Uganda

Women, Business and the Law 2023 (WBL2023) presents an index covering 190 economies and structured around the life cycle of a working woman. In total, 35 questions are scored across eight indicators. Overall scores are then calculated by taking the average of each indicator, with 100 representing the highest possible score. Data refer to the laws and regulations that are applicable to the main business city (Kampala). Different rules may apply in other jurisdictions so local legislation should be reviewed. Based on this approach, Uganda scores 81.3 out of 100. The overall score for Uganda is higher than the regional average observed across Sub-Saharan Africa (72.6). Within the Sub-Saharan Africa region, the maximum score observed is 95 (Côte d'Ivoire and Gabon).

Uganda - Scores for Women, Business and the Law 2023

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mobility</th>
<th>Workplace</th>
<th>Pay</th>
<th>Marriage</th>
<th>Parenthood</th>
<th>Entrepreneurship</th>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Pension</th>
<th>WBL 2023 Index Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>81.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Relative Strengths

When it comes to constraints on freedom of movement, laws affecting women’s decisions to work, and laws affecting women’s pay, Uganda gets a perfect score.

Areas for Improvement

However, when it comes to constraints related to marriage, laws affecting women's work after having children, constraints on women starting and running a business, gender differences in property and inheritance, and laws affecting the size of a woman's pension, Uganda could consider reforms to improve legal equality for women.

For example, one of the lowest scores for Uganda is on the indicator measuring laws affecting women’s work after having children (the WBL2023 Parenthood indicator). To improve on the Parenthood indicator, Uganda may wish to consider making paid leave of at least 14 weeks available to mothers, making the government administer 100% of maternity leave benefits, and making paid parental leave available.

Recent Reforms

During the past year (October 2nd, 2021 to October 1st, 2022), Uganda granted women the same rights to choose where to live as men. Uganda equalized inheritance rights for both sons and daughters and male and female surviving spouses.

Further data details for Uganda are available at: https://wbl.worldbank.org/en/data/exploreeconomies/uganda/2023
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTION</th>
<th>ANSWER</th>
<th>LEGAL BASIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Can a woman choose where to live in the same way as a man?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Succession Act, Sec. 14 as amended by the Succession Amendment Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can a woman travel outside her home in the same way as a man?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No restrictions could be located</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can a woman apply for a passport in the same way as a man?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Uganda Citizenship and Immigration Control Act, Sec. 39; Passport Application Form G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can a woman travel outside the country in the same way as a man?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No restrictions could be located</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can a woman get a job in the same way as a man?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No restrictions could be located</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the law prohibit discrimination in employment based on gender?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Employment Act, Sec. 6(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there legislation on sexual harassment in employment?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Employment Act, Sec. 7; The Employment (Sexual Harassment) Regulations of 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there criminal penalties or civil remedies for sexual harassment in employment?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Criminal; Employment Act, Secs. 7, 95 and 96; The Employment (Sexual Harassment) Regulations of 2012, Part VIII (19); Civil Employment Act, Secs. 7, 70 and 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the law mandate equal remuneration for work of equal value?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Employment Act, Sec. 6(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can a woman work at night in the same way as a man?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No restrictions could be located</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can a woman work in a job deemed dangerous in the same way as a man?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No restrictions could be located</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can a woman work in an industrial job in the same way as a man?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No restrictions could be located</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the law free of legal provisions that require a married woman to obey her husband?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No applicable provisions could be located</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can a woman be head of household in the same way as a man?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No restrictions could be located</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can a woman obtain a judgment of divorce in the same way as a man?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Divorce Act, Art. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does a woman have the same rights to remarry as a man?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Divorce Act, Art. 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is paid leave of at least 14 weeks available to mothers?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Employment Act, Sec. 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the government pay 100% of maternity leave benefits?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Employment Act, Sec. 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is paid leave available to fathers?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Employment Act, Sec. 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there paid parental leave?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No applicable provisions could be located</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is dismissal of pregnant workers prohibited?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Employment Act, Sec. 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the law prohibit discrimination in access to credit based on gender?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No applicable provisions could be located</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No restrictions could be located</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can a woman register a business in the same way as a man?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No restrictions could be located</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can a woman open a bank account in the same way as a man?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No restrictions could be located</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do men and women have equal ownership rights to immovable property?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Constitution of Uganda, Art. 26; Land Act, Sec. 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do sons and daughters have equal rights to inherit assets from their parents?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Succession Act, Secs. 2 and 26 as amended by the Succession Amendment Act 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do female and male surviving spouses have equal rights to inherit assets?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Succession Act, Secs. 26 and 27 as amended by the Succession Amendment Act 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the law grant spouses equal administrative authority over assets during marriage?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Succession Amendment Act, Sec. 2; The Land Act, Arts 38(A) and 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the law provide for the valuation of nonmonetary contributions?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No applicable provisions could be located</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the age at which men and women can retire with full pension benefits the same?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>National Social Security Fund Act, Sec. 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the age at which men and women can retire with partial pension benefits the same?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>National Social Security Fund Act, Sec. 20; The National Social Security Fund (Amendment) Act 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the mandatory retirement age for men and women the same?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No applicable provisions could be located</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are periods of absence due to childcare accounted for in pension benefits?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No applicable provisions could be located</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>