

**THE 6th INTERNATIONAL ECUMENICAL FELLOWSHIP
CONFERENCE IN PARTNERSHIP WITH BISHOP
STUART UNIVERSITY.**

15th – 17th August 2024

Las Vegas Hotel – Mbarara City

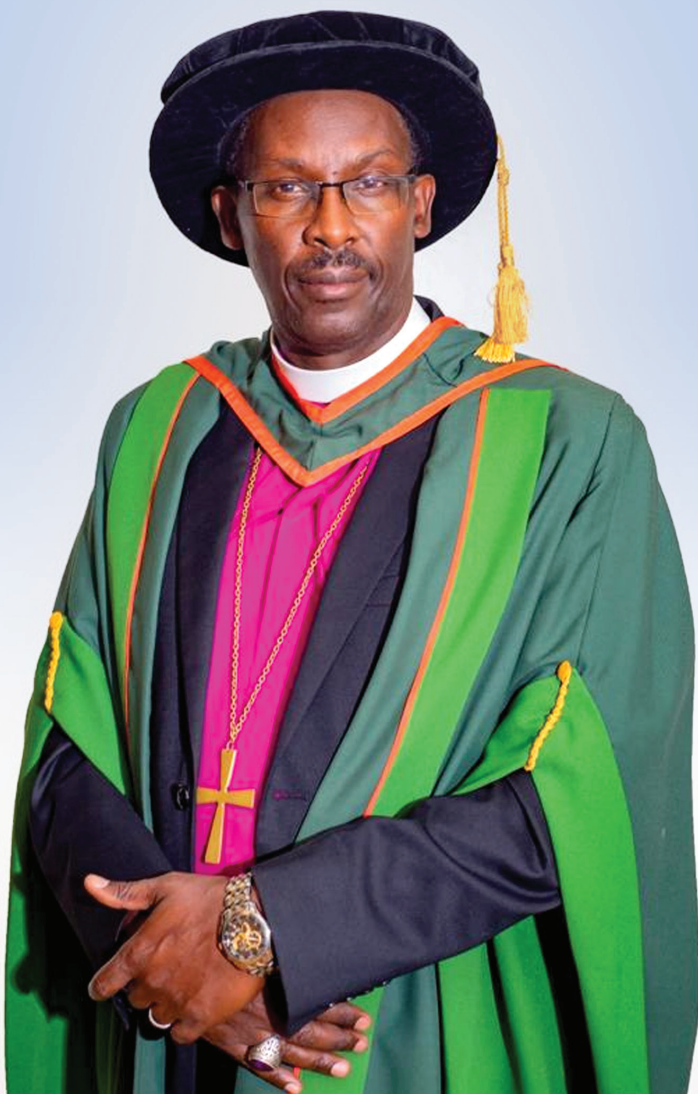
Theme:

**RELIGION AND
DEVELOPMENT**





The Guest Of Honour, His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta Museveni,
President of The Republic of Uganda



*The Rt. Rev. Assoc. Prof. Fred Sheldon Mwesigwa (PhD.), Bishop Ankole
Diocese/Chancellor Bishop Stuart University and President IEF-Africa/
Conference Convener*



*Prof John Mugisha,
Vice-Chancellor Bishop Stuart University*



Keynote Speaker, Dr Emmanuel Dei-Tumi from Ghana,
President of Human Capital International.

The IEF Team



*Dr Donath Asiimire (Ph.D), IEF
Secretary General*



*Dr Johnson Atwiine (Ph.D),
In Charge of Publications and
Exhibitions*



*Betrum Namanya,
IEF Treasurer*



National Anthem of Uganda

Oh Uganda! may God uphold thee,
We lay our future in thy hand.
United, free,
For liberty
Together we'll always stand.

Oh Uganda! the land of freedom.
Our love and labour we give,
And with neighbours all
At our country's call
In peace and friendship we'll live.

Oh Uganda! the land that feeds us
By sun and fertile soil grown.
For our own dear land,
We'll always stand,
The Pearl of Africa's Crown



East African Community Anthem

1. Ee Mungu twaomba ulinde
Jumuiya Afrika Mashariki
Tuwezeshe kuishi kwa amani
Tutimize na malengo yetu.

Chorus

Jumuiya Yetu sote tuilinde
Tuwajibike tuimarike
Umoja wetu ni nguzo yetu
Idumu Jumuiya yetu.

2. Uzalendo pia mshikamano
Viwe msingi wa Umoja wetu
Natulinde Uhuru na Amani
Mila zetu na desturi zetu.

3. Viwandani na hata mashambani
Tufanye kazi sote kwa makini
Tujitoe kwa hali na mali
Tuijenge Jumuiya bora.

Bishop Stuart University Anthem

Oh, Bishop Stuart may our God reign we learn to spread the glory
of righteousness, we stand to pronounce your
zealous motive embedded in you we will follow

Oh, Bishop Stuart, the University for knowledge and skills
Our love and labour we give
And together we will yield to your guidance
Your own way we will always go

Oh, Bishop Stuart! Home for research and discovery
The students are set to learn
Lift the God's name high for prosperity
By faith, we stand and our God reigns
We know the way, we show the way, we go the way, is our identity *2

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FOREWORD

It is with excitement that I write this Foreword to the Proceedings of the 6th International Ecumenical Fellowship Conference in partnership with Bishop Stuart University held in Mbarara Uganda at Las Vegas Hotel from 15th-17th August, 2024. The theme of the conference is “Religion and Development”. The conference seeks to contribute towards achieving SDGs number 1 and 3 which seek to end poverty as well as promoting good health and well-being respectively. We are convinced that promoting development through religion is an inclusive strategy for sustainable growth and development under vision 2040. This gathering shows our shared commitment to explore, understand, and apply the profound truths of the Christian faith to the various realms of academia and society. The conference particularly encourages the interaction of researchers, development partners, employers and practitioners. Their contributions help to make the conference as outstanding as it has been. We shall forever be indebted!

In addition to the contributed papers, Dr. Emmanuel Dei-Tumi from Ghana, a renown motivational speaker and President of Human Capital International, is the Key note speaker of the Conference theme: “Religion and Development” These Proceedings will furnish researchers, development partners, employers and practitioners of the world with literature for reference. I trust also that this will be an impetus to stimulate further studies and research in other related

areas. May we all leave here inspired and equipped to integrate our faith with our academic and professional endeavours, advancing God's kingdom through our work.

I thank all authors and participants for their contributions. Lastly, I want to acknowledge the tireless efforts of the organizing committee and volunteers, whose dedication and hard work have made this event possible. Thank you for joining us, and may God bless our time together.

Sincerely,



Rt Rev Assoc. Prof Fred Sheldon Mwesigwa (Ph. D)

*Bishop Ankole Diocese/Chancellor Bishop Stuart University /President
IEF-Africa/Conference Convener*

A Message From the Vice-Chancellor, Bishop Stuart University

It is with great pleasure and gratitude that I welcome you to the 6th International Ecumenical Conference; an academic conference organized by International Ecumenical Fellowship (IEF) in partnership with Bishop Stuart University. The theme of this year's conference is, "Religion and Development" a reflection of our dedication to bridging the gap between faith and scholarship, demonstrating that rigorous academic inquiry and deep spiritual conviction are not mutually exclusive but rather mutually enriching. This also resonates with our vision for as a university; one for recreating a society with academic excellence, entrepreneurship and Christian values. Character education is central to our transformative education delivery. We strive for academic excellence, foster innovative research, support our students' success, and engage meaningfully with our community. Our strategic goals are focusing on enhancing our academic programs, investing in research and innovation, increasing student retention and graduation rates, strengthening our financial health, and fostering a diverse and inclusive environment. These initiatives are designed to position our university as a leader in higher education and to ensure the community socio-economic transformation as our niche.

As Christians, we are called to seek wisdom and knowledge, grounded in the truth of God's word. This is what will enable us to achieve

our mission, which is to transform our learners into citizens who are Responsible, Ethical, Employable and Entrepreneurial (REEE). This conference therefore provides an invaluable opportunity for scholars, theologians, practitioners, and students to come together in a spirit of fellowship and mutual edification. Our diverse sessions and presentations will cover a wide array of topics, each contributing to a deeper understanding of how Christian principles can shape and enhance various fields of inquiry and practice.

I extend my deepest gratitude to all our speakers, session chair; and to you our esteemed participants for making the effort to be here. Your participation is crucial and augments the success of this conference. Great appreciation to the organizing team for an excellent arrangement. It is my hope and prayer that this conference will be a time of intellectual growth, meaningful connections and above all, spiritual renewal because “those who do not care about life here-after will not effectively manage life here”. This could be another hypothesis for yet another inquiry. May we leave inspired and ready to blend our faith with our academic and professional efforts, advancing God’s Kingdom through our effort, research and scholarship.

Our God Reigns!

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'J. Mugisha', with a stylized flourish underneath.

Prof John F. Mugisha (PhD, FAIPH, FUNAS)

Vice – Chancellor

Conference Programme

14 th August 2024 Arrival, Registration, and Checking in		
DAY ONE 15 th August 2024		
Time	Activity	Responsible Person/ Chair of Session
7:30- 08:30 am	Arrival and Registration	1. Ainembabazi Patience 2. Atwijukiire Rinah 3. Twikirize Bright
08:30-9:00 am	Devotion Rev. Justine Bashemeire	Rev. Judith Arinaitwe Bishop Stuart University
09:00-10:30 am	Testimonies	
10:30-11:00 am	Tea break	Las Vegas IEF Secretariat
	Opening Remarks	Rev. Judith Arinaitwe Bishop Stuart University
11:00-11:20 am	Vice Chancellor	
11:20-11:30 a m	Chairperson University council	
11:30-12:00 Noon	President IEF (Chief Convener) and Chancellor Bishop Stuart University	
12:00-12:10 pm	Political Leader	
12:10-1:00 pm	Guest of Honour	
1:00-2:00 pm	LUNCH BREAK	Las Vegas IEF Secretariat

14:00-14:30 pm	Rapporteurs: Gakinya Evelyne	Dr. Medard Twinamatsiiko Mbarara University of Science and Technology
	Keynote Speaker Dr. Dei Tumi	
14:30-2:50 Pm	Discussant Prof. Alex Ariho	
2:50-3:10 Pm	Sub Theme: Religion and Enterprise	
	The Role Faith Based Institutions Towards Household and Community Transformation; A Case of Ankole Diocese-Mbarara Uganda <i>By Fred Sheldon Mwesigwa-Uganda</i>	
3:10-3:50 Pm	Q&A Session	
3:50- 4:00 Pm	Administrative announcements by General Secretary IEF	
4:00-5:00 Pm	Evening Tea	Las Vegas IEF Secretariat
5:00 pm +	Departure at leisure	
Day two 16th August 2024		
Time	Activity	Responsible Person/ Chair of Session
7:30- 08:30 am	Arrival and Registration	1. Ainembabazi Patience 2. Atwijukiire Rinah 3. Twikirize Bright

08:30-9:00 am	Devotion Assoc. Prof. Joseph Ngonzi, Mbarara University of Science and Technology	Ms Ruth Asasiira
Paper Presentation (Conference Room A) Sub Theme: Religion and Health Rapporteurs: Atuhaire Annah and Rev. Benard Rwamugabo		
9:00- 9:20 am	Male Involvement in Maternal Health: Perceptions and Priorities identified by African refugees in Nakivale Refugee Settlement-Uganda <i>By Assoc. Prof. HaEun Lee- USA</i>	Dr Bahati Ronald, Bishop Stuart University
9:20- 9:40 am	Christianity and Health: A glimpse into the evolution of Modern health services in Uganda. <i>By Dr. Gad Ruzaaza Ndaruhute-Uganda</i>	
9:40- 10:00 am	Q & A Session	
Paper Presentation (Conference Room B) Sub Theme: Religion, law and Politics Rapporteurs: Elizabeth Wanyaga Nyambura and David Muwanguzi		
9:00- 9:20 Am	Church of Uganda's Unresolved Question on Clergy Political Involvement: Implications for the Clergy calling to Civic Responsibility. <i>By Rev. Dr. Samuel Opol- Uganda</i>	Dr. Barigye Enock Bishop Stuart University

9:20- 9:40 am	The Role of Religion and Politics in Development in South Sudan <i>By Drichi Phillip-South Sudan</i>	
9:40- 10:00 am	Q & A Session	
10:00-10:40 am	HEALTH BREAK	
Paper Presentation (Conference Room A) Sub Theme: Religion and Family Cohesion Rapporteurs: Atuhaire Annah and Rev. Benard Rwamugabo		
10:40- 11:00 am	Exploring Lived Experiences of born-again and non-born-again Anglican Christians and Longevity in Marriage in Ankole Diocese: A Phenomenological Comparative qualitative study. <i>By Fred Sheldon Mwesigwa -Uganda</i>	Assoc. Prof. Emilly Comfort Maractho Uganda Christian University-Mukono
11:00-11:20 am	Religion and family cohesion in Burundi. <i>By Rev. Moise Manirakiza-Burundi</i>	
11:20- 11:40 am	The Role of Religious Values in Enhancing Family Cohesion: A Christian Perspective <i>By Dr Bizimana Barthelemy Rwanda</i>	
11:40- 12:40 pm	Q& A Session	
Paper Presentation (Conference Room B) Sub Theme: Religion and Family Cohesion Rapporteurs: Elizabeth Wanyaga Nyambura and David Muwanguzi		

10:40- 11:00 am	The nexus between gendered power relations and socioeconomic livelihoods of female-headed households: Evidence from Uganda <i>By Charles Godfrey Mukundane-Uganda</i>	Assoc. Prof. HaEun Lee University of Michigan-USA
11:00- 11:20 am	Religion and Family Cohesion <i>By Maria. Goretti Mukanzigiye-Burundi</i>	
11:20- 11:40 am	Religion and Politics in Rwanda <i>By Marie Odette Kansanga Ndahiro, Rwanda</i>	
11:40- 12:40 pm	Q & A Session	
12:40- 2:00 pm		LUNCH BREAK
Paper Presentation (Conference Room A) Sub Theme: Religion and Education Rapporteurs: Lomoro Ronald and Nyangoma Grace		Paper Presentation (Conference Room A) Sub Theme: Religion and Environment Rapporteurs: Lomoro Ronald and Nyangoma Grace
2:00-2:20 pm	Integrating Stem Education, Religion, And Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Economic Growth: A Case Study of Uganda. <i>By. Dr. Asaph Keikara Muhumuza-Uganda</i>	Dr. Barthelemy Bazimana University of Rwanda
2:20-2:40 pm	Role of Religion in Horticulture; A review Kidaha Mercy Liharaka (PhD)-Kenya	

Paper Presentation (Conference Room A) Sub Theme: Religion and ICT Rapporteurs: Lomoro Ronald and Nyangoma Grace		
2:40-3:00 pm	ICTs and the Changing Face of Religion: Between Popularization and Secularization.	Assoc. Prof. Emilly Comfort Maratho.
3:00 – 3:20 pm	Religion and ICT in the Digital age: A Critical Reflection on the Convergence of Media in Religion.	Rev. Dr. Lydia Nsaale Kitayimbwa
3:20-3:40 pm	Q & A Session	
3:40-4:00 pm	Social networking	All Participants
	Evening tea	Las Vegas IEF Secretariat
4:00-5:00 pm	Visiting Ankole Museum and Igongo Cultural Centre	Betrum Namanya
5:00 +	Departure at Leisure	
DAY THREE 17th August 2024		
Time	Activity	Responsible Person/ Chair of Session
7:30- 08:30 am	Arrival and Registration	1. Ainembabazi Patience 2. Atwijukiire Rinah 3. Betrum Namanya
08:30- 9:00 am	Devotion <i>Rev. Fr. Felician Kananura</i> <i>Chaplain St John’s Catholic Community</i>	Mr. George Rubasimbira
Paper Presentation (Conference Room A) Sub Theme: Religion and Environment Rapporteurs: Twikirize Bright and Atuhaire Annah		

9:00- 9:20 am	Theological response to the ecological crisis: A Call to care for creation. <i>By Revd. Canon. Assoc. Prof. Medard Rugyendo-Uganda</i>	Dr. Kidaha Mercy Liharaka
9:20- 9:40 am	Christianity and the environment: underneath	
	the concurrence and implications on Uganda Sustainable Development pathway. <i>By. George Muganga-Uganda.</i>	Jomo Kenyatta University
9:40- 10:00 am	Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation for Sustainable Food Production through Religion. A Case of Anglican Church in Isingiro District Southwestern Uganda. <i>By Dr. Rwangire Milton-Uganda</i>	
10:00-10:20 am	Q & A Session	
10:20-11:00 am	HEALTH BREAK	
	Closing Remarks	Dr Johnson Atwiine Bishop Stuart University
11:00- 11:10 am	Secretary General IEF	
11:10- 11:30 am	Vice Chancellor BSU	
11:30- 12:00 Noon	Chancellor BSU	
12:00- 1:00 pm	LUNCH BREAK	Las Vegas IEF Secretariat
1:00 pm +	DEPARTURE AT LEISURE	

Detailed Abstracts

A. RELIGION AND ENTERPRISES

1. The Role of Faith-Based Institutions Towards Household and Community Transformation: A Case of Ankole Diocese, Mbarara Uganda

By Fred Sheldon Mwesigwa

Bishop Stuart University

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Abstract:

The Ankole Diocese, part of the Church of Uganda, plays a significant role towards household and community transformation. In addition to the diocese's major role of providing spiritual guidance and support to its members, it also fosters holistic community development through a number of development innovations and initiatives. This piece of work, therefore, demonstrates some innovations and initiatives that contribute towards household and community transformation in Ankole Diocese.

The innovations and initiatives include but are not limited to agri-business incubation, financial, education and health

initiatives. The diocese has zoned out 4 main Agricultural enterprises that include Coffee, Vanilla, Banana, and Dairy Cooperative, including a focus on the health of members, and financial and education Institutions. The diocese projects employ about 5000 people mainly youth leading to a reduction in poverty, crime, and social unrest; a transformed community with a sense of purpose and hope for the future.

Key Terms: *Ankole Diocese, Employment Opportunities and Community Transformation.*

B. RELIGION AND ENVIRONMENT

1. Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation for Sustainable Food Production through Religion. A Case of Anglican Church in Isingiro District, Southwestern Uganda.

By Dr Rwangire Milton

Abstract:

Climate change is a global pressing development agenda as stipulated in Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), Agenda 2030 and African Union Agenda 2063. If not handled through mitigation and adaptation and global warming increase to 2 °C, agricultural production will decline by 50% resulting in famine and death mainly in Africa. Uganda ranks 173 on the ND-GAIN scale and 14th most vulnerable country globally. Climate change is manifested through intense temperatures, prolonged dry spells, floods and

changing farming seasons that have resulted in crop failure or minimal production which require ex-ante and ex-post climate change adaptation strategies to ensure sustainable food production. A review of SDG 13 and Uganda's ten national frameworks for climate change including the National Climate Change Policy 2015 and Uganda Climate – Smart Agricultural Programme 2015-2025, the religious element in responding to climate change adaptation is missing.

Through Biblical teaching and preaching of the Anglican Church, followers can change their behaviour by adopting climate change adaptation strategies for sustainable food production in Uganda and Isingiro District in particular. The district is experiencing intense climate change resulting in minimal food production despite the national framework and district initiatives for climate change adaptation. Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation through Anglican Church teaching and preaching has the potential to contribute to sustainable food production in the district.

Keywords: *Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Religion & Anglican Church.*

2. Theological response to the ecological crisis: A Call to care for creation.

*By The Revd. Canon. Assoc. Prof. Medard Rugyendo (Ph.D. Mak).
Kabale University*

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Tel: *+256 782 677 330*

Abstract:

We live on an endangered planet and yet Christians are sitting on a gold mine of knowledge and wisdom (2 Timothy 3:16-17) namely the Bible. Christians in the same vein need to be ‘salt and light’ (Matthew 5:13-16) as they should be at the forefront working towards the promotion of environmental preservation in the world today (Clements, 2019).

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) also promote it in its goals such as Goal 15 which says that: *protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems sustainably manage forests, combat desertification halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity*. We note that there was also a time when we in the poor countries thought that the ecological crisis was not a serious problem for us. Our problem, as it was assumed, was poverty and economic exploitation; the environmental issues were a ‘luxury’ of the industrialized countries (Abraham in Hallman, 1994). However, today it is a crucial issue that needs to be urgently addressed both by the state and various institutions therein such as the Church. Thus, this paper addresses the ecological crisis that poses a significant

challenge to humanity's relationship with the natural world based on God's word. Through a biblical framework, this work will lead us to reconsider our duty to steward creation, prioritize justice and sustainability, and strive for a restored relationship between humanity and the earth.

Our theological response will also lead us to work towards a more just and sustainable future for all creation. Therefore, the main objective of this work is to expose how the ecological crisis could be handled based on God's Word. Regarding the methodology, this is a purely bible-based paper where relevant texts and other bible related sources will be reviewed and analysed in relation to the topic. Thus, out of this paper, various lessons will be drawn and recommendations made especially for the Church of the 21st century.

Keywords: *Theological Response, Ecological Crisis, Creation Care.*

3. Role of Religion in Horticulture: A review

By Kidaha Mercy Libaraka (PhD)

Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology

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Abstract:

Religion is a composite of beliefs and practices that are directly connected with spirituality and affect people's way of life. The common religions across the globe include Christianity, Hinduism, Islam and African tradition. Most people who practice traditional

religion hardly accept new technologies and this hinders growth in the Agricultural sector. The more people become religious become cautious about what they eat, and the rates of mortality are directly decreased. Horticulture encompasses the science and art of growing flowers, fruits and vegetables. Flowers have been largely grown for aesthetic values, used in various religious functions such as mourning, some are regarded with reverence as the source of supernatural powers while others have been used to emit fragrances that are able to repel demonic power. Vegetables are grown and utilized alongside the main dish, they have low-calorie soluble mineral salts and contain the essential compounds that can boost the body's immune system.

Religions such as Hinduism and Buddhism emphasize their congregants being vegetarians as they worship the animals and therefore, they cannot eat meat. The Christians have associated different colours of various vegetables and fruits with purity, holy spirit, crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus Christ, faith and trust and the royalty of our Lord Jesus Christ. The herbs and spices are of equal importance in all religions where some are used in burning incense at the alters, religious offerings, rituals, and culinary while others are used for medicinal purposes.

Fruits are perennials bearing once a year. In Christianity, we are urged to produce good fruits, and they are also associated with the holy spirit that if we want to bear much fruit, we must remain in Christ who is the vine and our relationship with God is equated to God being the gardener and Christ as the vine and we as branches.

If we are not fruitful the father cuts us off by pruning to allow the productive branches to bear the fruits. The olives, grapes, figs pomegranates are extensively mentioned in the bible. In Hinduism, some fruits are offered to the gods and have myriads of significance while in Islam the dates, figs pomegranates are treated with reverence during certain religious functions such as the holy month of Ramadhan, regarded as heavenly gifts and used as medicine. The religious use of certain horticultural products affects its production. The Indians believe that herbs and spices have a medical impact on their lives, and they produce them for such purposes. The increase in Christianity around the globe has seen the emergence of prayer retreat gardens where the individuals want to connect with God as it was in the Garden of Eden. These gardens are well manicured a mixture of fruit tree orchards and ornamental plants.

In conclusion, religion affects the type of horticultural plants, to be cultivated and consumed in each area. Religion also influences the uptake of relevant horticultural technologies and in the long run, has a direct influence on the development of that area.

4. Christianity and the environment: underneath the concurrence and implications on Uganda's Sustainable Development pathway

By *George Muganga*

ARCOS Network

Abstract:

The paper highlights the linkages and interactions between religion and the environment in the context of environmental and climate change effects. It focuses on Uganda and Christianity as a reference point. It positions Christianity as a strong factor in building pathways towards sustainable development. It explores the different initiatives and interventions that Christian belief systems and institutions have designed and implemented in the country to enhance the integrity and functionality of the ecosystem and the resilience of communities. The paper positions the religious system as having a significant influence on environmental protection through the control of critical natural resources, inputs, and processes, including key systems and actors. This is through its strong moral and spiritual stance, education and influence, proportionate ownership of significant natural resources, including land, forests, and wetlands, and the influence of governance processes and outcomes, among others. The paper thus acknowledges a concurrence between Christianity and the environment.

It, however, postulates that amidst the concurrence are salient but largely silent aspects through which Christianity has, particularly

in recent years, risked and continued to expose the environment to degradation. These include silence over degradation, physical occupation, unwise use of wetlands, and pollution, among others. These are largely not projected in public space as religious encroachment but rather as general, yet in reality, they are fuelled by religious systems. The paper highlights the causes and detrimental effects of such degradation and its related sustainable development consequences. It suggests mechanisms for mitigating the effects and paving the way for a sustainable development pathway.

C. RELIGION, LAW AND POLITICS

1. Church of Uganda's Unresolved Question on Clergy Political Involvement: Implications for the Clergy Calling to Civic Responsibility.

By The Rev. Dr Samuel Opol

Abstract:

The Church of Uganda's stance on the Church and politics seems to have left unresolved the question of the clergy and their political involvement. In 2021, for instance, the intention by Zebedee Masereka, retired Bishop of South Rwenzori, to contest for the seat of Member of Parliament for the Elderly, sparked off a protracted debate. At the core of it was the question of whether or not the ordained should be involved in national politics. Such ambivalence pointed to the unresolved questions on Church and politics in general, and specifically on Clergy political participation. This paper will explore the Church of Uganda's unresolved question on clergy

political involvement in order to highlight its influence on the clergy calling to civic responsibility. It will raise the following questions: What is the current Church's position regarding the clergy's political involvement? How has it influenced the discourse on clergy political involvement? What are the emerging issues out of this discourse *vis-a-vis* the clergy calling to civic responsibility?

Keywords: *Clergy, Church, politics, Political Involvement, Civic Responsibility.*

2. The Role of Religion and Politics in Development in South Sudan

By Drichi Phillip, Lomoro Ronald Tunda and Stephen Alumai Micheal.

Abstract:

This paper examines the intricate relationship between religion, politics, and development in the context of South Sudan. The country's unique historical, social, and cultural landscape provides a compelling backdrop for exploring the impact of these factors on its development trajectory. By critically analysing existing literature, historical data, and contemporary events, this study seeks to elucidate the multifaceted roles played by religion and politics in shaping the developmental outcomes in South Sudan.

Drawing on a range of scholarly sources, this paper investigates the historical influence of religious institutions and political structures on the socio-economic development of South Sudan. It also delves into the ways in which religious beliefs and political dynamics have

intersected to either facilitate or impede progress in key areas such as Agriculture, geology, mining, education, healthcare, infrastructure, and governance.

Furthermore, this study examines the implications of religious diversity and political power struggles on development efforts, shedding light on the challenges and opportunities presented by these complex dynamics. By considering the perspectives of various stakeholders, including religious leaders, policymakers, and community members, this paper aims to offer a comprehensive analysis of the interplay between religion, politics, and development in South Sudan.

Through a meticulous review of empirical evidence and theoretical frameworks, this research underscores the need for a nuanced understanding of the roles of religion and politics in fostering sustainable development in South Sudan. By identifying potential areas for collaboration and addressing underlying tensions, this study seeks to contribute to a more informed and constructive discourse on the nexus of religion, politics, and development in the country.

Keywords: *South Sudan, religion, politics, development, governance, conflict, peacebuilding, social cohesion, infrastructure, education, healthcare.*

3. Religion and politics in Rwanda

By *Marie Odette Kansanga Ndabiro*, Rwanda;

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Abstract:

Apart from a few countries, numerous states are generally said to be of 'secular' governance. However, I strongly suspect that the majority of their population is religious at least in Africa which is astounding to examine. Departing from Ephesians 4:5-6 "there is one God, One Faith and One Baptism. There is One God Father of all." This confers the idea of oneness, where believers consider themselves as one community under one leadership. For instance, Exodus 6:2-6 summarizes God's governance over his people Israel from Abraham whom he promised a land (Canaan); later sent Moses to rescue the Israelites from slavery to Canaan. It is interesting to note how power moved to Judges and lastly to Kings. We tend to understand that the Israelites and Christians are religions with a particular identity sense that offers an individual a belonging to a structured and governed community and society. Scholars like Gopin (2000) concur with the whole Deuteronomic book that religions inspire ethics, politics and social relations.

In this study, by comparative and desk review methods, we explore the relationship between religion and attitudes to democracy and politics with the aim of understanding the role of religions in some aspects of politics.

D. RELIGION AND FAMILY COHESION

1. The Role of Religious Values in Enhancing Family Cohesion: A Christian Perspective.

By Dr Bizimana Barthelemy,

University of Rwanda-College of Education.

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Abstract:

This study explores the correlation between religious values, particularly within Christian theology, and family cohesion. It explores how shared religious practices, epitomized by the adage “a family that prays together, stays together,” create familial bonds. Drawing from Christian teachings like the fruits of the Spirit in Galatians 5:22-23, and encompassing virtues such as love and self-control, it examines their role in promoting family unity and resilience. Additionally, insights from Isaiah 11:2-4 illuminate the transformative influence of the Holy Spirit within families, developing righteous judgment and a commitment to social justice.

Through qualitative analysis and theoretical synthesis, the paper posits that families grounded in Christian values are more likely to exhibit robust cohesion. It argues that the cultivation of spiritual virtues and reverence for the Lord fosters a shared sense of purpose, mutual respect, and ethical responsibility among family members. Ultimately, this research contributes to understanding the interplay

between religion and family dynamics, offering pathways to strengthen familial bonds and promote harmony across diverse religious contexts and society, a necessary condition for development.

2. The nexus between gendered power relations and socioeconomic livelihoods of female-headed households: Evidence from Uganda.

Charles Godfrey Mukundane

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Abstract:

Managing a home is traditionally appreciated as the role-sharing phenomenon between a man and woman with their children at some point. Over time, there has been an evolution of family structure not only here in Uganda but the rest of the world. We have seen a growing number of female-headed households, which was not the case in the past. In such scenarios, research findings have emerged pointing out the underlying issues surrounding gendered power relations and socioeconomic livelihoods among female-headed households. Whereas most studies have been conducted in most parts of the world, there has been a knowledge gap in the context of Uganda.

The present study examined the nexus between gendered power relations and socioeconomic livelihoods of female-headed households with a special focus on the Mbarara district of Southwestern Uganda. The study adopted a cross-sectional research design with

a quantitative approach to data collection and analysis. The study surveyed 360 households from six sub-counties and identified 186 respondents who participated in this study, using simple random sampling techniques. Data collection was done using structured questionnaires. Data gathered through these questionnaires was thoroughly checked for completeness, entered into Excel sheets and exported to SPSS version 26 for final analysis. The analysis utilized both descriptive and inferential statistics such as frequencies, per cent, mean, standard deviation, Pearson Correlation and hierarchical regression. The study was cleared by the Uganda National for Science and Technology (UNCST) with registration number SS2293ES. Results from the study show that there is a positive insignificant relationship between gender relations and socioeconomic livelihoods of female-headed households in Mbarara District ($r=.126$, $p<.01$). The control variables of Age and level of education were found to contribute a statistically significant explanatory power of 3.4% in explaining socioeconomic livelihoods of female-headed households.

The variables entered in the regression model explain an overall 28.4% ($\text{Adj}R^2 = .284$) of the variance in socioeconomic livelihoods of female-headed households, implying that the remaining 71.6% is explained by factors not considered in this study. The study concluded that gendered power relations do not predict the socioeconomic livelihoods of female-headed households. The study recommends that there is a need to advocate for improved women's health which predicts their longevity and educational attained, which is found to hold a bearing on the socioeconomic well-being of female-headed

households. Future studies need to focus on the influence of socio-demographics on the livelihoods of female-headed households.

3. Exploring Lived Experiences of born-again and non-born-again Anglican Christians and Longevity in Marriage in Ankole Diocese: A Phenomenological Comparative qualitative study.

By:

1. ***Rt. Rev. Fred Sheldon Mwesigwa (PhD)***– *Assoc. Prof. of Religious Education (PI)*
2. ***Donath Asiimire (PhD)*** (*CO-PI*)
3. ***Johnson Atwiine (PhD)*** – *Team member*
4. ***Betrum Namanya*** – *Team member*
5. ***Assoc. Prof. Medard Rugyendo*** – *Editor*

Abstract:

Longevity in marriage is associated with social, emotional and physical support that may result in a long-lasting life. However, the quality of a long-lasting marriage is vital in contributing to a long life. This study explored the faith/spiritual lived experiences of the Anglican Christians and longevity in marriage in the Ankole Diocese. A Phenomenological Comparative qualitative study research design was used, and the Anglican Christians were categorized as born-again (treatment group) and non-born-again (control group).

In-depth Interviews were conducted with the treatment group and the guide comprised of questions about how church attendance,

participation in religious activities and devotion to prayer to God, through Jesus, contributes to harmony in long-lasting marriage. In-depth Interviews were also conducted with the control group about how failure to attend church attendance, participation in religious activities and devotion to prayer to God, through Jesus, can deter harmony in long-lasting marriage. Using content analysis, data was analysed and coded. Findings were presented under themes and sub-themes. From the treatment group, the results show that harmonious long-lasting marriage is significantly contributed to, by their regular church attendance, participation in religious/Christian activities and devotion to prayer. From the control group, the findings show that their long-lasting marriage is characterized by miserly, disharmony and is significantly sustained by cultural/traditional perspectives. However, the cultural aspect appeared in the treatment group as well. While the treatment group puts Christian values at the centre of their marriage, they are aware of some cultural perspectives.

This study concludes that longevity in marriage among many in the treatment group is characterized by happiness, satisfaction, peace, companionship and harmony unlike many, in the control group, where longevity in marriage is characterized by frustration, unhappiness, dissatisfaction and conflicts. Further research about how being born-again or not, relates to longevity in marriage, among other religions, needs to be carried out. Lastly further research about how spirituality and observing marriage rites in making better marriages among other Christians needs to be done.

Keywords: *Lived Experiences, born-again and non-born-again Anglican Christians, Longevity in Marriage in Ankole Diocese.*

4. Religion and family cohesion in Burundi

By Rev. Moise Manirakiza and Reverend Bernard Rwamigabo.

Abstract:

The topic of religion and family cohesion in Burundi is currently relevant. Different reports and articles written on this, present its relevancy. The contributions of religion and family in Burundi are becoming controversial. This is due to three main reasons. Firstly, the growth of religions in Burundi does not actually reflect the reality of God's institution. Secondly, most families in Burundi are worrying due to the different issues the Burundian people are facing. Thirdly, the cohesion of religion and family towards the well-being of Burundians is not full; it is nevertheless agonizing. This topic purposes to give a contribution on how to revive the cohesion of religion and family in Burundi so that the Burundians experience the fruits of this strong tool in the development of communities. In doing so, the first chapter will be an exposition of how the religions in Burundi are behaving.

The second chapter will be a thorough definition of what is the family in Burundi. The third chapter will be an analysis of the values of religion and family in general, and specifically in Burundi. The fourth and last chapter will be the recommendations to the religions and families in Burundi towards rebuilding the cohesion of the two

strong institutions. The reports done by organisations, the articles written, and the views of scholars on religion and family will be the main resources on this topic.

Keywords: *Religion and family*

5. Religion and family Cohesion

By Maria Goretti Mukanzigiye.

Abstract:

Family cohesion has become a big challenge all over the world. Even Christian couples are living in conflicts which results in trauma and depression for spouses and their children. Christians are called to be peacemakers. This is how we have many counsellors and mediators working as volunteers in different churches. Together with 30 family volunteers – *Inshuti z’Umuryango – izu* (family friends) working in 30 different Christian churches in different Districts of Rwanda are helping couples with their mediation.

We have innovated a tool to facilitate this task. This tool is called “*Isuzuma Ry’umurayngo* (Family Conflict Assessment File). In order to make this tool relevant, we did research on 150 families to know: 1) What are the root causes of conflict in Rwanda families? 2) What are the important areas/elements that affect positively or negatively family cohesion? 3) Which questions to ask in order to know the level of conflict in families? When the conflict is in “red colour” volunteer counsellors/mediators transfer their clients to professionals. When

the conflict is in “green colour” the clients can help other church members for family cohesion restoration.

Key terms: *Family cohesion*

E. RELIGION AND HEALTH

1. Christianity and Health: A glimpse into the evolution of the delivery of Modern Health services in Uganda.

By Dr Gad Ruzaaza Ndarubutse, Ph.D

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Tel: +256 772 621302

Abstract:

The Bible emphasizes how Jesus came to preach to teach and to heal, that Christians would attain life in all its fullness. This message was internalized by the early Christian Missionaries since they would preach the word of God, teach initially reading and writing and provide health services. This is likely why among the early missionaries were teachers, doctors, nurses and builders.

It is well documented that the first schools and health facilities to be built in Uganda were founded by Christian Missionaries, with most of them still thriving today. Both the schools and health facilities have since further expanded their mandate and scope; with some of the schools becoming universities and the hospitals further enriching their teaching and training aspect to become centres of excellence and schools of health sciences.

Conceived partly from the lived experience, anchored in literature and testimonies of missionaries, this paper aims to trace the evolution of Uganda's health sector and health professions education from the foundations. The Christian Missionary Doctors and Nurses resiliently pursued the establishment of modern healthcare and later health professions education that later on became the springboard for Uganda government to establish her health sector on firm ground. At Uganda's independence in 1962, Uganda had one of the best healthcare systems in Africa. The paper proposes the deliberate need for continuing partnership and collaboration between the church and the state in offering quality health services to Uganda's population.

Keywords: *Health services, Evolution, Uganda, Health Sciences*

2. Male involvement in maternal health: perceptions and priorities identified by African refugees in Nakivale refugee settlement, Uganda.

Authors: *HaEun Lee, PhD, RN; Donah Asiimire, PhD; Fred Sheldon Mwesigwa, (PhD); Johnson Atwiine, (PhD) and Betrum Namanya.*

Abstract:

Background: In Africa, most men often control decisions about women's health, and their involvement in maternal health correlates with higher antenatal care attendance, better preparedness for pregnancy-related complications, improved maternal nutrition,

skilled birth attendance, and postpartum care. Refugee women face significant challenges accessing maternal health services due to unstable conditions, elevated risks, and cultural barriers. Few studies have explored African refugees' perceptions and priorities regarding male involvement in maternal health.

Methods: We conducted eight focus group discussions with African refugee men and women (n=80) and twelve individual interviews with settlement commanders, healthcare providers, community leaders, and religious leaders in the Nakivale refugee settlement, Uganda. Data were audio-recorded, transcribed, and translated into English. Two researchers analysed data using an inductive thematic approach.

Results: The majority of participants agreed that men's financial support throughout pregnancy and childbirth is the most crucial involvement. Physical support, such as helping with household chores, and caring for children, was also mentioned. Opinions on men's physical accompaniment to health facilities varied; some participants deemed it important, while others found it unnecessary. The majority of the participants agreed that couple's relationships significantly influence maternal health, emphasizing unity and agreement in family planning, household finances, and child upbringing. Barriers to men's involvement included poverty, job-related travel distances, and lack of household peace.

Conclusion: Maternal health decisions should be shared between couples. Enhancing male involvement through targeted education and community-driven interventions can improve maternal health outcomes. Addressing cultural and social barriers is essential for fostering a supportive environment for maternal health, benefiting refugee women and their families.

3. The Intersection of Religion and Biotechnology: Ethical considerations and contributions to SDG 1 and 3

By Nyambura Wanyaga Elizabeth
Jomo Kenyatta University, Kenya

Abstract:

The junction of biotechnology with religion encompasses ethics, medicine, agriculture, reproduction, and death. The prominent religious concerns would be related to the sanctity of life, “praying God,” and the moral judgments against genetic manipulation, cloning, and stem cell research. However, biotechnology can also work in tandem with religious values, such as saving lives through medical breakthroughs, enhancing methods of agriculture, and promoting a greener environment. In Kenya, projects on GMOs involve Bt cotton, and gene-edited crops that can be used to improve food security and economic growth. Genetically modified mosquitoes will also be released for malaria control. This supports SDG 1 (No Poverty) by increasing agricultural productivity and farmers’ income and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) through

the reduction of diseases and improvement of health outcomes. It requires a collaborative dialogue among religious leaders, scientists, and policymakers to ensure that the progression of technology remains hand in hand with ethics.

F. RELIGION AND EDUCATION

1. Integrating Stem Education, Religion, And Entrepreneurship For Sustainable Economic Growth: A Case Study Of Uganda

Authors: Dr Asaph Keikara Muhumuza^{1*}, Assoc. Prof. Fred Sheldon Mwesigwa²

1. *Busitema University, P. O Box 236 Tororo.*
2. *Bishop Stuart University (BSU), Buremba Kakoba Road, P. O. Box 09, Mbarara, Uganda.*

Abstract:

In today's global landscape, the integration of STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education and economic development stands as a pivotal arena, particularly in the context of developing nations such as Uganda (Ahmed, 2016). The goal of this study is to embark on a comprehensive exploration of this dynamic nexus, with a central focus on leveraging STEM education, religious values (RVs), and entrepreneurial skills to catalyse the cultivation of robust integrated STEM-Religion-Entrepreneurship programs in higher educational institutions (HEI) a requisite requirement for job creation, promotion of industrialization and sustainable economic growth in the 21st century.

The research contends that conventional approaches to modernization may not suffice to address the multifaceted challenges faced by developing nations. Therefore, the study advocates for a STEM-Religion-Entrepreneurship innovative model rooted in the harmonious integration of religious, entrepreneurship, and STEM education interests in HEI. By examining a myriad of secondary data sources and employing phenomenological analysis, the study unveils the critical prerequisites essential for steering national economies towards sustainable growth trajectories.

Moreover, the study meticulously scrutinizes the intricate landscape of fiscal policies and their implementation challenges in the modern era, shedding light on the complexities inherent in shaping conducive economic environments. Through a synthesis of insights gleaned from existing literature on STEM education and entrepreneurship, the research underscores the profound potential for synergy between these realms. The study further highlights how the acquisition of STEM-related competencies can transcend traditional religious and colonial barriers, thereby fostering inclusive industrialization, job creation and economic development.

In essence, this study serves as a clarion call for a paradigm shift in the educational and economic policies of developing nations. It underscores the imperative of embracing STEM education as a linchpin for nurturing entrepreneurial talent and propelling industrialization forward. By weaving together religious, entrepreneurship, and STEM education imperatives, countries like

Uganda can forge a path towards sustainable economic growth and inclusive development in the 21st century and beyond.

Keywords: *STEM education, religion, entrepreneurship, Industrialization, sustainable economic growth.*

G. RELIGION AND ICT

1. ICTs and the changing face of religion: Between popularization and secularization

By Dr Emily Comfort Maractho

Uganda Christian University

Abstract:

This paper is motivated by the many changes that have permeated our society as a result of rapid developments within the information and communication technology sphere. It explores the changing face of religion as a result of ICTs. As dependence on ICTs grows, many concerns emerged around their influence on society. Religion is not any different.

Like most technologies, ICTs can be a double-edged sword, shaping, enabling and facilitating worship and various religious beliefs, but also creating its own disruption, distraction and dispossession. COVID-19 and the subsequent lockdowns in countries like Uganda accelerated the deepening of a relationship between ICTs and religion, as were other areas of social life.

The real questions are; in what ways and in which direction are ICTs driving religion in our context? Is it for good? Or does it position society between popularization and secularization? And what might be the new religion as a result of these ICTs?

Using the lens of Manuel Castell's network society (2004), religion too has become a large network, encompassing the local and global, going beyond borders. It is unlikely that religion will remain the same as in pre-COVID-19. While the ICTs had influenced religion before COVID-19 through televangelism, radio and newspapers, the rate of ICT use in religion was highly accelerated by the pandemic. Through a thorough review of theory and literature on ICTs and religion, the implications of what it means to be religious in this digital era are examined with recent anecdotes of representation of religion both online and offline.

Endnotes

<?> Emily Comfort Marachto is an Associate Professor in the school of Journalism, Media and Communication at Uganda Christian University. She also chairs the Media, Democracy and Development Research Group of the school.

<?> Castells, M. (2004). Informationalism, networks, and the network society: a theoretical blueprint. The network society: A cross-cultural perspective, 3-45.

2. Religion and ICT in the Digital age: A Critical Reflection on the Convergence of Media in Religion

By Rev. Dr. Lydia Nsaale Kitayimbwa

Chaplain St. Francis Chapel Makerere University

The paper examines the fundamental characteristics that facilitate the relationship between religion and information and communication technology (ICT). This is driven by the need to articulate many perspectives regarding the interaction between religion and ICT. The discussion on religion and ICT acts as an inspiration and basis for clarifying the complex characteristics of ICT as a means of communication, a platform for interaction, and its impact on community and mankind.

The paper discusses both internal and external factors that drive the integration of ICT into religious institutions. First, the question of the media convergence process is considered. Convergence, in the field of media studies, refers to the potential of integrating several communication media to achieve a specific objective. Convergence of media facilitates the incorporation of diverse communication technologies into religious activities and initiatives. In addition, the complexity of incorporating ICT and media technology into everyday life and religion is explored. The critical discussion of different media theories, which is followed by a theological reflection on media use. Finally, possible pragmatic approaches for incorporating digital media into religious practices in the digital era.



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A) UNDERGRADUATE ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES

PROGRAMME	DURATION (YEARS)	EAST AFRICA TUITION (UGX)	NON EAST AFRICA TUITION (USD)	FUNCTIONAL FEES (UGX)	FUNCTIONAL FEES (USD)	SESSION
FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY						
Bachelor of Science in Animal Health and Production	3	1,185,800	532	415,000	112	Regular/Weekend
Bachelor of Agribusiness Mgt and Community Development	3	982,190	441	415,000	120	Regular/Weekend
Bachelor of Agriculture and Community Development	3	1,011,560	454	415,000	120	Regular/Weekend
Bachelor of Science in Information Technology	3	1,084,765	487	415,000	120	Regular/Weekend
Bachelor of Computer Science	3	1,084,765	487	415,000	120	Regular
Bachelor of Conservation And Natural Resources Management	3	938,355	421	415,000	120	Weekend
Bachelor of Library and Information Science	3	952,996	428	415,000	120	Regular/Weekend
Diploma of Agribusiness Mgt and Community Development	2	689,458	309	415,000	120	Regular/Weekend
Diploma in Agriculture and Community Development	2	689,458	309	415,000	120	Regular/Weekend
Diploma in Animal Health And Production	2	718,740	322	415,000	120	Regular/Weekend
Diploma of Computer Science	2	791,945	355	415,000	120	Regular
Diploma of Information Technology	2	791,945	355	415,000	120	Regular/Weekend
FACULTY OF NURSING AND HEALTH SCIENCES						
Bachelor of Nursing Science	4	1,450,790	651	445,000	120	Regular
Bachelor of Nursing Science Completion	3	1,450,790	651	445,000	120	Weekend
Bachelor of Science in Public Health	3	1,185,800	532	445,000	120	Regular
Bachelor of Community and Counselling Psychology	3	1,185,800	532	415,000	112	Regular
Diploma in Midwifery Extension	1½	1,161,600	521	445,000	120	Regular
Diploma in Nursing	3	1,320,920	520	445,000	120	Regular
Diploma in Nursing Extension	1½ Months	1,157,970	520	445,000	120	Regular
Diploma in Counselling and Psychology	2	718,740	322	415,000	112	Regular
FACULTY OF LAW						
Bachelor of Laws	4	1,650,000	740	485,000	131	Regular/Weekend
Diploma in Law	2	1,430,000	642	485,000	131	Weekend
Administrative Officer's Law short course	1½	600,000				Weekend
FACULTY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND MEDIA STUDIES						
Bachelor of Arts in Theology	3	938,355	421	415,000	112	Recess
Bachelor of commercial Industrial Fine Art & Design	3	1,144,660	514	415,000	112	Regular
Bachelor of Technology In Graphic Art and Animation	3	1,084,765	487	415,000	112	Regular
Bachelor of Arts With Education (Languages & Humanities)	3	938,355	421	415,000	112	Regular
Bachelor of Arts With Education (Fine Art Double Main)	3	1,144,660	514	415,000	112	Regular
Bachelor of Arts in Journalism and Mass Communication	3	1,144,660	514	415,000	112	Regular
Bachelor of Science With Education	3	1,011,560	454	415,000	112	Regular
Bachelor of Education – (Primary & Secondary)	3	500,000	224	376,000	102	Recess
Diploma in Primary Education	2	400,000	179	376,000	102	Recess
Diploma in Journalism and Mass Communication	2	924,990	415	415,000	112	Regular
Diploma in Industrial Fine Art Design	2	924,990	415	415,000	112	Regular
Diploma in Education(Early Childhood Development)	2	400,000	179	376,000	102	Recess
Higher Education Certificates in:						
i) Biology and Agriculture	1	410,300	184	415,000	112	Regular
ii) Biology and Chemistry	1	410,300	184	415,000	112	Regular
iii) Physics and Mathematics	1	410,300	184	415,000	112	Regular
iv) Mathematics and Chemistry	1	410,300	184	415,000	112	Regular
v) Geography and Economics	1	410,300	184	415,000	112	Regular
FACULTY OF BUSINESS, ECONOMICS AND GOVERNANCE						
Bachelor of Business Administration	3	938,355	421	415,000	112	Regular/Weekend
Bachelor of Science in Accounting and Finance	3	938,355	421	415,000	112	Regular/Weekend
Bachelor of Human Resource Management	3	938,355	421	415,000	112	Regular
Bachelor of Procurement and Supply Chain Management	3	938,355	421	415,000	112	Weekend
Bachelor of Arts in Ethics And Human Rights	3	938,355	421	415,000	112	Regular
Bachelor of Office Management and Secretarial Studies	3	952,996	428	415,000	112	Regular
Bachelor of Records Management and Information Science	3	952,996	428	415,000	112	Regular/Weekend
Bachelor of Social Work and Social Administration	3	938,355	421	415,000	112	Regular/Weekend
Bachelor of Public Administration and Management	3	938,355	421	415,000	112	Regular/Weekend
Bachelor of Arts in Social Sciences	3	938,355	421	415,000	112	Regular/Weekend
Bachelor of Science in Economics and Statistics	3	938,355	421	415,000	112	Regular
Bachelor of Arts in Economics	3	938,355	421	415,000	112	Regular
Bachelor of Tourism and Hospitality Management	3	1,185,800	532	415,000	112	Regular/Weekend
Diploma in Accounting and Finance	2	645,535	290	415,000	112	Regular/Weekend
Diploma in Human Resource Management	2	645,535	290	415,000	112	Regular
Diploma of Business Administration	2	645,535	290	415,000	112	Regular/Weekend
Diploma in Records Management and Information Science	2	638,176	296	415,000	112	Weekend
Diploma in tourism and Hospitality Management	2	719,730	323	415,000	112	Regular/Weekend
Diploma in Procurement and Supply Chain Management	2	645,535	290	415,000	112	Weekend
Diploma in Social Work and Social Administration	2	645,535	290	415,000	112	Regular/Weekend
Diploma in Public Administration and Management	2	645,535	290	415,000	112	Regular/Weekend
Higher Education Certificate (Social Sciences)	1	410,300	184	415,000	112	Regular/Weekend

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B) POSTGRADUATE ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES

PROGRAMME	DURATION (YEARS)	EAST AFRICA TUITION (UGX)	NON EAST AFRICA TUITION (USD)	FUNCTIONAL FEES (UGX)	FUNCTIONAL FEES (USD)	SESSION
FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY						
PhD in Agriculture and Community Innovations	3	3,300,000	1,481	565,000	153	Weekend
Master of Science Climate Change and Food Security	2	1,650,000	740	565,000	153	Weekend
Master of Business Information Technology	2	1,650,000	740	565,000	153	Weekend
Master of Agriculture and Rural Innovations	2	1,650,000	740	565,000	153	Weekend
Master of Agribusiness and Value Chain Management	2	1,650,000	740	565,000	153	Weekend
Master of Science in Agronomy (Dry Land Farming)	2	1,650,000	740	565,000	153	Weekend
Postgraduate Diploma in Agriculture And Rural Innovations	1	1,650,000	740	565,000	153	Weekend
Postgraduate Diploma in Climate Change and Food Security	1	1,650,000	740	565,000	153	Weekend
FACULTY OF NURSING AND HEALTH SCIENCES						
PhD in Public Health	3	2,750,000	1,234	665,000	180	Weekend
Master of Science in Counseling Psychology	2	1,650,000	740	565,000	153	Weekend
Masters of Public Health	2	1,650,000	740	565,000	153	Weekend
Master of Science In Nutrition and Food Safety	2	1,650,000	740	565,000	153	Weekend
Postgraduate Diploma in Counseling	1	1,002,100	450	565,000	153	Weekend
Postgraduate Diploma in Medical Education	1	1,002,100	450	565,000	153	Weekend
FACULTY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND MEDIA STUDIES						
PhD in Language, Culture and Society	3	2,750,000	1,234	565,000	153	Weekend
PhD in Religion and Modernity	3	2,750,000	1,234	565,000	153	Weekend
PhD in Education Management planning and Management	3	2,750,000	1,234	565,000	153	Weekend
Master of Arts In Literature and Communication	2	1,650,000	740	565,000	153	Weekend
Master of Kiswahili Studies	2	1,650,000	740	565,000	153	Weekend
Master of Education in Educational Psychology	2	1,650,000	740	565,000	153	Weekend
Master of Education Management, Planning and Administration	2	1,650,000	740	565,000	153	Weekend
Postgraduate Diploma in Education	1	1,002,100	450	565,000	153	Weekend
Postgraduate Diploma in Education Management, Planning & Administration	1	1,002,100	450	565,000	153	Weekend
FACULTY OF BUSINESS, ECONOMICS & GOVERNANCE						
PhD in Development Studies	3	2,750,000	1,234	565,000	153	Weekend
PhD in Development Management	3	2,750,000	1,234	565,000	153	Weekend
PhD in Economics	3	2,750,000	1,234	565,000	153	Weekend
PhD in Public Administration and Management	3	2,750,000	1,234	565,000	153	Weekend
PhD in Public Administration and Management	3	2,750,000	1,234	565,000	153	Weekend
Master of Social Work	2	1,650,000	740	565,000	153	Weekend
Masters of Arts in Economic Policy and Planning	2	1,650,000	740	565,000	153	Weekend
Masters in Human Resource Management	2	1,650,000	740	565,000	153	Weekend
Master of Business Administration	2	1,650,000	740	565,000	153	Weekend
Master of Office Management and Administrative Science	2	1,650,000	740	565,000	153	Weekend
Master of Science in Procurement and Supply Chain Management	2	1,650,000	740	565,000	153	Weekend
Master of Arts in Development Studies	2	1,650,000	740	565,000	153	Weekend
Master of Arts in Public Administration and Management	2	1,650,000	740	565,000	153	Weekend
Master of Project Planning and Management	2	1,650,000	740	565,000	153	Weekend
Postgraduate Diploma in Financial Management	1	1,002,100	450	565,000	153	Weekend
Postgraduate Diploma In Project Planning And Management	1	1,002,100	450	565,000	153	Weekend
Postgraduate Diploma in Development Studies	1	1,002,100	450	565,000	153	Weekend
Postgraduate Diploma in Public Administration and Management	1	1,002,100	450	565,000	153	Weekend
Postgraduate Diploma in Office Management and Secretarial	1	1,002,100	450	565,000	153	Weekend
Postgraduate Diploma in Human Resource and Management	1	1,002,100	450	565,000	153	Weekend
FACULTY OF LAW						
Master of Laws	2	2,530,000	1,135	565,000	153	Weekend

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