

THE CONSTITUTION

Key Messages

1. The constitution of Uganda is the supreme law of the land and must be respected by everybody.
2. No one is above The constitution.
3. The constitution is the foundation of the rule of law
4. Uganda has had four constitutions since independence.
5. The 1995 constitution was made after nationwide consultation.
6. It is your duty and responsibility to demand for service delivery.
7. As a citizen of Uganda participate actively in monitoring and ensuring the delivery of quality services.
8. Government is made up of three branches which are independent of each other but interrelated.
9. It is important to make use of and respect courts' decisions
10. Good governance ensures participation by all citizens regardless of their gender and other differences.
11. Respect national symbols in order to promote nation building.
12. The national flag should not fly after 6:00PM.
13. We should not use the national flag to wrap things neither allow it to touch the ground.
14. Whenever you are to sing the national anthem, sing all the three stanzas
15. The power to interpret the constitution is with the constitutional court
16. Although the constitution is supreme, it can be amended.



SUB TOPIC I: The Constitution and other laws

Key Messages

1. The Constitution of Uganda is the supreme law of the land and must be respected by everybody.
2. No one is above the Constitution.
3. The Constitution is the foundation of the rule of law



SUB TOPIC II: The Historical Background of The Uganda Constitution

Key Messages

1. Uganda has had four Constitutions since Independence.
2. The 1995 Constitution was made after nationwide consultation unlike the earlier Constitutions.



SUB TOPIC III: The Constitution and Service Delivery

Key Messages

1. It is your duty and responsibility to demand for service delivery.
2. As a citizen of Uganda participate actively in monitoring and ensuring the delivery of quality services.



SUB TOPIC IV: The Constitution and Branches of Government

Key Messages

1. Government is made up of three branches which are independent of each other but interrelated.
2. It is important to make use of and respect courts' decisions



SUB TOPIC V: The Constitution and Good Governance

Key messages

1. Government is made up of three branches which are independent of each other but interrelated.
2. It is important to respect court decisions



SUB TOPIC VI: The Constitution and Uganda as a Nation

Key messages

1. Respect national symbols in order to promote nation building.
2. The national flag should not fly after 6:00PM.
3. We should not use the national flag to wrap things neither allow it to touch the ground.
4. Whenever you are to sing the national anthem, sing all the three stanzas



SUB TOPIC VII: Interpretation of the Constitution

Key message

1. The power to interpret the Constitution is vested with the Constitutional Court



Sub Topic VIII: Amending the Constitution

Key message

1. Although the Constitution is supreme, it can be amended.



CITIZENSHIP

Key Messages

1. It is your responsibility to protect the boundaries of your country.
2. Sharing a language or other customs with tribes across the border does not deprive you of your citizenship.
3. A citizen has rights to enjoy and duties and responsibilities to perform.
4. One can have citizenship of two countries at the same time.
5. A person can be deprived of or voluntarily lose his / her citizenship.
6. A citizen has to be part of the success and the challenges of his / her state.
7. It is your duty and responsibility to defend the constitution and other laws of Uganda.

8. It is your responsibility to provide information to government.
9. It is important for foreigners to be law abiding and respect Ugandans.
10. It is important to live in harmony with the refugees.



SUB TOPIC I: Background to the Formation of Uganda as a Nation

Key Messages

1. It is the duty of the army to protect the boundaries of Uganda.
2. Sharing a language or other customs with tribes across the border does not deprive you of your citizenship.
3. It is your role as a citizen to report to the relevant authorities any violation
4. against Uganda borders



SUB TOPIC II: The Concept of Citizenship

Key Message

Introduction

1. A citizen has rights to enjoy and duties and responsibilities to perform.



SUB TOPIC III: 4.0 Dual citizenship

Key Message

1. One can have citizenship of two countries at the same time.



SUB TOPIC IV: Importance of Citizenship

Key messages

Introduction

1. A person can be deprived of or voluntarily lose his / her citizenship.
2. A citizen has to be part of the success and the challenges of his / her state.
3. People who are citizens by registration can be deprived or voluntarily lose their citizenship



SUB TOPIC V: Duties and Responsibilities of a Citizen

Key Message

1. It is your duty and responsibility to defend the Constitution and other laws of Uganda.



SUB TOPIC VI: Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths (Article 18)

Key message

1. It is your responsibility to provide information on births, marriages and death to the government.



SUB TOPIC VII: Non Ugandans

Key Messages

1. Foreigners in Uganda are not above the law.
2. It is important to live in harmony with the refugees.



HUMAN RIGHTS

Key Messages

1. Human rights are universal (they are the birthrights of every person. No one has to earn or deserve human rights).
2. Human rights are inherent (they can neither be given nor taken away by any other person or state).
3. It is your responsibility to know your rights.
4. All rights and freedoms which are guaranteed by the constitution should be equally enjoyed by women without discrimination.
5. Children's rights are human rights – avoid child abuse.
6. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.
7. Exercising your right should not interfere with another person's rights.
8. Report all human rights abuse and violation to relevant authorities
9. Discriminating a person on grounds of sex is a human right abuse.
10. There are legal limitations to the enjoyment of some rights.
11. Respect the rights, beliefs and opinions of others.
12. It is your responsibility to promote and protect human rights
13. It is the fundamental duty of the state to, promote and respect human rights of its citizens.



SUB TOPIC I: The Concept of Human Rights

Key messages

1. Human rights are universal (they are the birthrights of every person. No one has to earn or deserve human rights).
2. Human rights are inherent (they can neither be given nor taken away by any other person or state)



SUB TOPIC II: Categories of Human Rights

Key Messages

1. It is your responsibility to know your rights.
2. All rights and freedoms which are guaranteed by the Constitution should be equally enjoyed by women without discrimination.
3. Children's rights are human rights – Avoid child abuse.



SUB TOPIC III: Characteristics / Key Principles of Human Rights

Key Message

1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and right.



SUB TOPIC IV: Mechanism of Human Rights Protection in Uganda

Key messages

1. Exercising your right should not interfere with another person's rights
2. Report all human rights abuse and violation to relevant authorities



SUB TOPIC V: Relationship between Human Rights, Equality and Social Justice

Key Message

1. A person shall not be discriminated against on the ground of sex, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, social or economic standing, political opinion or disability.



Sub Topic VI: Relationship between Rights and Responsibilities

Key Messages

1. Respect the rights, beliefs and opinions of others
2. It is your responsibility to promote and protect human rights



SUB TOPIC VII: Limitation to Enjoyment of Human Rights (Article 43 of the Constitution)

Key Message

1. There are legal limitations to the enjoyment of some rights



DEMOCRACY AND MULTIPARTY SYSTEM

Key messages

1. Democracy ensures the rule of law and protects the rights of citizens.
2. All power belongs to the people who exercise it through their elected leaders.
3. Your participation is critical for democracy to work and nation building.
4. All citizens are equal regardless of their gender, status and religion.
5. Democracy provides for checks and balances in government.
6. Democracy protects the rights and interests of both majority and minority citizens.
7. Women have equal rights before the law and equal chance to hold power or authority.
8. Your choice gives you a government you deserve.
9. Women participation in democratic processes is critical.
10. It is your right as a citizen of 18 years and above to participate in elections.

11. Elections give people a chance to check their leaders and put a new government in place.
12. Participating in electoral mal-practices is a crime.
13. In a multiparty system different actors compete for political power and space.
14. Opposition parties are watch dogs to government and provide alternative policies
15. It is your right to belong to and participate in the affairs of a political party or political organization of your choice.
16. People exercise their power through elected leaders and leaders must be accountable and answerable to them.
17. People have a right to raise concerns when democratic principles are violated
18. Through a democratic election, citizens determine which political party or political organization forms government or opposition.
19. One man one vote.
20. Citizens have a right to exercise their power to recall and sanction non performing elected leader.
21. Leaders are servants of citizens who vote them to power
22. Everyone's view counts in decision making
23. Always be tolerant to other peoples' views and decisions even when you do not agree with them.



SUB TOPIC II: 2.0 Understanding Democracy

Key messages

1. Democracy ensures the rule of law and protects the rights of citizens
2. All power belongs to the people who exercise it through their elected leaders
3. Your participation is critical for democracy to work and nation building
4. All citizens are equal regardless of their gender, status and religion
5. Democracy provides for checks and balances in government
6. Democracy protects the rights and interests of both majority and minority citizens
7. Women have equal rights before the law and equal chance to hold power or authority
8. Your choice gives you a government you deserve
9. Women participation in democratic processes is critical
10. It is your right as a citizen of 18 years and above to participate in elections
11. Elections give people a chance to check their leaders and put a new government in
12. place
13. Participating in electoral mal-practices is a crime



SUB TOPIC III: 3.0 Understanding Multiparty System

Key messages

1. In a multiparty system different actors compete for political power and space
2. Opposition parties are watch dogs to government and provide alternative policies
3. It is your right to belong to and participate in the affairs of a political party or political

Organization of your choice

4. People exercise their power through elected leaders and leaders must be accountable and answerable to them
5. People have a right to raise concerns when democratic principles are violated
6. Through a democratic election, citizens determine which political party or political Organization forms government or opposition



SUB TOPIC IV: Effective Participation and Decision Making In A Multiparty Democracy

Key messages

1. It is through voting that you determine your leaders.
2. Be tolerant to other people's views and decisions.
3. Women participation in democratic processes is critical.



Sub Topic V: Democracy And Elections In A Multiparty System

Key messages

1. It is your right to belong to and participate in the affairs of a political party or political organization of your choice
2. People exercise their power through elected leaders and leaders must be accountable and answerable to them
3. People have a right to raise concerns when democratic principles are violated
4. Through a democratic election, citizens determine which political party or political organization forms government or opposition
5. One man one vote
6. Citizens have a right to exercise their power to recall and sanction non performing elected leaders
7. Leaders are servants of citizens who vote them to power
8. Everyone's view counts in decision making
9. Always be tolerant to other peoples' views and decisions even when you do not agree with them



GOOD GOVERNANCE AND SERVICE DELIVERY

Key messages

1. Good Governance begins with you.
2. Accountability and transparency are key to Good Governance and promote service delivery.
3. Good Governance, checks corruption.
4. An active citizen promotes Good Governance.
5. Favoritism and unfairness have no place in Good Governance.
6. Every adult Ugandan in a village is a member of the LC 1 council; this makes him/her councilor of LC 1.

7. People should hold their leaders accountable at all levels.
8. Good governance is a responsibility for all.
9. As a citizen, your rights are protected.
10. Ignorance of law is no defense.
11. Government services are for all, be responsible and supportive.
12. Government services are financed through taxes.
13. Bring services nearer to the people.
14. Educate a woman; educate a nation.
15. A healthy community, a healthy nation.



SUB TOPIC II: Understanding Good Governance

Key messages

1. Good Governance begins with you.
2. Accountability and transparency are key to Good Governance and promote service delivery.
3. Good Governance, checks corruption.
4. Active citizen promotes Good Governance.
5. Favoritism and unfairness have no place in Good Governance.



SUB TOPIC III: Understanding Service Delivery

Key messages

1. Government services are for all – be responsible and supportive
2. Bring services nearer to the people
3. Educate a woman; educate a nation
4. A healthy community, a healthy nation
5. Government services are provided through your taxes



SUB TOPIC IV: Governance and Service Delivery at different Levels

Key messages

1. Every adult Ugandan in a village/ward is a member of the LC 1 council. This makes him/her a Councilor of LC 1.
2. People should hold their leaders accountable at all levels.
3. Good Governance is a responsibility for all.
4. As a citizen, your rights are protected.
5. Law protects the vigilant; know it, influence it, protect it.
6. Ignorance of law is no defense.
7. Government services are for all, be responsible and supportive.
8. Citizens should monitor and track service delivery.



LEADERSHIP AND ACCOUNTABILITY

1. A good leader is an asset in society.
2. Good leaders do not destroy, they build societies.
3. Men and women equally provide good leadership.
4. Good leaders inspire, they do not dictate.
5. An effective leader is a people-centered person.
6. Leaders who are accountable deserve respect and honour.
7. It is your duty as a citizen to promote accountability and good leadership.
8. Corruption destroys society. Fight it!
9. People have a right to exercise their power to recall and sanction non-performing elected Leaders.
10. All people have access to leadership position at all levels subject to the Constitution and other written laws.



SUB TOPIC II: 2.0 The Importance And Functions of Leadership

Key messages

1. A good leader is an asset in society
2. Good leaders do not destroy, they build societies



SUB TOPIC III: Know Your Leaders

Introduction

Key Messages

1. Men and women equally provide good leadership.
2. Good leaders inspire, they do not dictate.
3. An effective leader is a people-centered person.



SUB TOPIC IV: Accountability Framework For Leaders

Key messages

1. Leaders who are accountable deserve respect and honour.
2. It is your duty as a citizen to promote accountability and good leadership
3. Citizens should hold their leaders accountable



SUB TOPIC V: Corruption

Key message

1. Corruption destroys society, fight it!



ACCESS TO JUSTICE

1. Do not suffer in silence. Know where to seek justice.
2. You do not always need a lawyer to go to court.
3. Mob justice is a crime, avoid it.
4. After the death of a family head, the law guides on how to administer his/her property.
5. LC courts are not allowed to handle criminal cases.
6. Prisoners have a right to communicate with their family members.
7. Every person should make a Will.
8. The law allows a traffic officer to ask for your driving permit. If you do not have it, the law allows you to produce it within 48 hours.
9. Police will listen to both parties regardless of who reports the case first
10. Everyone is equal before the law.
11. Child law offenders should not be detained in the same room with adults.
12. Not every dispute that arises in the community should end up in court. Some disputes can be settled out of court.
13. Every accused person has a right to bail.
14. Every accused person is innocent until proven guilty.
15. Any adult person of a sound mind and good reputation can be a surety.
16. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) methods can help solve disputes.
17. Access free legal services from legal aid providers.



SUB TOPIC II: 2.0 The Concept of Access to Justice

Key messages

1. Do not suffer in silence. Know where to seek justice.
2. You do not always need a lawyer to go to court
3. Mob justice is a crime, avoid it.



SUB TOPIC III: Institutions That Administer Justice In Uganda

Key messages

1. After the death of a family head, the law guides on how to administer his/her property.
2. LC Courts are not allowed to handle criminal cases.
3. Prisoners have a right to communicate with their family members.
4. Every person should make a Will.
5. The law allows a traffic officer to ask for your driving permit. If you do not have it, the law allows you to produce it within 48 hours
6. Police will listen to both parties regardless of who reports the case first.
7. Access free legal services from legal aid providers.



Sub Topic IV: 4.0 Individual rights during the process of administration of justice

Key messages

1. Everyone is equal before the law.
2. Child law offenders should not be detained in the same room with adults.



SUB TOPIC V: 5.0 Various Methods Of Resolving Disputes

Key messages

1. Not every dispute that arises in the community should end up in court. Some disputes can be settled out of court.
2. Every accused person has a right to bail.
3. Every accused person is innocent until proven guilty.
4. Any adult person of a sound mind and good reputation can be a surety.
5. Court orders are always written, signed and with a court seal
6. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) methods can help solve disputes.



SUB TOPIC VI: Barriers To Access To Justice

Key message

1. Justice delayed is justice denied
2. The law protects the vigilant: know it, influence it, protect it



SUB TOPIC VII: Measures To Improve Access To Justice

Key message

1. Transparency throughout the justice system guards against abuse of power



LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. Decentralization enables the central government to bring services closer to the people through their active participation.
2. It is your responsibility to participate in Local Council elections and meetings in your Community
3. It is your right and responsibility to participate in Local government planning and monitoring of service delivery.
4. It is your right and responsibility to demand for services and accountability from your local government leaders.
5. Local governments are empowered to levy and collect taxes to raise income in order to finance delivery of services to the people.
6. It is your duty to pay taxes to support local development programs
7. You have a right to access public information from your local government like district plans, budgets, and procurement documents.



SUB TOPIC II: The Concept Of Decentralization

Key message

1. Decentralization enables the Central Government to bring services closer to the people through their active participation.



SUB TOPIC III: 3.0 Principles And Setup Of The Local Government System

Key message

1. It is your responsibility to participate in Local Council elections and meetings in your Community



SUB TOPIC IV: Powers, Functions And Services Of Local Government

Key messages

1. Local governments are empowered to levy and collect taxes to raise income in order to finance delivery of services to the people.
2. It is your duty to pay taxes to support local development programs



SUB TOPIC V: The Relationship Between Central Government and The Citizens

Key Messages

1. It is your responsibility to participate in Local Council elections and meetings in your community
2. It is your right and responsibility to participate in Local Government planning and monitoring of service delivery.
3. It is your right and responsibility to demand for services and accountability from your Local Government leaders.
4. You have a right to access public information from your local government like district plans, budgets, and procurement documents.



SUB TOPIC VI: 6.0 Benefits of Decentralisation

Key message

1. Decentralization enables the Central Government to bring services closer to the people through their active participation.



GENDER

1. Stop gender discrimination! Men and women should be treated equally in all aspects of life.
2. Empower women; educate the girl child.
3. Cultures, customs or traditions which are against the dignity of girls / women should be discouraged.

4. Equal participation in governance promotes gender equity.
5. Both women and men should equally participate in decision making processes within their communities.
6. Stop gender based violence!
7. Report cases of domestic violence to the authorities.
8. For any marriage to be recognized it should be registered under the law.



SUB TOPIC II: Understanding Gender

Key message

1. Stop gender discrimination! Men and women should be treated equally in all aspects of life.



SUB TOPIC III: Gender Discrimination

Key message

1. Cultures, customs or traditions which are against the dignity of girls / women should be discouraged.



SUB TOPIC IV: Women Empowerment and Development

Key message

1. Empower women; educate the girl child.



SUB TOPIC V: Gender and Governance

Key messages

1. Equal participation in governance promotes gender equity.
2. Both women and men should equally participate in decision making processes within their communities.



SUB TOPIC VI: Gender Based Violence

Key messages

1. Stop gender based violence!
2. Report cases of domestic violence to the authorities.



SUB TOPIC VII: Marriage, Separation And Divorce In Uganda

Key message

1. For any marriage to be recognized it should be registered under the law.



NATIONALISM

Key messages

1. Uganda is a nation consisting of 65 indigenous communities as at 1st February 1926 which should co-exist peacefully.
2. Uganda should live peacefully with its 5 neighboring countries.
3. It is a duty of every Ugandan to love their country.
4. Uganda, Our country, our dignity, my duty.
5. English and Swahili are Uganda's official languages, learn and use them. (Uganda does not yet have a national language)
6. Always be tolerant and solve conflicts peacefully.



SUB TOPIC II: 2.0 The Concept of Nationalism

Key messages

1. You must be proud of being a Ugandan.
2. Always have the national values and aspirations of Uganda at heart.
3. Promote Uganda's National values, national interests, symbols and common good.
4. Participate in activities which promote nationalism and nation building.



SUB TOPIC III: 3.0 Background of Uganda as a Nation

Key messages

1. Know facts about Uganda as a nation
2. Always promote activities that build Uganda as a nation.
3. Uganda as a nation is made up of many tribes, kingdoms and chiefdoms.



SUB TOPIC IV: 4.0 Patriotism

Key messages

1. Be proud to be a Ugandan.
2. Every Ugandan should have a national identity card.
3. Respect national symbols and promote national values.
4. Respect and defend other people's rights and their properties.
5. Every citizen should fulfil his duties and obligations



SUB TOPIC V: Conflict, Peace and Nation Building

Key messages

1. Peace is a requirement for development.
2. Conflicts are part of life and should be resolved peacefully.
3. Conflict management is a duty of all citizens and institutions in nation building.



REGIONAL INTEGRATION

- Regional integration creates bigger markets.
- Working together fosters faster economic growth.
- Economic co-operation increases trade among countries
- Integration allows people to move freely and work within the region.
- Integration promotes regional peace, security and stability



SUB TOPIC II: The Concept of Regional Integration

Key message

- Regional integration creates larger markets for a country's goods and increases economic Opportunities



SUB TOPIC III: East African Community

Key message

- Support the process of Regional and East African integration
- I am a Ugandan, I am a member of the East African Community
- Good infrastructure are requirements for regional integration.



LAND

1. Land is a key resource for national development.
2. Land benefits the people at individual, family, household, community and society levels, so protect it.
3. Respect the law while accessing, owning and using land
4. Know the institutions that manage land in Uganda
5. The land tenure systems in Uganda are: Customary, Freehold, Leasehold and Mailo.
6. Women, men and children have a right to own land.
7. Land ownership should be documented with legal institutions
8. Preserve and protect the environment
9. A good environment is vital for your health
10. Solve land disputes through peaceful means.



SUB TOPIC II: Concept of Land Use

Key messages

1. Land is a key resource for national development.
2. Land benefits the people at individual, family, household, community and society levels, so protect it.

SUB TOPIC III: The legal and institutional framework governing land in Uganda

Key Messages

1. Respect the law while accessing, owning and using land
2. Know the institutions that manage land in Uganda

SUB TOPIC IV: Land Tenure System In Uganda

Key Messages

1. The land tenure system in Uganda includes: Customary, Freehold, Leasehold and mailo.
2. Women, men and children have a right to own land.
3. Land ownership should be documented with legal institutions

SUB TOPIC V: Environmental Protection

Key Messages

1. Preserve and protect the environment
2. A good environment is vital for your health

SUB TOPIC VI: Land Disputes

Key Messages

1. Solve land disputes through peaceful means.

ACTIVITY POINTS

CONSTITUTION

1. Think about some of the by-laws and regulations in your community.
2. Why do you think it is important to have a Constitution?
3. Explain the historical background leading to the current constitution of Uganda.
4. Explain the 1995 constitution making process.
5. Did you know that it is the responsibility of the government to construct roads, providesecurity, medical services among others?
6. Mention any Courts of law you know
7. If there was a land dispute between you and your neighbor how would you settle it?
8. What is the role of your Member of Parliament?
9. How can communities ensure that their leaders practice good governance?
10. Mention the symbols of your community, kingdom, clan or school.
11. How do you show respect to your symbol?
12. Mention other occasions when we raise our National flag. Where have you ever seen the flag flown?
13. Do you know the Uganda National anthem? Sing it together with your friends

14. What occasions have you ever attended where the national anthem was sang?
15. Discuss the features found on the coat of arms and mention the different ways that government uses the coat of arms.
16. Discuss the features of the Uganda currency notes and coins
17. Mention cases which have been referred to the constitutional court for interpretation.
18. Explain the process of amending the constitution.



CITIZENSHIP

1. What lessons do we learn from the drawing of boundaries by the colonial rulers?
2. How does a foreigner become a citizen of Uganda?
3. What must a Ugandan in a foreign country do in order to get consular assistance?
4. Mention any five duties and responsibilities you can perform as a citizen of Uganda.
5. Why is it important for a citizen to have a birth certificate?
6. How can you encourage parents / guardians in your community to obtain birth certificates for their children?
7. Why is it important for citizens to register for national identity cards?.
8. What would you advise Ugandans who are treated unfairly outside Uganda to do?



HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Explain circumstances under which a person's rights can be taken away.
2. Explain the benefits of social, economic and cultural rights.
3. What rights do you enjoy when you are in a group?
4. Why is it important to consider women and children's rights in a community?
5. Stop Child abuse
6. What can you do to prevent human rights abuse in your community?
7. Give a case study of Human Rights violation.
8. As a responsible citizen, what can you do to protect and conserve the environment?
9. Explain how each key responsibility facilitates the enjoyment of your rights
10. Describe a situation where ones rights can be limited



DEMOCRACY AND MULTIPARTY SYSTEM

1. How does democracy provide for checks and balances in government?
2. What do you understand by the term "Rule of Law"
3. Identify some of the good practices in democracy
4. What are the risks of not participating in the day today governance activities in your community?
5. What is the role of the opposition in Uganda?
6. How can the multiparty system be improved in Uganda?
7. How do you treat people who do not belong to your political party?

8. What do you do when your views differ from others'?
9. How do you influence decision making in your community?
10. Why is it that some people do not turn up for voting?
11. What are the risks of not having free and fair elections?
12. What is the risk of not participating in an election?



GOOD GOVERNANCE AND SERVICE DELIVERY

1. What are some of the indicators of Good Governance in your community?
2. How do civil society organizations and media contribute to Good Governance?
3. What role have you played in promotion of Good Governance?
4. What do you understand by the term Good Governance?
5. Who is responsible for service delivery in your community?
6. How do you support and utilize the services delivered by government in your area?
7. What is your role in the efficient delivery of services?
8. How has Good Governance affected service delivery in your community?
9. What is the role of police in promotion of Good Governance?
10. What are the duties of a village councilor? (a citizen of 18 years and above and a resident in the village)
11. How have you participated at various levels of governance?
12. How can citizens ensure that Good Governance is practiced through all the levels of Governance discussed above?



LEADERSHIP AND ACCOUNTABILITY

1. What types of leaders do you have in your community?
2. What roles have your leaders played in the development of your community?
3. Do you agree that society gets leaders it deserves?
4. What leadership qualities do you see in your leaders today?
5. What leadership qualities do you look for when choosing your leaders?
6. Discuss the accountability framework for good leadership.
7. How can you make your leaders accountable?
8. How have corrupt leaders affected development and lives of people in your community?
9. What are the causes of corruption?



ACCESS TO JUSTICE

1. What are the three levels considered to access justice?
2. What is the role of the Administrator General in handling succession matters?
3. How are disputes resolved in your community?
4. What is the role of police in your community?
5. What are the principles of natural justice?
6. What are the rights guaranteed by the Constitution in the administration of justice?

7. What are the various methods of resolving disputes in your community?
8. What happens when an accused jumps bail?
9. What are the barriers to accessing justice in Uganda?
10. Suggest measures that can improve access to justice in your community?



LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. What do you understand by the term Decentralization?
2. Describe the Local Government Structure from district to village level.
3. What is your local administrative unit in your Community?
4. What are the responsibilities of the following governments?
5. Local government
6. Central government
7. What are the roles and responsibilities of people in local governments?
8. What is your role as a citizen in infrastructure development?
9. What kinds of services are provided by local government councils?
10. What functions and services are carried out by urban councils?



GENDER

1. How does equal participation in governance promote gender equity in your community?
2. How do men and women relate in their communities?
3. What is gender? How is it different from sex?
4. Give different examples of gender discrimination.
5. How can women be empowered so as to fully participate in the delivery of service?
6. What is government trying to do to involve women in leadership positions?
7. How can women fight poverty in their families?
8. What services do women need most in the community?
9. How can local governments promote the rights of women in the society?
10. What measures can be undertaken to curb domestic violence?
11. How can we stop domestic violence in homes?
12. What would be the cause for separation in a marriage?
13. What are the grounds for divorce?



NATIONALISM

1. Mention Uganda's national values
2. What are Uganda's national symbols?
3. Why doesn't Uganda have a national language?
4. How may cultural values contribute to the promotion of nationalism?
5. What is the importance of nationalism in national development?
6. How does peace building contribute to national building?

7. Mention the alternative methods of conflict resolution one can use in peace building in your community?
8. How does conflict management promote nation building?



REGIONAL INTEGRATION

1. What are the benefits of regional integration?
2. What are the benefits of regional integration?
3. What are the various organs of the EAC?
4. How do the organs of the EAC promote development?
5. What are the benefits of being a member of the EAC?
6. How does Uganda benefit from trading with the members of the EAC?



LAND

1. Discuss the benefits of land in your community.
2. Which institutions handle matters related to land at the following levels:
 - a. Family? District?
 - b. Community? Country?
3. What are the forms of land tenure in Uganda?
4. Discuss how the environment is degraded in your local area
5. Suggest ways in which the environment can be protected in your community
6. Discuss the ways in which land disputes are settled in your community.
7. Mention the dangers of resolving land disputes violently.