VISION: "... to be a university that is nationally and internationally recognised for excellence in research and the advancement of knowledge".
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This is the maiden issue of the Research and Publication Newsletter which will henceforth be published annually. The aim of this publication is to showcase and boost the visibility of research carried out by staff of Uganda Martyrs University. This is in line with the university’s vision “to be a university that is nationally and internationally recognised for excellence in research and the advancement of knowledge.”

It is widely agreed that one of the key roles of a university is to contribute to knowledge through research. Whereas some of such knowledge can be an end in itself, it is more meaningful if it can be utilised for addressing societal problems. But such utilisation requires in the first place that what comes out of universities is made accessible.

Whereas this newsletter does not provide complete publications, it aims at informing on what is available so that it can be followed up by whoever picks interest. The publications include both those by UMU and from other outlets. We hope you find inspiration to learn more and to join us in this noble task.

Jimmy Spire Ssentongo (PhD)
Associate Dean
(Research and Publication)
School of Postgraduate Studies and Research
About Uganda Martyrs University publications

Uganda Martyrs University (UMU), through the School of Postgraduate Studies and Research (SPGSR), runs three central academic publication outlets. These are: Uganda Martyrs University Book Series; Mtafiti Mwafrika; and the Journal of Science and Sustainable Development.

What is ‘Uganda Martyrs University Book Series’ (UMUBS)?

Uganda Martyrs University Book Series was founded in 2010 to provide a versatile outlet for publication for high quality work but which may not be suited to the scope and/or stylistic requirements of its main publications at the time, namely, Mtafiti Mwafrika (African Researcher) monograph series and the Journal of Science and Sustainable Development. Contributions to the series are accepted from scholars and practitioners in and outside UMU. All the books published in the series have been subjected to anonymous review by at least two peers and revised before acceptance.

What is Mtafiti Mwafrika?

Mtafiti Mwafrika (the Swahili synonym for African Researcher) is a monograph series. Rooted in UMU’s commitment to the promotion of Africa’s development, Mtafiti Mwafrika provides an interdisciplinary outlet for conceptual and empirical writing on theory, research and practices that are relevant to Africa’s development, and that contribute to international debate.
The monograph is particularly keen to promote the integration of indigenous (African) knowledge with relevant theories, research and contemporary trends to arrive at a better understanding of the ‘African reality’. Subsequently, contributions to the monograph series typically span across a very wide range of disciplinary boundaries and contributions are welcomed from any part of the world. Notwithstanding, the monograph’s editorial policy prefers submissions that synthesise the significance of different disciplinary traditions and geographical experiences in explaining the phenomenon at hand. On top of rigorous examination of the ‘African dimension’ of the issues that they expound, therefore, contributions mirror conversance with relevant international perspectives and experiences, thereby situating the debate in a broad discourse that facilitates holistic understanding of the African reality.

MtafitMwafrika is edited from UMU under the Center for African Studies, but draws on the expertise of a diverse editorial board, as well as a wide range of reviewers in and beyond Africa. The monograph is committed to the publication of both experienced and early career researchers so its editorial policy puts overriding attention on helping contributors to reach the level of quality that is deemed fit for publication through ensuring relevant, fair and penetrating reviews as well as timely relay of feedback to contributors.

What is the ‘Journal of Science and Sustainable Development’?

The goal of the Journal (ISSN: 2070-1748) is to provide a visible and high impact outlet for definitive articles that discuss the concept of development from an interdisciplinary viewpoint. Therefore, contributions to the Journal typically go beyond the “how we did it” narration of known success stories to link theory to practice whilst spanning over traditional disciplinary boundaries and giving due attention to the role of sustainability in development as well as the dilemmas that characterise some development endeavours, especially in the third world.

The Journal gives special preference to conceptual and empirical writing that is relevant to Africa’s peculiar development needs whilst integrating pertinent international developments, debates and challenges, because it acknowledges that the questions, issues, theories, and policies pertaining to development require in-depth study, analysis and discussion. Therefore, the Journal provides an outlet for examining these questions, issues, theories, and policies in a rigorous and scholarly manner. Accordingly, papers are invited from a wide range of disciplines that reflect different research, theoretical and application perspectives concerning the development of the third world and mankind as a whole.

The Journal’s editorial policy prefers submissions that synthesize the significance of different disciplinary traditions and geographical experiences in explaining the phenomenon at hand. On top of rigorous examination of the ‘local dimension’ of the issues that they expound, therefore, contributions mirror conversance with relevant international perspectives and experiences, thereby situating the debate in a broad discourse that facilitates holistic understanding of the issues at hand.

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NB: All UMU publications are available in hard copy at Uganda Martyrs University (Nkozi and Rubaga campuses) and in soft copy at the UMU Institutional Repository - http://library.umu.ac.ug/index.php/research/15-research/19-umu-institutional-repository
Motivation cannot be avoided or ignored at any level and in whatever context. Managers use motivation in the workplace to inspire people to work, both individually and in groups, to produce the best results for business in the most efficient and effective manner. It was once assumed that motivation had to be generated from the outside, but it is now understood that each individual has his / her own set of motivating forces. Realistically though it is acknowledged that motivating workers is enigmatic.

This book does not provide specific answers given the complexity and multi-dimensional nature of motivation. Instead it provides performance guidelines and highlights controversial areas to trigger an innovative approach toward managing motivational issues. The broad challenges discussed include failure to understand and identify relevant motivational theories and variables to use; wrong motivation assumptions held by management; failure to balance motivational variables; linkage with other organisation factors; and the effect of chronic diseases on the approach to motivation, motivation strategies used by selected organisations and a ten-point motivation tool kit.

The book blends empirical data collected from twenty-four (24) randomly selected organisations and views of 396 respondents with theories. This blend acts as a basis for advancing a balanced argument on the motivational dilemma and the possible options of handling it in form of a motivational rhombus and toolkit.
This book focuses on the role language plays in the education of girls in Uganda’s primary education. It provides a historical and theoretical background to genders socialization education and language. It further discusses the theories and policies of Language and gender in education. The study brings to light the impact of language use on the girls’ life in school. It shows that the nature of language and how it is used can be a roadblock to girls’ attainment of education. This is because language has symbolic power which influences interaction. Evidence from the girls and other stakeholders show how girls have dropped out of school as a result of the way language is used at school and its surroundings. The author recommends a supportive environment for girls’ education while paying special attention to the language policy in Uganda’s education system, a review of the study materials (especially those that are pictorial) used in children’s academic textbooks to portray gender balance, and training teachers in communication skills as a measure to retain girls in school.

The overarching goal of this book is to increase our understanding of how marriage impacts the fight against women’s inequality and HIV/AIDS, and how the HIV/AIDS and gender equality discourse is taken up by married teachers in Uganda. Teachers act as role models and spearhead the HIV/AIDS and gender equality campaigns in schools and therefore their positioning impacts how they convey the content to young people. The assumption is that the current HIV/AIDS infection trends and subsequent reports on women’s vulnerability within the marriage, has direct impact on the education of young people on these issues. This book explores the teachers’ lived experiences touching on issues of their conceptions of gender equality, domestic violence, and the applicability of HIV/AIDS and gender equality knowledge in real life situations like marriage. Scholars and educators will find this book full of rich narrative on teachers, their lives, and practice.
This tribute brings together memories and lessons from the life of Dr. Kisekka, the departed Deputy Vice Chancellor – Finance and Administration of Uganda Martyrs University, themed around i) his own words – as he told his life journey and the eventual battle with sickness; ii) Kisekka the Priest; iii) Kisekka the Philosopher; iv) Kisekka the Administrator; and v) Kisekka the Teacher. There is much overlap between these various aspects of his life, which also partly helps us appreciate how the whole came to be. Most of the tribute messages are from UMU staff. But, whereas it is a tribute book, there is a lot to (un) learn for us still on this earthly journey.

ABSTRACT: Currently, Africa hosts 4 of 10 countries with the highest cybercrime levels in the world. To augment the inadequacy of municipal cyber legislations in Africa, the African Union Convention on Security in Cyberspace and Personal Data Protection (AUCSCPDP) was signed in July 27, 2014 in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea. Basing on documentary reviews, surveillance of media coverage and observations on cybersecurity initiatives across the globe, this critical assessment concludes that the AUCSCPDP is the most comprehensive continent-wide cybersecurity convention. Unlike the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime (CoECC, 2001), benchmarked herein,
the AUCSCPDP attunes to Africa's context, prohibiting identity flexibility and associative anonymity in ecommerce; outlawing spam; addressing the use of encryption in cybercrime; prohibiting key forms of online discrimination, which all currently constitute Africa's biggest vulnerability in cyber space.

The AUCSCPDP provision for independent expert vulnerability testing of Internet service introduces an essential process through which Africa's ICT development will proactively incorporate online security measures. However, the provisions permitting nonconsensual interference with private, personal and sensitive data; the interference with online traffic or content data; and the issuance of search and seizure warrants that permit inappropriate and broad ongoing investigation mandates to judges will inadvertently undermine values that the AUCSCPDP is seeking to protect such as rights to privacy and freedom of expression. The provisions covering aggravation and corporate liability are crafted, albeit inadvertently, in ways that will impose unjustified legal burdens on individuals and corporations. By not providing for a model cyber law, by precluding provisions on jurisdiction, and avoiding a continent-wide Computer Emergency Response Team, the feasibility of AUCSCPDP will prove inadequate to harmonise municipal cyber laws and will hinder international cybercrime cooperation within Africa. This critical assessment ends by providing options that could fine tune the AUCSCPDP to accomplish the values, objectives and purpose for which it is sought.

ABSTRACT: My study investigated perspectives that underlie Ugandan high school students’ understandings of the spread and prevention of HIV/AIDS and how they influenced by cultural practices. I adopted an interpretive case study approach that employed mixed methods, guided by the sociocultural and practice theoretical frameworks. Data were collected on students from seven select schools in central Uganda over 12 weeks. The students participated in the study by completing an adopted HIV/AIDS knowledge questionnaire with a transformed scale from True/False to Likert before and after experiencing HIV/AIDS lesson instructions. The questionnaire served as a stimulus to evocation of the students’ perspectives. These perspectives were extracted from the questionnaire data using Principal Component Analysis. Results revealed five key perspectives: Perceptual and behavioural risks associated with proximity to HIV/AIDS victims; Hygienic practices; Behavioural/practice causes and transmission of HIV/AIDS; Predictive, preventive and transmissive knowledge of HIV/AIDS; and Naïve notions of prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS. These perspectives were further interrogated through qualitative methods including classroom observation and focus group interview/discussions. After HIV/AIDS-focused lessons, a similar analysis on the after lesson questionnaire data also revealed that underlay students’ understandings of the spread and prevention of HIV/AIDS. Three of the pre-lesson perspectives persisted while two (Hygienic practices and Behavioural/practice causes and transmission of HIV/AIDS) collapsed, with two new ones (Taboo-like prescriptions of knowledge of infection) emerging in the after lesson experience analysis. Also a realisation emerged among the students of the greater risk of HIV/AIDS infection if they subverted the cultural norms. It became noteworthy that the students communicated their understandings metaphorically, which often conveyed unscientific understandings about the spread and prevention of HIV/AIDS. The study’s findings have critical implications for policy and the way curricula and instruction are interpreted and enacted in the classroom.


ABSTRACT: This is a qualitative study addressing possibilities for living with differences in communities which are prone to ethnic conflict. Its primary empirical focus is on the perceptions of the residents of Kibaale district in Uganda. An analysis of the problematic history of the district shows that multilayered factors have been at play. These factors include identity politics, a rapid increase of new migrant residents, active ethnic pressure groups, the influence of local radio broadcasts and cultural contestations. In this social context, ethnic identities were transformed and inter-ethnic violence broke out. A number of pluralism initiatives at different levels were
ABSTRACT: It has been observed by several scholars, commentators, and sustainability-related bodies that one of the most important ways of realising sustainable development is by integrating it in both what is taught and how it is taught (pedagogy). This is because education is very important in shaping people’s attitudes and informing their choices. The approach of mainstreaming Education for Sustainable Development in our education systems should rise above the traditional boundaries that build walls, which tend to limit communication between different disciplines and faculties/schools. Yet, for this to be realised, managers of education institutions and teachers ought to be co-opted into the sustainability ideals. This chapter explains the steps that have been taken by Uganda Martyrs University towards mainstreaming Education for Sustainable Development in the university’s ‘way of doing things’.


ABSTRACT: Religion has influenced Ugandan politics ever since colonial times. While the interrelations of religion and politics have altered since the coming to power of president Museveni’s National Resistance Movement (NRM), religion continues to influence Ugandan public culture and formal politics in important ways. Building on ethnographic fieldwork in Kampala and Acholi, as well as analysis of media reporting and discussions in social media, this article focuses on the role of religious leaders during Uganda's 2016 parliamentary and presidential elections. We argue that the striking differences between Ugandan clerics’ teaching on politics relate in part to genuine differences in religious beliefs, but also to patronage, intimidation, and ethnicity, and to the strategic calculations religious leaders make about how best to affect change in a constricted political environment.

In discussion with previous research on religion and politics in Africa, and utilising analytical concepts from the study of publics, the article proposes a model of religious (de)politicisation, whereby both the politicising and depoliticising effects of religion are acknowledged. To do so, the analysis distinguishes between NGO-ised and enchanted planes of religion, and shows that on both planes religion contributed simultaneously to enhancing and diminishing the space for public debate in election-time Uganda. While many religious leaders actively or silently supported the incumbent regime, religious leaders also took vocal public stands, fostered political action, and catered for vernacular imaginaries of political critique, by so doing expanding the space of public debate. However, by performing public debate that remained vague on crucial issues, and by promoting a religious narrative of peace, religious leaders participated in the enactment of a façade of political debate, in so doing legitimising the autocratic facets of Museveni's hybrid regime. Acknowledging religion as an important constituent of public culture can contribute to more nuanced understandings of election dynamics in Eastern Africa.


ABSTRACT: In this paper, we analyse how Ugandan academics are negotiating the age old academic tradition of ‘Publish or Perish’ by differently curving their own identity in academia. The ‘publish or perish’ adage has marked the academic career track not only in Europe and America where it originates from but also in Africa. The major publication outlet target for many African academics are international high-impact-factor journals (with which promotion is smoother and academic reputation higher), most of which are based in the West and hardly accessed by local Africans.
The contextual relevance of the ‘publish or perish’ performance has remained largely unquestioned, especially on the African continent. This positions the practice as an uncritical imitation/conformist exercise and affects the relevance of African academics to their local contexts. Here we interrogate the ‘publish or perish’ adage/norm, examine the paradigm on which it is based and how it differently affects career tracks of African academics and their colleagues in the West. Basing on the theoretical stance of ‘research justice’, we agree that research is an indispensable part of academia but differ on the methods of disseminating the generated new knowledge and the measurement of impact factor of the published knowledge. Publication of knowledge should not only be contextual but also accessible and relevant to the target audience. We argue that the impact factor is most importantly how knowledge influences attitudes and practice of the target audience (or what should be the target audience). The chapter is based on personal experiences of several years in performance of the norm, conversational interactions with peers, plus empirical qualitative research carried out among women academics in four Ugandan universities using in-depth interviews and, as such, though generic, pays some more attention to the peculiar gender circumstances of African women academics.


ABSTRACT: Through prayer, civic education, sermons, pastoral letters and the public blessing of politicians, religious leaders are doing their best to influence the Ugandan 2016 elections. Many of the nation’s most prominent religious leaders, particularly the Inter-Religious Council of Uganda (IRCU) and the Uganda Joint Christian Council (UJCC), have campaigned audibly for the elections to be peaceful, free and fair, while individual clergy have used their pulpits and radio stations to openly campaign for particular parties and candidates. In a country where less than 1 % of the population define themselves as non-religious, what religious leaders say has considerable clout. But what precisely is their impact on the elections? This article draws on ethnographic field work in Kampala, and Acholiland, including interviews with Catholic, Anglican, Pentecostal and Muslim clergy, to explore this question.

The research advances four core observations. First, Ugandan religious leaders see it as their role to educate believers on civic duties, and Ugandans very broadly expect and accept their religious leaders to play this role. Second, the position of religious leaders in relation to elections is inherently paradoxical: to an important extent, religious leaders gain the authority to comment on issues of a political nature from their perceived political neutrality. But the more they comment on issues of a political nature, the more likely they are to be branded partisan, and hence, to lose their authority to comment. Third, we show that Ugandan religious leaders are deeply divided among themselves, with individual clerics’ viewpoints depending on much more than their church affiliation; for instance, their economic ties, historical indebtedness, doctrinal emphases, and their ethnicity. Finally, we suggest that while the role of religious leaders in spreading a message of peace during elections may have an important effect in curbing election violence, the message of peace may also serve to perpetuate the power of the non-democratic government. This seems particularly to be the case with Pentecostal churches, and with the inter-faith bodies, where demands for minimum consensus may effectively lend support to entrenching the status quo.

**ABSTRACT:** Few research studies in science education have looked at how stories, proverbs, and anecdotes can be used as scaffolds for learning. Stories, proverbs, and anecdotes are cultural tools used in indigenous communities to teach children about their environment. The study draws on Bruner’s work and the theory of border crossing to argue that stories, proverbs, and anecdotes can be useful tools in the teaching of science concepts. The study uses a qualitative approach to understand how students in a secondary school in Uganda were appropriating stories, proverbs, and anecdotes to explain their understanding on health and HIV-related issues. The data collection methods included interviews, focus group discussions, journaling, and document collection. The major finding is that use of stories, proverbs, and anecdotes drawn from the students’ cultural context helps them understand science concepts. The main argument of the article is that cultural tools (stories, proverbs, anecdotes) can be used to scaffold students’ learning of scientific concepts. The implications are that stories, proverbs, and anecdotes can be used to help students may not be inclined to science, to enter into the world of science by linking their everyday world to the culture of science.
ABSTRACT: The study examined the influence of ethnicity on the formation of the East African Federation; putting emphasis on the social aspect in Uganda. The study utilised a Descriptive cross-sectional survey design, and on the basis of purposive, and random sampling techniques, 385 respondents were selected who included Social workers, Businessmen and Women, Distinguished Citizens, Members of Parliament, Cabinet Ministers, Leaders of Political Parties in Uganda, Cabinet Ministers, and Rural people who revealed information through the study Questionnaires and Interview guides. The findings reveal that the East African Federation cannot attain social unity of its citizens, because of the different ethnic backgrounds of people in the region and also the idea is a persuasion by Political Leaders based on technocratic expertise and not ideological grounds. The study concluded that the rigid divide in methodological application of cultural and rational accounts among Ugandan, and East African Ethnic groups will greatly influence the realization of a fruitful East African Federation.

ABSTRACT: The thrust of the study is hinged on the investigation of civic awareness on the prospects of East African Federation in relation to the people of Uganda. The study used a cross-sectional survey design. The study used 385 respondents, selected using random and purposive sampling techniques who included; Cultural leaders, social workers, businessmen, Members of Parliament, and cabinet ministers, leaders of political parties and rural people like the Local council Chairmen / chair persons of border areas, and distinguished citizens in the study selected areas which included, Masaka, Katuna, Nimule, Kampala, Malaba and Mutukula. The study gathered information using questionnaires and interview guides and discovered that, the idea of the East Africa Federation, its prospects, and benefits to Ugandan people was misunderstood and misconceptualised due to lack of proper access of information towards the project. The study recommends the need by the Governments of the East African States to design sensitisation programmes that would enable all people to access information about the East African Federation in Uganda. Such programmes could pass-on information to all masses through different radio stations, televisions, newspapers, drama and other mechanisms in all ethnic languages for the Ugandan masses to clearly conceptualize the East African Federation.

**ABSTRACT:** The thrust of the study hinged on the investigation of ethnicity and the East African political unity, ethnicity and the East African social unity, and ethnicity and the East African economic unity. The study employed a descriptive cross-sectional research design, with both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The study used 385 respondents, selected using random and purposive sampling techniques in the study selected areas in Masaka, Katuna, Nimule, Kampala, Malaba and Mutukula. The study discovered that, ethnicity has negatively influenced the formation of the East African political, social and economic unity of Ugandans. The study concluded, that the different and contrasting interpretation of cultures, norms, customs and traditions of the Ugandan people cannot allow the idea of the East African federation to be successful as it is projected in the political, social, and economic spheres on Ugandans. The study recommended for the establishment of a cultural model federation that is widely open politically, socially and economically to all groups of people in the region.


**ABSTRACT:** The study examined the influence of internal migration on the political development of Kampala District, putting emphasis on multiparty politics and elections. A cross section survey research design was used, and the sample population included 25 political party leaders, 110 civil servants who were selected using purposive sampling and 207 residents in Kampala District who were randomly selected, and analysis was done descriptively. The study discovered that internal migration has a significant influence on the political elections and multi-party politics of Kampala district. However, the study recommended voters to desist electing leaders basing on migratory trends, but on ability and to be keen against leaders who campaign basing on migratory trends to capture power, and also political parties to redesign their objectives for a national benefit that can serve a national purpose and not an ethnic one.

ABSTRACT: This thesis investigates socialisation in architectural education in East Africa. It was hypothesised that socialisation formed an integral part of professional education, through which students acquired undocumented, but nonetheless important aspects of the profession, building both values, and a cultural ethos in the process. Socialisation in the context of architectural education, thus takes on added significance, given the longevity of the educational process, as well as the close association between faculty and students. The outcomes of the educational process thus evoked questions of the transformative nature of the process, and how this was effected.

Undertaken as an ethnographic study, the research investigated elements of socialisation within five established architecture schools across East Africa. Framed in the context of a learnscape of architectural education, the study examined influences on architectural education in three key areas: Pre-socialisation; Institutional socialisation; and, educational socialisation. A mixed method approach was used, addressing the contextual diversity presented by the setting of East Africa. The mixed method approach made use of document analysis, a questionnaire study, focus group discussions, and participant observations,
ABSTRACT: Concerns for the state of architectural education in East Africa was a catalyst for this exploration of socialisation, which looked to understand socialisation and its influence on educational outcomes in the region. Socialisation within architectural education has long been known to influence how students acquire important aspects of the profession, building both values and a cultural ethos in the process. An appreciation of these processes in the context of East Africa adds to the wider understanding of the implicit curriculum in architectural education.

An ethnographic study was undertaken in five architecture schools across East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda), making use of a mixed method approach incorporating document analysis, a questionnaire study, participant observations and focus group discussions as the data gathering methods. As the primary data gathering method, focus group discussions acknowledged the social context of the different settings of the study, with data gathered from multiple sites across the region.

As an integral component of architectural education, socialisation was evident at all stages of the educational process. Within the educational realm, contrasting expectations of student and faculty, and the attendant influence on socialisation, were overtly evident in the educational realm. This was highlighted by approaches to contemporary issues in architectural education, and the nature of educational activities within the schools. Through this research, socialisation was found to be an integral part of architectural education. Far from being a mere puzzling phenomenon, ignored and taken for granted, socialisation forms a fundamental part of architectural education, which forms a critical part of the education of architects.

ABSTRACT: In the African context, just transitions to a more sustainable world cannot occur while the poorest and most marginalised are left behind. African governments such as Uganda’s have taken the steps to better the lot of these sections of society by widening access to basic education through programmes like Universal Primary Education; however, access to higher levels of education is still low, and as earlier studies have shown, Universities in particular have played a part by maintaining selection procedures that favour students from higher socioeconomic status (SES). In the last few years, some measures have been taken to address this issue, such as introducing a quota system for admission to public universities, but there are concerns that not enough has been done. This paper reports on a study carried out at four universities investigating how just access to higher education in Uganda is, given existing admission procedures. It was found that the main admission criterion, A’Level examination results, was not a significant predictor of success at university, and that it was therefore not a justifiable entry mechanism, especially given its established tendency to disadvantage students of lower SES.

ABSTRACT: Formal architectural education in sub-Saharan Africa (excluding South Africa), founded at the height of tropical modernism, a link that embedded a scientific approach to architecture as a key part of the new curricula. Over the years, however, engagement with architectural science has all but vanished, little more than basic rules-of-thumb, which has raised concerns in face of growing awareness of the need for ESD in architecture and architectural education. Seeking answers, this paper interrogates the socio-political events following the Second World War than may have contributed to this state of affairs. The contextual realities of tropical modernism, with roots in the less palatable moniker, colonialism modernism, emerges as a key factor in this discourse. While tropical modernism was initially embedded in architectural education, its historic links to colonialism contributed to it, being jettisoned as part of the Africanisation of curricula as part of post-colonial ideological shifts. Being associated with tropical modernism, architectural science was thus relegating to the periphery of architecture programmes, and may partially explain the continued nonchalant attitude toward architectural science today. Any attempt to revisit this engagement naturally has to come to terms with this reality as an important step in engaging with discourse on architectural science education into the future.

**ABSTRACT:** The use of compressed soil blocks (CSB) in the construction of housing in Uganda can be traced back to the slum upgrading projects of the early 1990’s (DCDM, 2003a; 2003b). 25 years on, the propagation of a technology that has seen improved supply of housing in India, South America and Southern Africa has had little impact on the supply of housing in Uganda. Basing itself in the diffusion theory, this study provides insights into how failure of adoption can be managed or reduced.

In an effort to better understand how current and future innovations may be better conceived and rolled out, the level to which the perception of critical adoption dimensions affect diffusion are queried in the propagation of compressed earth block as a building material. The study was undertaken based on the innovation decision model, querying identified opinion leaders in communities where CEB technology has been utilised about their opinion on the technology. The study found that perceived economic advantage of a technology is a decisive factor for its adoption in spite of awareness of promising alternatives. The study identified that while interpersonal communication channels are important in the formulation of opinions, these present a limited opportunity for awareness of a critical number for adoption to gain momentum. The study having tested methods of identifying opinion leaders, forwards the notion that awareness drives focused on these individuals, emphasising the lifecycle cost benefits of CEB has the potential to lead to an increase in demand and adoption. Furthermore increase in demand can lead to a reduction in price of CEB through a greater sharing of fixed overhead costs.


**ABSTRACT:** Seeking to broaden access to architecture education, schools of architecture use different methods to select students for entry. In East Africa however, most schools still rely on the High School Record (HSR) as the basis for selecting students, a method which arguably does not adequately engage with student’s desires and motivation for undertaking architecture as a course of study. Use of the HSR is also weighted against non-mainstream students and those from marginal schools, an approach which in the long run could have detrimental impact on the profession. In seeking broaden its student body, the Uganda Martyrs University reformulated its intake criteria. While these changes have had the desired effect, they also revealed some interesting details of perceptions of incoming students on architecture and architecture education. These ranged from largely ambivalent or naïve views of what they would be getting into, to overtly cocky ideals of what they were about the engage with. These findings led to a questioning a key premises, that incoming students were prepared...
for what they were getting into, and that the HSR was a good indicator of success in architecture education. Challenging, however was the lack of information or resources available to help academics understand how to contextualise this situation, and how to address the disparate perceptions presented by incoming students. Indeed from the naive utterances of incoming students: ‘I came to architecture school to draw plans’, to the direct exclamations of a final year student: ‘mark us like Ugandans’, what students want and what architecture education can do to help bridge this divide is critical in the success of architecture education, and the profession in general. This paper presents some of the findings of an on-going exploration of these issues in the educational landscape of East Africa.


ABSTRACT: Low-income tropical housing in Uganda today is a complex issue that extends beyond the physical dwelling and encapsulates psychological notions, i.e. human ideals, needs, wants, aspirations, and economic ability. Rural construction continues to expend significant quantities of energy and environmental resources in production of fired clay brick, the locally favoured choice. Regrettably, the notion that this material is cheap escalates negligent handling during production, transportation and construction, which then generate large quantities of waste. This paper presents a study that seeks to evaluate people’s perceptions of the production and usage of fired Clay Bricks, then to propose viable alternatives. People are a crucial entity in the struggle to: improve fuel efficiency at local Kilns, increase reuse/repurposing of construction waste, then raise awareness about material embodied energy and subsequent energy demand on communities. Despite evidence of associated negative impacts of brick production like deforestation, excessive soil extraction, energy intensive production, and high waste, there is still rampant unregulated production. Cost, being a primary consideration for many construction stakeholders, is interrogated as part of this search for a viable alternative. The alternative shall endeavour to minimize production energy and construction waste, and possibly save up to 20% on the building cost. This study culminates in a student lead design-build project. The Display Space at Uganda Martyrs University is a built attempt to investigate alternative wall materials as well as building cost. The Space was designed and shall be built by students of the Faculty of the Built Environment. The building structure is a combination of rammed earth walls and site produced stabilized soil blocks to replace the commonly used brick. Since precedent success stories reveal that a creative force emerges when all the residents, stakeholders and consultants come together as a collaborative community. It is envisaged that a creative force shall emerge from community involvement in this project with the hope of disseminating concerns that shall propel the community residents towards shaping more regenerative environments.

**ABSTRACT:** Incorporating Environmental Sustainable Design (ESD) into the curriculum is regarded as an important element in contemporary architectural education. However, making this transition has, and still is, somewhat of an uphill battle, achieved largely based on personal commitment and endeavours of individuals. In the context of East Africa, this begs the question as to why, regardless of a strong ethical basis for this transition, is there still a strong resistance to incorporating EDS into architecture curricula in East Africa? While the answer may lie in the ubiquitous assumption that it is related to the background and prior education of instructors, the answer itself may be far more complex, and require a deeper understanding and appreciation of the socio-cultural setting within which architectural education takes place. This, along with a myriad of conflicting and contradicting trajectories have not only had an impact on the nature of architecture, but more significantly on the factors that have determined and defined education in East Africa over the past half century. Breaking from this status quo approach becomes an uphill task, challenging ingrained ideas and beliefs of architecture and architectural education, requiring us to revisit the purpose of professional education itself. This paper is part of on-going discourse in the process of integrating ESD into architecture education in East Africa initiated more than a decade ago. This was recently boosted through a project, Energy Efficiency in Buildings in East Africa (EEBEA), which sought to move discussions of ESD and Energy Efficiency (EE) to the forefront of architecture and architectural education discourse, this project has also served to highlight the inherent challenges brought about by decades of compliance and protectionism that served to entrench the status quo as the epitome of architectural education. However, with architectural education as the primary conduit for the transmission of architectural culture, breaking through these stereotypes is increasingly a key element in defining the future of architecture and architectural education.


**ABSTRACT:** Embodied energy is an important consideration in discussions related to the sustainability of the construction sector. As part of this dialogue, this paper presents a developing country context of how these can serve to enable a transition in energy related discourse. In East Africa, the energy related discourse is largely concerned with the reduction in the use of wood fuel, which is the predominant energy source for cooking, with little attention to the current and future impact of the buildings themselves, that is, lifetime energy consumption. The primary goal of this study was to determine the embodied energy (EE) of low-income tropical housing to better appreciate the relative...

**ABSTRACT:** African populations remain among the poorest in the world, and efforts to achieve the energy-related dimensions of the Millennium Development Goals (now refocused as the Sustainable Development Goals) have in most cases not had significant impact on urban populations. The situation can be summarised as one where much urban energy transformation research does not understand the detailed organisational dynamics and constraints in cities and therefore is often of limited use. While acknowledging the gap between policy and implementation; lack of capacity within local/national government departments; and where modes of knowledge transfer are not effective in facilitating sustainable energy transitions in cities, this paper investigates what drives decision making, endorsement, acceptance and penetration on issues related to energy transitions between communities, local governments and Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs). The pilot areas of study include two municipalities in Uganda - Jinja and Kasese. The paper thus, focuses on how to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (UN, 2015). While questioning the overly technocratic approaches that promise/promote appropriateness without community engagement, the paper delves deeper into the socio-cultural diversity of energy poor communities, stating that only by giving these people a voice in the decisions being made about their socio-technical futures can truly appropriate delivery models be developed (Brown et al, 2015).


**ABSTRACT:** Upland tropical climates, are often regarded as ‘benign’, but are of increasing concern, particularly with regard to thermal comfort in the context of climate change induced temperature rises. Further, in light of increased economic prosperity and associated lifestyle changes, that suggest a trend toward the use of mechanical ventilation and air-conditioning equipment, how people perceive, respond and adapt to climatic conditions emerges as an area of interest in these regions. This paper reports the findings of an ongoing study investigating

ABSTRACT: This paper details patterns of energy consumption for domestic buildings in urban areas of Uganda. The paper shows the range of energy sources employed by households, the level of consumption of energy, as well as common appliances and equipment in use. The findings suggest strong demand for energy, but largely from solid fuel sources, with most households making use of firewood or charcoal for cooking. While currently low by world standards, electrical energy use was largely for lighting and entertainment. Efforts at increasing access to electricity to reduce pressures on dwindling forest resources, although a noble goal, has significant challenges, linked to limited and erratic availability of electricity, approaches to building design, as well as lifestyle transformations that contribute to a growth in energy demand. The study itself contributes to discourse on energy use and energy efficiency in buildings, filling the gap in the availability of information and geared to informing future policy and interventions.


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ABSTRACT: Based on a countrywide energy audit of 300 residential buildings in Uganda (conducted by UN-Habitat and Uganda Martyrs University), we analyzed holistically the residential energy consumption patterns and the overall housing energy requirements of urban and rural households in Uganda. In this study, we add perspective to the ongoing discussion on the energy use and sustainability of urban vs. rural living and that of different housing types. The scope of this study covers identifying correlations between energy use and the physical and thermal properties of these buildings. Based on the outcomes of this study, the major Energy Conservation Measures (ECMs) will be systematically studied in future research to assess the energy saving potential to improve energy efficiency for Uganda’s residential building stock.


ABSTRACT: The JENGA project was intended to develop courses for energy efficiency and Sustainable housing in Africa. Uganda Martyrs University (UMU) as one of the partner universities, had over 100 students participating in the program over the past three years. These Students were involved in six major projects through formal course activities, research initiatives, cross cultural site exercises as well as actual construction. These activities enabled the students to exchange knowledge and share ideas on the practice based learning platform for a better understanding of sustainable construction. The project activities included:

Poured Earth Wall Construction: This was done with the aim of enhancing students’ appreciation of the different applications of earth construction. The workshop involved a team of students from UMU and University of Rwanda, College for Sciences and Technology. They constructed four poured earth walls (450mmx1100mmx1000mm) to examine different aspects of batch, moisture retention and resistance; as well as test the structural strength by crushing cube samples.

Skills Centre Nairobi: This was a hands on construction exercise initiated by the University of Applied Sciences Augsburg, German in collaboration with Promoting Africa, to construct a Skills Centre complex for the youth of Mathare Valley. Mathare is the second largest slum in Nairobi and this Skills Centre was intended to offer opportunities to develop marketable craftsman skills to improve employability of the community residents who might have missed formal learning opportunities. Engineering students from the University of Applied Sciences Augsburg partnered with architecture...

**ABSTRACT:** Supporting African Municipalities in Sustainable Energy Transitions* (SAMSET) is a project that seeks to develop a knowledge exchange framework for supporting local and national bodies involved in municipal energy planning in the effective transition to sustainable energy use in urban areas. Through close partnering with six cities in three African countries (Ghana, Uganda and South Africa), the project aims to develop an information base from which to support cities, undertake direct support for cities around strategy development and priority initiatives, and facilitate knowledge exchange and capacity building. This paper presents the experience so far (18 months), focusing on the challenges of collecting localised energy data, distinguishing it from National statistics, and modelling the local urban situations in sufficient detail for municipal authorities to make strategic decisions about energy transitions. It also outlines Netmapping work with local stakeholders showing how local agencies relate to each other and which institutions become brokers for knowledge flow.


**ABSTRACT:** Sub-Saharan Africa remains one of the most challenging areas in meeting the energy access goals of the SDGs. To date, much of the energy access focus in the region has been rural, for example in the form of mini-grids or small-scale solar PV. However, urbanization rates in Sub-Saharan Africa are amongst the highest in the world, suggesting that a greater focus on urban populations will become increasingly important in addressing energy access. In keeping with the widespread call to decentralize powers and functions in Africa to promote more locally appropriate solutions, the SAMSET programme (Supporting Sub-

ABSTRACT: A key goal of architecture is to ensure the wellbeing of future generations, thus considerations for Environmental Sustainable Design (ESD) as part of the life of buildings. While there is an increasing scientific basis and justification for this, engagement with ESD in practice, and demand from clients is somewhat lacking. It this a consequence of a lack of information, or is it a larger problem, that requires deeper reflection? How can we encourage engagement in the green building agenda, with such hurdles? Juxtaposed against prevailing and unquestioned assumptions about the world, most notably: Resources are ‘inexhaustible’; Technology can solve society’s problems, and; Individual success is independent of the health and well-being of communities, cultures and the life support system, we can interrogate the resistance to the sustainability agenda, and begin to tackle the inherent resistances that make it difficult to sell, with assumptions that translate into self-indulgent practices or in the context of sustainability, what are often irrational design decisions. It is accepted that human endeavours are linked consciously or sub-consciously to the wellbeing of humanity, and the decisions made are linked to an appreciation of the impact those decisions have on our lives, and those of our descendants, thus we can ask, how is it that the sustainability agenda is so difficult to understand, or for people to change their approach? This will be interrogated in the context of our appreciation of time, and our relationship to resources, the inherent social-philosophical factors that inevitably drive human endeavours. How can this become more overt in discourse on green buildings, thus influencing the transition in the green building movement?

Saharan African Municipalities with Sustainable Energy Transitions) is specifically working with local governments in identifying the access and other sustainable energy challenges, formulating strategies in this regard, and moving into implementation of different approaches to address these challenges. The methodology promotes the institutionalizing of approaches and interventions – minimising problems associated with lack of institutional commitment. Work being undertaken in the SAMSET project demonstrates not only the fast growing magnitude of urban energy challenges, but also that local government mandates and functions across Sub-Saharan Africa have existing strong sustainable energy linkages, such as in buildings, transport and spatial planning. The future of energy demand in urban Sub-Saharan Africa, the important role that local governments have as agents in the SDG agenda, and the emerging experience of local governments in addressing sustainable energy challenges will be presented.
ABSTRACT: Among the many goals of architecture, is ensuring the health, safety and wellbeing of society, and increasingly the need to consider aspects of Environmental Sustainable Design (ESD). While acknowledged as an issue, engagement with ESD in architectural education, and subsequently in architectural design is based largely on rules-of-thumb, failing to engage students of practitioners beyond merely a check box approach, which does not fully appreciate the consequences this somewhat superficial approach. How then can we encourage engagement in the green building agenda, as an integral component of architectural education and practice, transcending the prevailing notions? What then is our responsibility as professionals, and how do we emphasise the significance of our actions, juxtaposed against prevailing and unquestioned assumptions, include, most notable being: Resources are ‘inexhaustible’; Technology can solve society’s problems, and; Individual success is independent of the health and well-being of communities, cultures and the life support system. Such assumptions translate into self-indulgent practices or in the context of sustainability, rather irrational design decisions. Following in the same line, it is evident that there may be some difficulty in convincing people about the need to rethink their approach using the current approach. It is accepted, however that those human endeavours are often linked consciously or sub-consciously to the wellbeing of humanity. It is therefore inevitable that practitioners may be influenced by the ethical dilemmas that they may face, but also those that affect them personally.

This paper will seek to present an ethical basis for engaging in the green building movement, often neglected as a factor in the push to get students and practitioners engaged with this aspect building design and construction. Concentration has been on the economic and environmental aspects of the transition, neglecting the inherent social-philosophical factors that inevitably drive human endeavours. Reflecting on the ethical positions within the design and construction industry in East Africa, the evident ethical dilemmas come to bear, encapsulated most notably in the brick, with its social, ecological and economic characteristics, ignored in the broader scheme of ‘affordable’. In the context of ESD and green buildings, this presents as an ethical dilemma, with the brick presenting as a key element in development of ethical view and attitudes towards the green building agenda. Can we ignore the impact the materials have on the state of the environment? The paper will conclude by reviewing possible approaches to enable the development of ethical positions, which are not intrinsically inherent in professional education. How can this become more overt in discourse on green buildings, thus influencing the transition in the green building movement.

SASS runs the Journal of Development Studies (JDS – ISSN 2079 - 4843), which publishes empirical articles, critical reviews and case studies that are of interest to policy makers, scholars and practitioners in the area of development studies. The Journal puts particular focus upon issues that are of concern to the Third World. It is the goal of the Journal to advance knowledge and debate in the field of development studies, by providing a platform through which scholars and practitioners can share their views, findings and experiences. Given the diverse nature of development studies, contributions are accepted from a wide range of disciplines and preference is given to articles that integrate multiple disciplinary perspectives. Contributions that examine developments at national, regional and continental level are particularly welcome. All the manuscripts received are subjected to blind review, by the Editor and at least two editorial consultants. The editorial policy of JDS aims at giving authors timely and constructive feedback and the Journal is particularly interested in assisting able researchers but who may be inexperienced in the area of publishing. Currently, the fourth volume is being worked on.
PhD THESIS


ABSTRACT: Although there is substantial research on refugee acculturation in developed and industrialised countries, there is limited research on the same within Africa in general and Uganda in particular. This study fills this gap by investigating, analysing and describing Somali refugees’ acculturation strategies, ways in which Ugandans influence Somali refugees’ acculturation and the relationship between Somali refugees’ acculturation and their wellbeing. In this thesis I argue that Somali refugees’ acculturation is selective and purposive, and contextual. The selective and purposive actions of Somali refugees are determined by the expected benefits from a particular behaviour, availability of alternatives, situational and individual factors. On the other hand, the contextual factors such as the multi-cultural and religious nature of the host community, laws promoting refugee freedoms and rights, Somali refugees’ residential status and perceived dissimilarity between the cultures of the two groups independently influenced Somali refugees’ acculturation and wellbeing. More importantly, these contextual factors also influenced Somali refugees’ selective and purposive actions in some respects. I conclude by showing that the combination of selective and purposive actions and contextual factors demonstrates Somali refugees’ exercise of socio-culturally mediated agency during their acculturation process and in pursuance of their wellbeing.

A. T., Alabi, H. O. Ahmed, & O. P., Akinnubi, Teachers’ Development Programmes and Students’ Performance in Ilorin West Local Government Area, Nigeria

B. J., Kizito, Experimenting Digital Games for HIV/AIDS Education in Schools

B., Kabiito, Amnesty and Prosecution of International Humanitarian Law Violations in Uganda: Search for Peace against Justice?

G. P., Okoth, Strategies in Post-Conflict Peace Building: A Comparison of Rwanda and Burundi


A., Luswata, The Sanctity of the Family in Africa: Significance for Development and Limits

A., Kamanzi & J., Namabira, Case for a Transformational Paradigm in Addressing False Gender Consciousness with Specific reference to Migrants to Islands of Lake Victoria
ABSTRACT: This book chapter shares insights into how the youth population in Uganda that is excluded from education can best be helped to develop skills necessary for the labour market and for other livelihood opportunities, such as productive self-employment. The chapter shows that technical and vocational skills may not be enough to help excluded youth gain access to and maintain a decent job. They also need foundational and transferable skills. Moreover, the author argues that it is important to enhance partnerships between training institutions and industry. In addition, given the Ugandan context, the informal, agriculture and ICT sectors are crucial sectors that could absorb a large number of youth provided they have the requisite skills to work or to become entrepreneurs in these sectors. It is also important to note that excluded youth may not only require skills. Those who desire to start their own businesses will require other forms of support such as access to finance.


ABSTRACT: With the concept of craftsmanship we would like to question the integration of youth in work and education. Some say the youth have to be flexible at all times in order to fit in and do well in the globalised commercialised world. We claim that this alone is neither a sustainable nor a desirable solution. The youth also need to be able to build up an authentic learn-and-work-biography. Is the revaluing of craftsmanship a nostalgic return to the past or is it a sustainable solution for the future? And can the answer to this question be based on a market analysis or do other stakeholders, and in particular youth themselves, have a say in which direction we should go? The leading questions in this debate are: How to guide youth in their transition process? What can educators, researchers, employers, policy makers and young people themselves in different contexts learn from each other? What types of skills are required? How to secure human rights in the workplace? What changes are needed in educational programmes and ways of coaching? What does transition to work mean for young women and young men? What should be adjusted in work environments? How to combine learning and working?

Although vocational education and training is considered to be a good option for improving livelihood opportunities for marginalised youth in developing countries, it often suffers from an image problem. This situation affects the quality of entrants, instruction and skills acquisition in training programmes. In this article, the researchers report on results and experiences from a participatory action research (PAR) project initiated to work towards the improvement of vocational education and skills training for early school-leavers. The research project was conducted in Mbarara district, south-western Uganda. The results show that the project created an awareness and change of attitude on the part of participants towards vocational education and training. It also established links between training institutions and employers; that is, between the skills supply and demand sides. Based on experiences and reflections from this project, the researchers argue that PAR can be a productive approach for facilitating skills development in vocational education and training.


ABSTRACT: One of the major problems facing education systems in Sub-Saharan Africa is the phenomenon of young people who leave school before completion. Research has shown that this phenomenon disadvantages young people and exposes them to various forms of social exclusion. Accordingly, there have been increasing calls for the scaling up of support intervention programmes for young people who leave school early. This paper analyses literature on support intervention programmes for early school leavers (ESLs) to identify enabling factors that can be promoted in future or in current less effective interventions. The review revealed that programmes that address the multiple disadvantages and needs of young people through flexible, holistic and intensive support approaches tend to be more attractive and beneficial to the participants. The findings from this review are crucial to policy makers and teachers working in support intervention programmes for ESLs.
ABSTRACT: Educational exclusion leads to the marginalisation of many youth in regards to employment and other livelihood opportunities. Vocational education and training (VET) is expected to offer skills to ameliorate this situation. This paper presents findings of an exploratory study conducted on four VET programmes for marginalised youth in the rural areas of Mbarara district, south-western Uganda to examine the current VET practices and how the youth are prepared for the labour market and livelihood opportunities. The findings show that VET can improve access to labour market and livelihood opportunities, but a number of areas require improvement.


ABSTRACT: Africa has had many development challenges which have provoked a very lively discussion among African scholars from different camps on the causes and possible solutions to these challenges (Nyerere, 1973; Rodney, 1973; Museveni, 1992; Katongole 1995; Kanyandago, 2002). However, one element, which has to do both with the causes and solutions, has been ignored. This article argues, on one hand, that the African family, and its values, is a precious resource not only for the continent, where it can provide solutions to many of the continent’s development problems, but also for the entire humanity. On the other hand, it will argue that, the traditional African family has inherent contradictions which need to be overcome if the African family is to fulfill its role and potential for authentic development. The originality here will be in indicating these contradictions as the main cause of the contradictions on the entire continent. The article ends by suggesting that the renewal of the African family is possible within a personalist perspective.


ABSTRACT: In 2013 the president of Uganda YoweriKagutaMuseveni launched Uganda’s vision 2040, a 30-year development master plan which has received both praise and criticism from Ugandans. Although vision 2040 has received both praise and criticism almost in equal measure, in this paper I argue that vision 2040 does not adequately promote the satisfaction of the human needs of Ugandans, yet, the satisfaction of these needs is a prerequisite for achieving genuine development. Using a human needs framework in general, and Doyal and Gough’s intermediate needs in particular, I show that the vision strategies adequately promote the satisfaction of only three intermediate needs of Ugandans, partially promote the satisfaction of seven intermediates needs of Ugandans, and there is no single strategy to promote the satisfaction of one of the intermediate needs. This is because some of the vision strategies do not adequately tackle the current and likely future challenges and bottlenecks to the satisfaction of the human needs of Ugandans. This is mainly due to the central role placed on the private capital (sector) in vision 2040. I argue that in order for vision 2040 to adequately promote the satisfaction of the human needs of Ugandans, all and not some of the needs must be adequately satisfied since human needs are interrelated and interdependent. In addition, the vision 2040 should also be in position to satisfy the human needs of all Ugandans and not some.

**ABSTRACT:** Although there is a substantial body of literature on human wellbeing, there is no universally agreed-upon meaning and understanding of the concept. This article explores the meanings and understandings which Somali refugees in Kampala, Uganda attach to the concept. Drawing on 14 in-depth individual interviews and seven focus group discussions with 70 Somali refugee study participants in Kisenyi, I argue that wellbeing is mainly understood in terms of having access to objective elements that result in having a good or comfortable life. Objective elements can be seen to represent human needs with respect to Doyal and Gough’s theory of human need. These objective elements were discussed as prerequisites for having a good life. They include peace and security, health, education, employment and housing. Adequate access to these objective elements is perceived as fundamentally important in promoting and guaranteeing human wellbeing.


**ABSTRACT:** Although there is substantial research on psychological wellbeing of refugees in psychology, especially in acculturation research, there is very little research assessing refugees’ objective conditions of living. This study aims to bridge this gap by assessing the perceived satisfaction of Somali refugees’ objective elements in Kampala, Uganda. Drawing on qualitative data from 92 Somali refugee and Ugandan participants the paper shows that the participants assessed the perceived satisfaction of Somali refugees’ four objective wellbeing elements (peace and security, housing, education and employment). These objective elements can be seen to represent human needs when analysed in relation to Doyal and Gough’s (1991) theory of human need, particularly the intermediate needs. The study participants perceived most Somali refugees as having adequate satisfaction to these objective elements. In this paper I argue that this is case because of the non-discriminatory and accepting host environment, Somali refugees’ financial resources and the culture of social support. These are instrumentally important in promoting Somali refugees’ wellbeing since they guarantee adequate satisfaction of the human needs of Somali refugees.


**ABSTRACT:** In continued human search for peace and justice, which are pertinent to development, post-war societies are confronted with a dilemma of either letting go of the past through legalized amnesty or embarking on comprehensive prosecution of perpetrators of that violence, in response to the troubled past. What remains important is to know that the path taken in the post-war atmosphere leads to either possibility or impossibility of sustainable peace and development. This was a challenge northern Uganda is facing after two decades of unspeakable suffering. With the contextual, epistemological and experiential perspectives, this study delves into the nexus between granted amnesty in Uganda and the subsequent call for retributive justice. Though disputed, amnesty was opted for in a bid to deliberate on the necessity of compromise in the justice-peace search. Moreover, although it presented with some weaknesses, Uganda’s amnesty gesture was indeed a necessary path to peace. Its necessity and credibility are vividly stamped by various amnesty examples from elsewhere, and sealed by an eventual call for the harmonization instead of polarization of peace and justice efforts.

**ABSTRACT:** The continued use of ethno-medicines among some indigenous communities in contemporary Uganda remains as one of the clearest evidence that indigenous people do not only have close relationship with nature, but also have always had the ability to use various environmental elements (flora and fauna) to their health advantage. Given their continued relevance and use, this study engaged in a task of documenting the commonly used ethno-medicines among the Baganda people, informed by a participatory study undertaken in Gombe Sub-county. Taking stock of the herbal resource in local environments is essential to making their conservation, preservation and use appreciated in potential user communities. Presented herewith are the herbal medicines identified by herbalists, traditional healers and local community members who use them. They are presented according to their local and botanical names, the disease they treat, plant parts used, and how they are prepared and administered.

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**CONFERENCE PAPERS**


**ABSTRACT:** There is a substantial body of literature on psychological wellbeing of refugees in psychology, especially in relation to refugee acculturation. However, very little research has been carried out on refugee wellbeing by assessing refugees’ objective conditions of living. This paper seeks to bridge this gap by evaluating the satisfaction of the human needs of Somali refugees in Kampala, Uganda. Drawing on data from thirty-six individual in-depth interviews and seven focus group discussions with seventy Somali refugee and twenty-two Ugandan study participants living in Kisenyi slum, the paper shows that the study participants assessed the satisfaction of seven objective elements. They include peace and security, housing, education, health care, financial security, food and employment. These objective elements can be seen to represent human needs when analysed in relation to Len Doyal and Ian Gough’s (1991) theory of human need formulation. Specifically the objective elements are similar in some respect to Doyal and Gough’s identified intermediate needs of physical security, nutritional food and safe water, economic security, protective housing, appropriate education, appropriate health care and a non-hazardous work environment. Doyal and Gough (1991) maintain that their identified needs equate to functionings such as being nourished, healthy, literate and numerate (educated), sheltered, clothed, etc under the capability approach. The study participants assessed some Somali refugees as having adequate satisfaction of these objective elements while others as having inadequate satisfaction. Further, the Ugandan study participants evaluated the satisfaction of the

ABSTRACT: Memories of conflict experiences can be problematic in building social relationships between victims and perpetrators in post conflict communities. The challenge of negative memories to constrain living together in the post conflict community is real. According to Lederach (2004) relationships or building them is at the heart of conflict formations or their solutions after they have occurred. Northern Uganda experienced a prolonged conflict where massive abductions, mutilations, deaths, displacement and loss of property was bitterly experienced perpetuated by the rebel Lord’s Resistance Army whose members belonged to the same Acholi community that terrorised them. That conflict, one of the “new wars” of contemporary Africa has left an uneasy state of social relations balancing between the imperative to forgive perpetrators of the atrocities who are members of the same community and the burden of the unforgettable and painful memories.

This paper will attempt to present some of the most painful memories of the massacres that took place during the twenty year war as remembered by the people of Acholi and discuss some of their dimensions that are posing challenges for forgiveness. The analytical aim will be to search for the possibilities for reconciliation.
ABSTRACT: In the last thirty years, Sub Saharan Africa has undergone a remarkable demographic transition. The region now has the youngest population in the world with some 600 million people under the age of 25. This young and energetic population can be a great resource for socio-economic development if properly developed. To realise its demographic dividend and achieve long-term socio-economic economic development, Sub Saharan Africa must build its young people’s human capital and provide them with livelihood opportunities. The current high unemployment and underemployment rates, as well as low productivity self-employment among the youth in the region are causing severe economic and social marginalisation of the youth. This marginalisation has increased socio-economic problems such as illegal migration, prostitution, crime, drug abuse, recruitment into terrorist groups and political instability in some countries. Thus, Sub Saharan Africa has to provide livelihood opportunities to its young population through access to quality education and skills. Having a skilled workforce will not only lead to increased access to job opportunities but also to innovation, development of new industries and expansion of economies. However, the current education systems in the region do not equip majority of the graduates with the requisite skills for the labour market, self-employment and innovation. This problem is compounded by high rates of early school leaving where millions leave without having acquired foundational skills and/or skills for work and livelihood opportunities. Accordingly, my current research focuses on interventions for skills and productive youth development using participatory methods. In my presentation I would like to share insights from my research and also to pose some unsolved questions. For example, how do we develop holistic solutions to reduce obstacles to youth skills development, employment and other livelihood opportunities in Sub Saharan Africa?

ABSTRACT: With 70% of Uganda’s population of 34.9 million below the age of 30 and 56% below 18 years, the country has one of the youngest populations in the world. The youth bulge that the country is experiencing demands for educational actions that enable these young people to learn for sustainable futures, especially for decent and sustainable work. Currently, youth unemployment in Uganda is estimated at 65% and is largely attributed to the slow growth of jobs in the economy, as well as a poor education system that produces graduates with inadequate skills for the labour market and for livelihood opportunities. This paper underscores the importance of partnerships between training institutions and industry in preparing young people for decent and sustainable work in Uganda. Drawing on research experience in the area of vocational skills development for marginalised youth in the last five years through the use of participatory methods; and experiences in facilitating an undergraduate class on Agriculture and Rural Development with a component of interaction with practitioners, I argue that one of the best ways to prepare learners for decent and sustainable work is through partnerships with industry. Not only do such partnerships enhance practical skills development, they also improve the quality of education generally and transitions from school to work. The paper concludes with a formulation of ingredients of effective partnerships between training institutions and industry that should enrich the preparation of learners for decent and sustainable work.

ABSTRACT: This paper shares insights into how the youth population in Uganda that is excluded from education can best be helped to develop skills necessary for the labour market and for other livelihood opportunities, such as productive self-employment. The paper shows that technical and vocational skills may not be enough to help excluded youth gain access to and maintain a decent job. They also need foundational and transferable skills. Moreover, I argue that it is important to enhance partnerships between training institutions and industry. In addition, given the Ugandan context, the informal, agriculture and ICT sectors are crucial sectors that could absorb a large number of youth provided they have the requisite skills to work or to become entrepreneurs in these sectors. It is also important to note that excluded youth may not only require skills. Those who desire to start their own businesses will require other forms of support such as access to finance.


ABSTRACT: This paper attempts to show the linkage between Ethics, Human Rights and Healthcare. In the first place, it argues that healthcare needs ethics to guide it and make it humane; otherwise it is used against the person. This also explains the need for moral uprightness in the healthcare profession. Secondly, it shows how healthcare is also a human rights question in a dialectical relationship, since health policies and practices can affect human rights, just like the infringement on these latter can affect health. This has led questioning the extent to which healthcare practices in Uganda promote or threaten people’s lives and wellbeing. Thus, some practices and policies which seriously affect the lives and rights of patients, staff, families and the community in the Uganda context are examined. However, it also argues that human rights cannot solve all moral questions in healthcare and thus the need for other considerations.


ABSTRACT: Uganda boasts of her natural resource wealth by day, and groans over its mismanagement by nightfall! Expectation and suspicion paradoxically typify the state of affairs of Uganda’s natural resource stock; flora, fauna and minerals alike. The establishment of the National Mineral Policy in 2000 gave hope as national commitment to guide mineral exploitation for social and economic development. With it, overcoming mineral resource mismanagement and profitability for the national cause was anticipated. After fifteen years of its existence, this study delved into establishing whether and how the mineral policy has been able to transform the mining sector in Karamoja from a ‘survival ploy’ to a sustainable ‘livelihood option’.

ABSTRACT: The dominant discourse upholds an idea that accumulated financial capital (money) can reliably address climate change challenges. What is often neglected is the fact that since the current trends of climate change is blamable on money-making human enterprises; the ability of the product of such enterprises (liquid capital/money) to address the environmental and climate consequences they create is put in question. The big question to be addressed by this study is; can a bad master (towards climate) be a good servant (towards its re-address)? This study attempts to challenge a dominant modernistic-capitalistic tendency of thinking that money and technology can and will resolve all problems of the world! In this study, climate change is viewed as closely linked to environmental destruction by the modernistic practices of capitalism and consumerism, which seek to indiscriminately convert natural resources into consumable articles. Herewith, ‘capitalistic’ development (in its extremist tone) is viewed as predatory to natural environment, the inventor of consumerism and a master-minder of climate change. In many cultures of the world, environmental conservation is/was communal responsibility and a cultural/ religious requirement. In the current global order, though, money is the driving force, even of climate change redress work! Even tree planting work (a conservation dimension) is largely done as a business endeavour. Africa needs to look beyond the monetary gains for values of vitality; to stop replacing forests and swamps with factories. Industrialists need to learn that increasing the amount of money dedicated to climate change, without decreasing carbon emission and the sacking in raw materials from the environment is no solution. I herewith caution that finances should not be the driving force behind climate change redress, but a desirable companion to uphold higher environmental value.


ABSTRACT: This article, by means of secondary data analysis, delves into the predicaments of elections after violent armed conflicts as a means to (re)build broken political structures and so restore a democratic political order. Although elections are a key component of liberal democratic governance, the article nevertheless acknowledges that resorting to the ballot and not to the gun is actually not a guarantee of order and stability in the aftermath of political violence. The article is in agreement with the fact that many scenarios of electoral engineering in post-Cold War Africa have been flawed as they have been fraudulent, violent, manipulated, or a combination thereof and thus fallen short of meaningful political reconstruction in the aftermath of political violence. On that basis, the article proceeds with a political stock- taking of the case of ‘electocracy’ (the quest for a democratic dispensation through the sole path of popular elections) in post-war Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) based on the two episodes of 2006 and 2011 general elections. The article ultimately suggests that the need to conduct general elections should not take pre-eminence on the political to-do list of priorities facing a post-violence country such as today’s DRC. Instead, the article argues for political institutionalization through socially emancipating politics. This may be a less enviable yet more rewarding move in the quest for a viable democratic political order in the context of a previously war-ravaged country.
ABSTRACT: Introduction: With reducing number of health workers amidst increasing disease burden, ever increasing population and limited resources, health systems are faced with challenges of providing adequate and quality health care globally. The application of provider-population ratio or fixed staff establishments have overtime, not matched the changing human resource needs of health care organizations. This study aimed to estimate human resource requirements of Mityana hospital basing on workload as an alternative to the existing approaches. Methodology: We employed descriptive cross-sectional design and the Workload Indicator of Staffing Needs (WISN) methodology. We utilized focus group discussion, observation and document review to obtain information from key informants; generated annual service statistics from the hospital’s records. The quantitative data were analyzed using the WISN software and spread sheet. Results: All the cadres studied had the same hours of work in a year (1,664), except nursing assistants whose annual available working time was 1,696 hours. All the cadres were experiencing additional workload due to use of their time for activities other than their primary duties.


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Medical officers used more than 50% of their time for such (non-primary) activities compared to the laboratory staff (15%). As a result, the calculated WISN staff requirements were very high compared to the existing staff levels. Mityana hospital had 44% of the posts filled for the studied cadres. The nurses and midwives had the highest calculated requirements (72 and 45 respectively) and the highest staff positions filled (57% and 84% respectively) making them experience the lowest work pressure (49% each). The highest work pressure was experienced by medical officers and medical clinical officers (82% each). Conclusion: The study reveals shortages in health workforce in Mityana hospital. Non-primary activities contributed to work pressure in different units of the hospital, resulting into long hours of shifts which could have compromised quality of health care. This method (WISN) estimates staffing requirements based on actual service provision. Stakeholders facing human resource challenges and scarcity can employ it in prioritizing health cadres for recruitment and deployment based on existing work pressure.


ABSTRACT: Background: Uganda’s health workforce is characterized by shortages and inequitable distribution of qualified health workers. To ascertain staffing levels, Uganda uses fixed government-approved norms determined by facility type. This approach cannot distinguish between facilities of the same type that have different staffing needs. The Workload Indicators of Staffing Need (WISN) method uses workload to determine number and type of staff required in a given facility. The national WISN assessment sought to demonstrate the limitations of the existing norms and generate evidence to influence health unit staffing and staff deployment for efficient utilization of available scarce human resources.

Methods: A national WISN assessment (September 2012) used purposive sampling to select 136 public health facilities in 33/112 districts. The study examined staffing requirements for five cadres (nursing assistants, nurses, midwives, clinical officers, doctors) at health centres II (n = 59), III (n = 53) and IV (n = 13) and hospitals (n = 11). Using health management information system workload data (1 July 2010–30 June 2011), the study compared current and required staff, assessed workload pressure and evaluated the adequacy of the existing staffing norms.

Results: By the WISN method, all three types of health centres had fewer nurses (42–70%) and midwives (53–67%) than required and consequently exhibited high workload pressure (30–58%) for those cadres. Health centres IV and hospitals lacked doctors (39–42%) but were adequately staffed with clinical officers. All facilities displayed overstaffing of nursing assistants. For all cadres at health centres III and IV other than nursing assistants, the fixed norms or existing staffing or both fell short of the WISN staffing requirements, with, for example, only half as many nurses and midwives as required.

Conclusions: The WISN results demonstrate the inadequacies of existing staffing norms, particularly for health centres III and IV. The results provide an evidence base to reshape policy, adopt workload-based norms, review scopes of practice and target human resource investments. In the near term, the government could redistribute existing health workers to improve staffing equity in line with the WISN results. Longer term revision of staffing norms and investments to effectively reflect actual workloads and ensure provision of quality services at all levels is needed.
ABSTRACT: Seeking legal redress for harm sustained while receiving medical care is common in some developed countries but less common in most developing countries. However, unconfirmed reports suggest that litigation is on the increase even in developing countries like Uganda. Litigation influences the behaviour of both health care workers and hospital managers, with significant consequences for patients and the entire health system. Given the dearth of publications on the extent of medical litigation in developing countries, this exploratory study sought to determine the prevalence, trends, determinants and effects of medical litigation on medical practice in hospitals in Kampala. Using a mixed methods approach, ten Kampala hospitals belonging to the government, private not-for-profit (PNFP) and for-profit (PFP) organisations that had been in operation for at least 5 years were purposively studied. Participants included medical directors, officials from courts of judicature, health professional bodies, and officials from health care consumer organisations. The study revealed that medical litigation in Kampala was still minimal but increasing steadily. Surgeons and Obstetricians / Gynecologists were the specialties most at risk of medical litigation. Significant factors responsible for the increase in medical litigation trends were: heavy workload; increased exposure to medical information; and increased awareness on patient rights. Medical litigation has led to improvement in quality of health care, huge financial burden to the health care providers, and suspension or outright withdrawal of health workers from medical practice. Efforts to reduce litigation include continuous professional development, better staff recruitment practices and strict enforcement of standard operating procedures. There is need for dialogue between the patient safety stakeholders, staff training on patient-centred care and training of managers on the implications and processes of medical litigation.


ABSTRACT: Poor countries continue to register decreasing revenue to finance health care amidst rising demand with consequently growing out of pocket expenditure on health exceeding 35% of the total health care expenditure; this scenario is observed in more than three quarter of Sub-Saharan African countries. For Uganda, the situation is even worse with about half of the national health expenditure financed from out of pocket despite tax-based national health services. In response, Uganda’s Ministry of Health has placed health insurance at centre of financing health care in the medium term. This paper examines willingness to pay for health care in line with the planned policy of Uganda. We evaluated: willingness to pay for the health care in public health facilities; household characteristics associated with willingness to pay; how many households were willing to pay; and the preferred mode of payment.

Methods: We interviewed 376 household heads or their representatives in four sub-counties of Nakasongola district for willingness to pay for the current or improved quality of health care in public health facilities. In order to
explore how much the households were willing to pay per capita member of household per annum, we employed the contingency valuation method using the ‘open-ended’ bidding game.

Results: Majority, 56.7% (199) of the respondents were not willing to pay for health care in public health facilities at the current level of quality. Willingness to pay grew from 43.3% (152) to 83.5% (293) for improved quality of care in public health facilities. Major operations, in-patient therapeutic care and health facility deliveries in that order were the services communities were most willing to pay for if quality of care matched their expectations. The median willingness to pay was Ugandan shillings 4,888 ($1.56) (range 0-10,000 [$3.19]) and once-annual prepayment was preferred by the majority of respondents. Female–household headship, high-level of education of household head and belonging to lower income Quintiles were positively associated with willingness to pay.

Conclusion: The communities in Nakasongola district are willing to pay for health care in public health facilities provided the quality of care is improved. Given the low median amount of willingness to pay and the fact that persons from poor households were more willing to pay, planners of Health Insurance programs should devise progressive premium calculation mechanisms and further plan for government subsidy in order to take care of the poor.


**ABSTRACT:** Effective management practices play a pivotal role in influencing positive behaviour among employees at the work place. Absenteeism of employees signals organizational ill health. Studies indicate that management practices can negatively or positively influence the employee absence rate in an organization [3]. This study assessed the relationship between management practices and health worker absenteeism in public general hospitals in East Central Uganda. It was prompted by the findings of Medicines and Health Services Delivery Monitoring Unit [4] that health worker absenteeism was rampant in Uganda.

The study objectives were: to find out the magnitude and causes of health worker absenteeism in public general hospitals in East Central Uganda, establish the relationship between performance management practices and health worker absenteeism, establish the relationship between attendance and absence management practices and absenteeism, finally to establish the relationship between employee motivation and absenteeism. The study employed a mixed research design. Data were collected from 46 key informants, 220 health workers and 3 focus group discussions (FGDs). An absenteeism tracking tool was also used as a measure of health worker absenteeism.Descriptive statistics, frequency distributions and logistic regression were employed for data analysis alongside content analysis. Findings revealed that socio-demographic factors, performance management practices; Attendance and absence management practices; and employee motivational practices did influence absenteeism. We concluded that Magnitude of absenteeism is still of management importance (influenced by management practices and socio-demography) and varied by hospital, time of assessment and day of the week. The implementation of management practices varied from one hospital to another – strengthening the performance management practices; attendance and absence management practices; and employee motivational practices while addressing the socio-demographic characteristics (that predict absenteeism) along the continuum of the hierarchy of needs could further reduce absenteeism.
ABSTRACT: Strengthening of Health Management Information System (HMIS) is becoming an unavoidable task for most health systems in the World. As part of the strengthening (of HMIS), it is imperative that stakeholders undertake periodic studies on HMIS-data quality so as to gain insight into the level of quality and cause corrective action. This study evaluated the quality of HMIS, factors influencing quality (of HMIS), use of data generated from HMIS and factors influencing use of data in 3 districts of the Eastern Province of Rwanda.

We employed a descriptive cross-sectional study design, focusing on 9 months from 1st July 2012 to 31st March 2013. To achieve this, we conducted HMIS data quality assessment through checking of presence of selected registers and client/patients’ cards, deviations between reported patient statistics and those in the appropriate registers, reports with at least 95% of the data fields well filled, expected reports received at the receiving hospitals, reports received by the due date and evidence of data use from a set of criteria. We further conducted key informant interviews with the health facility managers and records officers on factors influencing the observed data quality; use of data and associated factors.

We found that though every ‘register of interest’ was available in all the health facilities, client/patients’ cards experienced severely stock out over the months under study. A low proportion of health facilities attained the a priori for availability of ANC cards (58.0%), Partograms (56.8%), Child Health Cards (59.5%), Family Planning user cards (78.1%) and Outpatient medical forms (57.4%). A high proportion of health facilities had good quality of (accurate) health facility reports (73.3%) and those in the electronic database (70.6%). Similarly, a high proportion of health facilities met the quality standard for content completeness (97.6%) in addition to a high proportion of expected reports received at the receiving hospitals (97.7%). The overall timeliness of reporting of HMIS monthly reports stood at 93.8%. Data were rarely used in the health facilities and this was majorly enhanced by the top-down approach to the setting of targets and planning.

We concluded that levels of data accuracy, completeness and timeliness in the situation of Rwanda did not match the rhetoric that data quality in health systems in developing countries is poor. The few lapses identified could have been associated with factors we did not statistically verify. Use of data in our study health facilities was inadequate and the self-reported use (of data) could not be backed by evidence from our observations. The top-down nature of planning greatly prevented the operational-level managers from using the data.
ABSTRACT: The management of security varies in different organizations, including hospitals, and security is one of the major support services needed for ensuring a safe environment of care. This study determined the management of security in general hospitals in Southwestern Uganda. A descriptive–cross-sectional study, which employed both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection and analysis, was carried out. Common security concerns were theft, assaults, workplace violence and elopement with generally low chances of security concerns happening and poor preparedness to handle them in case they occurred. Only two out of six hospitals fairly met the security standards with identified gaps like lack of security guidelines, security plans, security committees, and non-availability of training opportunities for security personnel. Hospital managers and other policy makers involved in the management of hospital security should work together and address the security gaps existing in general hospitals in order to improve on the management of security.


ABSTRACT: In this action based research, we undertook a pragmatic quality-improvement approach to the research. This article describes the improvements realized when an action research was carried out on the maternity department in Bwera Government hospital Kasese district. We describe how practice research engagement was employed in the maternity department to contribute to health service improvement. The action research was carried between the months of June to August 2014, the study aimed at improving partograph documentation and use by midwives and doctors while assisting mothers to deliver was the prioritized problem that required urgent improvement. Basing on guidelines adopted from the Ministry of Health and by Engender Health Project on correct use and documentation of partograph, the number of deliveries conducted and had all the 18 (100%) indicators of the partograph monitored and documented stood at 8.3%. This, therefore, led to training all midwives and doctors working on the maternity ward on correct use and documentation of a partograph, increase attachment of partographs to clients’ files and address the practice of leaving partographs blank. The research targeted to increase the percentage of mothers monitored in labour by the correct documentation and use of the partograph. Monitoring of mothers through correct documentation and use of the Partograph at the maternity department improved to 89.3%. Marked changes were realized in attaching partographs on clients’ files from 96% to 99% and reduction of partographs left blank from 8% to 3%. It is therefore recommended that clinical leadership, continuous professional development and support supervision on partograph use and documentation be emphasized in order to achieve the 100% national target in all parameters considered in the measurement of partograph documentation and use.

**ABSTRACT:** The World over, there is a driving force to create a health care workplace that motivates, maintains and obtains the best out of health workers. In order to achieve this, non-monetary tools can be employed by health managers in hospital settings. Therefore, a study was carried out in six Ugandan general hospitals to establish the perceptions of health workers on the use of non-monetary human resource motivation tools and to examine the contribution of these tools to employees’ motivation. A cross-sectional qualitative study was employed. Key informant interviews with three District Health Officers and 15 top hospital managers were conducted. Six focus group discussions, one in each hospital were also conducted with participating health workers derived from professional groups such as medical officers, enrolled/registered midwives and nurses and allied health professionals. Health workers were interviewed on prevailing practice, adequacy, experience, functioning and views on core non-monetary human resource motivation tools such as training, supervision, performance assessments, and management. Critical incidents were non-monetary human resource motivation tools had influenced the motivation of some health workers were identified. The use of core non-monetary human resource tools such as continuous medical education, communication between health workers, taking part in decisions of the hospital and organizing social functions were well perceived by the respondents. Promotion of health workers, recognizing best performers, supervision, training and workshops were not well perceived. Health workers were mainly: motivated by the good working relationships and they were mainly demotivated by the poor working conditions. There is a need to have urgent attention on factors which seem to affect the effective use of the non-monetary human resource tools. The factors include; improving working conditions and staffing to reduce workload and avail enough resources to the workers to be motivated carry out their work.


**ABSTRACT:** Mortuaries and mortuary services are very crucial support services to healthcare delivery. Information on the status of mortuary services in Uganda is largely missing. This study, therefore, was carried out to assess the status and factors associated with the prevailing status of mortuary services. A descriptive cross-sectional study that employed both qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis was carried out in South Western Uganda. Two regional referral hospitals, four district hospitals and 38 public health center IV’s were studied. Data in these health facilities were obtained through observation, interviewing the managers of the health facilities and personnel directly responsible for the running of mortuary services about the state of and functionality of mortuaries in the facilities they headed. Out of all the health facilities studied, nineteen (19/44, 43%) did not have mortuaries at all while 21/25 (84%) facilities’ mortuaries, were ranked to be in a fair state. Out of the health facilities with mortuaries, nineteen (19/25, 76%) were poorly equipped with the instruments required in a mortuary. Most mortuaries did not have adequate and trained human
As a result, the mortuary and mortuary services are underutilized in the health facilities in the region and are mostly used as dumping and storage centers for corpses that are picked from the streets by police and corpses that are unclaimed for by relatives. The functionality of mortuaries in the area studied and in the whole country as well should be enhanced by the Ministry of health and local governments in the area. When mortuaries are functionalized, the public should be sensitized on the services offered and the need to utilize the mortuaries so as to undo the inefficiencies delineated in this study.


**ABSTRACT:** Background: Urinary tract infections remain a silent cause of morbidity and complications among under-fives due to its non-specific presentation and incapacity of most health facilities in developing countries to diagnose it. Earlier studies present different prevalence of urinary tract infections among children. This study aimed to document the prevalence and drug susceptibility patterns of isolates of bacterial urinary tract infections among under-fives in Nsambya hospital, Uganda. Methodology: We conducted a descriptive cross-sectional survey among 302 under-fives who presented in paediatric ambulatory care department of Nsambya hospital with fever (axillary temperature of >37.5°C or by history); and with no history of antibiotic therapy within three days preceding hospital visit. Midstream urine samples collected using bag and bottle collection (depending on age of child) were subjected to culture. We further subjected culture-positive urine samples to systematic bacteriologic and biochemical tests in order to identify the organisms in the colonies before performing drug susceptibility tests. Results: We found urinary tract infection prevalent in 26.8% of the under-fives. Bacterial isolates responsible for the infections were Proteus (39.5%), Escherichia coli (32.1%), Staphylococcus aureus (14.8%), Klebsiella spp. (6.2%), Staphylococcus haemolyticus (2.5%), Staphylococcus intermedius (2.5%), Staphylococcus haemolyticus (2.5%), Citrobacter (1.2%) and Morganella (1.2%) in that order. The pathogens exhibited high-level of resistance to commonly used antibiotics like Cotrimoxazole, Amoxicillin, Nalidixic Acid, Nitrofurantoin, Gentamicin, Erythromycin, Chloramphenicol, Ampicillin, Ciprofloxin, Tetracycline and Azithromycin while the isolates showed no resistance to pharmaco-enhanced Amoxicillin and oral Cefatoxime. Conclusion: Prevalence of UTI among febrile under-fives in Nsambya hospital is higher than reports from majority of earlier studies. Similarly, the commonest bacterial isolates associated with UTI among under-fives in Nsambyahospital deviates from most studies in developing countries that majorly report Escherichia coli as the leading cause of UTI in this age category. The observed resistance patterns associated with common antibiotics in our study are in line with the current changing patterns of microbial-antibiotic resistance, threatening not only the developing world but the entire glob.
ABSTRACT: Medical errors are understudied in the developing world; therefore, this study set out to identify common errors committed during the provision of health care and error management systems in the hospitals with reference to central Uganda.

This was a descriptive cross-sectional study carried out between January 16th and January 22nd, 2012 in four hospitals in central Uganda (2 Public hospitals and 2 Catholic Private not for profit hospitals). A total of 160 health workers participated in the study. Respondents were interviewed on the errors they had committed or witnessed happening in their hospitals during the 3 months preceding this study. Patients’ records of the three months preceding the study were also reviewed to identify the common medical errors that had been committed.

Of the six hundred and eighteen records that were reviewed, medication (17.2%) and diagnostic (40.5%) were the commonest medical errors. Health workers too mentioned medication (58%) and diagnostic (53%) as the commonest errors they had witnessed or committed in the hospitals. No formal error reporting system existed in all the hospitals. Errors committed or witnessed were mainly disclosed to supervisors and/or colleagues during handover of duty and informal interactions. Lack of feedback, fear of punishment and litigation were the major impediments to disclosing errors.

Error reporting importance was highly perceived by health workers. Instituting a mechanism of formal error reporting and management should be considered by the hospitals and the ministry of health so that errors can be used as a mechanism for ‘prevention by past experience’.


**ABSTRACT:** The often deplorable stories of corruption, lack of transparency and accountability, raises concern that the ethical foundation for the global development initiative is yet to resonate with some recipients of development funds in Uganda and elsewhere. Ethicists consider the notion of social justice as the appropriate category for articulating the moral demands of promoting development in resource-poor countries. The social justice approach entails acknowledgement of the inviolable dignity and inherent value of a human person. The language of vulnerability is often used in reference to the need to provide those in less developed countries with adequate support for socio-economic development, so as to enhance individual freedoms and dignity. This endeavor draws support from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that regards the principle of human dignity as foundational for freedom, peace, and justice in the human family. However there is no clear mechanism for relaying this moral discourse to recipients of development funds in rural communities in Uganda. Too often this gap is filled in by human rights activist who are at times prone to human rights reductionism. To maintain high ethical standards a new approach necessitates the articulation of a set of UNESCO's
bioethics principles that include human dignity, respect for human vulnerability and personal integrity, solidarity and cooperation, autonomy and individual responsibility. This presentation demonstrates a strategy of using workshops in rural communities to specify and analyze the substantive and procedure issues involved in the ethical principles that are relevant to socio-economic development.

**EDITED BOOK**


**EPILOGUE:** The authors of this book have attempted to assemble in one volume basic information about the Church in the setting of the Uganda social fabric, in many respects applicable to the African situation south of the Sahara, with some local variations. They have tracked the Church’s evolution right from mid-nineteenth century when explorers and colonizers plotted their advance into the continent then referred to as the Dark Continent – for development and business. Alongside these missions for exploration and business exploitation came the missions for evangelization... The Catholic Church in Uganda thriving on the blood of the Uganda Martyrs, is well entrenched in the community. The clerical profession has been well accepted and continues to attract a good number of young people, and shows increasing growth. The Church is exerting its moral influence on national policy; it has impacted in a major way on the development of educational, health and other social services in the country. Outstandingly, the Church in Africa has started sending out missionaries to the West where often personalities there refer to the status of their countries as post-Christian. They need to be re-evangelized (By His Eminence Emmanuel Cardinal Wamala, Archbishop Emeritus of Kampala Archdiocese).

**BOOK CHAPTERS**


**ABSTRACT:** The chapter provides an example of leadership that can be provided by Catholic organisations is the potential role for the Association of Catholic Religious in Uganda in the natural environmental resources in Africa: without a sustainable plan for using these resources, environmental degradation will worsen the climate crisis. The slogan often used to describe the scenic beauty of Uganda’s natural environment is “Gifted by Nature.” Uganda is home to Lake Victoria and four other lakes, not to mention the crater lakes. Of the 241,550 sq. km. surface area, 41,743 sq. km. are covered by water and swamps. Forest cover was around 14.95% in 2010. The country receives between 700-3,000 mm./year rainfall and has a temperature of 16°C-31°C. To protect Uganda’s environmental resources, the government...
enacted the National Environment Act in 1995, right after the Rio de Janeiro Summit (1992). The Act provided for the formation of the National Management Environment Authority (NEMA) mandated with coordinating, monitoring, and supervising environmental activities. Today, there are fewer success stories, thereby necessitating new strategies.

NEMA’s State of the Environment Report of the year 2010 and recent dossiers on the subject cast a worrying trend on the sustainability of the country’s natural environment resources. Uganda faces severe soil erosion, decline in soil fertility, deforestation, pollution, loss of biodiversity, and depletion of forest cover, fish, and water resources. These environmental problems have been evidenced by the recurring Bududa landslides, the near annihilation of wetlands in the Kampala Central Division, and encroachment on the Mabira tropical forest. New strategies for the sustainability of Uganda’s natural environment resources are needed.

Beyond NEMA, the Association of Religious in Uganda can apply the tradition of Catholic social ethics to foster the climate as a common good, especially addressing the negative impact upon it caused by environmental degradation.

**ABSTRACT:** This chapter presents the African concept of participation as having a theological foundation. The African notion of participation is understood in terms of appurtenance to God our source and in whose fraction of vital force we participate. Man cannot give life to another if not by participating in God’s creative power through which he communicates life. This explains why the traditional Banyarwanda leave a small hole in the middle of the roof of their hats called endoleroy’Imanathrough which God (Imana) sees when the couple have intercourse and together with them creates a new life (baby). This common appurtenance and participation in one source makes us participate in each other’s vital force too. This explains why the life of an African is tied to his community (expressed by John Mbiti as “I am because we are, because we are therefore I am”) and it has a religious overtone, so much so that he does not distinguish between the sacred and the profane.


**ABSTRACT:** The slogan often used to describe the scenic beauty of Uganda’s natural environment is ‘Gifted by Nature.’ Rightly so, Uganda is home to Lake Victoria and four other lakes, not to mention crater lakes. Of the 241,550 sq km surface area, 41,743 sq km is covered by water and swamps. Forest cover was estimated at 14.95% in 2010. The country receives between 700-3,000 mm/year rainfall, and temperature of 16C-31C.
To protect Uganda’s environmental resources, the government enacted the National Environment Act in 1995 right after the Rio de Janeiro Summit (1992). The Act provided for the formation of National Management Environment Authority (NEMA) mandated with coordinating, monitoring, and supervising environment-related activities. Twenty years down the road, there are fewer success stories; necessitating rethinking the approach. In fact NEMA’s State of the Environment Report of the year 2010 and recent dossiers, on the subject, casts a worrying trend on the sustainability of the country’s natural environment resources. Uganda faces severe soil erosion, decline in soil fertility, deforestation, pollution, loss of biodiversity, and, depletion of forest cover, fish and water resources. These environmental problems have been evidenced by the recurring Bududa landslides in Eastern Uganda, the near annihilation of wetlands in Kampala Central Division, and encroachment on Mabira tropical forest. New strategies for sustainability of Uganda’s natural environment resources are needed. Beyond NEMA, the Association of Religious in Uganda has an obligation to engage the communities in a God given mandate of stewardship of the natural environment resources – to protect and restore. Protection of the natural environment requires being good stewards of what counts as a common good. Repairing what is damaged calls for commitment to restorative justice. For, nature harbors a reciprocity principle – we take good care of the natural environment resources, nature takes good care of us.

**KEY NOTE ADDRESS**

Kamweri, J. M. M. *Training for professionalism: Ethical perspectives on building trust between engineers and recipients of engineering services in Uganda.* Engineers’ Forum, 30th September 2016

**ABSTRACT:** If we are in search for proof of the grand ingenuity of modern engineering, we need look no further than the success of the recent JUNO mission to Jupiter. That engineers and scientists can capture our remotest imaginations and stylishly actualize them in real-life settings is awesome. To maintain these standards, engineers are expected to commit to professionalism through: rigorous specific training, robust ethical conduct, and hearty service to others, institutionalization of the specific knowledge and skill, and, dedication to engineering as means for livelihood. To be engineering professionals is to be trusted that you take seriously the obligation to dutifully serve the needs of others and not to prey on clients’ vulnerability. For this cause, vigilance on the part of engineering professional body necessitates the formulation of effective ethical framework for monitoring and evaluation of performance and results at all levels of: design, planning, implementation, management, and assessment. With the help and protection of the state, engineering professional ought to cultivate ethical leadership and create a culture and environment that prioritizes ethics.

ABSTRACT: The article presents an account of how action learning principles were implemented to alleviate complex problems in universities. It focuses on the registrars and administrators under the academic Registrar’s department. The Marquardt model of action learning was used in combination with the constructivist theories of learning, namely community of practice, experiential learning, discovery learning, problem-based learning and situated learning. The importance of culture and knowledge sharing is also highlighted. The results indicate that action learning contributes to problem-solving. The community of practice creates a conducive environment for successful implementation of action learning, and different organizational cultures impact on the implementation of action learning.

ABSTRACT: This study examined the relationship between knowledge-mediation intrapreneurial ventures and secondary school teachers’ standards of living (SOL) in Central Uganda. In many African countries, the economic welfare of teachers is poor; and teachers try all sorts of businesses in view of improving on their plight. What is not clear, however, is whether such ventures as part-timing and vending learning materials are capable of making a substantial contribution to teachers’ SOL. The study employed a descriptive survey design over a sample of 200 teachers; and used both a questionnaire and an interview guide. Data was analysed using descriptive statistics, regression and correlation analysis. It was discovered that while some knowledge-mediation ventures such as part-timing make a positive contribution to teachers’ SOL; others such as coaching do not. The study concluded that, with due diligence and administrative cooperation, intrapreneurial ventures are capable of improving on teachers’ economic welfare, for more committed service.


ABSTRACT: In this contribution, organizational performance measurement models are reviewed to determine to what extent they can also be used as an instrument for poverty alleviation. In this paper, we explore the organisational performance models. We start with a review of general performance measurement in private and public sectors and then we focus on performance measures in the water sector. It is concluded that the performance measurement models reviewed can be applied in the water and sanitation sector as well, but it is a challenge to make them pro-poor.

ABSTRACT: Educational effectiveness research (EER) endeavors to answer questions about why, how and under what circumstances, and for whom, education practices and policies affect individual outcomes. Educational effectiveness models associate outputs or outcomes of schooling with antecedent conditions: inputs, processes and context, and describe schooling as a multilevel system in which student outcomes are influenced by factors at, amongst others, the school, classroom and student level. In this vain, this research aims at investigating how these multilevel factors affect mathematics achievement (MA) and attitude toward mathematics (ATM) of secondary school students, paying particular attention to differences between boys and girls.

In Study 1, we used a three-level analysis to investigate the factors affecting MA. In Study 2, we employed multivariate multilevel modeling to examine the effects of student and classroom factors on attitudinal indicators: math self-confidence; perceived usefulness and enjoyment of mathematics. In Study 3, we used structural equation modeling to explore possible causal relationship between ATM and MA in the teaching and learning of mathematics.
Data of 4,819 secondary students from 78 classes of 49 schools in Central Uganda were collected longitudinally at three measurement points (beginning, half-way and end of school year 2012). The results of the first study indicated that out of all the considered explanatory variables, nine were significant predictors of MA (socio-economic status (SES), gender, prior mathematics achievement (PMA), parental support, peer influence, class mean of PMA, students’ perceptions of good classroom assessment, school mean of parental support and of class climate (class mean of ATM)). Out of the total variance in MA, about 69%, 14% and 17% are situated at student, classroom and school level, respectively. In addition, the relevant factors explained about 8%, 73% and 84% of student-, classroom- and school-level differences, respectively. Both the class processes and composition were deemed important in explaining the variance in MA at the classroom and school level, with classroom characteristics having greater impact on MA than school characteristics.

The results of the second study showed that the three attitudinal indicators were highly correlated at the class level, where the correlations are at least .86, and the variances in the three indicators were mostly situated at the student level, with at least 86% of the total variance. The results also indicated that higher PMA and positive parental beliefs and attitudes were significant predictors of higher scores across the three ATM indicators. Each of the baseline indicators was significantly associated with its corresponding final indicator. At the classroom level, classroom assessment was significantly associated with less endorsement of all three indicators. Finally, higher levels of classroom modeling were related with greater endorsement of perceived usefulness of mathematics, and classroom questioning with greater enjoyment of mathematics.

The two main findings of the third study were (a) evidence in support of the reciprocal-effects model as the best-fitting model for both boys and girls and (b) no major gender differences in the reciprocal-effects models. A multivariate three-level analysis indicated that, for boys and girls, at least 87% and 70% of the variance in ATM and MA, respectively, was situated at the student level. On the other hand, at least 6% and 3% of the variance in ATM and at least 17% and 11% of the variance in MA was situated at the school level for boys and girls, respectively.

This research has implications for policy makers, curriculum developers, pedagogical counselors, educators, teachers, parents, students and other stakeholders. The use of a wide variety of advanced statistical techniques, which are rare in Ugandan research, provides better insight into the methodological approaches in EER in the country.


ABSTRACT: This study explores the sources of variability in Mathematics achievement of Ugandan students at the student, classroom and school level. The Mathematics score and questionnaire responses of 4,819 first-year secondary school students (Grade Seven, about 14–15 years old) from 78 classrooms of 49 schools were analysed. A three-level linear model was used. The results indicate that out of the total variance in Mathematics achievement 68.8%, 14.2% and 17.0% are situated at student, classroom and school level, respectively. Of all the considered explanatory variables at the three levels, i.e. socio-economic status, gender, prior Mathematics achievement, parental support, peer influence, class mean of prior Mathematics achievement and of students’ perception of good classroom assessment, school mean of class climate (class mean of attitude toward mathematics) and of parental support were significant predictors of Mathematics achievement. The relevant factors could explain 7.6%, 73.1% and 84.3%, respectively, of student-, classroom- and school-level differences. Implications of our study are considered.
ABSTRACT: In this paper, a method for utilizing the usually intrinsic spatial information in spatial data sets to improve the quality of temporal predictions within the framework of singular spectrum analysis (SSA) techniques is presented. The SSA-based techniques constitute a model free approach to time series analysis and literally SSA can be applied to any time series with a notable structure. Indeed, it has a wide area of application including social sciences, medical sciences, finance, environmental sciences, mathematics, dynamical systems and economics.

The aim of SSA is twofold: a) to decompose the original series into a sum of a small number of independent and interpretable components such as a slowly varying trend, oscillatory components and a structure-less noise; and b) to reconstruct the decomposed series for further analysis in the absence of the noise component. This aim is achieved through two stages each with two steps. The first stage is the Decomposition Stage with steps comprising: (i) embedding -- a usual procedure in time series analysis; the result of which is called a trajectory matrix in SSA literature; (ii) singular value decomposition (SVD) which computes and arranges eigenvalues of this matrix for further analysis. The second stage is the Reconstruction Stage. It comprises two steps: (i) grouping which essentially splits further the matrices of the SVD step into disjoint subsets to yield `resultant matrices' and (ii) diagonal averaging that works on the resultant matrices to realize a series close to the original series and this series is then used for further analysis.

Multivariate singular spectrum analysis (MSSA) is an extension of SSA to multivariate statistics and takes advantage of the delay procedure to obtain a similar formulation as SSA though with larger matrices for multivariate data. In situations where spatial data is an important focus of investigation, it is not uncommon to have attributes whose values change with space and time and an accurate prediction is thus important. The usual question asked is whether the intrinsic location parameters in spatial data can improve data analysis of such data sets. We present a method that can be used to harness the location attributes to enhance prediction of spatial data sets using an MSSA approach. Results show that this technique of incorporating spatial dependence into MSSA analysis leads to improved quality of statistical inference.
ABSTRACT: We evaluated the potential of using *Pheidole megacephala* as a biological control agent against the coffee twig borer *Xylosandrus compactus* (Eichhoff), an economically important pest of Robusta coffee in Uganda. Upon observing that *P. megacephala* was common in coffee fields infested by *X. compactus*, we tested hypotheses that (1) *P. megacephala* feeds on all stages of *X. compactus*, (2) *P. megacephala* can enter galleries of *X. compactus* inside coffee twigs in search for the prey and (3) *P. megacephala*’s presence on infested twigs reduces populations of *X. compactus* in the galleries. In a Petri dish bioassay over 24 h, we found that *P. megacephala* preyed upon all stages of *X. compactus* without indication of preference. We caged up *X. compactus*-infested twigs with *P. megacephala* in a plastic container over 48 h and found that the predator was unable to enter the galleries. Lastly, we caged up intact *X. compactus*-infested coffee twigs in the field with muslin cloth sleeves for one month and found that *P. megacephala* reduced the population of *X. compactus* per twig by...

ABSTRACT: Enset is a diploid species that phenotypically resembles a banana plant but the edible parts are formed by the pseudostem and the underground corm rather than by the fruit. In Ethiopia, enset is grown to produce starchy food from the pseudostem, corm and stalk inflorescence. In Uganda, it is used for ornamental and medicinal value, leaves are used for brewing, seeds are used for playing board game and casting lots by native doctors. The overall objective of this study was to evaluate the potential of enset as a source of starch for food and industrial applications as compared to common starchy crops in Uganda. Samples were collected from different regions in Uganda. Enset starch was extracted from the corms and the starch samples were bulked per region. Analyses were done for physico-chemical, functional and proximate properties of enset starch. The results of the enset starch profiles were compared to the starch profiles of common starchy crops such as; cassava, potato, sweet potato, maize, sorghum and millet starches. Furthermore, enset starch had lower proximate properties, (ash content, lipid content and reducing sugar content) as compared to cassava, potato, sweet potato, maize, sorghum and millet starches. Enset starch also had lower functional properties (starch content and paste clarity) as compared to cassava, potato, sweet potato, maize, sorghum and millet starches. Physico-chemical and functional properties are important in commercial uses such as baking, bulking and consistency of products. Proximate properties are indicators of mineral content of industrial products. In Uganda, enset starch is amendable for use in the pulp, textile and pharmaceutical industries.

ABSTRACT: The usual approach to development has been led by research along fragmented fields of study, each of which independently yields dissertations that often recommend unimplementable projects. The large number of theses and dissertations lining library shelves and gathering dust are evidence that research isolated within each traditionally demarcated subject area has not helped to solve practical livelihood problems facing most of the African communities.

The African Centre of Agro-Ecology and Livelihood Systems (ACALISE) integrates traditional fields into a holistic approach with direct benefits to livelihoods in East and Central Africa. ACALISE is premised upon a systems approach that derives sustainable solutions suitable and sensitive to African environments through value addition at every stage of the value chain between agricultural and industrial production. ACALISE will collaborate with recognised researchers drawn from across the globe and experts in industry, communities, as well as PhD and Masters students. The researchers would traditionally belong to the Faculties of Agriculture, Commerce, Education and Science but will be integrated in the ACALISE approach. ACALISE interventions will benefit the regional post graduate students who will be trained and armed with necessary skills to bring about real change in the short-term, and in the long run, ACALISE will impact on the socio-economic development of the region through dissemination of innovations and technologies.

Moreover, short skills development courses will be run to augment the mainstream teaching but also to build skills among the rural people, especially women and the youth, who carry out the bulk of work in Agriculture. Governed by a Regional Steering Committee (RSC) and facilitated by its Regional Facilitation Unit (RFU) – Inter-university Council of East Africa (IUCEA), ACALISE will capacitate personnel, as well as strengthen high quality graduate training and applied research facilities, and will collaborate regional partnerships with industry as well as with institutions of Higher Education. The ultimate aim is to foster innovative Agro-ecological solutions for real development and improving livelihoods.


ABSTRACT: Dual purpose sweet potato varieties produce substantial yields of roots and vines for food and fodder at the same time on the same piece of land making them attractive food-feed crops. However, vine harvesting from dual purpose sweet potato varieties for silage making must not compromise the root yield at final harvest to ensure food security of smallholder farmers. A study was initiated to evaluate the suitability of four sweet potato varieties (NASPOT 11, 12 O, 13 O and a local variety preferred by the locals in each region) as dual purpose varieties and their cutting...
management. Experiments were set up on-station at Uganda Martyrs University farm and on-farm in Kamuli and Masaka in 2015 and 2016. The experiments were established with four sweetpotato varieties NASPOT 11, NASPOT 12 O and NASPOT 13 O and a local variety laid out in a randomized complete block design (RCBD) with four replicates. Data was collected on fresh root and vine weight, dry vine weight at 2 and 4 months after planting, incidence and severity of sweet potato virus disease (SPVD) and Alternaria blight and weevil damage at harvesting. Data was analyzed using Genstat 12th edition. All varieties had moderate resistance to SPVD and Alternaria blight. NASPOT 11 had the highest yield compared to the rest of the varieties followed by the local variety. There were significant differences between varieties for root yield of the crop that was detopped (P<0.05). The detopped crop had lower yields than the undetopped by 57.5% (local variety), 4.9% (NASPOT 12 O) and 27% (NASPOT 13 O) while NASPOT 11 gained 12% of yield by detopping. The vine weight of the detopped crop was lower than for the undetopped except for NASPOT 11 which had more vine weight. Vine harvesting at 85 days after planting resulted in yield loss. NASPOT 11 and NASPOT 12 O are showing great prospects as dual purpose varieties.


ABSTRACT: The study examined the quality of raw milk of cattle produced by smallholder farmers from selected districts in central Uganda. Two major “quality indicators”; Salmonella and Escherichia coli were considered. The colony forming units for Salmonella and E.coli were established and results compared with National standards. The quality of milk produced by farmers in relation to the national standard was then determined. The structure of the experimental design was the standard plate count for Salmonella and E.coli. Absolute certainty was achieved by Gram staining of the isolates. The milk samples purposively collected at respective milking times were tested in a laboratory setting using serial dilutions of 10,000mls and 100,000mls for E.coli and Salmonella respectively. The pour plate method using McConkey and Dulcitol selenite as agar media for E.coli and Salmonella respectively was used. Plates were incubated at 350C and data collected after 48 hours for analysis. Results returned a strong positive correlation coefficient (0.7) between experimental data and national standards for both Salmonella and E.coli. The t-test results (p=0.05) for Salmonella (p=0.301) and E.coli (p=0.1206) at different raw milk handling levels were significantly not different from the recommended quality of the raw milk. Therefore, Salmonella and E.coli exist in smallholder farmers’ raw milk in quantities that vary but the counts are not significant to affect the quality of raw milk when compared to National standards. Routine milker training and assigning responsibilities for all areas of prevention of contamination on smallholder farms is a recommended practice. Periodic milk examination to provide microbiological count records on the prevalence of E.coli and Salmonella at different milk handling chains is a practice to reckon with.
ABSTRACT: Uganda introduced the use of mother tongue as medium of instruction in primary schools in 2007. This was meant to promote interaction and participation in the learning process and improve children’s proficiency in reading and writing. Drawing elements of interaction and participation from the socio-cultural theory, the child-centred pedagogy was introduced. This intervention, however, did not yield the expected results. Children taught in the local language still had problems in reading and writing. A participatory action research framework was used to gain insights into the child’s learning to read and write within a re-emphasised child-centred pedagogy. In this paper, we argue that involving children at individual and group levels, conducting continuous assessment and using appropriate instructional materials help children to learn and improve their proficiency in reading and writing. Some pupils, however, still find difficulties in reading three syllable words, constructing simple sentences and punctuating their work. For the children to improve their proficiency in reading and writing in their mother tongue, the teachers need to use more instructional materials, carry out continuous assessment in small groups and design learning activities that promote children’s interaction and participation.

ABSTRACT: This study examines the literature on aspirations of teachers and their students’ future in Uganda. It reviews current contexts while drawing lessons from practices elsewhere. The paper examines different perspectives on teaching that may have a bearing on the future prospects of the students in the wider community. These include economic, technological, political, social, cultural, religious, environmental and psychological perspectives.


CONFERENCE PAPER


ABSTRACT: The study critically explored the literature on learner support for in-service primary school teachers on distance education in Uganda while reflecting on the current situation and practices. A review of the literature from diverse sources formed the framework of this study. The author also based on his personal experience and observations as a former distance learner and now a practitioner of teacher education in Uganda. The findings revealed that in Uganda like in several developing countries, there are key quality challenges of managing learner support for in-service primary school teachers on distance education. These challenges include; lack of national and institutional policy framework for distance education, poor socio-economic infrastructure development at national level, limited use of ICTs to support communication and learning, lack of adequate skills and knowledge in distance education, reliance on poorly prepared print materials and the use of traditional modes of delivery. The study also notes learner support challenges arising from in-service teachers’ work stations though thinly captured in the literature. The literature shows that better support during teacher training leads to good application of pedagogical knowledge. Therefore, to remain relevant in the global economy, a deliberate effort to build institutional capacity for teacher training should be a priority. The paper recommends universities to invest in support-infrastructure, quality systems, and commitment to meeting customer needs. Transformations in learner support on distance education should be evidence-based through research within and between institutions in the region.

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JANUARY INTAKE

1) POSTGRADUATE
   Master of Architecture (Professional) (FT) - Nkozi
   Master of Arts in Bioethics (NEW) (FT & PT) - Nkozi/ Rubaga
   Master of Education (PT) - Masaaka
   Master of Public Health with specialization in: Health Promotion, Population and Reproductive Health (FT) - 3 yrs
   Master of Science in Health Services Management (FT) - Nkozi
   Master of Science in Monitoring and Evaluation (FT & PT) - Nkozi/Rubaga
   Postgraduate Diploma in Teaching and Learning in Higher Education (DL) - Nkozi

2) UNDERGRADUATE
   Bachelor of Business Administration and Management – Kabale
   Bachelor of Ethics and Development Studies – Nkozi/Rubaga/Masaaka/Kabale/Fort Portal
   Bachelor of Public Administration and Management (NEW) - Rubaga/Masaaka/Kabale/Fort Portal
   Bachelor of Science Accounting and Finance (Eve 1yr) – Rubaga
   Bachelor of Science in Information Technology – Kabale/Fort Portal
   Bachelor of Science with Education (Secondary) – Nkozi
   Bachelor of Social Development and Counseling – Rubaga/Masaaka/Fort Portal
   Bachelor of Social Work and Social Administration (NEW – SWASA) – Nkozi/Rubaga/Masaaka/Kabale/Fort Portal
   Bachelor of Arts in Counselling Psychology – Fort Portal
   Bachelor of Arts in Microfinance and Community Development (DL) - Nkozi
   Bachelor of Arts in Microfinance and Community Development (NEW) – Rubaga
   Diploma in: Business Administration & Management, Computer Science & Information Technology, Health Promotion & Education, and Records & Information Management – Kabale
   Diploma in Clinical Mentoring – Nsamba
   Diploma in Microfinance (DL) - Nkozi

AUGUST INTAKE

A: DOCTORATES
   Doctor of Philosophy in selected fields (PT) - 4 yrs
   Doctor of Philosophy in Governance, Peace and Development (FT) - 4 yrs
   Doctor of Philosophy in Agro-ecology and Food Systems (NEW) (FT & Eve) - 4 yrs

B: MASTERS’ DEGREE
   Master of Environmental Peace and Security (FT & PT) - 2 yrs
   Master of Refugee and Migration Studies (PT) - 2 yrs
   Master of Architecture (Professional) (FT) - 2 yrs
   Master of Arts in Human Rights (PT) - 2 yrs
   Master of Arts in Development Studies (FT & PT) - 2 yrs
   Master of Arts in Diplomacy and International Studies (PT) - 2 yrs
   Master of Arts in International Trade, Policy and Law (PT) - 2 yrs
   Master of Arts in Sustainable Peace and Conflict Management (FT & PT) - 2 yrs
   Master of Business Administration (FT & PT) - 2 yrs
   E-Impact Master of Business Administration (Social Entrepreneurship) (PT) - 2 yrs
   Master of Education (PT, PT & Hol) - 2 yrs
   Master of Arts in Bioethics (NEW) (FT & PT) - 3 yrs
   Master of Medicine in Emergency Medicine (FT) - 3 yrs
   Master of Medicine in Internal Medicine (FT) - 3 yrs
   Master of Medicine in Obstetrics and Gynaecology (FT) - 3 yrs
   Master of Medicine in Paediatrics and Child Health (FT) - 3 yrs
   Master of Medicine in General Surgery (FT) - 3 yrs
   Master of Public Health with specialization in: Health Promotion, Population and Reproductive Health (FT & PT) - 2 yrs
   Master of Philosophy in selected fields (PT) - 2 yrs
   Master of Research and Public Policy (FT) - 2 yrs
   Master of Science in Agro-Ecology (PT) - 2 yrs
   Master of Science in Development Economics (FT & PT) - 2 yrs
   Master of Science in Health Services Management (FT) - 2 yrs
   Master of Science in ICT Management, Policy and Architectural Design (PT) - 2 yrs
   Master of Science in Information Systems (PT) - 2 yrs
   Master of Science in Monitoring and Evaluation (FT & PT) - 2 yrs

C: POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMAS
   Postgraduate Diploma in International Trade, Policy and Law (PT) - 1 yr
   Postgraduate Diploma in Refugee and Migration Studies (PT) - 1 yr
   Postgraduate Certificate in Monitoring and Evaluation (NEW) (PT) - 4 months

D: BACHELORS’ DEGREE
   Bachelor of Agriculture (FT & Eve) - 3 yrs
   Bachelor of Arts English Language and Literature (Secondary) (FT) - 3 yrs
   Bachelor of Arts in Ethics and Development Studies (FT & Eve)
   Bachelor of Arts in Microfinance and Community Development (NEW) (FT & Eve) - 3 yrs
   Bachelor of Arts with Education (Secondary) (NEW) (FT) - 3 yrs
   Bachelor of Business Administration and Management (FT & Eve) - 3 yrs
   Bachelor of Environmental Design (FT) - 3 yrs
   Bachelor of Public Health and Health Promotion (FT & Eve) - 2 & 3 yrs
   Bachelor of Science in Accounting and Finance (FT & Eve) - 1 yr & 3 yrs
   Bachelor of Science in Business Economics (FT) - 3 yrs
   Bachelor of Science in Financial Mathematics (FT) - 3 yrs
   Bachelor of Science in Information Technology (FT & Eve) - 3 yrs
   Bachelor of Science with Education (Secondary) (NEW) (FT) - 3 yrs
   Bachelor of Social Development and Counselling (FT & Eve) - 3 yrs

E: DIPLOMAS
   Advanced Diploma in Environmental Design (FT) - 2 yrs
   Advanced Diploma in Health Promotion and Education (FT) - 1 yr
   Advanced Diploma in Health Services Management (FT) - 1 yr
   Diploma in Business Administration and Management (FT) - 2 yrs
   Diploma in Clinical Mentoring (PT) - 2 yrs
   Diploma in Computer Science and Information Technology (FT & PT) - 2 yrs
   Diploma in Health Promotion and Education (PT) - 2 yrs
   Diploma in Records and Information Management (FT) - 2 yrs
   Diploma in Solar Energy (NEW) (FT) - 2 yrs

F: CERTIFICATES
   Certificate in Agriculture (selected fields: Agriculture, Poultry, Bee keeping, Horticulture among others) (FT & DL) - 2 yrs
   Certificate in Business Administration and Management (FT) - 1 yr
   Certificate in Brick/Block Laying and Concrete Practice (FT) - 2 yrs
   Certificate in Carpentry and Joinery (FT) - 2 yrs
   Certificate in Communication Skills and English Proficiency (FT) - 1 yr
   Certificate in Electrical Installation (FT) - 2 yrs
   Certificate in Health Promotion and Education (PT) - 1 yr
   Certificate in Information Technology (FT & PT) - 1 yr
   Certificate in Laboratory Technology (for Secondary Schools) (FT) - 1 yr
   Certificate in Library and Information Science (FT & PT) - 1 yr
   Certificate in Medical Records Management (FT) - 1 yr

DISTANCE LEARNING PROGRAMMES

MASTERS’ DEGREE
   Master of Arts in Development Studies with specialization in: NGO Management, Development, Microfinance, Education (DL) - 4 yrs
   Master of Arts in Local Governance and Human Rights (DL) - 3 yrs

POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMAS
   Postgraduate Diploma in Teaching and Learning in Higher Education (DL) - 2 yrs

BACHELORS’ DEGREE
   Bachelor of Arts in Democracy and Development Studies (DL) - 4 yrs
   Bachelor of Arts in Local Governance and Human Rights (DL) - 4 yrs
   Bachelor of Arts in Microfinance and Community Development (DL) - 4 yrs
   Bachelor of Education (Primary) (DL & Hol) - 3 yrs
   Bachelor of Education English Language and Literature (Secondary) (DL) - 3 yrs
   Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (General) (DL) - 4 yrs
   Bachelor of Science in Organic Agriculture (DL) - 4 yrs

DIPLOMAS
   Diploma in Democracy and Development Studies (DL) - 2 yrs
   Diploma in Education (Primary) (DL) - 3 yrs
   Diploma in Local Governance and Human Rights (DL) - 2 yrs
   Diploma in Microfinance (DL) - 2 yrs

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NEWSLETTER
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