

ABSTRACT

This study shows the Contribution of Community Participation to the Realization of the Right to Health was conducted in three urban slums of:Kisenyi, Bwaise and Namuwongo in Kampala. Specifically, the study set out to:determine the forms and level of community participation for health; investigate the level of community awareness as a determinant of the „right to health“;determine the relationship between effective community participation and the „right to health“; and identify other determinants that influenced the „right to health“. In a descriptive cross sectional survey, design, a sample of 154 households and 9 community leaders 3 from each of the study areas were studied. Qualitative and quantitative data was collected using semi-structured interviewer administered tools. Secondary data was from journals and previous reports. The study was a success.

The results showered that all the forms of community participation at all levels was generally low among the urban slums.

The level of awareness of their right to health was low 10% of the overall WHO requirement. It was safe to conclude that participation by community in all its three forms in the civic and health activities did not effectively contribute to the realization of the right to health among the urban slum dwellers of Kampala. The study also evidenced that majority of the respondents did not understand „the right to health and found it difficult to apprehend it.

This study recommends the increased sensitization and informing of the people in the slum locations of the rights to health and their role in achieving it; that all the stake holders in the realization of the right to health should be informed of their role; that a more detailed an study should be done in other areas and findings compared; The following areas of further inquiry emerged from the study; the influence of living conditions on community participation in the urban slums; and The role of population structure in urban slums on the right to health