

Session 8: Review of Implementation: SDG5

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Key messages for the panel discussion on the implementation of SDG 5 (Uganda Case)

High level political forum 2017

By Jane S. Mpagi

1. Progress made in ending discrimination against women and girls in laws, policies and practices since adoption of 2030 agenda

- **Ending all forms of Discrimination**

- ✓ Government has put in place laws, policies and programmes to ending discrimination against women and girls.
- ✓ The constitution of the Republic of Uganda out laws discrimination on the bases of sex and provides the minimum age of marriage of boys and girls at 18 years.
- ✓ Employment Act guarantees equal pay for equal work for equal value and also provides for maternity and paternity leave
- ✓ Unlike in the past women can confer citizenship to children and their non-spouses in the same way as men

- **Ending all forms of violence and Harmful Practices**

- ✓ The Domestic Violence Act and its Regulation prohibit violence in the domestic settings.
- ✓ Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act
- ✓ Prohibition of FGM Act
- ✓ Elimination of Gender Based Violence Policy and Action Plan 2016
- ✓ Strategy to end Child Marriage and Teenage Pregnancy 2016
- ✓ National Task Force Promotion of rights of Adolescent Girl chaired by the First Lady

- **Recognize and value un paid, care and Domestic work**

- ✓ A pilot survey is ongoing on time use with a particular interest to capture of the time spent on un paid care and domestic work. The study will contribute to Tier 2 and 3 indicators which do not have any disaggregated data by any source and methodology in place.

- **Full and Effective Participation in Leadership**
 - ✓ Affirmative Action is entrenched in the Constitution. It provides for one women parliamentarian per District. This has increased representation of women in Parliament and Local Governments

- **Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health**
 - ✓ National Health Policy and Strategic Health Plan
 - ✓ Adolescent Health Policy
 - ✓ Improved immunization
 - ✓ Prevention MTCT of HIV
 - ✓ Scaling up of ART, PEP and EMT

- **Reforms to give Women Rights to Economic Resources**
 - ✓ The Public Finance and Management Act of 2015 mandates all sectors to put in place interventions to address gender inequalities and get a certificate of gender equity compliance before the national assemble allocates funds to the sector
 - ✓ Social assistance grants to older persons the majority of whom are women
 - ✓ Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Fund for women who cannot afford collateral to access loans from commercial Banks.
 - ✓ Private sector companies under their umbrella Private Sector Foundation have adopted a practice of signing a gender Equality Seal
 - ✓ The land act protects women's occupancy rights and registration is ongoing to register in family members names.
 - ✓ Other measures include Operation Wealth Creation Which Provides free inputs to farmers.
 - ✓ Exemption of Tax by SACCOs

- **Enabling Technology**

- ✓ Establishment of a Ministry of Science Technology and innovation
 - ✓ Use of ICT has been enhanced through provision of affordable mobile phones that can easy business transactions.
- **Tracking progress**
 - ✓ Uganda developed a set of National Priority Gender Equality indicators (NPGEI) anchored on the SGDs and National Plan (2015-2020) The NPGEI consist of 160 indicators categorized in 6 thematic areas namely; economic, education, health, leadership and political participation, human rights and ICT. The Indicators help Government to track progress in attainment of National, Regional and Global commitments.
 - ✓ Civil Society have formed a coalition on SDG 5 implementation
 - ✓ A National SGD 5 ambassador is in place.

2. Challenges

Despite the progress, women continue to face constraints related to;

- ✓ Access to and control over and ownership of productive resources such as land and credit
- ✓ Limited Employment in skill based industries
- ✓ Exclusion in skills development programmes
- ✓ Access to financial resources
- ✓ Casualization of labour
- ✓ Persistent Sexual and Gender based violence
- ✓ Child marriages
- ✓ High rates of HIV infections

All these lead to feminization of poverty.

3. Recommendation to ensure implementation of 2030 agenda

- **Involvement of wide range of actors and stakeholders**
 - ✓ Involvement of all stakeholders including all categories of women in implementation and monitoring of SDGs in order to ensure no one is left behind because women are not a homogeneous category.

- **Monitoring, Review and Reporting**
 - ✓ Monitoring implantation of SDG 5 and other gender indicators in other goals require availability of gender disaggregated data and statistics beyond sex disaggregated data
 - ✓ Develop and strengthen statistical capacity of state and non-state actors to collect, analyze and use the information for planning
 - ✓ Fast track finalization of the global indicator framework particularly the methodology and data sources for Tier 2 and 3 indicators.

- **Move beyond laws and policies and tackle root causes of gender inequalities**
 - ✓ Tackle structural barriers that hinder women from benefiting from the apparent progressive laws and policies. Progressive steps required can include enabling girls to complete education, get gainful employment, ability to control how many, when and how often to have babies and participate meaningful in decisions that affect their lives.
 - ✓ Intensify campaign on changing mind sets and involving men (politicians, policy makers, religious and traditional leader's spouses and fathers) and boys to be champions of gender equality and empowerment of women.

- **Create synergies and strategic Alliances**
 - ✓ Map synergies among SDGs BPfA, CEDAW and CSW
 - ✓ State and non-state actors.
 - ✓ Strengthening the National Machineries to provide leadership in gender mainstreaming.