” with specific goals on access to justice (SDG16) and equality (SDG 10). At the national level, the realization of human rights for everyone is guaranteed in the constitution of the Republic of Uganda (Article 20). To facilitate redress for human rights violations for all, the government of Uganda enacted the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act, of 2019 to enable sustainable access to justice by all.

CEFROHT with support from the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) designed a project to contribute to an enabling environment for sustainable access to justice through the critical pathway of using the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act 2019. The goal of the project is to contribute to an enabling environment by working with communities in the selected three districts

<sup>2</sup> 267/1. Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels (declaration 14) of the Sixty-seventh session Agenda item 83 (30 November 2012)

<sup>3</sup> See LAPSNET Report, 2019 and The Uganda Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) Strategic Plan 2017 - 2020

of Buyende, Kiboga and Kyankwanzi, and engage Justice Actors to enhance sustainable access to justice for adequate living rights in rural communities using the Human Rights Enforcement Act 2019. The project's main pathway is to legally empower both local community stakeholders and duty bearers on claiming their rights to adequate living, the rights to land or property, and food using the new human rights (enforcement) Act, 2019 of Uganda. The overall results will be pursued through three approaches:

- 1) Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA):** Under the HRBA, the project will build on Participation, Accountability, Non-Discrimination and Equality, Empowerment and Legality.
  - The capacity of the most vulnerable and duty bearers will be built to use the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act 2019 to claim adequate living rights for the rights holders.
  - The capacity of stakeholders will be built through the development of human rights-based Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials, human rights application sensitization workshops, public education via community radios, online as well as mobile phone legal information response portal and directory respectively.
  - The dialogues, sensitizations and training of magistrates in Buyende, Kiboga and Kyankwanzi on human rights, and the use of the new Human Rights (enforcement) Act 2019 are envisaged to increase capacity to handle cases of land, business, livelihood and social aspects as human rights entitlements and will offer effective access to Justice.
- 2) Social Accountability Approach:** Under the social accountability approach, the project aims to strengthen local justice structures and linkages between informal and formal justice actors and the vulnerable.
  - The local justice structures and linkages between local Justice Actors and the vulnerable will be strengthened through; formation and empowerment of Community Justice Groups (CJGs), local government (including police and senior women) human rights-based sensitization workshops and operationalization of CJGs through constructive community dialogues.
  - The empowered CJGs are expected to initiate actions of holding local governments and local justice actors accountable for the realization of adequate living rights while the empowered local governments are expected to put in place measures or policies and laws to protect and promote those rights while local justice actors' capacity to handle issues of adequate living rights will be increased.
- 3) Provision of Pro-bono and Strategic Public Interest Litigation:** Under the third approach, the project intends to provide pro-bono legal services to the most vulnerable poor in the communities of Buyende, Kiboga and Kyankwanzi.
  - The legal aid team will offer legal services to rural communities facing adequate living rights' violations using the new Human Rights (Enforcement) procedures in the magistrates' courts to support the court users and officers who appreciate these procedures as effective methods of access to justice for the venerable poor.
  - Secondly, CEFROHT will conduct at least two strategic public interest litigation cases through the participation of poor vulnerable individuals in communities, who shall be offered legal services for violation of their social and economic rights.
  - CEFROHT will also offer Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) to the vulnerable poor which will take the form of; negotiation, mediation, mini-trial, rent-a-Judge, adjudication and arbitration facilitated by court mediators.
  - Therefore, the legal aid provision and strategic public interest litigation are anticipated to increase access to justice and the capacity of the vulnerable to seek justice through the human rights' redress mechanisms.



### 1.3 The Baseline Aims and Objectives

To facilitate measurement of the project outcomes and overall impact, CEFROHT at the design phases incorporated formative evaluations that enables continuous documentation of processes outcomes and impact. Three major comprehensive assessments i.e. Baseline, Midterm and Endline are integral to the project design. The baseline is among of the major project evaluations and was conducted with the overall objective of gathering data and information to facilitate a better understanding of community awareness and knowledge on adequate living rights matters, how Justice Seekers claim their adequate living rights and existing procedures and opportunities as provided for in the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act, 2019 for the redress of adequate living rights violations in the communities of Kyankwanzi, Kiboga and Buyende Districts.

The baseline study was conducted specifically to:

- 1) Establish whether the communities in Kiboga, Kyankwanzi and Buyende know the main tenets of adequate living rights (Women, PLHIV, PWDs and Youth inclusive)
- 2) Establish the level of understanding on procedures and existing opportunities available in the HREA for redress of adequate living rights violations among Justice Seekers and Justice Actors.
- 3) Establish the state of enforcement or addressing of adequate living rights under Human Rights (Enforcement) Act 2019 in magistrates' courts.

In the project design, a total of 29 indicators both process and outcome are listed in the log frame. The baseline study reflected on higher-level indicators that supports project management track anticipated outcomes and impact in the long run. The process or activity-based indicators were been left out for project management as part of internal monitoring and evaluation systems management.

The Core indicators analyzed through the baseline study are listed in part (a) below; part (b) contains indicators that should be updated from the project indicator tracking sheet (ITS).

#### a) Outcome and Impact Indicators

1. Percentage of rural vulnerable who are aware of existing redress mechanism under the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act 2019.
2. Percentage of men and women with the capacity to claim adequate living rights.
3. Percentage of persons claiming adequate living rights in courts.
4. Percentage of justice actors with the capacity to address adequate living rights.
5. Percentage of cases of adequate living rights of rural vulnerable reported (filled, pursued or settled) by utilizing the Human Rights (enforcement) Act 2019.
6. Percentage of cases of adequate living rights determined or framed by trained justice actors using the HREA.
7. Percentage of men and women from formal and informal justice institutions trained on using the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act, 2019.
8. Percentage of trained formal and informal justice actors with the capacity to address justice needs using the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act, 2019.
9. Percentage of rural vulnerable that obtained legal information from CEFROHT.
10. Percentage of CAG members trained on adequate living rights and redress mechanisms.
11. Percentage of people reached out via public awareness campaigns
12. Percentage of men and women receiving legal aid services supported by CEFROHT.
13. Percentage of pro-bono cases relating to adequate living rights filed and pursued.
14. Percentage of public interest cases on adequate living rights litigated

#### b) Process/ Activity Based Indicators

1. Number and type of user tools developed and disseminated on adequate living rights.
2. The number of public awareness activities conducted.

3. Number of community strategies for social accountability undertaken towards promotion of claiming and framing of adequate living entitlements as human rights.
4. Number of Community Advocacy Groups formed.
5. Number of Community Advocacy Groups actively engaging with local governments.
6. Number of decisions agreed upon during LG and CAGs meetings implemented.
7. Number of community dialogues conducted between CAG & Local Governments.
8. Number of budget conferences & council meetings attended by CAG
9. Number of local government leaders and CAGs trained on social accountability.
10. Number of CEFROHT staff trained in project M&E.
11. Number of CEFROHT staff trained in human rights approaches.
12. Number and type of project baseline indicators developed.
13. Number and type of project M&E tools developed.
14. Number of developed project M&E tools utilized.
15. Number of project reflection & learning meetings attended by CEFROHT staff

**Note:** The project-specific objectives and indicators guided the development of the baseline study tools. Details of the study communities, households and sample selection are discussed in detail in the proceeding sections of the report.

## CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Study Design and Sampling.

The baseline assessment used a mixed-methods approach. The mixed-methods approach was found suitable because it allowed triangulation of information from multiple sources to arrive at conclusions. For data collection, qualitative and quantitative tools were developed and deployed. The quantitative data collection used a household survey questionnaire developed, whilst for qualitative methods, structured questionnaires were developed to guide Key Informant Interviews (KII) and Focus Group Discussions (FGD). In general, primary data was collected for fourteen (14) out of twenty-nine (29) project indicators. The other fifteen (15) indicators being activity-based indicators, their information should routinely be tracked through CEFROHT's internal Monitoring and Evaluation systems.

The sampling largely employed random and purposive techniques as explained below:

**Random Sampling:** To identify sample units (households) at the Parish level, a sampling frame was generated from each Parish with the help of the local leaders (mostly Local Council One - LC1s). The sampling frame contained a list of all households in each Parish. A random start was then determined by the LC1s of respective parishes, and thereafter, the subsequent sample units for interviews were enlisted to the study using the random number tables (Refer to appendix 9). It's important to note that, the use of the random number tables ensured that each household at Parish level had an equal probability of being chosen to participate in the baseline study.

At household level, the target respondents were "the heads of households" (male or female). Where both participants were found present by the time of the survey, the head of the household as determined by household members present was preferred for interviews. Instances where the heads of households were not present and/ or where children were found at home, such households were skipped and the research assistants proceeded to the next household in the sample list. Over sampling compensated for skips where applicable.

Throughout the process, the Parish LCs or representatives guided the research assistants to the sampled households for interviews.

**Purposive Sampling:** Purposive sampling technique was employed for qualitative aspects of the study; primarily targeting the Justice Actors for Key Informant Interviews and participants of Focus Group Discussions. They were targeted because they potentially possessed a wealth of knowledge, information and experience on matters relating to Adequate Living Rights in respective districts. Their participation facilitated easy engagements with rural communities and provided the needed information required for baseline purposes.

To arrive at an unbiased representation, each FGD consisted of People Living with HIV/AIDS, PWDs, Women and Youth among others. (Please refer to appendices: 1, 2, 3, 4 & table-5 for further details of participants breakdown).

### 2.2 Sample Calculation for Justice Seekers

The overall sample for the Justice Seekers that participated in the study was computed using the scientific formula (Yamane, 1967) below. This formula gives a 95% Confidence Interval (CI), 5% sample error ( $\beta=0.05$ ) and 1% attrition rate ( $\Phi=0.01$ ).

$$\text{Formula: } n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

- Whereby "n" is an unknown sample you want to arrive at
- "N" is the total number of beneficiaries or households targeted
- 1 is a constant

- “e” is the acceptable error in the research expressed as P= 0.05 assumed, 95% CI.

The estimated number of the project beneficiaries from the three target districts is 15,000 Justice Seekers, the sample size was calculated as below:

**Figure 1: Sample size computation**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sample size: } (n) &= \frac{15,000}{1 + 15,000 (0.05)^2} \\
 &= \frac{15,000}{1 + 15,000 \times 0.0025} \\
 &= \frac{15,000}{1 + 38} \\
 &= \frac{15,000}{39} \\
 n &= 385 \text{ Justice Seekers,}
 \end{aligned}$$

The sample size obtained (n=385) not being divisible by three (as data was to be collected from three districts), for simplicity, the nearest number divisible by three was considered that is 390 (n=390). This meant from each district data would be drawn from 130 Justice Seekers. However, to provide for none response and absentee households, oversampling was allowed, and an additional 50 households were allocated across the three districts. The adjusted sample was determined to be 435 households.

Appendix1 contains details of sample locations and sample size at the parish level. Data collection was completed in all three districts, and the cleaned data sets collected were 435, hence the population used for this study is (n=435). Further details per parish level can be found in Table 3 in appendix 1:

In the target communities, FGDs were held with Justice Seekers to deepen an understanding of information collected from the household study. In each FGD, participants ranged from 7-12 people and these were people considered to have a wealth of knowledge in each community. A total of 4 FGDs were conducted (2 in Kyankwanzi & Kiboga, and 2 in Buyende).

To supplement household and FGD information. Key Informant Interviews (KII) were conducted at the community level with local council chairpersons and opinion leaders to further collaborate and triangulate information obtained from Justice Seekers. 12 KIIs were conducted across the three (3) districts - 9 in Kyankwanzi and Kiboga<sup>4</sup>, and 3 in Buyende

### 2.3 Sample selection for Justice Actors

The selection of Justice Actors was purposively done based on the roles and responsibilities they performed at different justice access points. The Justice Actors that participated in the survey included Judicial Officers, Court Officers and Court-Appointed Mediators. A total of 12 Justice Actors were interviewed across three districts (9 in Kyankwanzi and Kiboga, and 3 in Buyende). Appendix 3 contains details of KIIs and FGDs conducted as presented in Tables 4 & 5.

### 2.4 Study Planning

MACO Consulting was selected through an open procurement process, and after confirmation of being a successful applicant, MACO Consulting and CEFROHT held a total of three (3) planning meetings in preparation for this study. The initial meeting via Zoom was held on 21<sup>st</sup> April 2021 to discuss the proposal and agree on the terms of the contract, 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting on 27<sup>th</sup> April 2021 still

<sup>4</sup>Justice Actors for Kiboga and Kyankwazi operated in Kiboga, and hence both were combined for qualitative data.

via Zoom discussed the inception report presented and the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting which was face to face was held on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021 at CEFROHT Offices to finalize the plan for data collection.

### **Development/Pre-testing/Finalisation of Survey tools**

The consultants developed three (3) sets of data collection tools, which included: a household questionnaire for Justice Seekers, a Focus Group Discussion guide for Justice Seekers and a Key Informant Interview Guide for Justice Actors. The draft tools were discussed with CEFROHT technical team before they were considered final. The approved household survey questionnaire was then built into the Digital Data Gathering systems by MACO survey specialists Mr Martin Ebao, Mr Godfrey Eretu and Mr Bakka Nicholas. Household data collection used an electronic approach with Kobo collect platform deployed into android enabled phones, tablets or other devices. Before field data collection, the survey tool was deployed and piloted in mobile phones to address emerging errors and bugs. A few areas identified for revision and correction were rectified by the survey specialist and the questionnaire was finalised.

### **Training of Research Assistants**

A team of 13 (6 female 7male) competent research assistants participated in the data collection process. The team comprised of 3 from MACO Consulting and 10 from CEFROHT. Before data collection, MACO Consulting survey team conducted a two-day training of the research assistants in data collection; and then field training for a day to perfect their interview skills and the use of electronic data collection. During the field training, the survey tools were also pretested and refined to obtain the final tools.

### **Data Collection**

Data collection took two (2) days per district, and started at Buyende District on the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> May 2021; Kyankwanzi District on 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> May 2021; and Kiboga District on the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> May 2021. The main data collection instruments were the household questionnaire, the Focus Group Discussion guide and the Key Informant Interview guide. The household questionnaire collected mainly quantitative information, the Focus Group Discussion guide and the Key Informant Interview guide collected qualitative information. While the household questionnaire and the Focus Group Discussion guide were administered to Justice Seekers, the Key Informant Interview guide was administered to Justice Actors.

### **Quality Assurance**

In each sample location, MACO team together with CEFROHT was responsible for supervising interviews and reviewing completed questionnaires as part of data quality control. Each field day closed with a review and reflection meeting on the challenges encountered, observations and brainstorming of solutions to ensure clarity following the survey guidelines. Where changes were required, the survey specialists guided the team.

### **Challenges and Limitations**

The survey period happened to be the peak rainy season, access to some sampled households was a nightmare due to poor road conditions. Additionally, the villages were far from each other and needed more than the two days allocated to complete the sample size allocated. In Buyende district, the travel day was also a data collection day. This was hectic on the team and was subsequently revised for the next two districts.

In some areas, the Research Assistants faced acceptance challenges with respondents, some respondents demanded payment before participation. This was however addressed with professional explanations on the purpose of the study and clarity on what the data collected was going to be used for.

In Kyankwazi and Kiboga districts, the Research Assistants were chased away by uncooperative household heads. In the interest of safety, and for such cases, the advice provided was to



comply and walk away if such cases are encountered. Such incidents did not affect the quality of the research findings as this was already catered for by over-sampling discussed in section 2.2.

Logistical challenges: some key informant interviews could not be conducted due to limitations of transportation logistics. This was specific to Buyende district on day-one, however, this rectified.

The consultants were unable to interview all Justice Actors planned and particularly the legal team in Buyende. Attempts to conduct interviews on phone were futile as they were not picking the calls or expressed a lack of time to participate in the process. Nevertheless this did not have any effect as information collected from other two districts was sufficient to arrive at conclusions.

**Figure 2: A photo showing access challenges to the survey locations**



*A Survey Research Assistant, crossing through a flooded road in Buyende District  
Photo Credit: Martin Ebaio © MACO Consulting*

## **Data Analysis**

Data collected were subjected to descriptive analysis using a clean data set. Descriptive analysis was done to present key descriptive statistics on the level of awareness on the existing redress mechanisms under the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act 2019, capacity to claim adequate living rights, capacity to address adequate living rights. The descriptive statistics were mainly in form of percentages, means, simple test statistics (student t-test; and chi-square tests of means and percentages) and simple pair-wise correlations. Simple correlations were to show the association (positive or negative) between the different household characteristics and different vulnerabilities affecting justice seekers in intervention communities.

The qualitative data was analysed through intra-case and cross-case analysis. During interviews and discussions, consultants took note of issues that were raised and organize comments into similar categories of concerns, suggestions, strengths, weaknesses, recommendations, etc. Emerging patterns were identified, associations and or causal relationships in the themes were identified. Thereafter comparisons were made between the concerns and recommendations raised by experts across different themes discussed. The qualitative data also were used to triangulate and explain some of the quantitative findings as presented in the next sections of the report.

## CHAPTER 3: BASELINE RESULTS

### 3.0 Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

This chapter presents information on the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the study households. The demographic information collected includes household identification and profile, and the natural, physical, financial and social assets of each household. Such information is useful in understanding the different vulnerability levels and context of Justice Seekers in the study locations.

#### 3.1 Household Identification and profile

Table 2 shows results on demographic characteristics of households.

**Table 2: Household size and composition**

District	Average Household size	Biological children U5yrs	non-biological (orphans & others) U5yrs	Biological children 6-18yrs	Adults 19-35yrs	non-biological (orphans & others) 6-18yrs	Adults 36-55yrs	Adults 55+yrs
Buyende	8	44%	58%	41%	43%	44%	31%	27%
Kiboga	6	28%	15%	31%	27%	24%	35%	32%
Kyankwanzi	5	28%	27%	28%	30%	33%	34%	42%

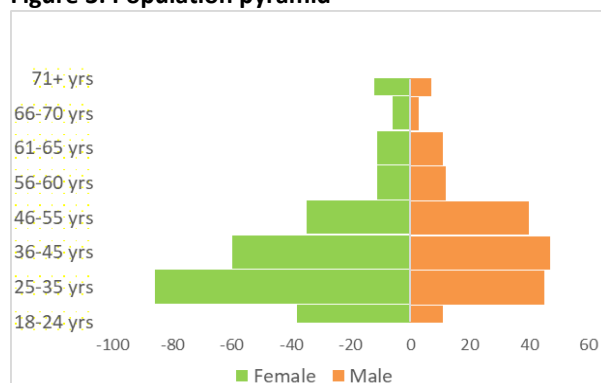
The results show an average household size of 6 persons per household highest (8) in Buyende District and lowest (5) in Kyankwanzi District. Buyende district has the highest percentage of children under the age of five years both biological (44%) and orphans/ dependents (58%). The results further show that the highest population in households that participated in the survey (83%) are within the productive age of 18 – 55 years. 12% of study participants were between the ages of 56 to 71+ years. Table 5 and Figure 3 shows the population pyramid and breakdown by age.

**Table 3: Household population categorized by age group**

**Table 5: Household population categorized by age group**

Age	Male	Female	n	total
18-24 yrs	11	38	49	11.26%
25-35 yrs.	45	86	131	30.11%
36-45 yrs.	47	60	107	24.60%
46-55 yrs.	40	35	75	17.24%
56-60 yrs.	12	11	23	5.29%
61-65 yrs.	11	11	22	5.06%
66-70 yrs.	3	6	9	2.07%
71+ yrs.	7	12	19	4.37%

**Figure 3: Population pyramid**



From the population pyramid, there were more female participants than the male who participated in the study.

### Education Status:

The study findings demonstrate very low literacy rates in three districts. 38.62% of respondents completed primary level education which was closely followed by those who did not go to school at all at 27%. This points to a fact that a huge percentage (66%) of the target population is either illiterate or semi-illiterate. 16% completed secondary school, 12% completed other training after senior four, 4% completed advanced-level education and only 1% had a degree. (See Figure 4). There was no significant difference in education status across districts ( $p = 0.0000$ ). This being a project concerned rights and community empowerment, CEFROHT may require to be cognizant of the inclusive delivery approaches that considers the literacy levels of the target communities.

Figure 4: Education status of Respondents

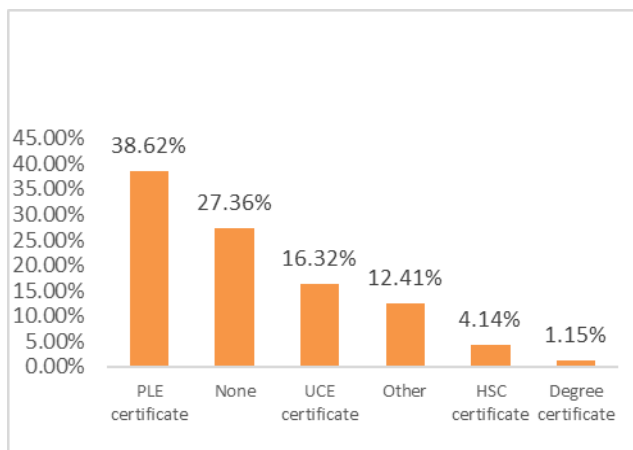
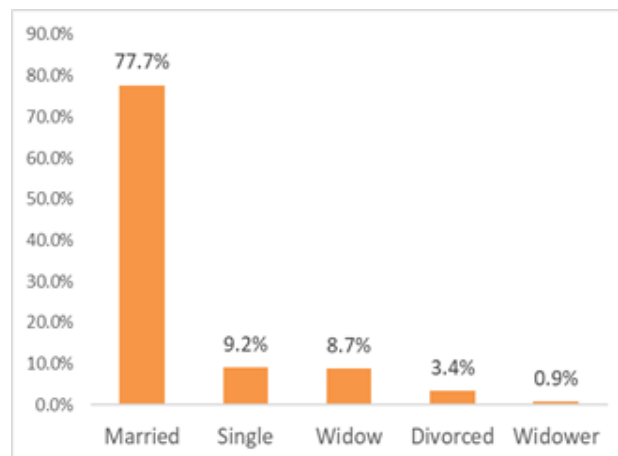
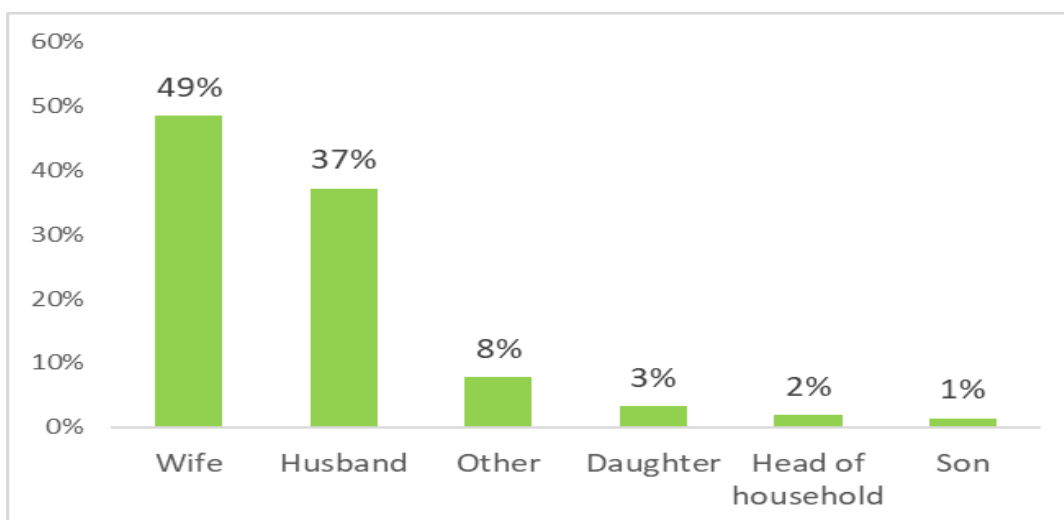


Figure 5: Marital status of Respondents



**Marital Status:** Majority (77.7%) of the respondents are married, 9.2% are single, 8.7% are widows, 3.4% were divorced and 0.9% are widowers. Most of study respondents (49%) were women as shown in Figure 6 below.

Figure 6: Key Respondents at Household level



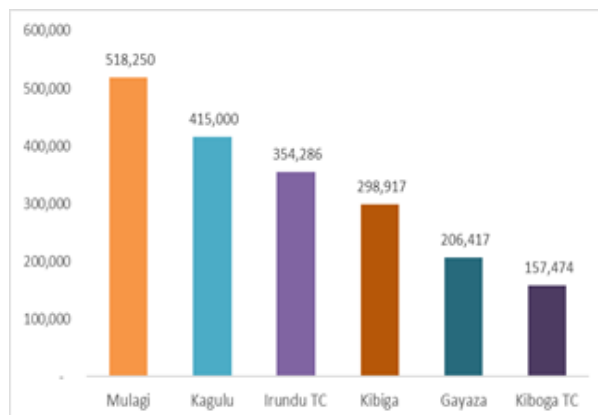


### 3.2 Household vulnerability analysis

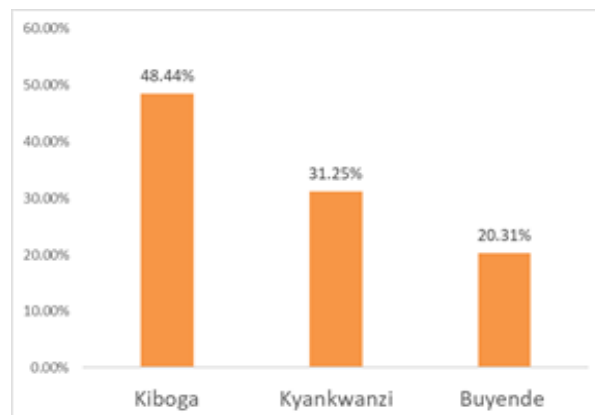
**Conditions that increase vulnerability:** The baseline results show expressively high level of vulnerability at house level in target communities. 39% of households have long term conditions that increase vulnerability (i.e. 20% have chronically ill persons, 15% have physically challenged persons and 4% have mentally challenged persons). This baseline findings may help in priority setting and implementation of the project interventions. CEFROHT may require to pay attention to equity across categories of vulnerabilities. Where possible a deliberate and/or differentiated effort be considered for the inclusion of the most rural vulnerable in project activities. There was no difference in vulnerabilities for Buyended and Kyankwazi districts ( $p=0.007219757$ ) for Kyankwazi, ( $p=0.000758773$ ) respectively. However, Kiboga was different  $p$ -value, 0.121966582.

**Ability to save:** Less than half of households can save money in banks and/or own bank accounts. Kiboga district had more households reporting to own bank accounts compared to the other two districts. Figures 7 and 8 show savings culture and average amounts of savings in banks at sub-county level per annum.

**Figure 7: Proportion of households that report ownership of bank accounts**

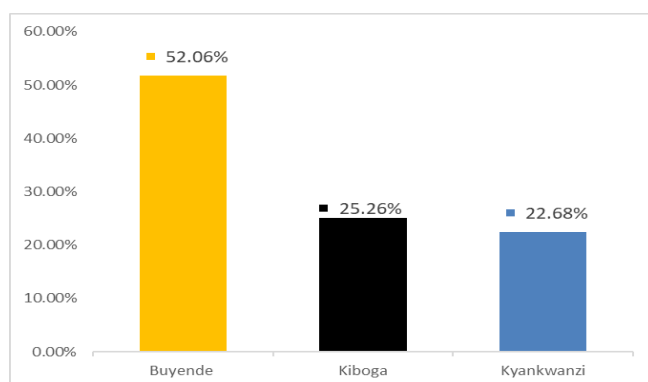


**Figure 8: Average household incomes kept in banks per annum**



**Social Capital:** The results reveal that more Justice Seekers in Buyende district (52.1%) belong to a social group like farmers groups, savings groups where they support each other. In the other two districts, 25.3% of households in Kiboga district and 22.7% in Kyankwanzi district belong to similar groups. The finding presupposes that Justice Seekers in Buyende are more organized for development. The basis of governance and any advocacy-based program relies on the ability of communities to self-mobilize to challenge the duty bearers or service providers. Figure 9: shows the percentage of households that reported belonging to a social group.

**Figure 9: Membership in any community savings group**



### 3.3 Household assets

On average, the results show that 33.33% of households own livestock. Table 4 shows an analysis of livestock ownership at baseline study time. Ownership of livestock is a good indicator of household wealth status and ability to meet basic household needs. It enables the researchers to conclude on the household vulnerability levels.

**Table 4: Livestock ownership at household level**

District	Livestock ownership	Cattle	Oxen	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Poultry chicken
Buyende	34.75%	17.18%	17.18%	3.13%	20.28%	9.32%	23.48%
Kiboga	30.50%	38.65%	38.65%	40.63%	29.89%	46.24%	35.77%
Kyankwanzi	34.75%	44.17%	44.17%	56.25%	49.82%	44.44%	40.75%

Table 5 below presents results for the ownership of productive and non-productive assets in project locations. The results are characteristic of communities living below the poverty line<sup>5</sup>. Coupled with low literacy levels and identified vulnerabilities, the ability to comprehend human rights issues and holding duty bearers accountable may be influenced by many factors (poverty inclusive).

**Table 5: Productive and none productive assets owned by households**

Productive and none productive asset ownership	Buyende	Iboga	Kyankwanzi	Average across districts
Farm equipment ownership	32.43%	32.43%	32.43%	32.43%
Average hoes owned per household	4	4	3	4
Ox plough	4%	0%	0%	2.00%
Tractor	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Cultivators/ Harrow	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Flour mills	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Ground nut mills	2.97%	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%
Motorized pumps	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Mobile phone (Kabiriti)	32.43%	30.45%	37.13%	33.33%
Mobile phones(smart)	4.46%	7.18%	3.22%	4.95%
Motorbikes	3.47%	8.42%	8.66%	6.85%
Bicycles	3.47%	13.37%	17.33%	11.39%
<b>Motor</b> Vehicles	0%	0%	0%	0.00%
Business vehicle (taxi, pick up, fuso etc)	0%	0%	0%	0.00%
TVs	3.71%	11.88%	8.91%	24.50%
Radios	25.25%	25.25%	27.48%	25.99%
Solar panels	19.31%	24.75%	26.73%	23.60%
Iron roofed houses	21%	39%	41%	34.00%

<sup>5</sup> Absolute **poverty** is measured by the minimum amount of money required to meet basic needs, known as a **poverty line**. The international standard for measuring **poverty** is the extreme **poverty line**. This measure of absolute **poverty** has a **threshold** equivalent to US\$1.90 per person per day.

## CHAPTER 4: AWARENESS OF HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES

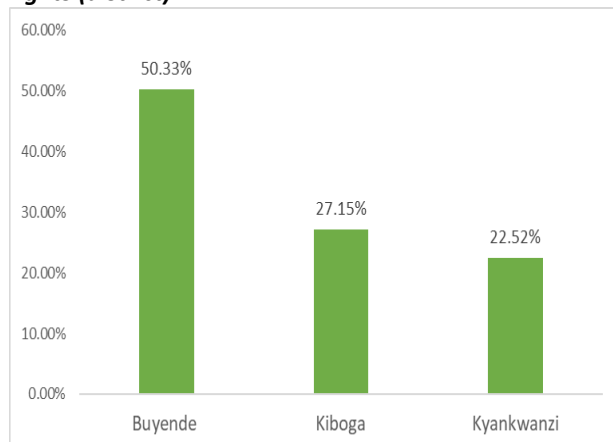
This section presents information on the awareness level of Justice Seekers on Fundamental Human Rights, the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act, 2019 and Adequate Living Rights. It details the baseline study findings and discusses the results further with qualitative results. It is worth noting that the project baseline indicators are largely informed by this section of the report.

### 4.1 Fundamental human rights and redress mechanisms

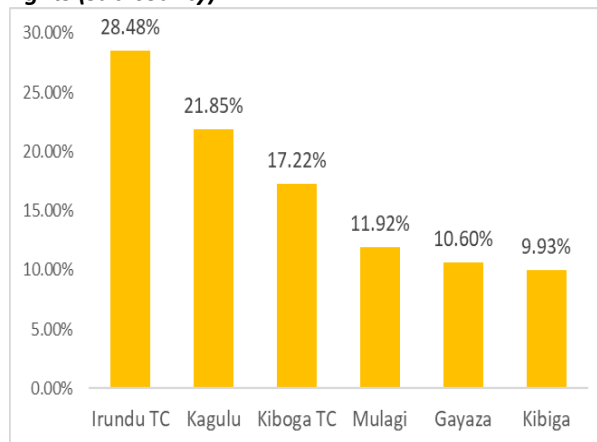
#### 4.1.1 Awareness of the Fundamental Human Rights in General

Awareness of human rights issues and entitlements in general among justice seekers was found to be low. 33.33% of Justice Seekers reported knowing that every human being has rights that ought to be respected by others. Analysis by district equally showed low results. Buyende District displayed a slightly higher level of awareness at 50.33%, followed by Kiboga District at 27.2% and the least was Kyankwanzi District at 22.5%. The graphs below show the analysis per district and sub-county level.

**Figure 10: Awareness of the fundamental human rights (district)**



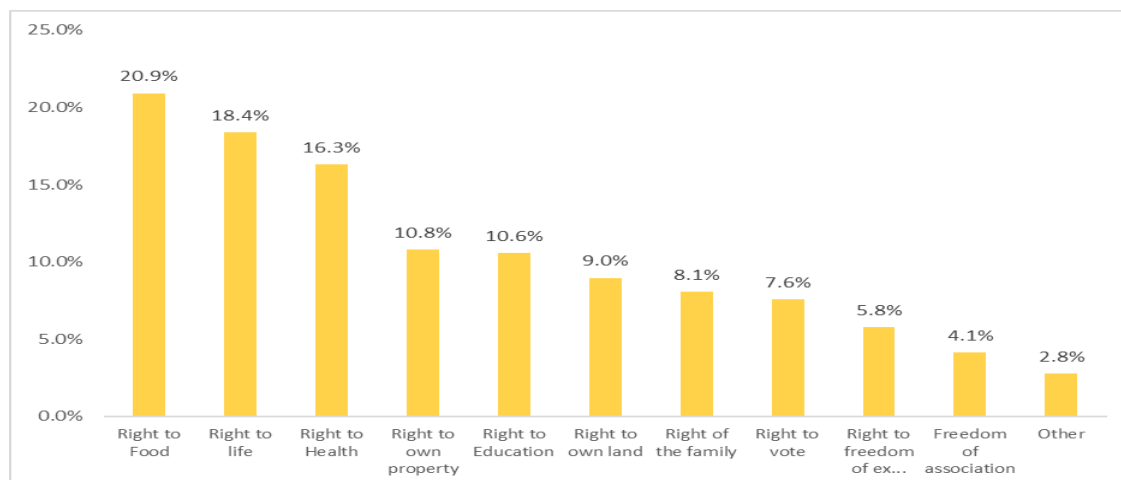
**Figure 11: Awareness of the fundamental human rights (sub-county)**



Justice Seekers who reported to know that human beings have rights that ought to be respected by others (33.33%) were asked to mention some of the rights they knew, the most critical element of Adequate Living Rights (the right to food) topped the knowledge list with 20.9% of Justice Seekers reporting they know every human being has right to food. This was closely followed by the right to life (18.4%); the Right to health another element of adequate living rights (16.3%); then the right to own property (10.8%) closely followed by the right to education (10.6%). The right to own land unexpectedly for a rural community that depends on land was only at 9.0%. The right to the family at 8.1%, the right to vote (7.6%), the right to freedom of expression (5.8%), Freedom of association (4.1%) and other fundamental human rights (2.8%).

In general human rights awareness, some level of knowledge and understanding is portrayed by the respondents. However, these findings are meagre across districts and display an audience with a very limited level of awareness on the fundamentals of human rights entitlements.

**Figure 12: Some of Fundamental Rights Identified by Respondents**



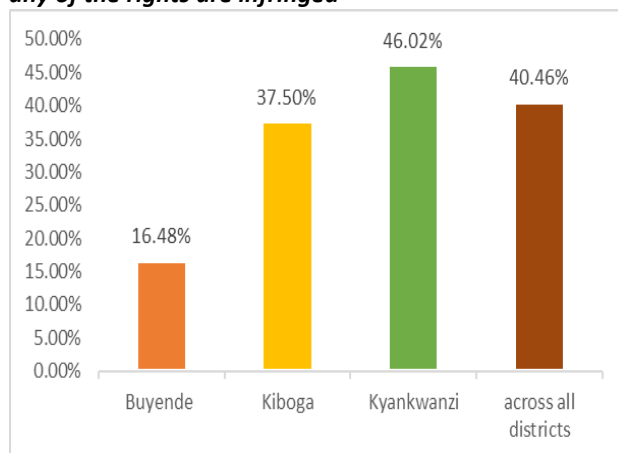
#### 4.1.2 Awareness of redress mechanisms when rights have been infringed or threatened.

We asked Justice Seekers: *Are you aware if you feel that any of your rights have been infringed or threatened, you can seek redress?* 40.46% of respondents indicated that they could seek redress if any of the adequate human rights are infringed. This finding reveals that, even though awareness of fundamental human rights is very low (33.33%), awareness on seeking redress when one feels that their rights have been infringed on or threatened is slightly higher.

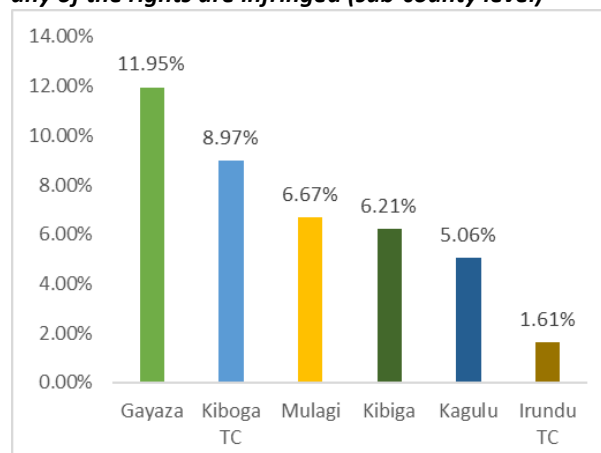
When similar analysis on awareness to seek redress when one's rights have been infringed or threatened was undertaken at District and Sub-county level, the results reveal low outcomes at both District and sub-counties, with (11.95%) in Gayaza Sub County in Kiboga District. When the above results were further triangulated with FGDs sentiments at different communities, one participant fascinatingly noted that; *"A poor person has no rights. If you have no money, you have no rights"*- FGDs participant. Kininua Village, Kajere Parish, Kibiga S/C - Kiboga District.

Such results are manifestations of disinformation or misinformation that exists at the community level on general human rights, and more particularly to Adequate Living Rights entitlements as provided for in the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act 2019. To deal with such disinformation and misinformation, implementing agencies will require to devise mechanisms of demystifying myths and misconceptions with correct information.

**Figure 13: Awareness on being able to seek redress if any of the rights are infringed**



**Figure 14: Awareness on being able to seek redress if any of the rights are infringed (sub-county level)**



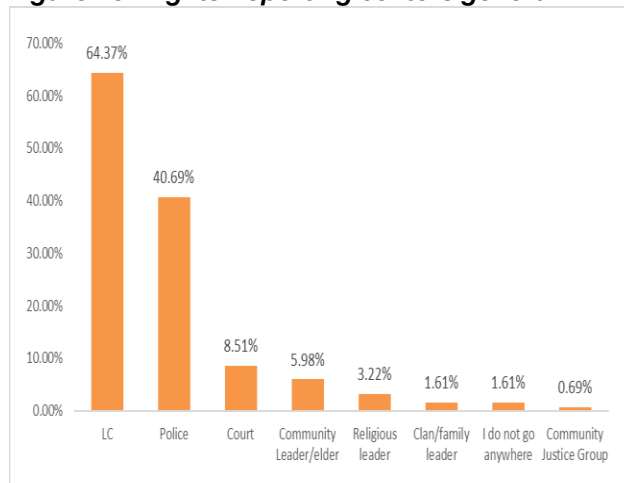
### 4.1.3 Awareness on where to report when one feels his or her right has been infringed on or threatened.

The majority (64.4%) of Justice Seekers interviewed indicated to report the human rights issues to the LCs. 40.7% report to Police, 8.5% report to the court of law; 6% report to community leaders/elders; 3.2% report to religious leaders, 1.6% report to clan leaders and 0.7% report to community justice groups.

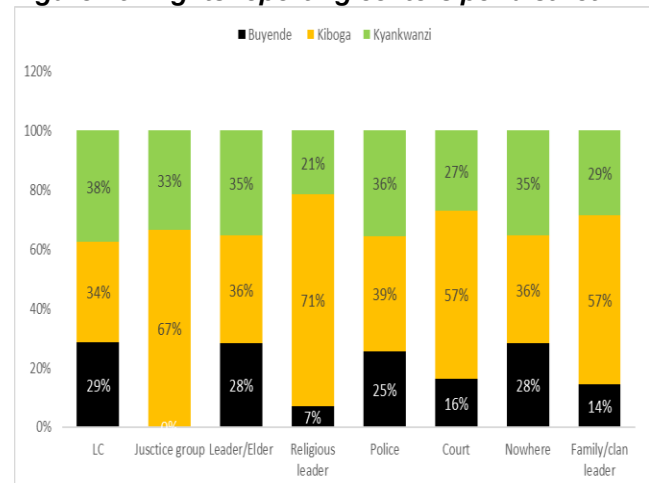
Figures 15 and 16 show analysis of the likely centres where people report when they feel their rights have been infringed on or threatened. At the district level, more people confide in religious leaders (71%) compared to other districts. Both justice groups and family members were again more pronounced in Kiboga compared to other districts.

These findings provide CEFROHT with guidance on the most likely focal points to target when delivering interventions on Adequate Living Rights. Many factors may account for why justice seekers prefer alternative justice mechanisms to existing courts of law. This may be worth exploring during project implementation.

**Figure 15: Rights Reporting centers general**



**Figure 16: Rights reporting centers per district**

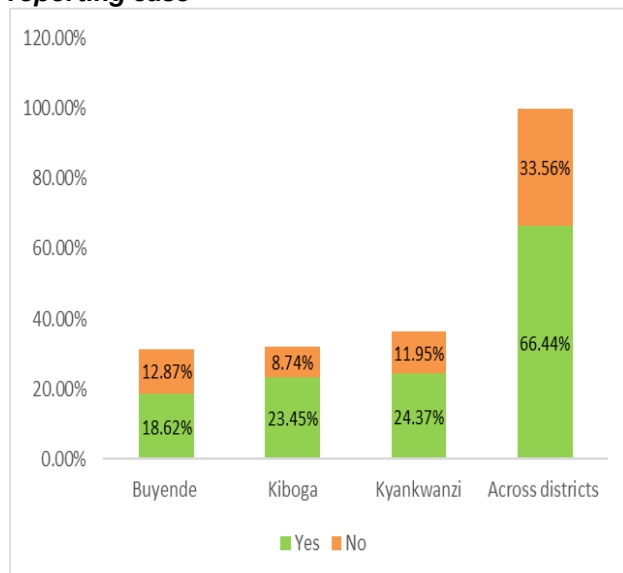


### 4.1.4 Awareness of redress mechanism – (process and how it works).

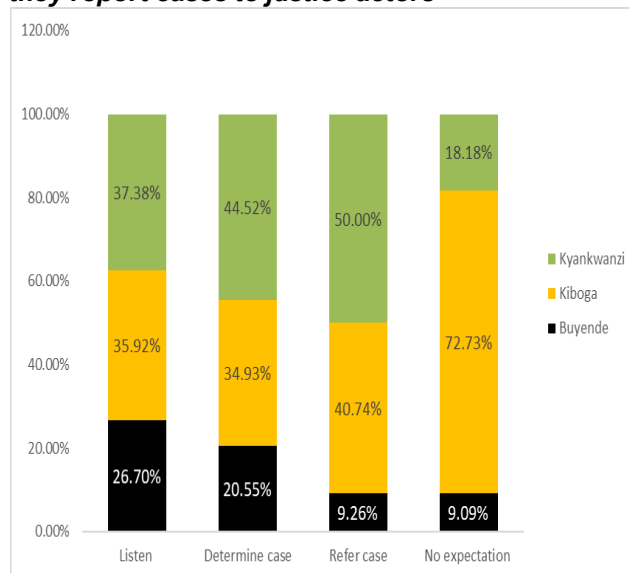
We asked Justice Seekers (40.46%) who attested that, if any of their rights were infringed or threatened, if they knew what service providers were supposed to do after reporting. The majority of Justice Seekers (66%) indicated that they were conversant with what the justice providers were supposed to do to support them. 34% did not know what the service providers were expected to do with the reported cases. This 34% is insignificant ( $p=0.156265$ ) and does not demonstrate information gaps that may require to be addressed. On listing justice seekers' expectations after reporting cases, 47% explained that they want Justice Actors to immediately listen to their cases upon reporting, 34% want Justice Actors to determine their cases, 12% want the Justice Actors to refer their cases to a higher authority for handling, and 3% have no expectation after reporting cases.

Figures 17 and 18 illustrate analysis of the justice seeker's expectations upon reporting cases per district. It's important to note that Kiboga district presented a scenario where Justice Seekers have no or low expectations on case handling after reporting, 72.73% of justice seekers have trust and no expectation after reporting the cases. These results are a manifestation of the likely confidence Justice Seekers may have on case handling after reporting.

**Figure 17: Awareness of expected actions after reporting case**



**Figure 18: Expectation of justice seekers when they report cases to justice actors**

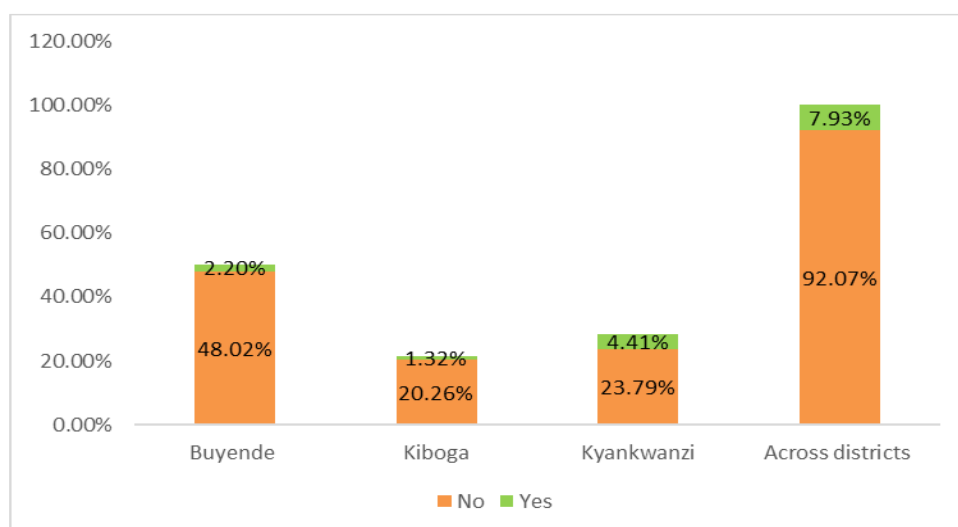


## 4.2 The Human Rights Enforcement Act, (HREA) 2019

### 4.2.1 Awareness of the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act, 2019

Te Baseline Study findings indicate a very low community awareness of the HREA. Only 7.9% of the respondents reported they have heard about HREA in, 2019 and 92% reported they have never heard about the HREA. Further analysis by the district still illustrates low awareness on the HREA, 2019 across the three districts: Kyankwanzi (4.41%), Buyende (2.20%) and Kiboga (1.32%). The findings are indicative of a general lack of awareness and knowledge on the Human Rights (Enforcement Act) 2019. CEFROHT needs to devise communication strategies towards enabling access to accurate information on the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act 2019 to enable people not only to recognize HREA,2019 but utilize it to demand their adequate living rights.

**Figure 19: Awareness on the HREA, 2019**



#### 4.2.2 Awareness on provision for redress under HREA, 2019

The HREA has provisions meant to improve access to justice for Justice Seekers. We asked Justice Seekers if they were aware of any of these provisions. The results indicate that (0%) of the Justice Seekers could mention any of the provisions for seeking redress under the HREA 2019.

Digging deeper into awareness levels of Justice Seekers on redress mechanism under HREA, 2019 we asked respondents, “are you aware that you can report any infringement or threat to your rights directly to a magistrate’s court in a simple non-technical writing?” The majority (89%) were not aware that they can report directly to a magistrate’s court in simple non-technical writing. During FGD interactions with communities in Nakabiso parish on the subject, one participant observed that *“We know that, to report a case, you need to speak good English or have a good Lawyer. Many of us are not educated and cannot afford a Lawyer. So, we report our cases where we can be understood in local language”* – FGD participant.

The HREA, 2019 Part III – Enforcement of Human Rights and Freedom states: *Under article 50 of the Constitution, a person or organisation who claims that a fundamental or other right or freedom guaranteed under the Constitution has been infringed or threatened may, without prejudice to any other action concerning the same matter that is lawfully available, apply for redress to a competent court under this Act.* And goes ahead to spell out how court proceedings may be instituted. Table 6 illustrates the finding on different aspects of awareness on procedures for reporting different rights.

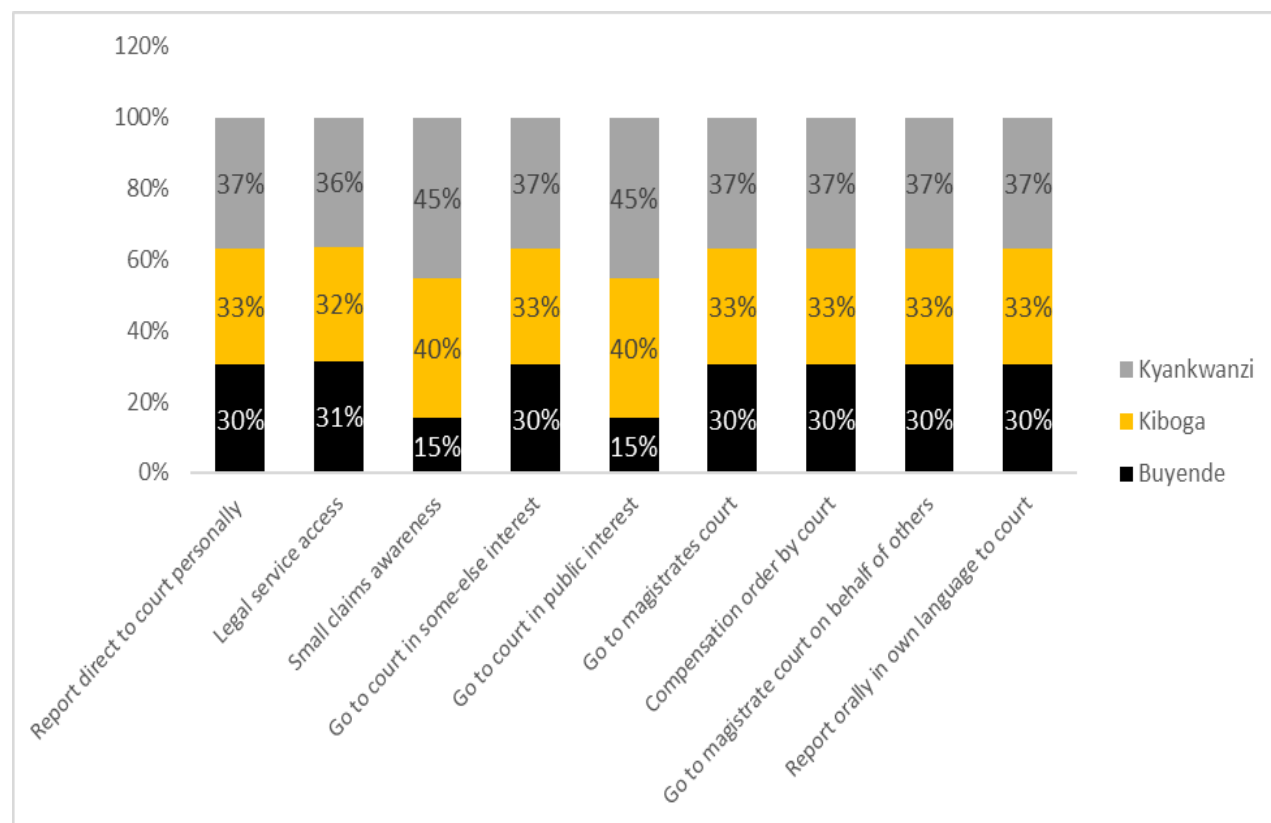
**Table 6: Awareness of different provisions for redress under the HREA, 2019**

Different provisions for redress under the HREA, 2019	Percentage	
	Yes	No
Aware they can report any infringement or threat to your rights directly to court by going yourself to a magistrate’s court.	44.44%	55.56%
Aware they can report any infringement or threat to your rights orally in your local language directly to a magistrate’s court.	18.97%	81.03%
Aware they can report any infringement or threat to your rights directly in simple writing to a magistrate’s court?	10.54%	89.46%
Aware that any person can go to a magistrate’s courts on behalf of another person who cannot act on their own.	19.91%	80.09%
Aware that any person acting as a member of, or in the interest of a group or class of persons can go to magistrate courts if their (members or groups) rights are infringed or threatened.	18.74%	81.26%
Aware that any person can go to a magistrate’s courts acting in the public interest.	18.51%	81.49%
Aware that an association you belong to can go to a magistrate’s courts in the interest of one or more of its members.	16.39%	83.61%
Aware that if a court decides that a fundamental right or freedom has been violated or unlawfully denied or should be enforced, the court shall issue orders it considers appropriate including an order for compensation.	43.56%	56.44%
Aware that there is a quicker and less costly process called “small claims procedures” in courts of law that you can opt for in matters of up to 10m in value and you do not need a lawyer.	9.09%	90.91%
Aware that there are legal aid services through which you can get a lawyer for free.	14.48%	85.52%



Figure 20 below illustrates the awareness of the procedures for reporting and different aspects of HREA 2019. Overall, the results show low levels of awareness across the program locations. None of the three districts indicated higher awareness for reporting human rights issues if any of the rights are infringed or threatened.

**Figure 20: Awareness of procedures for reporting different rights**



#### 4.2.3 Women involvement in decision making over the property including land

Aware of the patriarchal set-up of most African societies (Uganda inclusive), the survey explored women participation in the decision-making process to gain insights on gender parity and equity. This information was necessary for planning activities where women are key stakeholders. The survey asked, “if women were involved in decision-making processes over the household property including land in communities”. The majority (60.6%) of respondents indicated that women were involved in the decision-making process. 39.4% reported that women were not involved in decision-making processes.

As far as gender equity and equality is concerned, CEFORHT will require to be sentient that gender disparities are wide and such results can be subjective and may change within the shortest period possible. In many communities in Uganda, men still hold lots of decision-making powers at the community level. The program approach may require considering the cultural norms and dimensions during the implementation of access to justice activities involving women.

In one of the FGDs, one participant noted that “*Land issues involve men and not women*”. → *FDG participant, Luwawu parish*. Such statements re-echo the fact that men are key stakeholders in decision making processes at community level, and women involvement in the decision-making process may require the consent of men (where necessary).



**Figure 21: Women participation in the decision-making process**

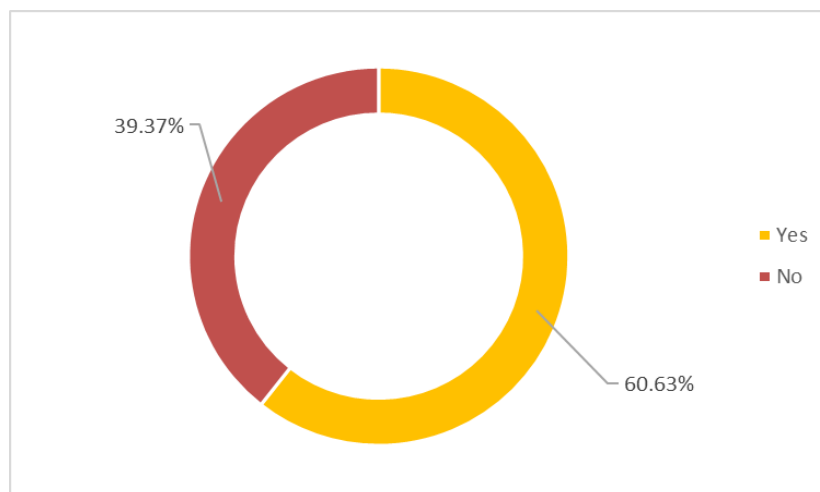


Table 7 below shows results on channels women use to participate in decision-making processes in their community analyzed by the district.

**Table 7: Channels women use to participate in decision-making processes**

District	As members of CAGs	Through family meetings	Through informal discussions	Through special calls	Other channels
Buyende	0.00%	18.80%	7.69%	0.57%	1.14%
Kiboga	0.57%	19.66%	8.83%	1.14%	3.13%
Kyankwanzi	0.00%	22.22%	13.96%	0.85%	1.42%
Average	0.19%	20.23%	10.16%	0.85%	1.90%

Family meetings are a major channels through which women use to participate in the decision-making process in target locations. On average 20% of respondents indicated that women use family meetings as a channel to voice their concerns. The second channel predominately used by women to voice their concerns is the informal discussions.

Overall, women participation in the decision-making process is very peripheral. CEFROHT will have to pay attention to community customs and norms, but also explore other pathways through which women involvement in the decision-making process can be increased. The category of others (an alternative mechanism) included LC Meetings and Community Barazas.

### 4.3 Adequate Living Rights

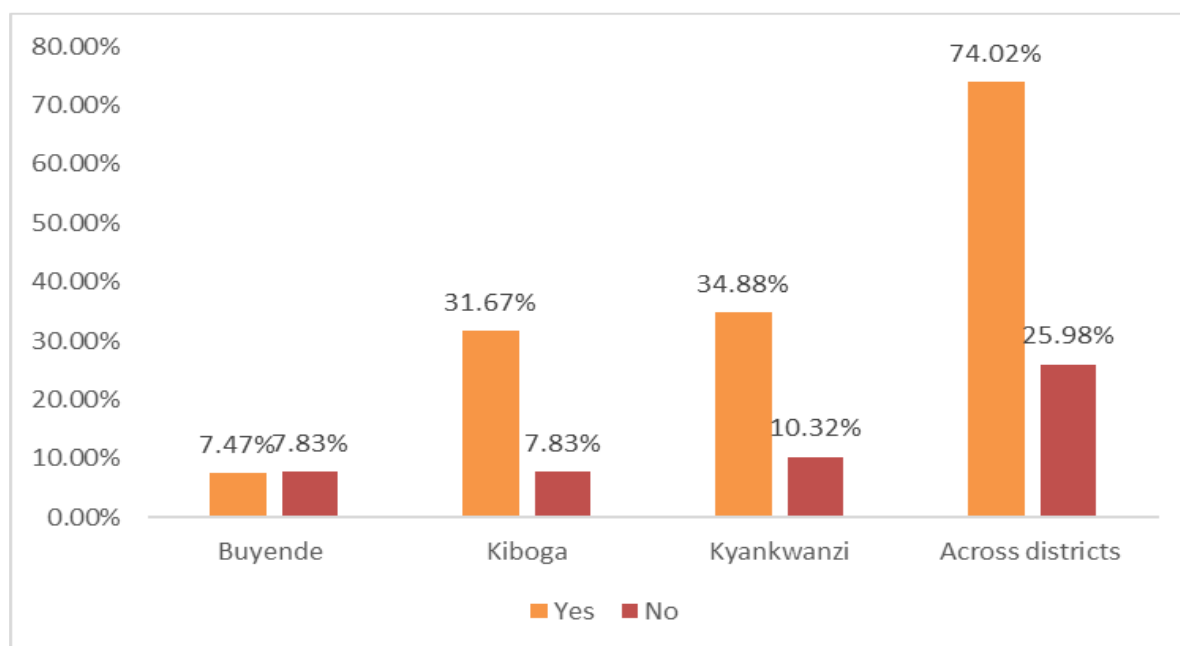
According to Article 25(1) UDHR, everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family. This provision sets out some of the elements of this right: a) food; b) clothing; c) housing; d) medical care; and e) necessary social services. This is what CEFROHT calls Adequate Living Rights.

#### 4.3.1 Awareness of Adequate Living Rights

We asked Justice Seekers, “Do you know that everyone has a right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family” majority 74% (n=281) of the Justice Seekers, reported that they were aware of this right. However, 26% of Justice Seekers reported they were not aware that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family. 26% is a significant result ( $p=0.015617$ ). Analysis by the district revealed Justice Seekers in Kyankwanzi district were more informed with (34.88%)

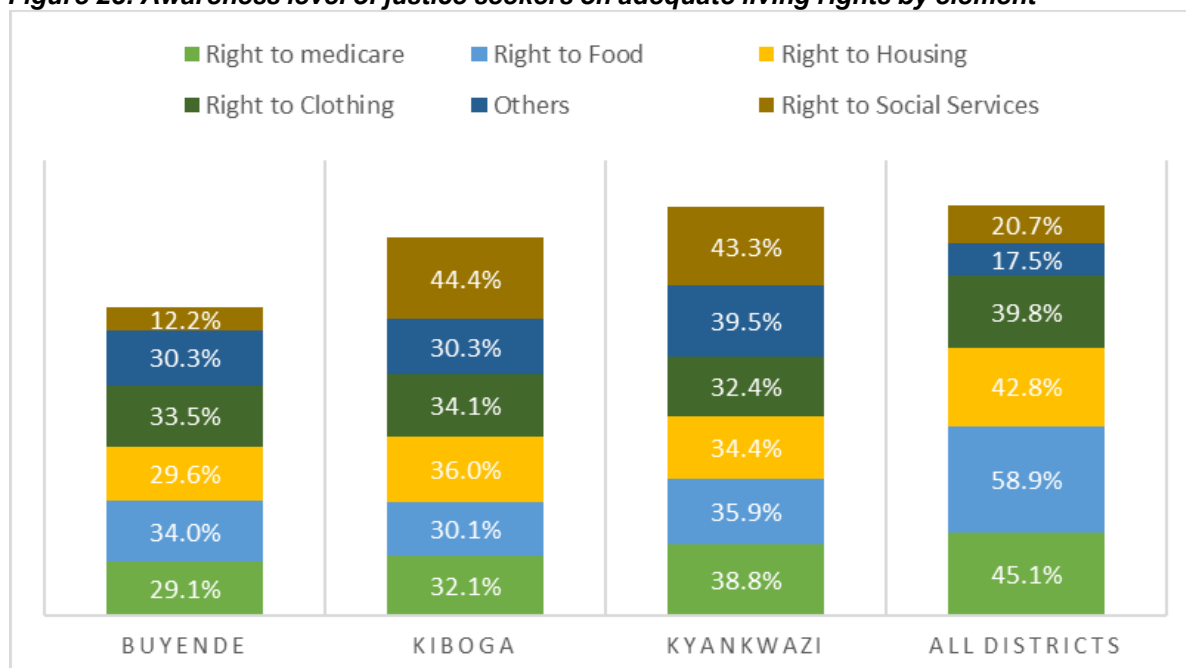
level of awareness compared to other districts. Whereas these findings are generally low across three districts, Buyende district needs to be prioritized in awareness creation on adequate living rights.

**Figure 22: Awareness level of Justice Seekers on adequate living rights by district**



Digging deeper on awareness level on Adequate Living Rights, we asked Justice Seekers who reported that they know that everyone has a right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family if they can mention what adequate living rights include. 58.9% mentioned the right to food; followed by the right to medical care at 45.1%, followed by the right to housing (42.8%), the right to clothing (39.8%), the right to necessary social services (20.7%) and last others at 17.5%. Figure 23 presents an analysis of the results by district.

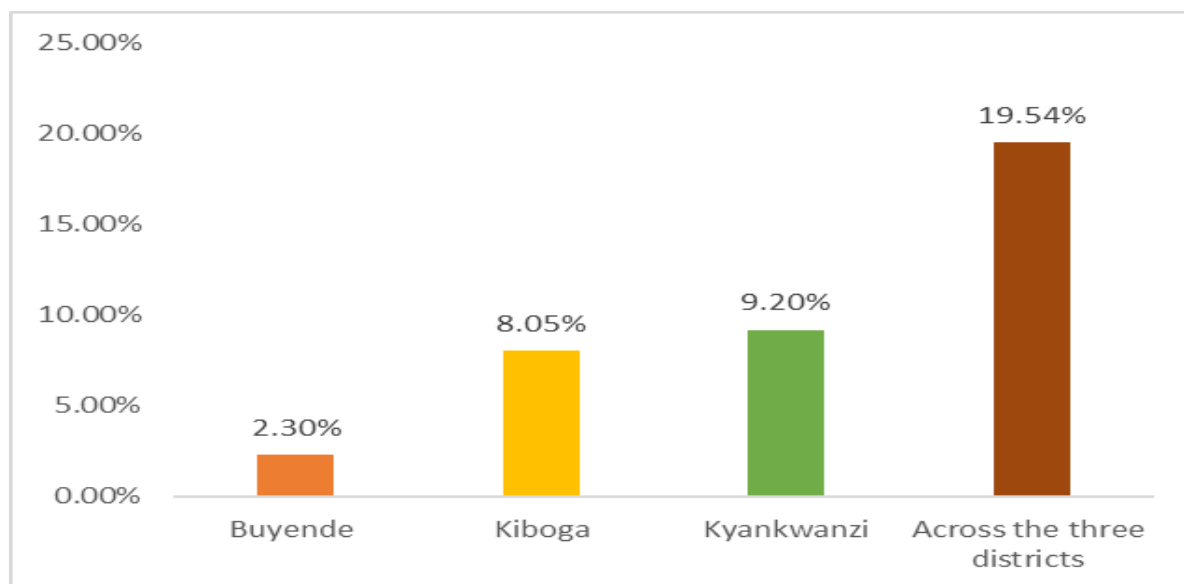
**Figure 23: Awareness level of justice seekers on adequate living rights by element**



### 4.3.2 Capacity to claim or seek redress for adequate living rights

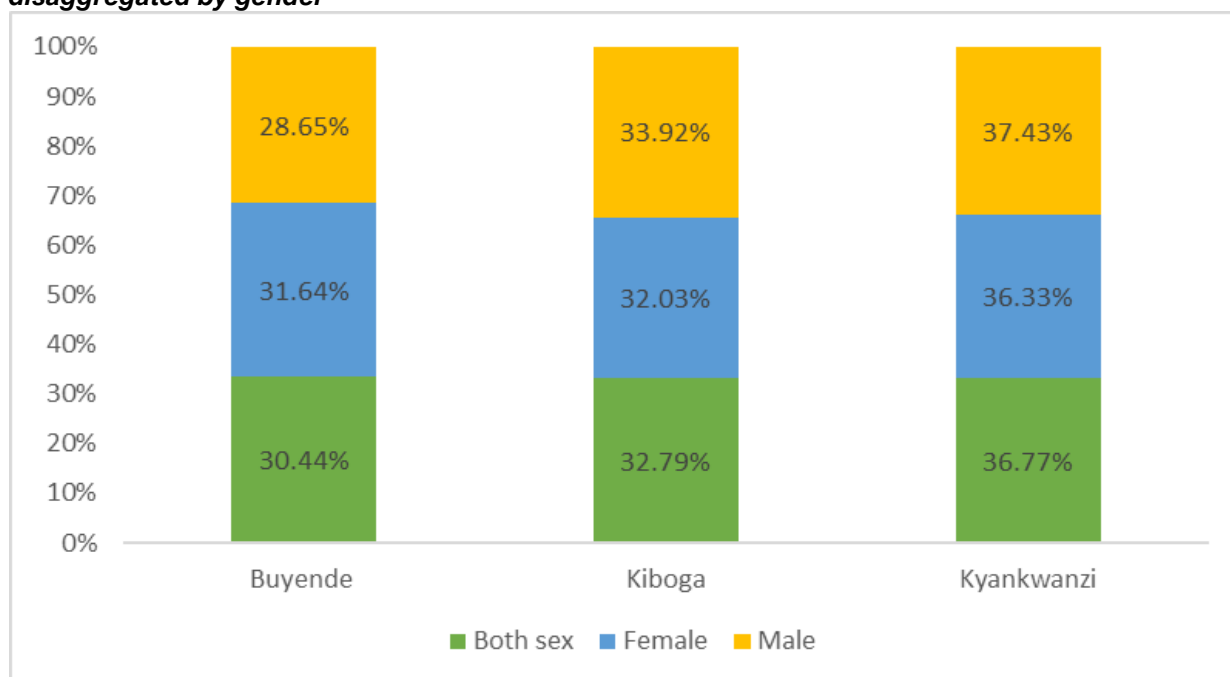
The capacity of Justice Seekers to claim for or seek redress when their adequate living rights are denied, infringed or threatened is generally low across the target districts. Across the three project locations, **19%** of Justice Seekers report that they have ever reported or sought redress if any of their adequate living rights were denied, infringed or threatened. This figure demonstrates a very low level of capability to claim adequate living rights.

**Figure 24: Capacity of Justice Seekers to claim and seek redress for adequate living rights by the district.**



Presenting results by location, 9.2% in Kyankwanzi district reported having the capacity to claim their adequate living rights. In Kiboga district 8.05% said they can claim or seek redress if any of their adequate living rights are denied, infringed or threatened, and only 2.3% in Buyende district can claim or seek redress.

**Figure 25: Capacity of Justice Seekers to claim and seek redress for adequate living rights disaggregated by gender**

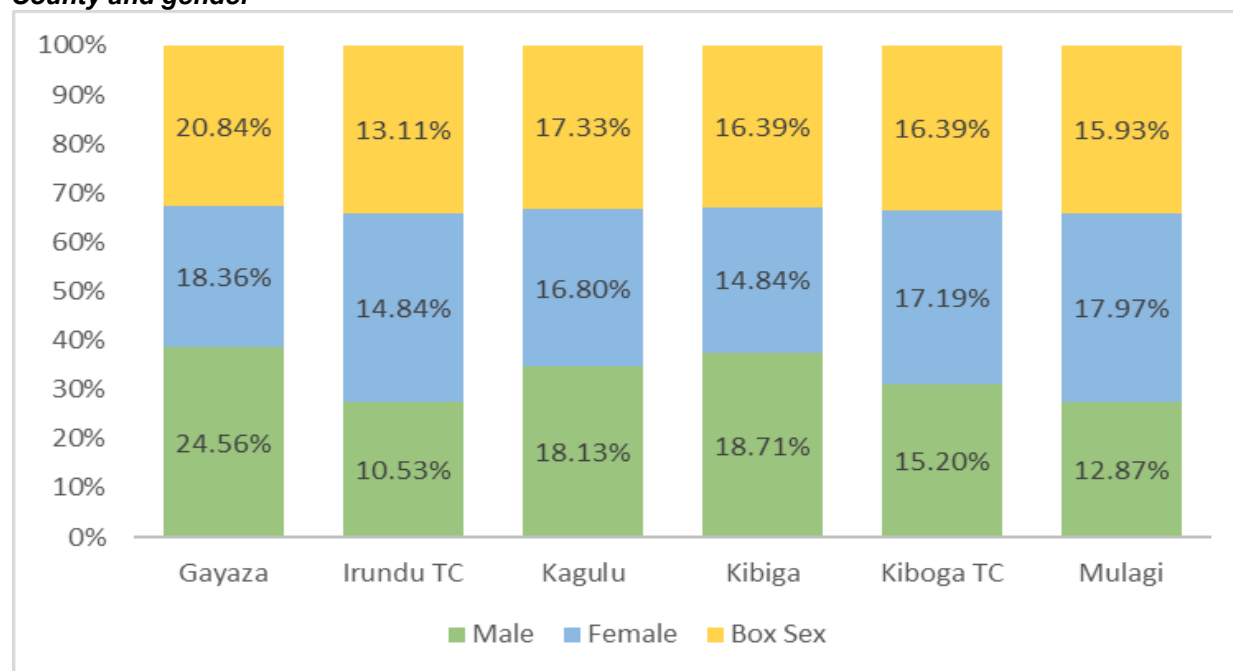


**Table 8: Capacity of justice seekers to claim and seek redress disaggregated by Gender**

District	Sub County	Percentage of Justice Seekers with the capacity to claim for or seek redress for adequate living rights		
		General	Male	Female
Buyende	Kagulu Sub County	17.33%	18.13%	16.80%
	Irundu Town Council	13.11%	10.53%	14.84%
Kyankwanzi	Mulagi Sub County	15.93%	12.87%	17.97%
	Gayaza Sub County	20.84%	24.56%	18.36%
Kiboga	Kibiga Sub County	16.39%	18.71%	14.84%
	Kiboga Town Council	16.39%	15.20%	17.19%

The results show that 20.8% of Justice Seekers who reported to have the capacity to claim for and/or seek redress if any of their adequate living rights are denied, infringed or threatened were from Gayaza Sub County in Kyankwanzi District. Followed by Kagulu Sub County in Buyende district at 17.33%. In the third position, both Kibiga Sub County and Kibiga Town Council in Kiboga district tied up at 16.39%. Mulagi Sub County in Kyankwanzi district came second last with 15.93% and last was Irundu Town Council in Buyende District with only 13.11%.

**Figure 26: Capacity of Justice Seekers to claim and seek redress for adequate living rights by Sub County and gender**



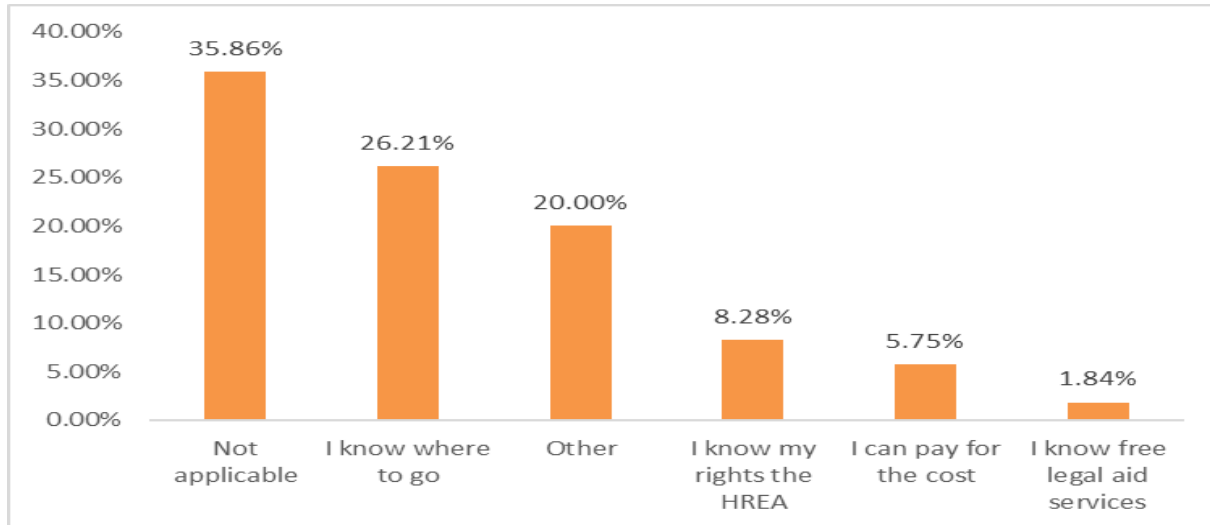
Further analysis of the findings disaggregated by gender shows that in Buyende District, more women (31.64%) claim and seek redress for adequate living rights compared to men (28.66%). In Kyankwanzi District more men have capacity than women but the difference is marginal, men (37.4%) and women (36.33%). A similar analogy can be drawn for Kiboga district.

#### 4.3.3 Enabling factors for the ability to claim and seek redress for adequate living rights

26.2% of Justice Seekers reported knowing where to go when one feels his or her adequate living rights are denied, infringed or threatened. 8.28% of the Justice seekers reported that they can claim or seek redress for infringement on their adequate living rights because they understand procedures under HREA, 2019. 5.75% reported they can pay for the cost of seeking justice, 1.84% know where to find free legal aid services and 20.00% reported a range of different other reasons as their enabling factors.

Under section 4.2.2, (ie awareness on provisions for redress under HREA, 2019), all justice seekers interviewed indicated the lack of knowledge and understanding of the procedures of the HREA, 2019. The finding that 8% of the justice seekers claim to know their rights under HREA is somewhat contradicting earlier findings that 100% of the justice seekers were not exposed to the provisions of HREA, 2019 procedures.

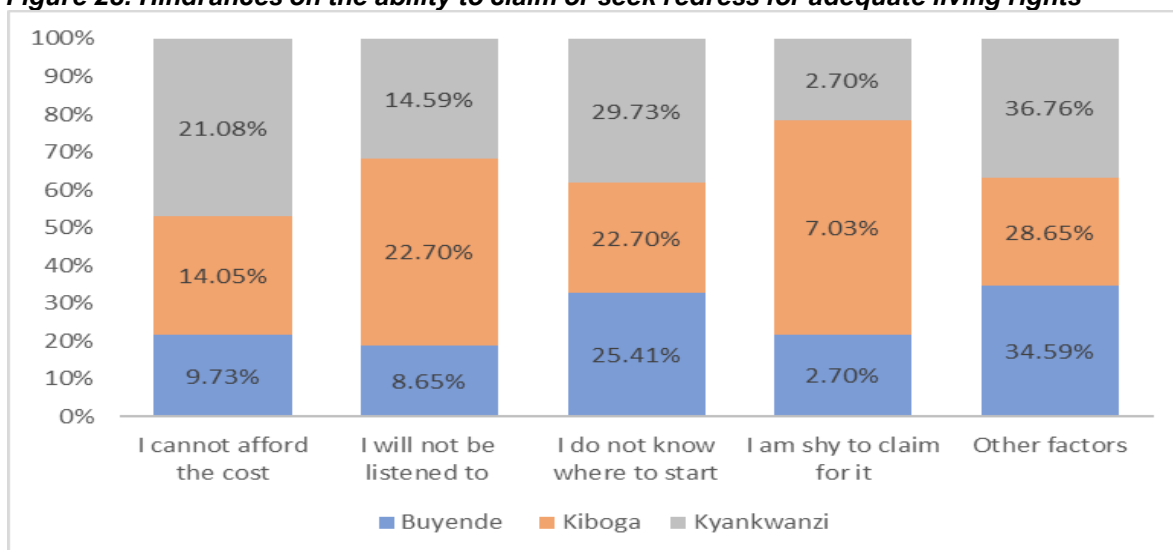
**Figure 27: Enabling factors for the ability to access legal services**



#### 4.3.4 Hindrances on the ability to claim or seek redress for adequate living rights

Lack of or inadequate knowledge and information is among the biggest hindrances to access to adequate living rights. The majority (77.84%) of justice seekers do not know where to start when it comes to claiming or seeking redress. 45.94% reported they feel they will not be listened to so they don't try to claim for or seek redress. 44.86% said they cannot afford it and 12.43% are shy to claim or seek redress. These are possible areas of interest for CEFROHT to narrow the information gap. The barriers to information access about adequate living rights and seek redress channels need to be available and accessible if one feels their adequate living rights are denied, infringed or threatened.

**Figure 28: Hindrances on the ability to claim or seek redress for adequate living rights**



### 4.3.5 Claiming adequate living rights in the court system

The use of the court system for claiming adequate living rights is not very noticeable across program locations. The baseline results show that Justice Seekers claiming denial, infringement or threat to their adequate living rights through the court system (which is an indicator in the project the log frame that measures the impact of the project) is very insignificant. Only **7.36%** of justice seekers report their cases through the court system. Details of alternate reporting pathways are shown in table 9. LCs are the most common reporting centers for adequate living rights. It may be necessary for CEFROHT to be innovative with her implementation approach and modify and/or adjust program actions to; a) understand the reason why formal courts systems are unpopular, b) target the most popular channels for appropriate actions that may support successful project delivery.

**Table 9: Where Justice Seekers would report claiming their ADLR**

District	Clan/ family leader	Court	Police	Religious leader	Community Justice Group	I do not go anywhere	LC	Community Leader / Elder
Buyende	0.00%	0.39%	2.33%	0.39%	0.00%	0.39%	6.98%	0.39%
Kiboga	0.39%	5.04%	12.79%	0.78%	0.39%	0.39%	20.54%	1.55%
Kyankwanzi	0.78%	1.94%	14.73%	0.78%	0.39%	0.39%	25.58%	2.71%
<b>Overall</b>	<b>1.16%</b>	<b>7.36%</b>	<b>29.84%</b>	<b>1.94%</b>	<b>0.78%</b>	<b>1.16%</b>	<b>53.10%</b>	<b>4.65%</b>

After understanding the willingness to report and where they would report if any of their adequate living rights were denied, infringed or threatened, the survey went deeper to find out if any of those who said “yes” actually have ever reported a case on their adequate living rights to any of the centres. 33.42% of those said they would report having previously reported a case of denial, infringement or threat to their adequate living rights. Further analysis of this result by the district showed a close-range variance between districts as shown in table 10 below. Table 11 shows analysis by Sub-county

**Table 10: Justice Seekers who have ever reported a case of infringement of their ADLR by District**

District	(n)	%
Buyende	131	32.43%
Kiboga	123	30.45%
Kyankwanzi	150	37.13%
<b>Average across districts</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>33.42%</b>

**Table 11: Justice Seekers who have ever reported a case of infringement of their ADLR by Sub County**

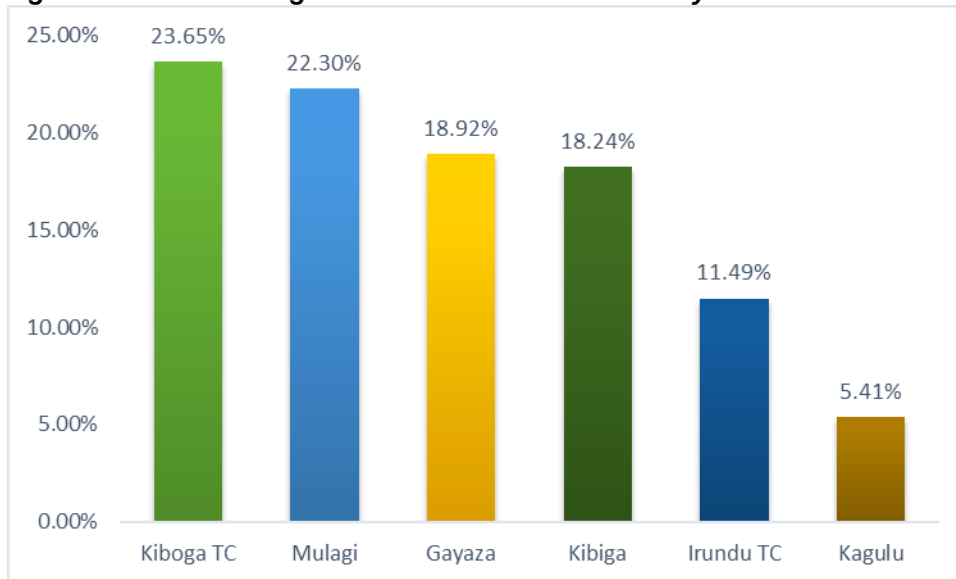
District	Sub County	(n)	%
Buyende	Kagulu	77	19.06%
	Irundu TC	54	13.37%
Kyankwazi	Gayaza	78	19.31%
	Mulagi	72	17.82%
Iboga	Kibiga	62	15.35%
	Kiboga TC	61	15.10%

### 4.3.6 Access to Legal Information

The baseline study found that access to legal information for Justice Seekers to understand the laws relating to their rights is very low. The majority (66%) of Justice Seekers **do not** have

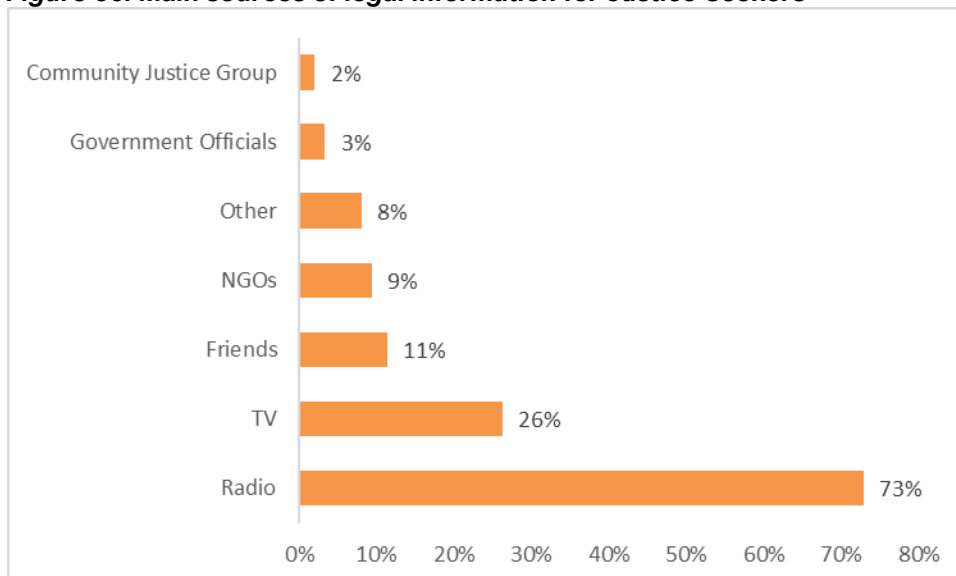
access to legal information that can help them understand the laws relating to their rights. The results at the respective district level are even much lower with only 14% of Justice Seekers in both Kyankwanzi and Kiboga districts reporting they have access to information that can help them understand the laws relating to their rights. Only 6% of Justice Seekers in Buyende district have access to legal information. Further analysis of results by Sub County helps CEFROHT to enlist priority sub-counties for support as project implementation advances.

**Figure 29: Access to legal information at the sub-county level**



For those (34%) who reported having access to legal information, the most common source of information was the radio (73%), followed by Televisions (26%). Figure 30 presents different information access sources.

**Figure 30: Main sources of legal information for Justice Seekers**



An additional breakdown of information sources is presented in table 12.

**Table 12: Main sources of legal information for Justice Seeker by district**

Source	Buyende	Kiboga	Kyankwanzi	Overall
Government Officials	12.15%	43.72%	44.13%	33.33%
Other NGOs	10.12%	28.74%	26.32%	21.73%
Radio	10.93%	37.65%	39.27%	29.28%
Other	10.53%	25.91%	25.91%	20.78%
IEC/Other materials	10.12%	25.10%	24.70%	19.97%
Community Justice Group	12.15%	43.72%	44.13%	33.33%
TV	12.15%	43.72%	44.13%	33.33%
CEFROHT	2.02%	18.62%	19.43%	13.36%
Friends	10.12%	25.10%	24.70%	19.97%

**Table 13: Main sources of legal information for Justice Seeker by Sub County**

Source	Gayaza	Irundu TC	Kagulu	Kibiga	Iboga TC	Mulagi	Average
<b>Government Officials</b>	21.86%	7.29%	4.86%	19.03%	24.70%	22.27%	16.67%
<b>Other NGOs</b>	12.55%	6.88%	3.24%	13.77%	14.98%	13.77%	10.86%
<b>Radio</b>	20.24%	6.88%	4.05%	16.19%	21.46%	19.03%	14.64%
<b>Other providers</b>	11.74%	6.88%	3.64%	11.34%	14.57%	14.57%	10.46%
<b>IEC/Other materials</b>	21.86%	7.29%	4.86%	19.03%	24.70%	22.27%	16.67%
<b>Community Justice group</b>	21.86%	7.29%	4.86%	19.03%	24.70%	22.27%	16.67%
<b>TV</b>	11.34%	6.88%	3.24%	10.93%	14.17%	13.36%	9.99%
<b>CEFROHT</b>	10.53%	0.40%	1.62%	8.10%	10.53%	8.91%	6.68%
<b>Friends</b>	21.86%	7.29%	4.86%	19.03%	24.70%	22.27%	16.67%

#### 4.3.7 Access to legal services from CEFROHT

The results show that 99% of Justice Seekers interviewed have never accessed legal services through CEFROHT. This is okay since access to justice project interventions is still under rolled-out by the project secretariat to target locations. More awareness and popularization of the project interventions will be required across project locations.

The small number that indicated accessing services from CEFROHT could be those already exposed to the project interventions, and mostly likely CAG members or those who have received legal support through CEFROHT legal framework. The findings are important in enabling CEFROHT to develop better approaches to socializing project objectives, outcomes and indicators.



## CHAPTER 5: COMMUNITY ADVOCACY GROUPS

This section presents information on Community Advocacy Groups (CAG). The design of the project includes the formation and capacity building of Community Advocacy Groups to create enabling environment to promote access to justice especially concerning adequate living rights and land rights of the rural vulnerable communities. It should be noted here that by the time of this baseline study, CEFROHT was pursuing the process of CAGs formation. CEFROHT will be forming, training, strengthening and supporting these groups throughout implementation and their impact on the project work will continuously be evaluated and documented through CEFROHT internal monitoring systems.

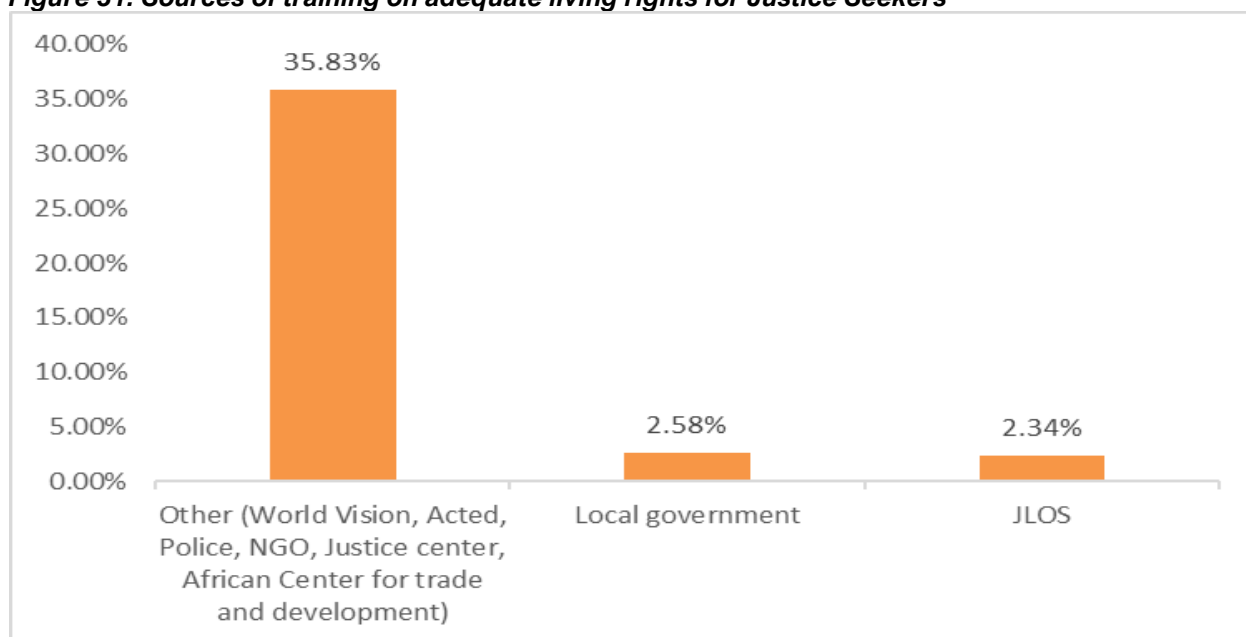
### 5.1 Membership in CAGs

Membership in the CAG was not common across the three districts. Only **0.23%** of respondents were CAG members. This was expected as CEFROHT was still at the infancy stages of forming CAGs by the time of the baseline study. Nevertheless, the study explored related community structures not necessarily formed by CEFROHT but still performing related functions. This was important in shaping the project operational landscape. The survey questions were administered irrespective of membership and the analysis presented in the next sections.

### 5.2 Capacity of CAGs to support communities access their Adequate Living Rights

The majority of respondents (91.2%) never received any form of training on adequate living rights. 8.2% reported having received some form of training on rights. Of those who reported having received some form of training, 35.83% obtained such training from the sources listed as; World Vision, ACTED, Police, NGOs, Justice Centre and African Centre for Trade and Development. 2.58% of justice seekers received pieces of training from the Local Government and only 2.34% reportedly received the training from the Justice Law Order Sector (JLOS). The findings are indicative of existing gaps in the capacity to support the communities' access to adequate living rights and rights in general. Training are instrumental in knowledge and information transfer and nurturing.

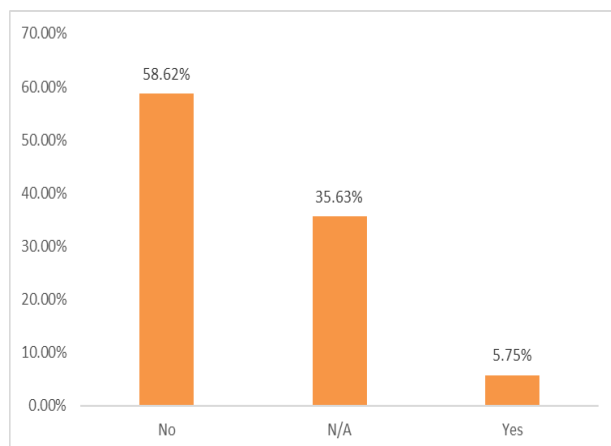
**Figure 31: Sources of training on adequate living rights for Justice Seekers**



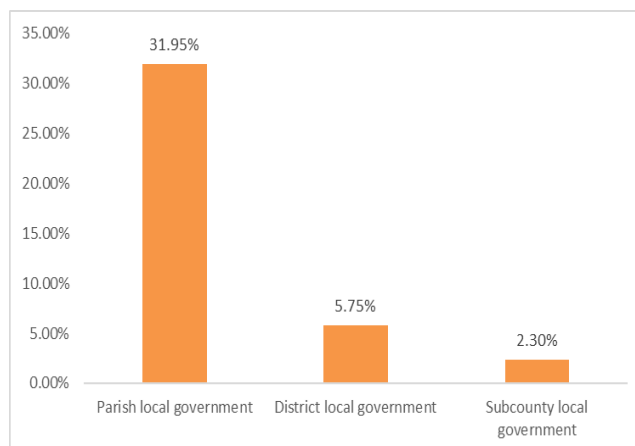
### 5.3 Community Advocacy Groups' Engagement with Local Governments

One of the ways the CAGs could have facilitated the creation of an enabling environment for the promotion of access to justice and particular about adequate living rights and land rights in rural vulnerable communities was through engagement with Local Governments both at the lower local government (Parish and Sub County) levels and Upper local government (District) level. However, given that CEFROHT CAGs were still undergoing formation by the study time, other community groups' functions were explored to paint the context in program locations. Overall, 58.62% of existing community groups have not been engagements with the local governments. 5.75% reported having actively engaged with LGs. 31.95% engaged with LG at the parish level. 2.3% of justice seekers engaged with LG at the sub-county level and only 5.75% of justice seekers engaged with LG at the district level.

**Figure 32: Engagement with LG**



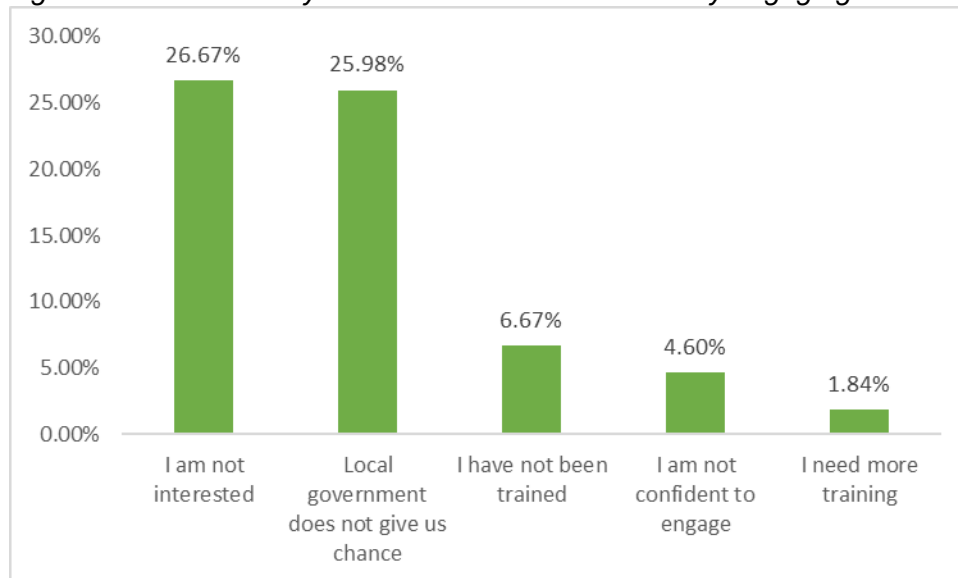
**Figure 33: The level of LG engagement**



The study further enquired more on engaging with LG structures to find out what exactly they are engaging on. The results show that 3.68% engage in making ordinances. These must have been those that earlier on reported engaging at the district level as ordinances are made at the district level. 2.07% reported they engage with the budgeting process. With the recent paradigm shift of the government planning process shifted to the Parish development model for implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP) III, a greater aspect of budgeting is anticipated to be operationalized at the parish level. This may increasingly galvanize the participation of community stakeholders in government planning. This could be an opportunity for CEFROHT to engage such structures to increase create demand on rights and increase participation rights holders in the planning and implementation of community programs.

For community stakeholders not actively engaging with Local Governments, the study explored reasons why? 26.67% of justice seekers were found lacking interest, 25.98% reported that LGs do not allow them to participate, 6.67% lack training on how to engage with LG. 4.60% said they are not confident to engage with LG which could be solved through training and 1.84% said they are not engaging because they need more training.

*Figure 34: Reasons why CAG members are not actively engaging with LG*



#### 5.4 Decisions agreed upon during CAG and LG Engagements

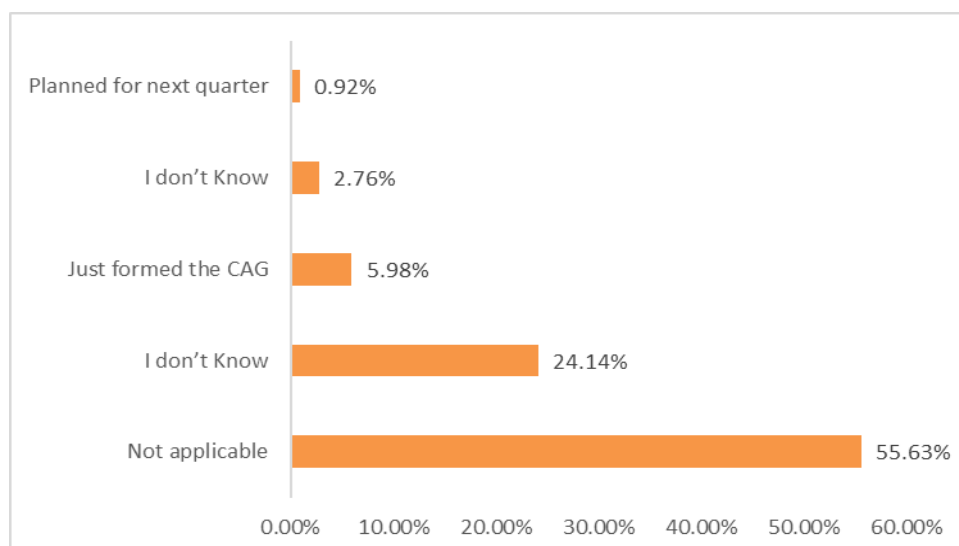
58.39% of justice seekers never attended any community engagement meetings and henceforth not privy to the decisions between community groups and LG. 41.38% of justice seekers reported that community meetings do not apply to them and only 0.23% reported to have participated in the community engagement meetings with LG. For those who participated in the community engagement meetings with LG, this study did not find out the number of meetings held or decisions agreed upon during the community engagements. Such areas are of interest to CEFROGHT during the project implementation at evaluation stages to establish not only the project impact but also functionality of the community engagement groups in supporting rights holders demand their rights or adequate living rights.

#### 5.5 Community dialogues conducted between CAG and LG

Dialogues between community groups and local government are key indicators of community participation in planning, management, ownership and tracking accountability of resources allocated. 89.2% of the Justice Seekers said there are no formal dialogues between community groups and LG. 8.1% indicated that community dialogues did not apply to them and only 2.8% reported that dialogues between community groups and LG took place in their communities. The survey dug deeper out why community dialogues were not taking place. 55.6% of justice seekers reported that they do not know anything about community dialogues with LG. 24.14% said they do not know why community meetings were not conducted in respective communities. Another 6% of justice seekers noted that the community groups have just been formed.

These findings possibly demonstrate part of the bureaucracies involved in information sharing at different local government levels. The fact that community stakeholders are not knowledgeable of the government planning cycles possibly demonstrates their lack of interest and ability to hold the duty bearers accountable. The study further sought to compare the effectiveness of meetings and Dialogues, which one worked best for the community engagement purposes. 58.2% of the Justice Seekers noted that none of the two procedures worked better at the community level. However, 27.6% of justice seekers suggested that meetings would work better. 6.21% of justice seekers noted dialogues to be better. These results suggest the need for more data collection and analysis to arrive at conclusions.

**Figure 35: Reasons why community dialogues between CAG and LGs have not taken place**



### 5.6 Budget conference attended by CAG members

For effective community engagements with LG, the stakeholders are encouraged to attend council meetings and participate in budget conferences. The survey sought to establish community participation in LG meetings at the Sub County level. The findings reveal that 93.1% of justice seekers have never attended budget conferences at the sub-county level. The main reason for none attendance of budget conferences at the sub-county level was the lack of information. 45.8% of justice seekers were not aware of the dates for the budget conferences, 1.6% felt they would not add anything meaningful to the budget conferences, 1.6% of justice seekers were busy, and 12.2% mentioned other reasons none attendance. At the district level, 6.2% of the justice seekers attended the budget conferences. 93.8% of community stakeholders had never attended the budget conferences. The reasons for none attendance included; the lack of information (59.1%) on the dates of the budget conferences. 4.6% were busy, 3% felt they would not add anything meaningful, 1.2% of justice seekers feared the budget conference meetings. While 25.3% had other reasons for none participation.

### 5.7 Council meetings attended by CAG members

93.8% of community stakeholders had not attended council meetings at the sub-county level. The reasons for none attendance were still lack of information (59.08%) of justice seekers were not aware of the council meetings at the sub-county level. 25.29% indicated other reasons for none attendance, whilst 2.00% and 1.15% respectively indicated an inability to add anything meaningful and feared participation in the council meetings.

## CHAPTER 6: SUMMARY OF STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Enhancing Sustainable Access to Justice for Adequate Living Rights through Legal Empowerment and Social Accountability in Rural Communities in Uganda baseline study was commissioned by the Centre for Food and Adequate Living Rights (CEFROHT). The study was implemented to collect benchmark information for key project indicators, and thus provide a basis for evaluating the impact of the project shortly. The specific objectives of the study were to collect data and information to facilitate a better understanding of community awareness on adequate living rights, how to claim them and awareness on existing procedures and opportunities as provided in the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act, 2019 for the redress of violations of adequate living rights of justice seekers and actors in the communities of Kyankwanzi, Kiboga and Buyende Districts.

### 5.1 Summary of key findings of the study

#### **Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics at the community level**

##### **Household identification and profile**

The findings indicate that the average number of persons living in a household is 6 (highest being 8 in Buyende and lowest 5 in Kyankwanzi and Kiboga 6), above the national average of 5 household sizes in Uganda. The majority (83.21%) of members of a household are within the productive age of 18-55years old and there are more females than males.

##### **Education Status**

Survey results show 66% of the people in the programme locations are either illiterate (27%) i.e., never gone to school or semi-illiterate (39%) stopped at primary level and struggled to read and write. 16% of target respondents had completed secondary school, 12% completed other training after senior four, 4% completed the advanced level of education and only 1% had a degree.

##### **Marital Status**

The majority (77.7%) of respondents were married, 9.2% are single, 8.7% are widows, 3.4% are Divorced and 0.9% are widowers. The results also show that the majority (49%) of the respondents were women (wives), 39% men (husbands and head of the family), and 8% were relatives living with the family, 3% girls (daughters) and only 1% boys (sons).

##### **Household vulnerability**

The study findings indicate high levels of vulnerability, 39% of the households sampled have illness cases of long-term nature that increases their vulnerability. (20%) of respondents have chronically ill persons in their households, 15% have disabled persons and 4% have mentally sick persons). The study results show less than half of the population save money in banks. 48.4% in Kiboga have bank accounts, Kyankwanzi (31.2%) have bank accounts and Buyende (20.3%) have bank accounts.

##### **Social Capital**

The results of social capital vary across the districts, leading was Buyende district where 52.1% of justice seekers belong to a social group like farmers group, savings groups where they get support from friends. The results for Kiboga District were 25.3% and Kyankwanzi District 22.7%.

##### **Household Asset**

The results that 33.33% of households own livestock and 66% do not. The most owned livestock being Cattle, Goats and pigs. The results also show that only 32.43% of households own productive assets including land and other non-productive assets.

## **Awareness level of Justice Seekers on Human Rights**

### **Fundamental Human Rights and Redress Mechanism**

The study findings indicate that the level of awareness of justice seekers on fundamental human rights is very low. 33.33% reported knowing that every human being has rights that ought to be respected by others. District results show Buyende District with the highest (50.3%) of justice seekers aware of human rights, Kiboga (27.2%) and Kyankwanzi (22.5%).

### **Awareness of redress mechanisms**

The awareness of redress mechanisms was equally below average (40.46%). Results broken down by sub-county indicated the level of awareness on seeking redress when one feels their rights have been infringed on or threatened varied greatly as follows. Gayaza in Kiboga (11.95%). Kagulu in Buyende (5.06%), Kibiga and Kiboga Town Council in Kiboga (6.21%) and 8.97% respectively, Mulagi in Kiboga (6.67) and Irundu Town Council in Buyende (1.61%).

### **Awareness on where to report cases of infringement of rights**

The majority (64.4%) of justice seekers report cases of denial, infringement and threat to their rights to LCs. Other centres they report to include: Police (40.7%), Courts (8.5%), Community leaders/elders (6%), Religious leaders (3.2%), Clan leaders (1.6%), Community justice group members/ opinion leaders (0.7%).

### **Awareness of the redress mechanism – The process and how it works**

The 66% of justice seekers who report cases to justice actors know what the justice actors are supposed to do with their cases. Details of expectations however varied. 47% expect to be listened to, 34% expect the case to be determined, 12% say they expect the case to be referred to higher authorities and 3% have no expectations.

## **The Human Rights (Enforcement) Act, (HREA) 2019**

### **Awareness on the HREA, 2019**

The study results show that the level of awareness of Justice Seekers on the HREA, 2019 is very low. Only 7.9% of the respondents reported they have heard about HREA in, 2019 and 92% reported they have never heard about the HREA. Awareness level by district: Kyankwanzi (4.41%), Buyende (2.20%) and Kiboga (1.32%).

### **Awareness on provisions for redress under the HREA, 2019**

None (0%) of Justice Seekers interviewed was aware of the provisions for redress under the HREA, 2019. Results of awareness on details of the provisions were as follows: 89% are not aware they can report cases to a magistrates' court in simple non-technical writing. Those who know they can report cases directly to the court by going personally to the magistrate by yourself (44.4%); Those aware they can report any infringement or threat to your rights orally in your local language directly to a magistrate's court (18.9%); Those aware they can report any infringement or threat to your rights directly in simple writing to a magistrate's court (10.5%); Those aware that any person can go to court on behalf of another who cannot act on their own (19.9%); Those aware a person can go to the court acting as a member or in the interest of a group (18.7%); Those aware that anyone can go to a court acting on public interest (18.5%), Those aware that an association you belong to can go to court in the interest of its members (16.3%); Those aware that if a court decides that a fundamental right has been violated the court issues orders it considers appropriate including an order for compensation (43.5%); Those aware of small claims procedures (9.1%) and Those aware that there are legal aid services through which they can get a lawyer (14.4%)

### Women involvement in the decision-making process

60.6% of women participate in the decision-making process in their respective communities. The main channels women use to participate in the decision-making process include; the family meetings (Buyende 37%; Kiboga 32%, Kyankwanzi 31%); Informal Discussions (Buyende 23%, Kiboga 15% and Kyankwanzi 13%) Other channels (Buyende 2%, Kiboga 5% and Kyankwanzi 2%).

### **Adequate Living Rights**

#### Awareness of Adequate Living Rights

Awareness of entitlement to the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being was generally very high (74%). When the results were disaggregated by district, awareness levels varied as follows; Kyankwanzi district (34.88%); Kiboga district (31.67%) and Buyende district (7.47%). Some of the rights to adequate living the Justice-seekers could mention include; The Right to food (58.9%), Right to medical care (45.1%), Right to housing (42.8%), Right to clothing (39.8%), Right to necessary social services (20.7%) and others (17.5%).

#### Capacity to claim or seek redress

The survey established that the capacity of Justice Seekers to claim or seek redress when their adequate living rights are denied, infringed or threatened is low across the target districts ( $p=0.000$ ). Only 19% of Justice Seekers were aware that they could seek redress if their rights are infringed. Results by Districts: Kyankwanzi (9.20%); Kiboga (8.05%) and Buyende (2.30%)

#### Enabling factors for the ability to claim or seek redress

There are several reasons why justice seekers who reported to have the ability and capacity to claim or seek redress can do so. 26.2% know where to go for help, 8.2% understand their rights under the HREA, 2.5% reported they can pay the cost of seeking justice, 1.8% know where to find free legal aid services and 20% reported other reasons.

#### Hindrances of the ability to claim or seek redress for adequate living rights

The four main hindrances to the ability of justice seekers to claim for their adequate living rights or seeking redress when their adequate living rights are denied, infringed or threatened are; the majority (77.84%) do not know where to start, 45.94% they will not be listened to while 44.86% reported they cannot afford it and 12.43% said they are shy to claim and seek redress.

#### Claiming adequate living rights through the court system

#### Access to legal Information

Access to legal information that could help justice seekers understand the laws relating to their rights is very low. 66% of Justice Seekers do not have access to legal information. The results per district for, justice seekers with access to legal information were as follows: Kyankwanzi District (14%); Kiboga District (14%) and Buyende District (6%). Majority (73%) access information through radios. The other sources include TV (26%), Friends (11%), NGOs (9%), Government Officials (3%), Community Justice Actors (2%) and other sources (8%).

#### Access to Legal Services from CEFROHT

Likewise, access to legal services from CEFROHT is nominal. 99% of Justice Seekers have never accessed any legal services from CEFROHT.

### **Community Advocacy Groups**

#### Membership

The study found that 99.77% of the community group members interviewed were not members of the CAG. This was predictable as most of the CAGs were yet to be formed by CEFROHT.

### *The Capacity of Existing Community Groups to Support communities to access their Adequate Living Rights*

The majority of community groups (91.2%) have not received training on adequate living rights. 8.2% reported having received some sort of training on rights. Among those who reported having received some training, the results show that they obtained it from other NGOs (35.83%) such as World Vision, ACTED, Africa Centre for Trade and Justice Centre. 2.58% received the training from the Local Government and 2.34% obtained it from the Justice Law Order Sector (JLOS). It was unclear when the pieces of training were obtained from respective actors.

### *Community Groups Engagement with Local Government*

The majority (58.62%) of justice seekers do not have engagements with local government. Only 5.75% reported having active engagement with LGs. 31.95% engage with the lowest level of LG at the parish level; 2.3% engage at sub-county level and 5.75% engage with upper LG at the district level. Among those who reported participation, 3.68% engaged in making ordinances, 2.07% engaged in the budgeting process. Among those who did not participate, 25.98% reported lack of opportunity to engage, 6.67% said lack of training on how to engage with LG. 4.60% lacked the confidence to engage with LG and 1.84% said they feel they need more training.

### *Decisions agreed upon during Community Groups' engagements with LG*

The majority of the Justice Seekers interviewed (58.39%) have never attended meetings at LG. Only 0.23% said they have ever attended engagement meetings with LG.

### *Community dialogues conducted between Community Groups' and LG*

89.2% of the Community Group members reported no dialogues occurring between Community Groups and LGs in respective communities. 2.8% reported that some dialogues or so between Community Groups and LG were observed. The reasons for why dialogues were not popular ranged from: 55.6% lack of information, 24.14% were not knowledgeable of the reasons. 6% said the Community Groups in their community have just been formed. Comparing meetings with dialogues was not conclusive. The results reveal that 58.2% said none of the two worked better, 27.6% said meetings would work better and 6.21% said dialogues.

### *Budget conference attended by Community Group members*

93.1% of Community Group members have never attended the budget conference meetings at the sub-county level. The reasons for none attendance include: 45.8% were not aware of the dates or time of the meetings, 1.6% felt they would not be adding anything meaningful, 1.6% reported they were busy and 12.2% had other reasons. Likewise, at the district level, 93.8% had not attended the budget conference meetings. The reasons for none attendance included lack of information (59.1%) on the dates of the conferences. 4.6% were busy, 3% felt they would not be adding anything meaningful, 1.2% feared the budget conferences, and 25.3% indicated other reasons for none participation.

### *Council Meetings attended by Community Groups members*

93.8% of Community Group members have never attended council meetings at the SC level. The reasons for none attendance indicated that 59.08% were not aware of the council meetings, 25.29% indicated other reasons for none attendance, 2.00% and 1.15% respectively hinted lack of meaningful value addition, lack of training and the fear of meetings.



## 5.2 Conclusions

The study revealed that the target districts for this project are inhabited by justice seekers who are economically very vulnerable in the sense that significant households interviewed had persons who are chronically ill, those physically challenge and mental challenges. Most do not have any form of savings, their assets are mostly concentrated on livestock, and they are fully dependent on it and agriculture to earn their livelihood. This form of existence without any safety nets makes them especially vulnerable to shocks, trends and seasonality. The illiteracy levels are high. Decisions at household are mostly taken by men although women participation is high and seems to be valued.

The level of awareness on fundamental human rights, the Human Rights (Enforcement), Act 2019 and Adequate living rights is very low. However, the awareness on claiming for or seeking redress if any of such rights is denied, infringed upon or threatened is high among both men and women. But men have a higher capacity to claim for or seek redress than women.

The district that consistently revealed lower levels of awareness was Buyende District. The reason why Buyende revealed low levels of awareness than the other two districts is beyond the scope of this study hence not delved into. However, the researcher's advice CEFROHT to pay keen attention to Buyende when it comes to activities to increase awareness on fundamental human rights, the Human Rights (Enforcement) Act, 2019, Adequate living rights and redress mechanism provided to increased access to justice for Justice Seekers.

The rural sub-counties show a higher level of awareness and better results on average on all fronts of the study than the two Town Councils that were sampled. The effect of Kyankwanzi and Kiboga Districts sharing Justice Actors like Judicial Officers, Resident Chief State Attorney, Court Mediators and other actors need to be watched closely and programme implementation strategies adjusted to ensure this does not negatively impact the expected results of the project.

There seemed to be more interest in the informal access to justice mechanisms compared to the formal court system, this is something the project has to keenly work on the best would be to adopt a flexible approach to addressing this challenge as the reasons why the justice seekers prefer alternative dispute resolution mechanism to seek justice are many and vary greatly per the different forms and circumstances of justice seekers.

## CHAPTER 7: RECOMMENDATIONS

This section presents recommendations based on the report preliminary findings, observations and conclusions. The recommendations have been structured according to study findings and have considered secondary literature reviewed and primary findings.

### **a) The project log frame and indicators:**

A secondary review of the project proposal observed most of the indicators are drafted as process indicators. A further review of the project concept reveals that the project core theory of change revolves around the capacity of magistrates' courts to deliver justice for the most vulnerable through strong social accountability mechanisms, and the use of the Human Rights (Enforcement Act) 2019. Access to justice entails the existence of a supportive and strong legal framework, sufficient legal awareness, provision of legal assistance and resolute or functional redress mechanisms for conflict resolution and enforcement. Based on the study, the following are recommended to sharpen the project log frame:

- (i) Review of project indicators to include more outcome indicators. In the review, consider the cause-effect relationship and the link to the project theory of change and overall expected project impact to target communities.
- (ii) Reduce the number of indicators, and consider indicators with tangible effects to project beneficiaries, which should be monitored routinely.
- (iii) Review or reset the project targets based on baseline report findings.
- (iv) During project implementation, ensure that assumptions included in the log frame are equally monitored to fully document both the process and final results.
- (v) Considering Covid19 interruptions, explore negotiations with the donor for an adaptive log frame flexible to the current covid19 shocks.
- (vi) Focus on few Adequate Living Rights issues to pursue from the long list, and ensure systematic documentation of impact is consistently undertaken.

### **b) Project duration:**

The current project implementation period of seventeen (17) months is sufficient to mobilize justice seekers and actors to understand the project concept. It is recommended that CEFROHT considers engaging with donors to increase the project duration to a minimum of at least three years if meaningful impact (changes in knowledge, attitudes, behavior and practices) is to be harnessed. This is premised on the understanding that; governance and empowerment process is slow and requires more time to build knowledge and create the change of mindset, behavior and practice.

### **c) Intervention approach:**

Across different project indicators, findings are marginal. To increase appreciation of access to justice among stakeholders, a two-prong approach is suggested; a) a top-down approach targeted at government stakeholders (justice actors) providing the most relevant information on access to justice under the HREA, 2019. This can be done using seminars, meetings, training or Information, Education and Communication materials production and dissemination. b) Continuous socialization of the project objectives concurrently with activity implementation. It's highly recommended that activity rollout should be organized and collaborated with full clearance from duty bearers to avoid misunderstandings and misinformation. The intertwined approach should create acceptance, ownership and provide the required knowledge, access and use of legal laws.

- (i) Ultimately there is a need to have project officers stationed at the district level to link with institutional structures to expedite the already high unmet need for adequate

HREA. We recommend at least a project Officer per District and community volunteers per sub-county for successful implementation

- (ii) Rather than create parallel community structures, it is recommended that CEFROHT strengthens the existing community structures; a) to create demand for legal services, b) hold duty bearers accountable for service delivery, c) galvanize participation of communities in the decision making process, d) create and/or increase awareness of justice seekers on human rights in general, and adequate living rights in particular.

**d) Targeting and Vulnerability**

Operationally, the findings reveal huge vulnerabilities, with nearly 1 in every 3 households interviewed reporting persons with different vulnerabilities, ranging from chronic illness, poor health, large family size, nutrition deficiencies and limited livelihood options among others. Addressing human rights under the HREA will require to be supplemented with concrete economic livelihood options to provide for different household rights. We recommend the protection of rights should be complemented by trainings on economic empowerment.

**e) Capacity building:**

- (i) Decentralized cascade training with appropriate content to appropriate audience on adequate living rights and other rights laws. The training should be conducted based on the knowledge levels and where possible in local languages.
- (ii) Development of IEC materials for different audiences. These should be translated into local languages for better understanding. The developed IEC material should consider literacy levels in respective districts.

**f) Monitoring and evaluation:**

Effective and robust monitoring mechanisms play a critical role in supporting access to justice. The consultant recommends the design of an impact monitoring mechanism that facilitates continuous tracking of impact. The M&E system should promote a regular exchange of information between justice seekers and actors. The impact and sustainability of the project interventions will rely on the ability to document and showcase stories of change and best practices from justice seekers and actors.

Discuss the project report with stakeholders, highlighting status at baseline and mobilize communities for participatory monitoring interventions.

**g) Legal awareness and support.**

- (i) Legal awareness on laws relating to adequate living rights for the poor, vulnerable and marginalized members of society should become one of CEFROHT main considerations. This calls for training, simplification of laws, printing and distribution of laws and creating awareness on main justice institutions that provide such assistance, through multimedia and various social platform or toll-free line.
- (ii) Strengthen sensitization programs for citizens not only to have access to laws on their rights but use such laws/information to demand their adequate living rights. Legal awareness should further be accomplished through simplification of laws and translation into the local languages for ease of access and understanding by the justice seekers.
- (iii) Enhance safeguard of freedoms through litigation mechanisms, and where possible support justice seekers to access rights through courts. This arises from the fact that justice seeker in target locations was not sufficiently using courts of law to seek redress.
- (iv) Facilitate the processes to formally recognize informal justice systems such as LCs, traditional systems and others since they seem to be the most accessible justice redress

mechanisms available in rural areas, and strengthen their capacity to facilitate access to *legal services*

**Appendix 1: Households samples per Parish**

<b>District</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Sub County</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>No. of HH</b>
<b>Buyende</b>	<b>Budiope</b>	Kagulu Sub County	Igwaya	27
			Kabukye	33
			Nsomba	29
		Irudu Town Council	Town Ward	27
			Kagwa	21
<b>Kiboga</b>	<b>Kiboga</b>	Mulagi Sub County	Kigando	43
			Kigoma	35
		Gayaza Sub County	Luwawu	21
			Masodde	59
<b>Kiboga</b>	<b>Kiboga</b>	Kibiga Sub County	Kajjere	28
			Kibiga	13
			Ddegeya	13
			Kizinga	16
		Kiboga Town Council	Bamusuuta	28
			Buzibweera	18
			Lufula	24
<b>Total sample</b>				<b>435</b>

**Appendix 2: List of Key Informants**

No.	Date	Name	Designation	Location	Contacts
1	12/05/21	Mr. Senyonjo Francis	Vice-chairman LC I / LC II Chairman	Nkondo Parish, Gayaza Sub County, Kyankwazi district	0780283052 0706169091
2	13/05/21.	Mr. Kakumirizi David	LCI Chairman	Kiyuni village Luwawu Parish, Mulagi Sub County Kyankwazi District	0783032090 0706889942
3	18/05/21	Mr. Joseph Kasanvu	LCI Chairman	Kabutenga village, Bamusuuta Parish, Kiboga TC- Kiboga District	
4	18/05/21	Mrs Lucy Kabahuma	Chief State Attorney	Kiboga /Kyankwasi districts	0772659750
5	18/05/21	Mr Odoi Moses	Magistrate II	Kiboga /Kyankwasi districts	0772887222
6			CDO/mediator	Kiboga /Kyankwasi districts	
7	13/05/21	Mr Kaule John	LCI Chairman	Kabukye Parish, Luzige zone, Kyankwazi District	0750112861
8	18/05/21	Mr. Joseph Kasanvu	LCI Chairman	Kabutenga village, Bamusuuta Parish, Kiboga TC- Kiboga District	

**Appendix 3: Disaggregation of Focus Group Discussions**

Date	District	subcounty	Location	Male	Female	Total
17/05/21	Kiboga	Kibiga	Kajjere parish, (Kininua village)	10	2	12
06/05/21	Buyende	Kagulu	Igwaya Parish, Nsomba village	3	4	7
06/05/21	Buyende	Kagulu	Igwaya Parish, Igwaya village	8	4	7
12/05/21.	Kyankwazi	Mulagi	Nakabiso village, Kigando Parish,	4	7	11
06/05/21	Buyende	Kagulu	Nsomba village, Igwaya Parish	7	6	13

#### Appendix 4: List of Key Informants

District	Key Informants	Number
Buyende	Judicial Officers	1
	Chief magistrate	1
	LC1 Chairperson, Kagulu sub-county, (Irundu parish)	1
Kyankwanzi and Kiboga <sup>6</sup> districts	Judicial Officers	1
	Resident Chief State Attorney	1
	Court-appointed mediators	1
	District community development officer (Kiboga)	1
	Magistrate Grade II (Kiboga)	1
	Magistrate Grade II (Kyankwazi)	1
	LC1 Kyankwazi (Mulagi) sub-county	1
	LC1 (Gayaza) subcounty	1
	LC2 Chairperson Gayaza sub county	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>12</b>

**Table 5: Number of Focus Group Discussions**

District	FGDs group	Number
Buyende (Kagulu Sub County)	Combined FGD with Women, Youth PWDs, elderly and People with chronic illnesses [14 people, (7 F, 5 M)]	2
Kyankwanzi and Kiboga <sup>7</sup> - (Luwawu and Nakabiso parishes)	Combined FGD with Women, Youth PWDs, elderly and People with chronic illnesses [14 people, (7 F, 5 M)]	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>

<sup>6</sup> **Note:** The Justice Actors for Kiboga doubled as those for Kyankwazi and were interviewed for both districts since they either covered both districts or were resident in Kiboga district offices.

<sup>7</sup> **Note:** The Justice Actors for Kiboga doubled as those for Kyankwazi and were interviewed for both districts since they either covered both districts or were resident in Kiboga district offices.

**Appendix 6: Process indicators: The following indicator are activity-based and should be updated using CEFROHT internal monitoring and evaluation systems.**

	<b><i>Performance Indicator</i></b>	<b><i>Baseline finding</i></b>	<b><i>Remark/comment</i></b>
<b>1</b>	<i>Number and type of user tools developed and disseminated on adequate living rights.</i>	N/A	<i>Refer to CEFROHT MIS/M&amp;E system for updates</i>
<b>2</b>	<i>Number of public awareness activities conducted.</i>	N/A	<i>Refer to CEFROHT MIS/M&amp;E system for updates</i>
<b>3</b>	<i>Number of people reached out via public awareness campaigns</i>	N/A	<i>Refer to CEFROHT MIS/M&amp;E system for updates</i>
<b>4</b>	<i>Number of community strategies for social accountability undertaken towards the promotion of claiming and framing of adequate living entitlements as human rights</i>	N/A	<i>Refer to CEFROHT MIS/M&amp;E system for updates</i>
<b>5</b>	<i>Number of Community Advocacy Groups formed.</i>	N/A	<i>Refer to CEFROHT MIS/M&amp;E system for updates</i>
<b>6</b>	<i>Number of Community Advocacy Groups actively engaging with Local governments.</i>	N/A	<i>Refer to CEFROHT MIS/M&amp;E system for updates</i>
<b>7</b>	<i>Number of decisions agreed upon during local government and Cag's meetings implemented.</i>	N/A	<i>Refer to CEFROHT MIS/M&amp;E system for updates</i>
<b>8</b>	<i>Number of community dialogues conducted between CAG &amp; Local Governments</i>	N/A	<i>Refer to CEFROHT MIS/M&amp;E system for updates</i>
<b>9</b>	<i>Number of budget conferences &amp; council meetings attended by CAGs</i>	N/A	<i>Refer to CEFROHT MIS/M&amp;E system for updates</i>
<b>10</b>	<i>Number of local government leaders and CAGs trained on social accountability.</i>	N/A	<i>Refer to CEFROHT MIS/M&amp;E system for updates</i>
<b>11</b>	<i>Number and Percentage of probono cases relating to adequate living rights filed and pursued</i>	N/A	<i>Refer to CEFROHT MIS/M&amp;E system for updates</i>
<b>12</b>	<i>Number and Percentage of public interest cases on adequate living rights litigated</i>	N/A	<i>Refer to CEFROHT MIS/M&amp;E system for updates</i>
<b>13</b>	<i>Number of CEFROHT staff trained in project M&amp;E.</i>	N/A	<i>Refer to CEFROHT MIS/M&amp;E system for updates</i>
<b>14</b>	<i>Number of CEFROHT staff trained in human rights</i>	N/A	<i>Refer to CEFROHT MIS/M&amp;E system</i>



	<i>approaches.</i>		<i>for updates</i>
<b>15</b>	<i>Number and type of project baseline indicators developed.</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Refer to CEFROHT MIS/M&amp;E system for updates</i>
<b>16</b>	<i>Number and type of project M&amp;E tools developed.</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Refer to CEFROHT MIS/M&amp;E system for updates</i>
<b>17</b>	<i>Number of developed project M&amp;E tools utilized</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Refer to CEFROHT MIS/M&amp;E system for updates</i>
<b>18</b>	<i>Number of project reflection &amp; learning meetings attended by CEFROHT staff</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Refer to CEFROHT MIS/M&amp;E system for updates</i>

## Appendix 7: Study Locations.

The baseline study was conducted in the three districts of Buyende, Kyankwazi and Kiboga where the Access to Justice Project is under implementation. For details of study sample Sub counties and Parishes, refer to appendix 1. The summary profile of the study Districts is provided below.

**Buyende<sup>8</sup>:** Buyende District was carved from Kamuli District in 2009 and became operational in 2010. The district comprised of two counties, five sub-counties and one Town Council. The district population is estimated at 79,510 households, with a total population of 274,000 people. Buyende is renowned for its historical and cultural importance to Busoga socio and political positions. Subsistence agriculture characterizes the main economic activities of the district.

**Kyankwazi<sup>9</sup>:** Kyankwazi District is found in the Northern part of Uganda. The district borders Nakaseke District to the East, Kiboga District to the South-East, Mubende and Kibaale Districts to the South-West, and Hoima and Masindi Districts to the North across the River Kafu. The district headquarters is approximately 160 kilometres from Kampala. Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS, 2021) estimates the population of Kyankwazi District at 296,100 people.

**Kiboga<sup>10</sup>:** Kiboga District was carved out in 1991. It lies in the Central Region of Uganda, sharing borders with Nakaseke District to the North-East and East, Mityana District to the South, Mubende District to the Southeast and Kyankwazi District to the Northwest. The district was sub-divided into; Kiboga and Bukomero Town Councils, Kiboga, Lwamata, Bukomero, Muwanga, Kapeke and Dwaniro sub-counties. Kiboga District headquarters is approximately 120km from Kampala. UBOS, 2021 estimates the population of Kiboga District at 175,200 people.

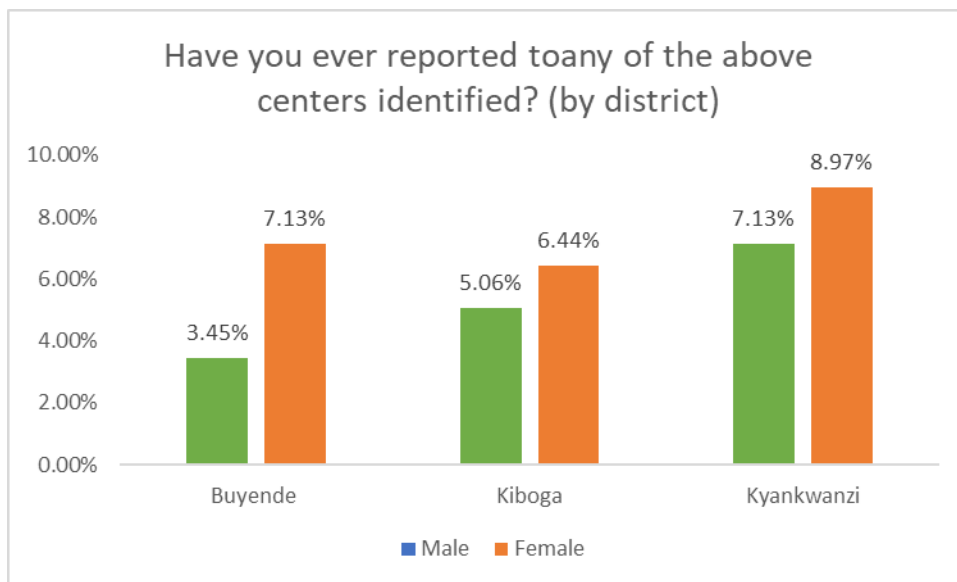
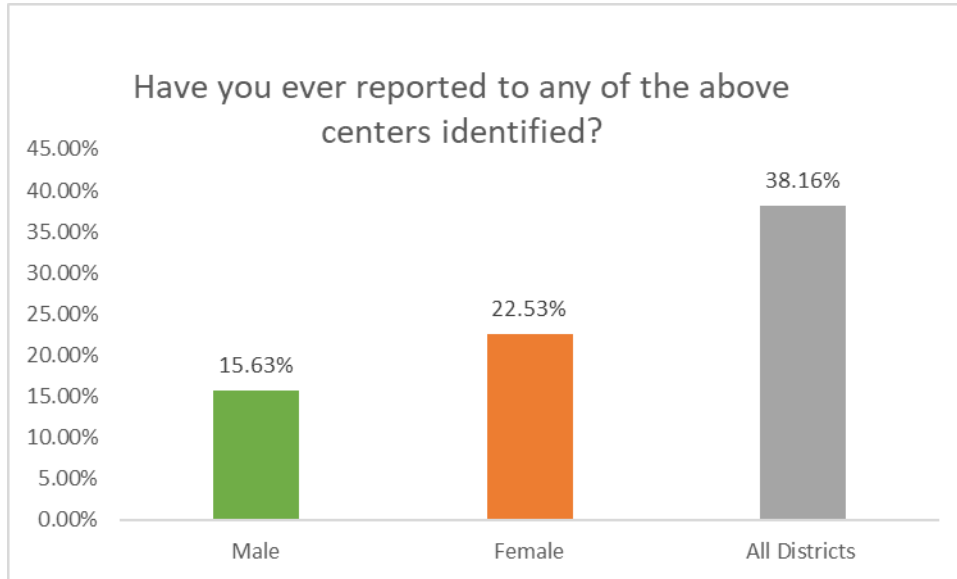


<sup>8</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buyende\\_District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buyende_District)

<sup>9</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kyankwazi\\_District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kyankwazi_District)

<sup>10</sup> <https://kiboga.go.ug/lg/overview>

**Appendix 8: Justice Seekers who have ever claimed their adequate living rights.**



### ***Appendix 9: Random Number Table***

4930	1540	206	3652	693	3422	3227	877	4349	903	3846	3968	1495	1878	495	4301	2891
22	1036	1230	2428	871	1133	755	1451	372	3915	3582	3687	3578	3163	1584	4048	1291
1339	3367	996	2953	3457	2512	3706	4132	3933	3069	541	3885	4969	239	4916	1621	447
2287	4166	250	4499	2402	1271	261	522	3419	3111	3032	1007	3515	3026	2761	4056	3180
1643	3303	348	1831	2414	3797	3641	4791	1466	4303	377	3489	2417	1015	1885	3335	32
4181	4781	4013	454	3786	205	3442	3744	3368	4273	2973	312	3881	636	3501	1940	3885
2257	3415	1491	2867	1246	2833	4074	3016	1682	2022	706	1847	399	1347	2700	2767	4781
1329	834	3148	3928	1039	968	368	2679	4119	3695	1664	4572	3794	4051	2857	3658	4953
2445	941	2011	3032	1364	2641	4377	2179	1049	1046	2958	4249	1211	1920	2343	3220	328
1602	3745	49	3231	3717	3492	1659	332	4756	335	105	1638	2178	4263	1611	2940	36
1863	1430	296	4975	2000	3496	2350	485	4272	3183	1700	3050	2314	778	324	3349	3210
2735	130	3014	3913	2997	3646	2318	1559	3540	757	1014	1391	748	2418	415	2108	355
2724	745	608	4446	2019	414	3557	4420	4948	835	127	4835	1889	49	2642	2211	4867
3883	3512	2910	3308	1793	3489	4402	1487	1507	239	4528	4082	1473	43	630	4117	3530
1220	607	660	3621	3253	3093	123	1852	3318	4118	3365	3831	4591	3269	3381	272	925
1374	2713	2396	474	3303	218	1488	4968	1909	123	2670	2001	3487	4903	2902	2792	4131
3305	3552	1215	2069	1518	4605	2449	3004	952	3291	1153	1125	1032	3009	1935	2533	3853
4930	1540	206	3652	693	3422	3227	877	4349	903	3846	3968	1495	1878	495	4301	2891
22	1036	1230	2428	871	1133	755	1451	372	3915	3582	3687	3578	3163	1584	4048	1291
1339	3367	996	2953	3457	2512	3706	4132	3933	3069	541	3885	4969	239	4916	1621	447
2287	4166	250	4499	2402	1271	261	522	3419	3111	3032	1007	3515	3026	2761	4056	3180
1643	3303	348	1831	2414	3797	3641	4791	1466	4303	377	3489	2417	1015	1885	3335	32
4181	4781	4013	454	3786	205	3442	3744	3368	4273	2973	312	3881	636	3501	1940	3885
2257	3415	1491	2867	1246	2833	4074	3016	1682	2022	706	1847	399	1347	2700	2767	4781
1329	834	3148	3928	1039	968	368	2679	4119	3695	1664	4572	3794	4051	2857	3658	4953
2445	941	2011	3032	1364	2641	4377	2179	1049	1046	2958	4249	1211	1920	2343	3220	328
1602	3745	49	3231	3717	3492	1659	332	4756	335	105	1638	2178	4263	1611	2940	36
1863	1430	296	4975	2000	3496	2350	485	4272	3183	1700	3050	2314	778	324	3349	3210
2735	130	3014	3913	2997	3646	2318	1559	3540	757	1014	1391	748	2418	415	2108	355
2724	745	608	4446	2019	414	3557	4420	4948	835	127	4835	1889	49	2642	2211	4867
3883	3512	2910	3308	1793	3489	4402	1487	1507	239	4528	4082	1473	43	630	4117	3530
1220	607	660	3621	3253	3093	123	1852	3318	4118	3365	3831	4591	3269	3381	272	925
1374	2713	2396	474	3303	218	1488	4968	1909	123	2670	2001	3487	4903	2902	2792	4131
3305	3552	1215	2069	1518	4605	2449	3004	952	3291	1153	1125	1032	3009	1935	2533	3853