

Identification of main stakeholders and corresponding institutional and/or organisational issues (mandates, potential roles, and capacities) to be covered by the action:

In terms of stakeholders on the supply side, state agencies are grouped into three clusters:

(i) Core governance, rights and accountability agencies: UHRC; Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) (for compliance with national equity standards); Parliament of Uganda including relevant committees (Human Rights Committee, Public Accounts Committee (PAC), Committee on Local Government Accounts), District Councils, OAG, PPDA, IG, Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (ODPP) and Anti-Corruption Division of the High Court, DEI under the Office of the President. They are the building blocks of the democratic governance, human rights and accountability functions.

Of special relevance in bridging local-national gaps in reporting and follow up are the UHRC and the relevant parliamentary committees. Their strong accountability mandates would make them natural partners with ombudsman functions and for policy advocacy linking sub-national and central levels. The DIPFs, established by the Directorate of Ethics and Integrity, provide a coordination mechanism that is aimed at bringing together the leadership of a district as well as civil society to discuss issues of accountability and effective leadership at district level.

(ii) Support agencies that cooperate on specific issues with one or more of the core agencies: Ministry of ICT and National Guidance and National IT Authority (for OAG, PPDA, IG IT platforms and citizen engagement); State House Anti-Corruption Unit (SHACU, for corruption reporting); District Service Commissions and Chief Administrative Office (for administrative sanctions) and National Planning Authority (for standard tools on mainstreaming human rights and accountability in NDP III).

(iii) Service-providing agencies: Ministry of Local Government, District Local Government, and service delivery institutions notably in sectors supported by the EU such as natural resources, education, social inclusion, gender equity and job creation.

On the demand side, key stakeholders are identified:

(i) At community level: Grassroots organisations, including CBOs, SACCOs and cooperatives perform a key role in monitoring and advocacy around human rights, public procurement and service delivery. Traditional and religious leaders also play an influential role at local level.

(ii) At regional and national level: CSOs play a watchdog and dialogue facilitation role and can link local reporting to policy advocacy up to the national level; political parties also play a key intermediate function in aggregating citizens views and providing spaces for debates on policy and matters of public interest.

The media has a role in providing good quality information to government, CSOs and the broader public. Owners, editors and reporters in national and local level print and electronic media houses, including community radio stations, are key stakeholders in this regard. Reputable European media outlets could also be associated to this action.

Traditional and religious leaders are influential and respected figures at local level and national levels. Their positions can be progressive or conservative depending on the issues at stake. Overall, they have been advocating for stronger accountability and have played prominent roles in the fight against corruption, notably by mobilising citizens and resolving disputes at local level. In Afrobarometer's 2019 survey, traditional leaders received higher citizen ratings on trustworthiness and responsiveness than elected leaders, and were seen as markedly less corrupt.

The action will also engage with women's CSOs and groups, youth organisations and refugees.