



Gender Transformation & Empowerment

KNOW THE LAW: EASE YOUR WORK

**A BASIC COMPENDIUM OF LAWS AND STANDARD
PROCEDURES FOR LOCAL COUNCILORS**

May 2017

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Acknowledgement

This compendium has been developed in an effort towards enhancing the effectiveness and influence of the women councilors in the districts of Agago, Lamwo, Pader, Kitgum, Amuru, Gulu, Gulu municipality, Nwoya, Aebtong, Otuke, Kole, Apac, Maracha, Moyo and Zombo. The handbook aims at enhancing the women councilor's leadership role to ensure gender equity and equality in plans, budgets, programmes, legislations and all council business is adhered to. Specifically, to enable the Local Councilors to work within the legal framework in fulfillment of their mandate.

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Introduction

This handbook in the form of a compendium of laws is aimed at informing councilors especially women on provision for women's rights and gender equality for the promotion of justice under the international and national legislation. It raises awareness that there is a universal standard of life that all humans are entitled to regardless of whether they are male or female.

Since human rights education is currently not part of the national curriculum, this compendium is meant to provide information to councilors on some of the laws that give them the mandate and is also intended to educate women and the community at large about women's natural rights, so that they are able to demand for what is due to them and thus end the widespread violations against women in private and public spheres of life.

Each Section briefly discusses the background and relevant issues relevant in each thematic area.

Why the Compendium?

- To enhance legislative capabilities based on facts within the laws among Local Councilors
- To give the Local Councilors information to empower them in the performance of their mandate;
- To improve the effectiveness of Local Councilors; and
- To enable the Local Councilors to work within the legal framework in fulfillment of their mandate.

How to use the Compendium

The compendium should be used hand in hand with the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, Local Government Act and other relevant laws that guide the work of Local Councilors. Local councilors should invest in purchasing the relevant laws, policies and regulations relevant for them to perform their roles and responsibilities to avoid any actions that may be taken outside the provided laws but also more effectively to ensure that they are more gender aware.

International and regional legal instruments and the Constitution of Uganda now make it mandatory to have both women and men in decision making positions in Parliament and local councils. There is a growing realization that both women and men bring different views, expertise and ideas to decision making which can spur development in a country. Most of the international and regional legal instruments on equal opportunity for women and men in decision making are integrated in the Constitution of Uganda.

Any transformative leader knows that service delivery and citizens' welfare should lie at the heart of decisions he/she makes. Decentralization places most of the mandate of service delivery in Uganda in local councils. Albeit the challenges local councils face including limited resources in terms of funds and human resource, they are expected to deliver effective services to the citizens in the various localities. In order for local councils to meet the needs and interests of citizens in their localities, they must be abreast with the legal framework which gives them their mandate and apply the laws for the benefit of citizens.

- The compendium of laws for Local Councilors therefore outlines the legal framework that should inform Local Councilors as they fulfill their mandate.
- The first section of the compendium outlines the international and regional legal framework that provides for equal opportunity for women and men in decision making.

- The second section outlines provisions of the Constitution that establish and define the roles of local councils and councilors in Uganda. The third section outlines the provisions of the Local Government Act that define the roles of local councils, councilors and their mandate.
- The fourth section outlines provisions of the rules of procedure that should guide Local Councilors as they deliberate in council including: key terminologies.
- The fifth section of the Compendium outlines relevant sections of the Finance Act which local councils should be knowledgeable about and;
- Section six is a collection of selected environmental and trade laws and policies.
- Section seven provides selected laws that protect women from abuse.

International and Regional Instruments on Gender Equality in Decision Making

International Legal Framework

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

In 1948, the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The UDHR in Article 21 provides *inter alia* for the right of everyone to take part in the government of his/her country either directly or through freely chosen representatives. As a part of the international community, Uganda has adopted national laws that enable both men and women to be elected as representatives of the people and for citizens both men and women of 18 years¹ and above to vote for their leaders.

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979

In 1985, Uganda adopted the Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). When a country signs and agrees to abide by an International Law, it is required to develop national laws to implement its provisions and to report on its progress with regard to implementation of the law.

The CEDAW in Article 7 calls upon States parties “to take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country”.

At its sixteenth session (1997), the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women adopted general recommendation 23 regarding the participation of women in political and public life. It emphasized that States parties should

¹ Article 59(2) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda

ensure that their constitutions and legislation complied with the principles of the Convention and that they were under obligation to take all necessary measures, including temporary special measures, to achieve the equal representation of women in political and public life.

Uganda through the Constitution of Uganda and electoral laws has a defined legal framework to enhance the equal participation of men and women in political life.

Beijing Platform for Action, 1995

The Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995, drew attention to the persisting inequality between men and women in decision-making. The Beijing Platform for Action reaffirmed that women's persistent exclusion from formal politics, in particular, raises a number of specific questions regarding the achievement of effective democratic transformations, in practice. It undermines the concept of democracy, which, by its nature, assumes that the right to vote and to be elected should be equally applied to all citizens, both women and men. The absence of women from political decision-making has a negative impact on the entire process of democratization.

The Beijing Platform for Action emphasized that “women's equal participation in decision making is not only a demand for justice or democracy, but can also be seen as a necessary condition for women's interests to be taken into account. Without the perspective of women at all levels of decision-making, the goals of equality, development and peace cannot be achieved.” (Para 181).

The Beijing Platform for Action defined two strategic objectives in its critical area of concern on women in power and decision-making:

- To ensure women's equal access to and full participation in power structures and decision making; and
- To increase women's capacity to participate in decision-making and leadership.

Uganda is a state party to the international conventions on women's rights and is expected to abide by the provisions of the laws its party to. It is also expected to report on progress being made with regard to the participation of men and women in decision making. CSOs like WDG member organizations assist government in realizing the legal provisions on women's participation in politics by monitoring the progress government is making with regard to promoting equality for men and women in decision making and by conducting capacity building for women councillors in order to enhance their roles and participation in decision making.

Regional Instruments on women's participation in politics

Optional protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights

Article 9 of the Optional Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights urges parties to the protocol to take specific positive action such as enacting laws that clearly provide for and encourage the participation of women in the political life of their countries on equal footing with men. The Protocol urges individual countries like Uganda which has signed it to put in place/adopt national laws to ensure that in the selection of Mayors, District Councillors, Ministers, Commissioners, Executive appointees, Parliamentarians or President of the Republic, that women are represented equally with men for each of these elections.

Uganda has adopted legislation and made policies as seen in Section 1.1.3. to enhance women's participation in political and public life.

Constitution of Uganda provisions on women's participation in politics

Uganda's efforts to enable women to participate in public life are based on:

- Article 38 of the Constitution of Uganda that provides for the right to every Ugandan citizen to participate in the affairs of government, individually or

through his or her representative. Every Ugandan also has the right to participate in peaceful activities to influence the policies of government through civic organizations.

- Article 33(4) specifically guarantees the right of women to participate in affairs of government and provides that women shall have the right to equal treatment with men and equal opportunities in political, economic and social activities.
- The Constitution provides for affirmative action for women and all other groups of persons that have been marginalized through historical processes in Article 32(1) for the purpose of redressing imbalances, which exist against them.
- To increase the participation of women in the political affairs of the state at local council level, Article 180 (2) (b) of the Constitution of Uganda states that one third of the membership of each local government council shall be reserved for women.

Why more women in politics: Rationale, numbers, and beyond numbers

- Rationale/Reasons -- Both practitioners and scholars agree that it is of utmost importance to have equal numbers of women and men in political office because of the following reasons:
- The justice argument – women account for approximately half the population of their countries and therefore have the right to be represented as such.
- The experience argument – women's experiences are different from men's and need to be represented in discussions that result in policy-making and implementation. These different experiences mean that women 'do politics' differently from men.

- The interest argument – the interests of men and women are different and even conflicting and therefore women are needed in representative institutions to articulate the interests of women.
- The critical mass argument – women are able to achieve solidarity of purpose to represent women's interests when they achieve certain levels of representation.
- The symbolic argument - women are attracted to political life if they have role models in the arena.
- The democracy argument – the equal representation of women and men enhances democratization of governance in both transitional and consolidated democracies.

Constitutional Provisions Relating to Structures and Functions of Local Councils

Structure of the local council

- Article 176 (1): The system of local government in Uganda shall be based on the district as a unit under which there shall be such lower local governments and administrative units as Parliament may by law provide.
- Article 183: Provides for the district chairperson who shall be the political head of the district and be elected by universal adult suffrage (all Ugandan citizens who are registered to vote) through secret ballot.

For one to be elected a district chairperson, according to Article 183 (2) he or she should be qualified to be elected a member of Parliament; be at least 30 years of age and not more than seventy five years of age and be ordinarily resident in the district.

The district chairperson shall be responsible for:

- a. Presiding over meeting the district executive committee
- b. Monitoring general administration in the district
- c. Coordinate activities of urban councils and councils of lower local administrative units in the district
- d. Coordinate and monitor government functions between the district and government; and
- e. Perform other functions as Parliament may prescribe.

- Article 184 (1) provides for the Speaker of the district council: The district speaker shall be elected by the district council from among its members. A person shall be deemed to have been elected if the votes cast in his/her favour is more than 50 percent of all members of council.
- Article 184 (2) The Speaker of the council shall in relation to council, perform similar functions to those of the Speaker of Parliament.
- Article 185 provides for the removal of a district chairperson and Speaker: The district chairperson or district speaker may be removed from office by the council by resolution supported by the votes of not less than two thirds or all members of the council on any of the following grounds:
 - a. Abuse of office
 - b. Misconduct or misbehaviour
 - c. Such mental or physical incapacity as would render him/her incapable of performing the duties of his/her office.

Functions of local councils

- Article 180 (1) A local government shall be based on a council which shall have the highest legislative and executive powers to be exercised in accordance with the Constitution. Legislative powers of local councils include: power to make Ordinances.
- Executive powers of local councils are administered through the District Executive Committee which is established by Article 186 (1). There shall be an executive committee for each district council which shall perform the executive functions of the council. An executive committee shall consist of—
 - a. The district chairperson;
 - b. The vice chairperson; and
 - c. Such number of secretaries as the council may decide.

- d. The vice chairperson shall be a person nominated by the district chairperson from among members of the council and approved by two-thirds of all members of the council.
- e. The secretaries shall be nominated by the chairperson from among members of the council and approved by a majority of all members of the council.
- f. The vice chairperson shall deputize for the chairperson and shall perform such other functions as may be assigned to him or her by the chairperson.
- g. If the district chairperson dies, resigns or is removed from office, the vice chairperson shall assume the office of chairperson until the election of a new district chairperson, but the election shall be held within six months after the occurrence of the event.
- h. A secretary shall have responsibility for such functions of the district council as the district chairperson may from time to time assign to him or her.
- i. A district council shall appoint standing and other committees necessary for the efficient performance of its functions.
- j. The following shall apply with respect to the composition of the committees of a district council—
 - a. The chairpersons and members of the committees shall be elected from among the members of the council;
 - b. The district chairperson, the vice chairperson and a secretary shall not be members of a committee of the council but may take part in its proceedings without voting.

Article 187: Vacation of office of member of district executive committee

1. The office of a member of a district executive committee shall become vacant if—
 - a. the appointment of that member is revoked by the district chairperson; or
 - b. that member—
 - i. (i) is elected as speaker of the district council;
 - ii. (ii) resigns from office;
 - iii. (iii) becomes disqualified to be a member of the district council;
 - iv. (iv) is unable to perform his or her functions due to mental or
 - v. physical incapacity or dies;
 - vi. (v) is censured by the council; or
 - c. a new chairperson assumes office.
2. A district council may, by resolution supported by not less than half of all members of the council, pass a vote of censure against a member of the executive committee.
3. Proceedings for censure shall be initiated by a petition to the chairperson through the speaker signed by not less than one-third of all the members of the district council to the effect that they are dissatisfied with the conduct or performance of the member of the executive committee.
4. The chairperson shall, upon receipt of the petition, cause a copy of it to be given to the member of the executive committee in question.

5. The motion for the resolution of censure shall not be debated until the expiry of fourteen days after the petition was sent to the chairperson.
6. A member of the executive committee in respect of whom a vote of censure is debated under clause (5) of this article is entitled during the debate to be heard in his or her defence.
7. Nothing in this article shall prevent a person from being reappointed to the executive committee of a district council.

Local Government Act Provisions on the Roles of Local Councils

Part 2 of the second schedule to the Local Government Act provides a list of services for which local governments are responsible. They include:

- Education services, which cover nursery, primary, secondary, trade, special education and technical education;
- Medical and health services
- Water services- The provision and maintenance of water supplies in liaison with the Ministry responsible for natural resources, where applicable.
- Road services—The construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of roads not under the
- Responsibility of the Government.
- All decentralized services and activities which include but are not limited to—
 - a. crop, animal and fisheries husbandry extension services;(b) entomological services and vermin control;(c) human resources management and development; (d) recurrent and development budget; (e) district statistical services; (f) district project identification; (g) district planning; (h) local government development planning; (i) land administration; (j) land surveying; (k) physical planning; (l) forests and wetlands; (m) licensing of produce buying; (n) trade licences; (o) trade development services; (p) commercial inspectorate; (q) cooperative development; (r) industrial relations; (s) social rehabilitation; (t) labour matters; (u) probation and welfare; (v) street children and orphans; (w) women in development; (x) community development; (y) youth affairs; (z) cultural affairs; (aa) district information services.
- Undertaking private works and services and charging, recovering the costs and contracting out public services to the private sector.

- Assisting the Government to preserve the environment through protection of forests, wetlands, lake shores, streams and prevention of environmental degradation.

Despite the general roles that councillors play as enumerated in the paragraphs below, women councillors by nature of their sex are expected to make a substantive difference in the lives of women as they play their roles and functions. In order to be effective they must acquire skills and knowledge on how to mainstream gender and promote gender equality in local government planning, budgeting, analysis and related processes that impact development.

The roles of women councillors are dependent on a number of factors including the committee on which they serve. For instance a councillor may belong to the executive committee. Her roles will include:

- Participate in initiating and formulating policies for approval of the Council;
- Participate in overseeing the implementation of the Government and Council's policies and monitor and co-ordinate activities of non-governmental organizations in a District ;
- Participate in monitoring the implementation of Council programmes and take remedial action where necessary;
- Recommend to Council any persons to be appointed members of District Service Commission, Local Government Public Accounts Committee, and District Land Board or any Boards, Commissions or Committees that may be created;
- Receive and solve problems or disputes forwarded by lower Local Government Councils;
- At the end of each year, consider and evaluate the performance of the Council against approved work plans and programmes.
- Carry out any other duty as may be authorized by Council or any law.

Section 22 of the Local Government Act provides for Standing Committees (Working Committees) of council. Standing committees are established under the Local Government Act and enable Council to perform its roles and functions. Standing Committees are assigned different functions and responsibilities in specific sectors e.g. Health and Education, Finance and Planning, Administrative Services, Production and Works among others. A woman councillor may belong to a standing (working) committee of council. Her roles will include:

- Monitoring and evaluating performance of sectors under their functional responsibilities;
- Receiving budgets of department under their responsibility and recommending for their integration into council budgets;
- Scrutinize monthly expenditure returns, quarterly reports so as to recommend appropriate action by Council;
- Review bills for bye-laws presented to the council and make appropriate recommendations to council;
- Review members' motions and make appropriate recommendations to council; and
- Receiving budgets of department under their responsibility and recommending for their integration into council budgets.

Each individual councillor also has roles that he or she must play while in council. These include:

- Maintaining close contact with the electoral area and consulting the people on issues to be discussed in council.
- Presenting people's views, opinions and proposals to the Council. Councillors do not only present their own opinions but also what the electorate is saying.
- Attending Council sessions and Committee meetings.
- Meeting the people in the electoral area regularly.

Rules of Procedure

Local councils just like Parliament are required to make their rules of procedure to guide the running of council business. Currently, local councils are using the standard rules of procedure of 2014 which can be accessed on www.wdnuganda.org

For any councillor to be effective he or she must learn the rules of procedure and use them to deliberate in council.

The Speaker of a council is responsible for chairing council business. The speaker must be conversant with the rules of procedure and ensure that she or he uses them to run council business. Smooth running of council business apart from usage of rules of procedure requires that the Speaker acts fairly and gives most councillors an opportunity to speak. Doing otherwise can lead to accusations of bias and deprive council of ideas from various councillors. In addition, every councillor represents an electorate, denying him or her an opportunity to speak denies his or her people the opportunity to make their voice heard on matters they are concerned about. The Speaker should therefore exercise fairness as he or she chairs council.

What is a Motion?

Council business is conducted using Motions.

A Motion can be defined as:

- A form of words proposed by a member which if agreed to, becomes an order or resolution of the council;
- A formal proposal of action presented by a member of a council for consideration at a council meeting;
- A summary or highlight of a proposed business to be handled in a council meeting.

What is the process of presenting a Motion?

- The process of presenting a Motion is referred to as Moving a Motion. The person presenting the Motion is called the Mover.
- Every Motion must be seconded by a Member of the council.
- There should be a Motion for the business of council to start and the Speaker should take each Motion on the agenda in turn.
- Members should be allowed to present their views on the Motion.
- If a meeting adopts the Motion, it becomes a resolution of the council.

Nature of Motions

- An Individual member's Motion: A member may propose a subject for discussion or a draft resolution for approval as a resolution.
- Formal Motion: Is one that refers only to procedures and it is moved to expedite or facilitate the business of the meeting. The main formal Motions are:
 - a. The Closure: The objective of this Motion is to force a vote on a question that has been sufficiently debated. It is moved "that the question be now put." If it is passed, the question under discussion is put immediately to vote. The Speaker may also apply the closure when he or she judges that all opinions have sufficiently been heard.
 - b. Proceed to next item of business: This may be moved at the end of any speech even if an amendment is before the meeting. If this formal motion is carried, the main motion is dropped and the meeting proceeds to the next item on the agenda. If the Motion is not carried, discussion continues.
 - c. Adjournment of debate: This is moved to postpone the discussion to a later date, time or place or indefinitely. This may be necessary until some related matter has been settled or until certain information is available or a certain person is present.

- d. **Adjournment of the meeting:** The formal Motion for adjournment should indicate the place of resumption or whether the adjournment is sine die (indefinite). The Motion may be moved at the end of the speech or conclusion of any business. If it is seconded, it may be discussed before being put to the vote.
- e. **Refer back:** This Motion is tabled if the council does not agree with certain recommendations such as those contained in a report. It is tabled to refer the matter back to the committee for further consideration.
- f. **Resolve into committee:** It is moved to allow a council meeting to resolve into a committee of the whole council in order to allow members discuss a matter exhaustively. Resolutions from such a committee are recorded as recommendation or passed as simple resolutions when the normal meeting resumes.
- g. **Let the matter lie on table:** If the council meeting is unable or unwilling to deal with a certain issue, it may resolve to “let the matter lie on table”. This is a decision to do nothing on the matter until a later date. Later, the Motion may “be taken from the table” and discussed normally.
- h. **Motion out of order:** The Speaker may rule a formal motion out of order if:
 - He or she considers it destructive or abusive;
 - It is moved afresh before a reasonable period is passed
 - It violated the standard rules of procedure and or bye-laws regulating meeting procedures.

What is a Point of Order?

A point of order is an objection submitted to the speaker over an irregularity in the meeting for example:

- Use of irrelevant or improper language;
- Absence of quorum;

- If a Motion is being debated without being seconded;
- If any bye-law regulating meeting procedure is violated;
- Use of misleading information by a councillor on the floor;
- If the Motion is ultra-vires (not within the scope of the notes given);
- Amendments which are simple negatives.

How to move a Motion

The clerk to council is mandated to assist a councillor to draft a Motion. A Motion should be worded exactly as its mover desires it to appear in the minutes of council debate. Motions should start with the word “That” e.g. I beg to move, “that the education’s standing committee report for 2nd ¼ 2016/2017 be approved.

Motions should be very clear and relevant to the business for which the meeting has been convened. Motions should be on the matters that the council has authority to debate on.

Motions should be writing when handed to the Speaker (such as a Motion to invite the relevant head of department to answer queries).

Role Play

The roles of women councilors are dependent on a number of factors including the committee on which they serve.

Model of a Motion

THE..... BILL 20..... DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT
..... BILL 20.....DRAFT BILL NO.....

Motion

Mr. Speaker Sir,

In accordance with power conferred upon this council, by Section 38 of the Local Governments Act, Cap. 243, I (name)..... councilor of (place)..... Seek to introduce to this council the (title)..... Bill on the (date) or soon thereafter.

How to debate in council

- The Speaker may require Motions and amendments to be submitted in writing.
- Council business should be conducted in the order of the agenda unless the Speaker rules otherwise.
- Except with regard to a point of order, no discussion should take place unless there is a Motion before the meeting amendments.
- Only one member may speak at a time. He or she must be standing and facing the Speaker unless permission to remain seated has been given by the Speaker or where there is a compelling disability.
- No member may speak more than once on any Motion or amendments.
- All deliberations must be relevant to the Motion. A member who refuses to be “called to order” may be required to stop speaking or to leave the meeting.
- Once a Motion is tabled before the meeting, it should not be withdrawn without the consent of the meeting.

- A matter or Motion once disposed of the meeting may not be raised again at the same meeting.
- No interruption of “speakers” other than on a point of order or point of information is allowed.
- Once a Motion has been voted upon, no one should speak on it again.
- Hon. Members should not use offensive or insulting language, persist in irrelevant repetition, create a disturbance or commit any act disrespectful to the Speaker or to the council.

Exceptions to the rule against speaking twice on the same Motion

The mover of a Motion has the right to reply to the representation of the other members before voting occurs. This is to enable him or her to make an effective defense of his or her proposals. The seconder of a Motion may also reserve his or her speech until he or she has heard the views of other members. His or her speech should be presented before voting occurs.

Disorderly conduct: the Speaker may order anyone to be removed from the council chambers if that person is behaving irregularly, improperly or offensively or is wilfully obstructing the business of council.

What makes a councillor effective apart from knowledge of the legal framework?

- The biggest resource for any councillor is the people in his/her electoral area. Most problems facing the people can be resolved if they participate in arriving at solutions.
- A councillor must have knowledge of the issues affecting the people. This is possible through regular interface with the community.

- Identify friends who can address some of the problems through provision of material or technical support. The councillor must therefore develop networking skills;
- Lobby council to prioritize challenges facing the electoral area. Lobbying skills are therefore important for every effective councillor.
- Advocacy skills to influence other processes which may not necessarily require the law;
- Skills of monitoring and report writing followed by engagement with persons who have authority and responsibility to address the problem are required. The councillor must follow-up on actions that those in authority promise to take to address the problem (s).
- Build one's capacity in areas that are vital for performing one's roles. For instance, it may be public speaking, etiquette, dressing, presentation skills, chairing meetings, networking among others.
- Maintain regular contact with the electorate to inform, learn and exchange ideas on how to make the community better. Ensure that you regularly provide feedback to the community on your roles as a councillors.

How can councillors use the law to advance gender equality, improve service delivery and citizens' welfare?

- Laws provide the basis for a councillor in the performance of her or his roles. For instance the roles of a councillor are provided for in the Constitution of Uganda and the Local Government Act.
- The law eases the duties of councillors when advancing arguments towards ensuring that equal opportunity and rights for women and men, boys and girls are upheld and respected. For example, during budget allocation the Public Finance Management Act provides for gender and equity responsiveness to be integrated into the budget framework paper².

2 Section 9 of the Public Finance Management Act (2015)

- Councillors can use the law to ensure that acts that are done outside the law are punished.
- Decisions of council can be challenged if they are unlawful. For instance, if council makes a resolution to dismiss a public servant outside the standing orders of public service, the resolution can be taken to court by the affected party and cost the district council in terms of resources if the court rules against the district council.
- The law can be used to persuade peers to support a position of a councillor with regard to resource allocation, introduction of a policy or Ordinance among others. For example, if resources are allocated to construct a market without consideration for toilets for men and women, a councillor can use the Public Finance Management Act to appeal for gender responsiveness in the construction of the market and attendant facilities.

Local Councils and the Public Finance Management Act

The objectives of the Public Finance Management Act are: to provide for fiscal and macroeconomic management; to provide for the charter of fiscal responsibility; to provide for the budget framework paper; to provide for the roles of the Minister and Secretary to the Treasury in the budgeting process; to provide for virements, multiplier expenditures, supplementary expenditures and excess expenditure; to provide for contingency funds, to provide for consolidated fund and commitments against the fund, to provide for bank account management, management of expenditure commitments, raising of loans by the minister, management of the government debt, authority to receive monetary grants and assets management, to provide for the roles of Accounting officers, to establish accounting standards and audit committees, to provide for in-year reporting, to provide for preparation of annual accounts and for accounting for classified expenditure, to establish a Petroleum fund and the collection and deposit of revenues into and the withdrawal of revenue from the Petroleum fund and for the management of the Petroleum Revenue Investment Reserve, to provide for the role of the Bank of Uganda in the operational management of Petroleum Revenue Investment Reserve, to provide for the establishment of the Investment Advisory Committee and relevant reports and sharing of royalties from the fund and to repeal the Public Finance and Accountability Act 2003 and to provide for connected matters.

The budget of the Uganda is the President's budget due to the executive authority entrusted in him or her. A budget is defined by the Public Finance Management Act, 2015 as government plan of revenue and expenditure for a financial year.

Each Accounting officer is responsible in consultation with relevant stakeholders for preparing the budget framework paper for the vote taking into consideration

balanced development, gender and equity responsiveness and shall submit the budget framework paper to the Minister.

An Accounting Officer is defined by the Public Finance Management Act as any person who is designated or appointed in writing, as accounting officer, by the Secretary to the Treasury, to be responsible for a vote.

The President causes the proposed annual budget to be prepared and laid before Parliament for approval³. The Minister of Finance shall with approval of Cabinet submit the Budget Framework paper to Parliament by December 31 of the financial year preceding the financial year to which the budget framework paper relates.

The minister shall in consultation with the Equal Opportunities Commission, issue a certificate certifying that the budget is gender and equity responsive and specifies measures taken to equalize opportunities for women, men, people with disabilities (PWDs) and other marginalized groups.

The proposed annual budget is then committed by the Speaker of Parliament to the Budget Committee of Parliament and to each Sectoral committee of Parliament the part of the annual budget which falls within the jurisdiction of the Sectoral committee.

Parliament shall review and approve the Budget Framework paper by February 1 of the financial year preceding the financial year to which the Budget Framework paper relates.

Making Ordinances

An Ordinance according to the Local Government Act is a law made by a district and city council. An Ordinance may be made for a whole district or for a part of the district which makes it. An Ordinance of a district or city council should not contradict the Constitution and any law made by Parliament. The Ordinance should:-

3 Section 13 -Public Finance Management Act, 2015

- a. address local issues and not individual concerns;
- b. not duplicate or conflict with existing laws passed by the same council; and
- c. not include matters already adequately provided for by the Constitution or an Act of Parliament except for ease of reference.

Difference between ordinance and By-laws

Ordinance	By-law
Made district council or city council	Made by village/parish council
May prescribe fines of not more than 20 currency points	May prescribe penalties of community service

Principles for Making Ordinances

When making laws the council should be guided by the following principles. The Ordinance or Bye-law should:–

- Address local issues and not individual concerns;
- Not duplicate or conflict with existing laws passed by the same council; and
- Not include matters already adequately provided for by the Constitution or an Act of Parliament except for ease of reference.

Guiding steps for Making Ordinances

- i. A councilor introducing a Bill for an Ordinance should be afforded reasonable assistance by the council's department whose area of operation is affected by the Bill
- ii. The public should be consulted during the process of drafting a Bill and should have access to the draft Bill and the passed Ordinance;
- iii. An Ordinance should not be made in respect of any matter or issue for which adequate provision is made under existing national laws except

for ease of reference; in which case the Ordinance shall reproduce the provisions of that article or law in its entirety;

- iv. An Ordinance may be made to apply to the whole district or any part of the district or to a particular section or profession of the people;
- v. An Ordinance may prescribe fees, charges, or fines.
- vi. An Ordinance may create offences for breach of its two currency points or imprisonment for a period not more than six months or both; (h) A Bill for an Ordinance must be certified by the Minister responsible for Local Government with advice from the Attorney General so that it is not inconsistent with any existing national laws;
- vii. Before becoming a law, an Ordinance must be reconsidered by the council. This enables the council to consider and modify the proposed Ordinance taking into account the Ministers comments
- viii. The district chairperson must sign a passed and certified Ordinance for it to become law;
- ix. An Ordinance must be published in the Uganda Gazette and local newspaper before it is enforced; and
- x. A district or city council does not have power to make an Ordinance establishing a court or providing for how a court should operate

The Bill should contain; the title, arrangement of clauses, long title, an ordaining clause, short title, commencement clause, an interpretation part, section heading, supplement number, Ordinance number and, the provisions of the Bill detailed in paragraphs. Here below is a detailed explanation of the contents of a Bill:-

(a) The title

The title is the heading of a Bill such as the “Bride Price Bill, No. Of 2008”.

(b) Arrangement of clauses (table of contents)

This contains parts and sections of a Bill.

(c) Long title

This summarizes the subject matter, purpose and objectives of the Ordinance in general terms.

Stages of introducing Bills for Ordinances

STEP 1: Constitution of law committee

The Committee is composed of 7 members including; the CAO as the Chairman, the Clerk to Council as the Secretary, a Legal Officer, and a Coordinator of Community based services and 3 Co-op members, who might include a magistrate, State Attorney or Head of Department from the relevant field.

STEP 2: Problem identification

The Law Committee, with the help of the technical officers, will identify the problem that needs to be addressed by legal means, through interactions and consultations with the people affected.

The committee will also consider how the problem is being dealt with or tackled by the people affected.

STEP 3: Audits of existing laws

The Committee will carry out an audit of the existing Laws for the purpose of establishing whether there are Laws in place to deal with the problem identified to avoid duplication and conflict with the existing law.

The Audit will also help propose a way forward in case there is no Law/ Ordinance to solve the identified problem.

STEP 4: Stakeholder's consultation

The Committee will then carryout consultations with the concerned stakeholders, organizations and relevant authorities on whether or not the Law will be successfully implemented. The Committee then writes a report to council with their findings, guiding principles, lead institution and the impact the law will have. Council then, sends the report to the department responsible.

STEP 5: Preparation of draft Bill

The department responsible will consult with the CAO and prepare a summary of what the Bill should address, and later sends it back to the Committee, who with the department responsible, prepare a Draft Bill. Then the Secretary (Clerk to Council) presents the Bill to the Council.

STEP 6: Presentation of the Bill for council debate

When the Committee is satisfied with the Draft Bill, a motion is prepared containing the main issues and rationale of the Bill, which the Secretary forwards with the Bill to council for debate.

If the motion is passed by majority vote, council publishes the Bill 14 days before commencement of its debate.

STEP 7: Public dissemination of the Bill

This is an important step because, it allows the public to contribute and participate in the Law making process.

The Dissemination is done through, newspapers, pinning up copies in places of worship, markets, public noticeboards and on the outer office door of the District Council.

STEP 8: Council debate of the Bill

After the 14 days of publishing and distributing the Bill to the councilors, the Council shall start debating the Bill.

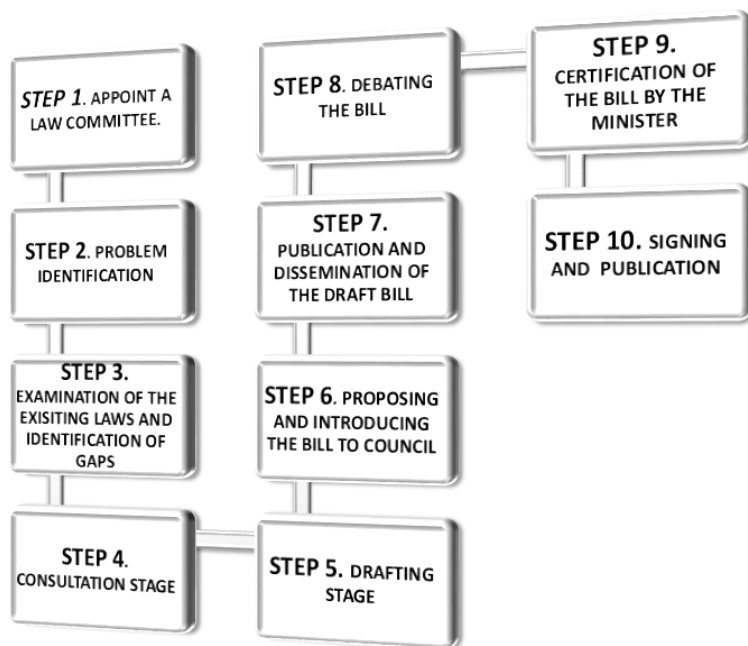
STEP 9: Adoption of the Bill by Council

When the Bill is passed and adopted by council, it is forwarded to the Attorney General through the Minister of Local Government for certification. But, if the Minister, on the advice of the Attorney General is of the view that the Bill conflicts with the other Laws, within 90 days, it will be returned with comments for modification.

STEP 10: Signing of the Bill

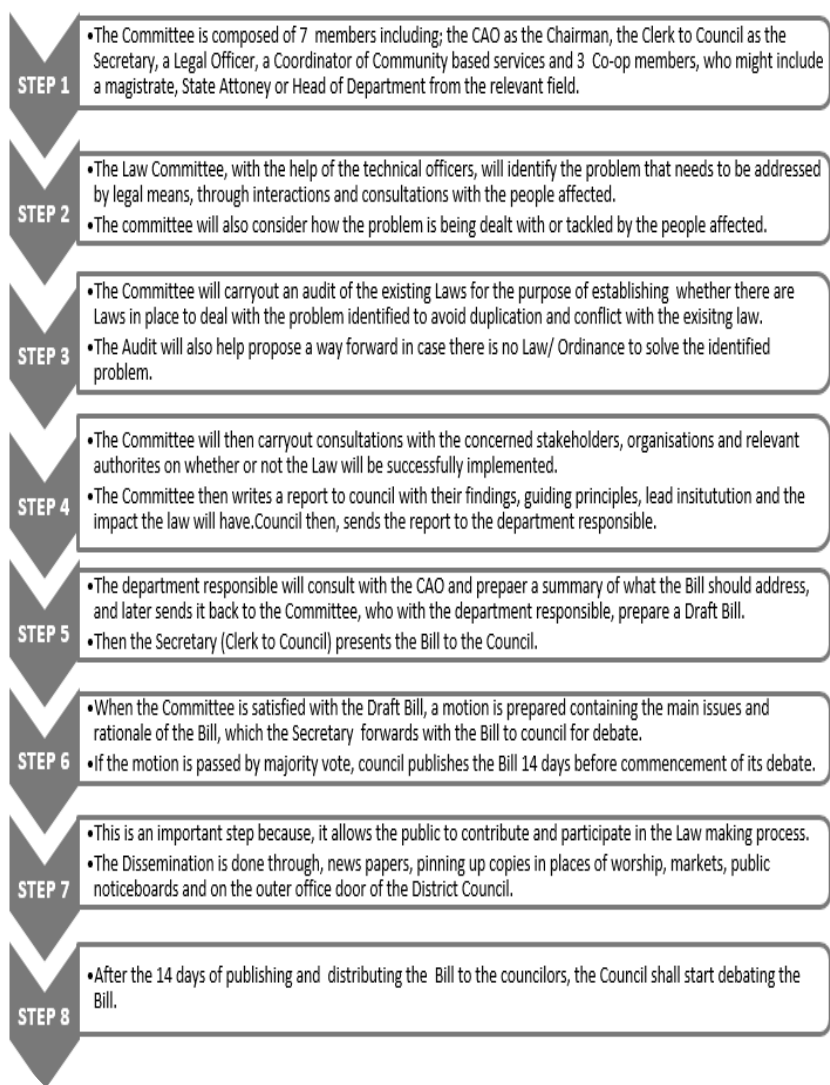
After Certifying the Ordinance, five copies shall be signed by the Chairperson, making it a Law and distributed;

It is also advisable that districts initiate sensitisation programmes on law making to encourage local participation in the process. This is the essence of decentralisation to bring power closer to the people. The chart below illustrates the process of making ordinances



It should be noted that a member of a district or city council may initiate a Bill for an Ordinance in the council; and a councillor may introduce a Bye-law in his or her council.

The Chart below further explains the process of Making and Ordinance at District Level



STEP 9

- When the Bill is passed and adopted by council, it is forwarded to the Attorney General through the Minister of Local Government for certification. but, if the Minister, on the advice of the Attorney General is of the view that the Bill conflicts with the other Laws, within 90 days, it will be returned with comments for modification.

STEP 10

- After Certifying the Ordinance, five copies shall be signed by the Chairperson, making it a Law and distributed;
- One copy to the chairperson, one to the Speaker, one to the Minister responsible for Local Governments, two copies to the Attorney General, which one, will be published in the Newspapers.

Once an Ordinance is passed by council, it is enforceable by the Police, Courts and Local Government law enforcers.

The Police is an agency of the Central Government established by the Constitution and the Police Act and is responsible for maintaining law and order. In the process of ensuring maintenance of law and order the police is mandated to effect arrest in circumstances where they suspect that one is about to commit or has committed an offence and if they deem it necessary, they carry out investigations and forward the outcome of their investigations to the DPP.

In Uganda, the hierarchy of Courts consists of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, High Court and sub-ordinate Courts which include Magistrates' Courts and Local Council Courts.

Local Council Courts ensure that the Ordinances are observed in their locality. These courts handle matters of a civil nature related to debts, contracts, assault or assault and battery, conversion, damage to property and trespass where the monetary value of the subject matters does not exceed 2,000,000/=.

The hierarchy of hearing and determining infringement of Ordinances and Bye-Laws is as follows:

- a. An infringement of a Bye-Law or Ordinance is reported to the Village Local Council Court and if one is dissatisfied with the decision can appeal to a Parish Local Council Court;
- b. An appeal from the decision of a Parish Local Council Court, lies with a town, division or sub-county Council Court;
- c. An appeal from the decision of a town, division or sub-county Council Court lies with the Chief Magistrate Court; and
- d. An appeal from the decision of the Chief Magistrate Court lies with the High Court, with permission of the Chief Magistrate Court or the High Court.

The Policy and Legal Framework on Trade and Environment In Uganda

The Laws on Trade in Uganda:

A. THE UGANDA NATIONAL TRADE POLICY 2007

The overall Mission of the Policy is to develop and nurture private sector competitiveness, and to support the productive sectors of the economy to trade at both domestic and international levels, with the ultimate objective of creating wealth, employment, enhancing social welfare and transforming Uganda from a poor peasant society into a modern and prosperous society. Principle ii of the policy emphasizes creating opportunities for equal participation in trade through entrepreneurial development, giving priority to the socially and economically disadvantaged groups in society, and principle iii is on provision of an enabling environment with a view to developing and nurturing a private sector that is capable of competing at global level. The trade policy actions focus on both domestic trade and international trade

I. Domestic trade

The policy has it that the domestic trade sub-sector development shall be pursued using a multi-faceted approach. This approach shall include: (1) strengthening of domestic trade policies and laws; (2) identification and exploitation of policy synergies and complementarities; (3) ensuring that goods and services in the domestic market meet the required standards – both technical and those that aim at protecting plant, animal and human health or life; (4) substantially reducing artificial shortages of products and services in one part of the country when they are available in another; (5) using domestic trade as a spring board for effective participation in international trade; (6) nurturing the private sector with a view to making it competitive in production and trade; and (7) ensuring

that all national policies and practices on taxation and licensing are supportive of competitiveness of Ugandan products

2. International trade

Developing international trade, using a vibrant domestic production and trade subsector as a springboard is an important component of this Policy. The overriding objective of government policy on international trade is to ensure effective integration of the economy into the regional economy and the multilateral trading system, enhancing national capacity to take advantage of the above, while minimizing the negative effects of globalization.

Functions of the Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry

The core functions of the Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry are; i. Policy formulation, and development of the National Trade Sector Development Plan ii. Provision of policy guidance and supervision to Affiliated Institutions and decentralized levels of service delivery, particularly the District Commercial Offices iii. Mobilization of resources for implementation of the Policy iv. Coordination and spearheading of implementation of all the aspects of the Policy v. Monitoring and evaluation of the overall performance of the trade sector vi. Ensuring that trade policy remains an integral component of national development plans.

Functions of the District Commercial Offices

The functions of the District Commercial Offices are; i.) Implementation of the National Trade Policy in their respective areas of jurisdiction ii.) Ensuring that the National Trade Policy is reflected in the respective District Development Plans iii.) Operation of the Market Information Service, including collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of trade/market information in their respective areas of jurisdiction IV). Working with the offices of the productive sectors (such as District Agricultural Offices, etc.) to ensure a complementary relationship between the productive sectors and the trade sector in their respective areas

of jurisdiction and ultimately at national level v). Mobilization of resources, at the district level, for implementation of the Policy.

Important to note is that the Uganda trade policy has a principle that promotes equal participation.

B. THE UGANDA NATIONAL EXPORT STRATEGY 2012-2017

The first National Export Strategy (NES) for Uganda was launched in 2008

Based on ITC's Gender-Sensitive Export Strategy Guidelines, the result was an 18-point plan that sought among other things, to:

- Create long-term export financing accessible to women
- Review and modernize the Land Act to give women better control and equality in land matters
- Enhance rural women's capacity to increase volumes of production with better quality and prices
- Develop and strengthen clusters for sectors that present high potential for women to export.

The gender dimension of the NES is strengthening the economic role of women. Its vision is to create a dynamic and competitive export sector with more participation by women. Out of four priority areas of the NES, government has prioritized three that include: Tourism, coffee and hand Crafts. The gender dimension of the NES aims to support women in trade, for instance, in order for women to be successful in the coffee sector, they must become engaged in value addition programmes and brand their coffee in order to tap into the growing market of certified coffees. Other aspects of consideration include: Quality management and access to inputs throughout the value chain; Support associations of women that help women in coffee; Finding sources of funding and making them available to women coffee producers and associations; Ensuring delivery channels and content of capacity building / extension services are

accessible for women and; Ensuring that the women's voice is represented in decision making bodies of the coffee sector.

C. AN ACT THAT GOVERNS TRADE ACTIVITY IN UGANDA;

1. Subject to subsection (2), no person shall trade in any goods or carry on any business specified in the Schedule to this Act unless he or she is in possession of a trading license granted to him or her for that purpose under this Act.
2. No trading license shall be required in any event for—
3. the trade of a planter, farmer, gardener, dairyperson or agriculturist in respect of the sale of his or her own dairy or agricultural produce;
4. the trade of a person in respect of goods bona fide made by him or her by his or her handicraft in or on any premises where he or she normally resides, or by the handicraft of persons normally residing with him or her or who are his or her employees or members of his or her family;
5. the trade carried on in any market established under the Markets Act;
6. the sale of tobacco, cigarettes, newspapers, books, no intoxicating liquor or playing cards by the management of a proprietary or members club to its members in the club premises;
7. any other trade which the Minister may, by statutory instrument, declare to be a trade for which no trading license is required under this Act; or
8. Any trade or business in respect of which a separate license is required by or under any written law

For the purposes of granting a trading license or hawkers license under this Act—

In any city, municipality or town, other than an administration town, the licensing authority shall be the town clerk of the respective council;

D. The Oil and gas Policy 2012

Ownership and control of minerals and petroleum in, on or under any land or waters in the country is vested in the Government by Article 244 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995.

Oil and gas are non-renewable extractive resources which are therefore finite. Their exploitation and utilization shall therefore be undertaken in a manner that creates durable and sustainable social and economic capacity for the country. These resources have the potential to provide immense benefits to the country through creation of employment, generation of revenues, development of infrastructure, and subsequently fast-tracking social transformation of the country.

The policy seeks to put in place a framework that will create a conducive environment for efficient management of: Continued promotion and exploration of the country's oil and gas potential; Evaluation of the discovered oil and gas reserves; Exploitation and utilization of these reserves and; Revenues accruing from the country's oil and gas resources. Some of the legal contracts under the oil and gas policy include:

i) Petroleum Act, Chapter 150 of the Laws of Uganda, 2000

Petroleum exploration and production activities in the country are guided by the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act, Chapter 150 of the Laws of Uganda 2000. Downstream petroleum activities (i.e. distribution, marketing and sale of petroleum products), are guided by the Petroleum Supply Act of 2003. The former gives the responsibility of directing the upstream petroleum sub-sector to the Minister responsible for the sector. The Minister receives applications for any petroleum rights, and is responsible for issuing, renewing and revoking petroleum exploration and production licenses. The Act also provides for a Commissioner of PEPD, who, together with the technical staff under him, carries out petroleum exploration promotion, initiate petroleum legislation and monitor oil companies' compliance with existing laws, regulations and agreements.

The Petroleum Act has served adequately the promotion, licensing and exploration for petroleum in the country.

ii) Petroleum Regulations: Status and Future Requirements

The Petroleum (Exploration and Production) (Conduct of Exploration Operations) Regulations, which were made in 1993, are the set of regulations currently guiding the conduct of operations in the upstream petroleum sub-sector.

The activities to be regulated under the upstream petroleum sub-sector shall include exploration, development and the production of oil and gas. The new regulations will be in harmony with those for midstream (refining and transportation) and downstream (petroleum products distribution, marketing and sales) petroleum activities.

The policy would enhance specific areas with higher multiplier effect that may will benefit women and men, like provision of energy services and infrastructure for rural agro-processing industries, together with the increased use of modern and mechanised agriculture (which may reduce women's hours in garden) through provision of more affordable inputs like fuels and fertilizers. On the other hand, the policy will promote mitigation measures against people abandoning agricultural activities and migrating to the oil and gas sector. Mitigation measures could include using oil and gas activities to support agricultural zoning, agro-processing, agro-marketing, agro-inputs and pro-poor agro-biotechnologies. Important to note is that If this policy provisions are implemented with deliberate effort to ensure that women are supported then women as well as men will benefit.

THE LAWS ON ENVIRONMENT IN UGANDA

“Environmental law is a body of law which is a system of complex and interlocking statutes common law, treaties, conventions, regulations, and policies which seek to protect the natural environment which may be affected, impacted, or endangered by human activities such as setting allowable levels of population while other environmental laws are preventative and seek to assess the possible impact before ht human activities can occur. Environmental law can

also be defined as the law relating to the use, protection and conservation of the environment". (Lawoko, 2010)

i) The Land Act cap 227.

S43 of the land act provides that a person who owns or occupies land shall utilize and manage the land in accordance with the National Environment Act, water act and any other laws relevant for the management, conservation and preservation of the environment hence all land in Uganda is subject to proper use so as to control pollution. S.70 provides that subject to s.44, all rights in the water of any natural spring, river, and spring shall be reserved by the government and no such water shall be polluted except with the permission of the minister responsible for water or natural resources in accordance with the water act.

(ii) The Water Act cap 152.

S.4(b) and (d) provide that the objective of the Act is to provide clean and safe water supply and control pollution, promote treatment of waste which may be discharged in water in order to control pollution. S.20 further states that a holder of a permit (granted under PART IV) shall not allow water to be polluted and S.29 requires a holder of a water permit to install pollution control or waste discharge treatment equipment.

(iii) The Penal Code Act cap 120.

This outlaws air and water pollution. S.176 provides that a person commits an offence if he voluntarily corrupts or fouls the water of any public spring or reservoir so as to render it less fit for the purpose and S.177 applies to air pollution providing that a person commits an offence if he voluntarily vitiates the atmosphere in any place so as to make it undesirable to health of persons in general dwelling or carrying on business in the neighbourhood or passing along a public way hence creating a prohibition to air pollution.

(iv) The mining Act cap 173

S.86 and 109 of the mining act state that in carrying out mining activities in lakes, river banks and other areas the miners are supposed to pollute the environment in accordance with the regulation under the National Environment Act and if they exceed the standards stipulated then liability may incur on the polluters thus a mechanism of controlling pollution.

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT ACT CAP 153

It was enacted to provide for the management of the society to provide for the sustainable management of the environment and under S.4 the NEMA is established that the authority with the mandate to manage, monitor and supervise all activities on the field pertaining air quality, water standards (for different users such as industrial use, domestic such as drinking, wild life, fisheries), control of noxious smells, noise vibrations, soil standards -The National Environment (minimum standards for soil management of soil quality) regulation 2001 was made so as to regulate soil standards and control pollution, minimize of radiation to the society and control its exposure to other people and its effects too, S.31. In addition, a nuclear power law established the Atomic Energy control Board which is to be consulted for any issue regards to minimization of radiation.

S.32 provides for other standards such as construction materials, industrial products, solid waste disposal and such other activities that may pollute the environment.

S. 2(k) is to the effect that the polluter of the environment is to bear costs for his actions further a license may be denied by the granting authority if the polluter is unable to compensate the victims of such pollution and clean up the environment in accordance with the polluter pays principle.

THE LAND ACT 1998

An Act to provide for the tenure, ownership and management of land. Subject to article 237 of the Constitution, all land in Uganda shall vest in the citizens

of Uganda and shall be owned in accordance with the following land tenure systems (a) customary; (b) freehold; (c) mailo; and (d) leasehold.

Article 27 provides for the rights of women, children and persons with a disability regarding customary land. Any decision taken in respect of land held under customary tenure, whether in respect of land held individually or communally, shall be in accordance with the customs, traditions and practices of the community concerned, except that a decision which denies women or children or persons with a disability access to ownership, occupation or use of any land or imposes conditions which violate articles 33, 34 and 35 of the Constitution on any ownership, occupation or use of any land shall be null and void.

NATIONAL FOREST AND TREE PLANTING ACT, 2003

An Act to provide for the conservation, sustainable management and development of forests for the benefit of the people of Uganda; to provide for the declaration of forest reserves for purposes of protection and production of forests and forest produce; to provide for the sustainable use of forest resources and the enhancement of the productive capacity of forests; to provide for the promotion of tree planting; to consolidate the law relating to the forest sector and trade in forest produce; to establish a National Forestry Authority; to repeal the Forest Act, Cap. 246 and the Timber (Export) Act Cap. 247; and for related matters.

Article 13 (3) provides that (a) natural forests shall not be destroyed, damaged or disturbed except in the course of carrying out activities for the sustainable management of the forest reserve;

- b. Forests shall be developed and managed so as to
 - i. Conserve biological diversity, ecosystems and habitats;
 - ii. Sustain the potential yield of their economic, social, health and environmental benefits;

- iii. Promote the fair distribution of their economic, social, health and environmental benefits;
- iv. Promote their health and vitality;
- v. Conserve natural resources, especially soil, air and water quality; and
- vi. Conserve natural heritage and promote aesthetic, cultural and spiritual values.

SELECTED LAWS THAT PROTECT WOMEN FROM ABUSE

1. THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT 2010

AN ACT to provide for the protection and relief of victims of domestic violence; to provide for the punishment of perpetrators of domestic violence; to provide for the procedure and guidelines to be followed by the court in relation to the protection and compensation of victims of domestic violence; to provide for the jurisdiction of court; to provide for the enforcement of orders made by the court; to empower the family and children court to handle cases of domestic violence and for related matters.

Section 6 (1) provides that a complaint of domestic violence may be made to a local council court where the victim or perpetrator resides.

(2) Upon receipt of a complaint, the court shall make a record of the complaint and proceed to hear the matter in the manner prescribed under the Local Council Courts Act, 2006.

(3) In recording a case of domestic violence, the local council court shall record the following matters— the name, sex, age, tribe, religion and disability, if any and the occupation and marital status of both the victim and perpetrator;

2. THE PREVENTION TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS ACT

This is an Act to provide for the prohibition of trafficking in persons, creation of offences, prosecution and punishment of offenders, prevention of the vice of

trafficking in persons, protection of victims of trafficking in persons, and other related matters.

Section 3 (a) any person who; recruits, transports, transfers, harbors or receives a person,

by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation;

(b) recruits, hires, maintains, confines, transports, transfers, harbors or receives a person or facilitates the aforementioned acts through force or other forms of coercion for the purpose of engaging that person in prostitution, pornography, sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery, involuntary servitude, death bondage, forced or arranged marriage;

Commits an offence and is liable to imprisonment for fifteen years.

REFERENCE

Constitution of Uganda Republic of Uganda 1995
Land Act Cap 227 1998
Local Government Act 1997
Public Finance Act
Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW) 1979
Beijing Platform for Action 1995
Optional Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights PUBLIC
Atomic Energy Act, Cap. 143
The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995
The National Environment Act Cap 153
The Water Act Cap 152
Land Act Cap 227 of the laws of Uganda
Lawok Jordan, (2010) Environmental law, maker ere university
www.academia.edu/34118/law&_pollution.Uganda accessed on 6th June 2017
www.tradefortune.org accessed on 6th June 2017
The Uganda National trade Policy 2007
The Uganda National Export promotion Strategy 2008
Ibid (2012-2017) Coffee Sector
The Uganda National Oil and Gas Policy 2012

The Prevention Trafficking In Persons Act, 2009

The Prevention Trafficking In Persons Act, 2009

The Trade (Licensing) Act 1969

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