

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA



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**NATIONAL REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
BEIJING PLATFORM FOR ACTION (1995) AND THE
OUTCOME OF THE TWENTY THIRD SPECIAL
SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
(2000)**

**IN THE CONTEXT OF THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE
ON WOMEN AND THE ADOPTION OF
THE BEIJING DECLARATION AND
PLATFORM FOR ACTION 2015**

Prepared By:
Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
JUNE 2014

FOREWORD

Twenty years ago, the land mark Fourth UN World Conference on Women (FWCW) was held in Beijing, China. Uganda's delegation was led by H.E Dr. Specioza Wandira Kazibwe (Former Vice President). The outcome of this Conference was the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action with commitments for empowerment of women.

The Platform for Action is an instrument that has guided the Government of Uganda to set an agenda for gender equality and advancement of women and to deliver inclusive, equitable and sustainable development. Government has also utilized the Platform for Action to integrate gender perspectives in policies, plans and programmes using the concrete actions of the critical areas of concern as spelt out in the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA).

In preparation for the 20th Anniversary of the Fourth UN World Conference on the Adoption of the BPfA, the Government of Uganda has undertaken a national review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action on Women (1995) and the outcome of the 23rd Special Session of the UN General Assembly (2000) to assess progress made and challenges encountered.

I am pleased to point out that Uganda has made significant progress in delivering on the promises set out in the Beijing Platform for Action. We are very proud to have achieved gender parity in enrolment of girls at primary school level, the critical mass of women in the national Parliament, institutionalisation of gender planning in all sectors and increased ownership of land by women. For this, I would like to thank my colleagues, the ministers and their staff in the different sectors for the commitment to implement this global agenda. I cannot forget the valuable contribution of the non-state actors particularly the women's organizations for their commitment to the women's cause in Uganda. As we celebrate these achievements, we are cognizant of the unfinished agenda and it is our constitutional obligation to address it for the benefit of all Ugandans and for the women in particular.

Finally, I wish to express my deep appreciation and gratitude to all our Development Partners, including the United Nations Agencies, Bilateral and Multilateral Agencies whose support has facilitated the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action.



Hon. Mary Karooro Okurut (MP)
Minister for Gender, Labour and Social Development

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development has the pleasure of presenting this National report on the review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform For Action (BPfA 1995) and the outcome of the Twenty Third Special Session of the UN General Assembly (2000). The compilation of the report undertook a comprehensive multi-sectoral assessment of progress made and challenges encountered under the leadership of MGLSD as the National Women's Machinery.

The report documents Uganda's journey in delivering gender equality and women's empowerment since 1995. The report is evidence based and draws information from research publications, national survey reports, including the Uganda Household Survey, Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys; National Housing and Population Census (2002), Ministerial Policy Statements, Annual Sector Performance Reports and Sector gender audit reports.

I commend the staff of my Ministry for compiling the report. I especially appreciate Ms. Jane Sanyu Mpagi the Director for Gender and Community Development for ably steering the process, Ms. Elizabeth Kyasiimire (Commissioner Gender and Women affairs), Ms. Magdalene Mabweijano (Assistant Commissioner for Gender and Women's Affairs) for providing technical guidance. I also thank the following individuals for their technical input Ms. Jane Ekapu (Principal Gender Officer), Ms. Pamela Batenga (Principal Culture Officer), Ms. Annet Kabarungi (Senior Gender Officer), Mr. Innocent Tushabe (Programme Officer), Mr. Noel Komunda (Monitoring and Evaluation Officer).

In the same vein, I thank the consultancy team led by Ms. Brenda Kifuko Malinga and composed of Ms. Sylvia Tereka and Mr. Eric Tumwesigye for collecting data and compiling the report.

I thank all stakeholders who participated in the consultative meetings and validated the report. Key informants are highly appreciated for the valuable information and advice that shaped this assessment.

Finally my appreciation goes to DFID and UN Women for the financial support through the UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality in Uganda that enabled successful completion of this national review of implementation of BPfA.



Pius Bigirimana
Permanent Secretary

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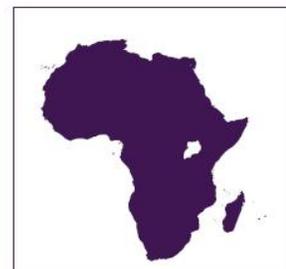
LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
ANC	Antenatal Care
BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action
BTVET	Business, Technical, Vocational Education and Training
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CNDPF	Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CTIP	Counter-Trafficking in Persons
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
EAC	East African Community
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EMTCT	Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission
EOC	Equal Opportunities Commission
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FM	Frequency Modulation
FOWODE	Forum for Women in Democracy
FSSD	Forest Sector Support Department
GAD	Gender and Development
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDD	Gender Disaggregated Data
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOU	Government of Uganda
H.E	Her Excellency
H.E	His Excellency
HIV	Human Immuno Virus
HSSP	Health Sector Strategic and Investment Plan
ICGLR	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICT	Information and Communications Technologies
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
INSET	In-Service Education and Training
JLOS	Justice, Law and Order Sector
LCV	Local Council Chairperson Five
LGs	Local Governments
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies.
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MOES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
MOPS	Ministry of Public Service
MOWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
MP	Member of Parliament
MPs	Members of Parliament
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NAPW	National Action Plan on Women
NAWOU	National Association of Women Organisations in Uganda
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
NITA-U	National Information and Technology Authority – Uganda
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for International Development
NPA	National Planning Authority
NRC	National Resistance Council
NRM	National Resistance Movement
NWC	National Women’s Council
ODI	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights
OVC	Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PRDP	Peace, Recovery and Development Plan
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SESEMAT	Secondary Science and Mathematics Teachers’ Programme
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SNV	Netherlands Development Organisation
SWAPs	Sector Wide Approaches
UAIS	Uganda Aids Indicator Survey
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCC	Uganda Communications Commission
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UGP	Uganda Gender Policy
UHSBS	Uganda HIV/AIDS Sero-Behavioural Survey
UJA	Uganda Journalists Association

UMNCHP	Uganda Minimum Health Care Package
UMWA	Uganda Media Women Association
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNJPGE	United Nations Joint Programme on Gender Equality
UPDF	Uganda People's Defence Forces
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UPF	Uganda Police Force
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USE	Universal Secondary Education
UWASNET	Uganda Water and Sanitation Network
UWONET	Uganda Women's Network
UWOPA	Uganda Women's Parliamentary Association
VAGs	Voluntary Action Groups
WHO	World Health Organisation
WID	Women in Development
WOUGNET	Women of Uganda Network
WSSB	Urban Water and Sanitation Board

Map of Uganda



1 SECTION ONE: OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRESS MADE SINCE ADOPTION OF THE BEIJING PLATFORM FOR ACTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1. This section of the report provides information on the overview of progress made since the adoption of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) in 1995 and the Outcome of the Twenty Third Session of the UN General Assembly (2000). This report has been prepared according to Guidance Note provided by UN Women and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). The report builds on the past reviews that were conducted in 2000, 2005 and 2010. Data and information used in this report was obtained from Census reports, demographic and health surveys, national household surveys, other periodic surveys conducted by Uganda Bureau of Statistics and information on interventions that have been undertaken in the Country.

The Sections of this report are;

Section One: Overview of the achievements made since adoption of the Beijing Platform for Action

Section Two: Progress in implementation of the critical areas of concern of the Platform for Action since 2009

Section Three: Data and Statistics for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.

Section Four: Emerging Priorities and Recommendations

Uganda's Development Context

2. Uganda's Vision is to become a modern and prosperous country by 2040. This goal is to be realized through the implementation of successive five (5) year National Development Plans. The National Development Plan I (NDP I) became operational in 2010 and ends in 2015. Among others, Ugandans aspire for balanced development which promotes equal opportunities and enjoyment of human rights by both women and men. Mainstreaming gender, disability and human rights is core to the planning process to attain the aspirations of the Vision.
3. Prior to NDP, Uganda adopted a Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) in 1997 as a comprehensive National Development Planning Framework that guided policy actions to eradicate poverty. PEAP underwent two revisions in 2000 and 2004. Its long term strategic objectives included; reducing income poverty and inequality, improving human development and increasing GDP growth. Gender mainstreaming was one of the cross-cutting issues of the PEAP.

4. Uganda is a signatory to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) which guided the formulation of the national framework- the National Action Plan on Women (NAPW). The plan guides all stakeholders in identifying priorities for women’s empowerment. The National Action Plan on Women was adopted in 1999 and revised in 2007 and has the following key critical concerns;

- Legal and Policy Framework and Leadership;
- Social and Economic Empowerment of women;
- Reproductive Health, Rights and Responsibilities;
- The Girl Child and Education; and;
- Peace Building, Conflict Resolution and Freedom from Violence.

5. The 12 critical areas of concern in the BPfA have been mainstreamed in various development processes and plans such as the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), National Development Plan 2010/11 to 2014/15, Sector Investment Plans, Uganda’s Vision 2040 and the District Development Plans. The table below shows the priorities in the NAPW in relation to the critical areas of concern outlined in the BPfA.

Table 1: The Linkage of the Priority Areas of the Uganda National Action Plan on Women with the BPfA Critical Areas of concern

The National Action Plan on women (NAPW)	Critical Areas of Concern in the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA)
Legal and Policy Framework and Leadership	Women in Power and Decision Making Institutional Mechanism for the advancement of Women.
Social and Economic Empowerment of women	Women and Poverty Women and the Economy Women and the Environment
Reproductive Health, Rights and Responsibilities	Women and Health Human Rights of Women
The Girl Child and Education	Education and Training of women The Girl Child
Peace Building, Conflict Resolution and Freedom from Violence.	Violence against women Women and armed conflict
	Women and the Media

6. Within the broad policy of promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment, the Government of Uganda has undertaken a national review to assess the progress of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action since its adoption in 1995 and the Outcome of the Twenty Third Special Session of the UN General Assembly (2000). The outcome of the national review will inform the 59th Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women in 2015, which will deliberate on opportunities for strengthening gender equality and empowerment of Women in the Post 2015 Development Agenda.

1.1 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

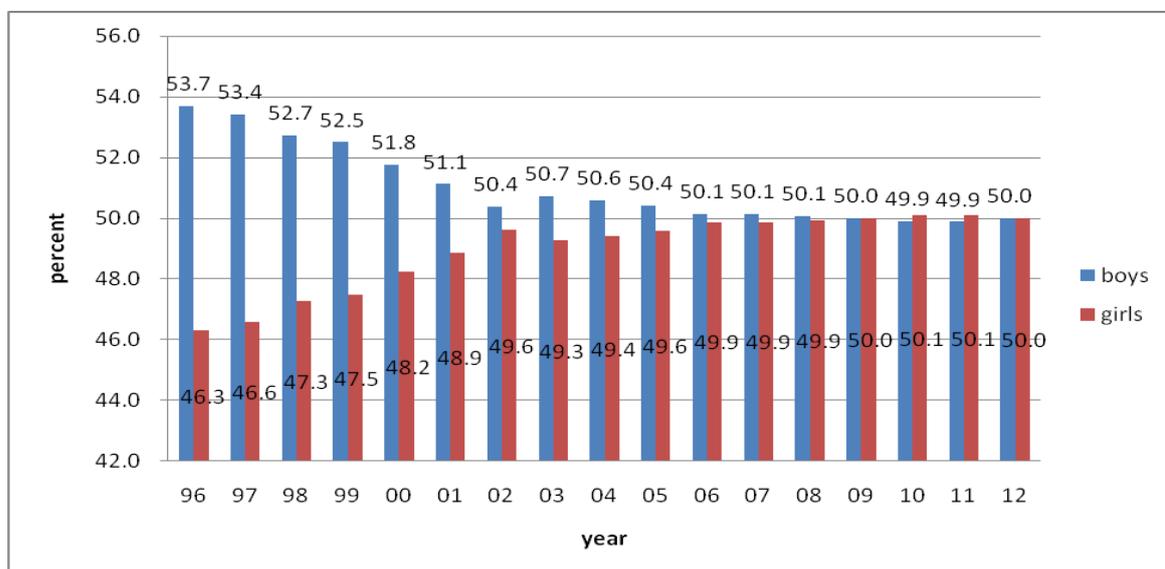
7. Since 1995, the Government of Uganda has registered significant progress in promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment. This section presents key achievements in the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women since the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. Specific achievements are captured in **Section Two** which analyses Progress in implementation of the critical areas of concern of the Beijing Platform for Action since 2009.

1.1.1 Women’s Achievement in Education and Training

8. Government of Uganda has registered substantial progress in women’s literacy. In 1995, the literacy rate for women was 45% compared to 63.5% of men. Since the adoption of the BPfA, the literacy rate for women has improved. According to the UNHS 2012/13, the literacy rate for women is 65% compared to 77 % of men and the total literacy rate for the country stands at 71%.

9. The number of girls enrolled in primary schools increased from 1,420,883 in 1996 to 4,168,130 in 2012. In terms of percentage there has been a steady increase in percentage of girls enrolled from 46.3% in 1996 to 50% in 2012 thus attaining gender parity in enrolment at primary level. This steady increase in girls’ enrollment is attributed to the introduction of the Universal Primary Education (UPE) in 1997. The programme aimed at ensuring that the goals for the Global Education for All (EFA) goals are achieved. Other contributing factors include the introduction of a National Strategy for Girls Education which was launched in 1999 as an integral part of the Education Sector Investment Plan and other affirmative action innovations in the Education Sector. The figure below shows the enrollment of girls and boys by gender.

Figure 1 Primary School Enrollment by Sex and Year



Source: Ministry of Education Information Management System

10. Furthermore, Government, in 1990, introduced affirmative action for girls on entry into public universities by adding an extra 1.5 points to qualifying female students entering public universities and public tertiary institutions. This has resulted in an increase in female enrolment from 36.7% in 2000 to 44.4% in 2013.

1.1.2 Women's Achievement in Power and Decision-Making

11. Uganda has registered an increased number of women in decision making in the political, administrative and managerial sector mainly due to the political will and commitment which put in place conducive legal and policy frameworks. For instance, the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda guarantees gender balance and fair representation on all constitutional bodies and provides for affirmative action for women in Parliament and Local Government Councils.

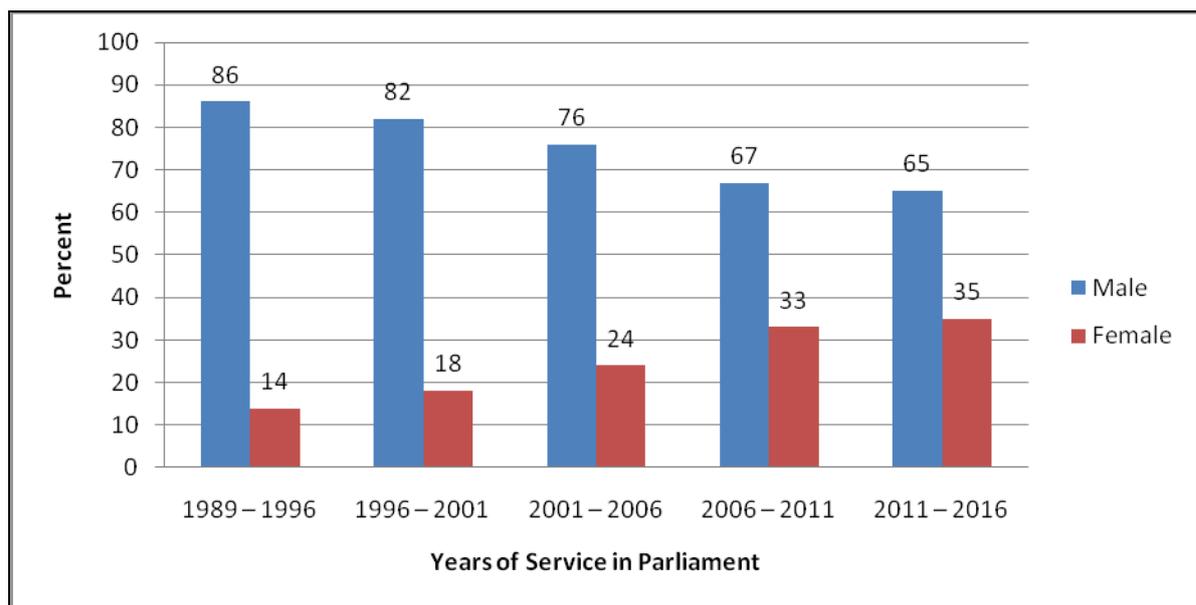
12. Over the reporting period, the total number of women Members in the national Parliament (MPs) rose from 38 (14%) in 1989-1996 to 131 (35%) in 2011-2016. The special seats for women in Parliament have enabled Uganda to surpass the target of 30% set in the Beijing Platform for Action. The Speaker of the current Parliament is a woman. The women who represent special interest groups in particular youth, persons with disabilities and the workers as well as those on direct seats are included. The table and figure below show the trend of women participation in the national Parliament.

Table 1: Composition of National Parliament 1989/1996 - 2011/2016

Period	Parliament	Total Number of Women	Number of Men	Total MPS	Female MPs as a percentage of total MPs
1989 – 1996	5 th	38	229	267	14
1996 – 2001	6 th	51	225	276	18
2001 – 2006	7 th	74	231	305	24
2006 – 2011	8 th	102	204	306	33
2011 – 2016	9 th	131	244	375	35

Source: Parliament of Uganda

Figure 2 Percentage of Total MPs by Sex from 1989 – 2011



Source: Parliament of Uganda

1.1.3 Achievement in Institutional Mechanisms for Advancement of Women

13. The BPfA requires Member States to adopt gender mainstreaming strategies in promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment. Over the reporting period, the National Women's Machinery (Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development) has adopted a twin-track approach in service delivery. On one hand, the Machinery delivers direct services for the empowerment of women and on the other hand, it mainstreams gender equality concerns in sectoral policies, plans and programmes as well as National Development Plans. This has led to institutionalization of gender in sectors as evidenced by the following;

- Various sectors have in place sectoral gender policies and strategies such as: The Judiciary Gender Policy and Strategy; Gender in Education Sector Policy; Girls Education Strategy; Guidelines for auditing Gender Mainstreaming in Local Governments; Gender and Equity budget Guidelines for Higher and Local Governments; Water and Sanitation Sub-Sector Gender Strategy; and Public Service Guidelines for Mainstreaming Gender in Human Resource Management.
- Inclusion of gender targets and interventions in Uganda's Vision 2040 and National Development Plans;
- Various Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) have recruited resident gender experts to support gender focal points. Examples include; Office of the Prime Minister, National Planning Authority, Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Education and Sports, Ministry of Water and Environment and Ministry of East African Community Affairs;
- Capacity of officers in the National Women's Machinery and Gender Focal Persons has been built in the area of gender audits. As a result, participatory gender audits have been conducted in several MDAs namely; MFPED, NPA, MGLSD, JLOS, UBOS and Ministry of Local Government. These have been useful in providing a baseline for gender mainstreaming interventions and providing key recommendations for scaling up gender mainstreaming in the respective MDAs.

- The Auditor General has since 2012 included value for money audits on gender mainstreaming alongside financial audits of different MDAs;
- Uganda Bureau of Statistics routinely collects data on gender and women's empowerment in the UDHS, UNHS, Census and other surveys;
- Some institutions have established crèches for breastfeeding and nursing mothers such as; the National Parliament, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and a number of Local Governments.

1.1.4 Achievement of Women in the Economy

14. The outstanding achievement for women under this critical area of concern is the progress in the acquisition of titled land by women. The Land Act of 1997, amended 2010, provides for women's ownership and control over land resources. In 2011, 39% of women owned registered land either alone or jointly with spouses, an increase from 20% in 2009 and 7% in 1995. Women's participation in land administration has also increased. Women constitute 33% of the members of all approved Land Boards and 34% of the members of all area Land Committees. This has been achieved as a result of affirmative action provisions in the law which guarantee women's representation in decision-making bodies on land.

1.1.5 Achievements in Elimination of Gender Based Violence

15. Government of Uganda has put in place various initiatives to address violence against women. One of the achievements in this area was to undertake studies in order to establish the magnitude, causes and consequences of violence against women. A module on violence against women was included in the UDHS of 2006 and 2011. Situation analyses on Gender Based Violence (GBV) have been conducted and studies on the cost of GBV to the individual and the economy have been undertaken. Other initiatives include: enactment of laws such as: the Domestic Violence Act 2010 and its regulations of 2011; the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2010, the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009; and, the Employment Act, 2006 regulations on sexual harassment (2012).
16. Furthermore, Government has put in place coordinated response where the Police, legal officers, medical experts, social development workers and CSOs work together to address the vice. This collaboration has led to amendment of the Police Form 3A where any medical practitioner can examine and provide evidence on sexual abuse unlike in the past where the law only recognized police surgeons.
17. Religious institutions of all denominations are now champions of the campaign to end GBV and they jointly implement programmes. Similarly the institutions of traditional/cultural leaders have since 2010 been engaged in dialoguing on socio-cultural practices impacting on GBV and its relationship with maternal health and HIV/AIDS.

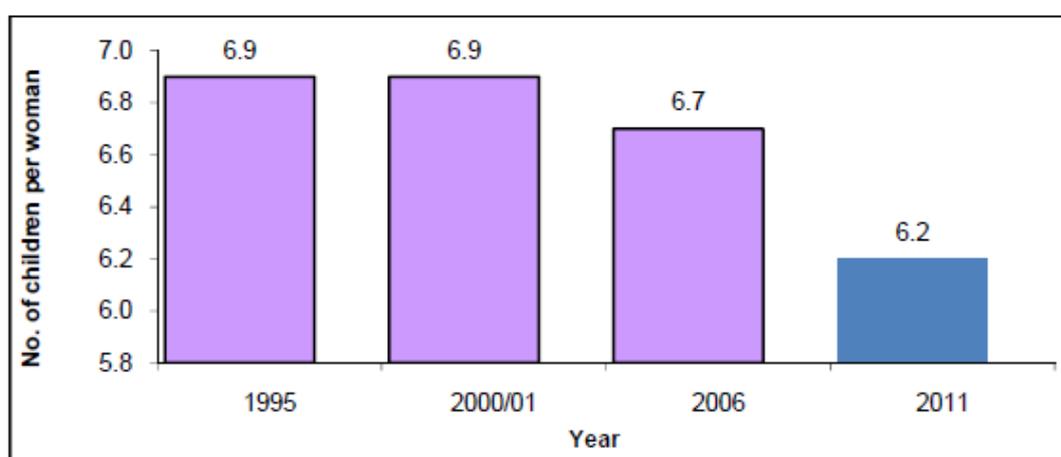
1.2 KEY CHALLENGES

18. Despite the key achievements that have been registered in the country since 1995, there are still challenges hindering women's progress. The major challenges are highlighted below:-

1.2.1 High Fertility Rates

19. The high fertility rates over the reporting period ranging from 6.9 in 1995 to 6.2 in 2011 have been a major contributing factor to the high population levels in the country. Uganda's population has continued to increase rapidly over time. It increased from 9.5 million in 1969 to 24.2 million in 2002. Between 1991 and 2002 the population increased at an average annual growth rate of 3.2 percent. The population was estimated at 35.4 million by mid 2013. The high fertility rate has had significant implications on the wellbeing of women and their status. The high levels of fertility are a result of women and girls starting child bearing too early and too frequently. The figure below shows the fertility trends.

Figure 3 Total Fertility Trends from 1995-2011



Source: Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys

20. Government of Uganda's target is to reduce fertility among Ugandan women to about 4 children per woman in the next 30 years. Deliberate efforts that government has identified include keeping all girls and boys of school going age in school and to ensure that they are absorbed in Job market immediately after school. Other efforts include putting in place policies like affirmative action for girls and other poor children to remain in school and facilitating all youths to get absorbed into the job market.

1.2.2 High Teenage Pregnancy and Child Marriages

21. Teenage pregnancy in Uganda has continued to be high as documented from the various Demographic and Health Survey reports ranging from 43% in 1995, 31% in 2001, 25% in 2006 and 24% in 2011. Teenage pregnancy continues to be a major challenge for delivering on BPfA in Uganda because maternal deaths are higher among teenage mothers than in older women. It is estimated that 44% of the 7,200

annual maternal deaths in Uganda occur amongst teenagers and young women aged 15-24 years. Correspondingly 140,000 unsafe abortions occur among girls aged 15-24 out of 297,000 that occur annually. Some of the factors that perpetuate teenage pregnancy include early initiation of sexual intercourse, child sexual abuse, child marriages and limited sexual and reproductive health information among others.

22. Government and stakeholders have initiated provision of adolescent reproductive health friendly services and information as well as engaging traditional institutions on socio-cultural practices that perpetuate child marriages.

1.2.3 Feminisation of Poverty

23. Government has achieved MDG target of halving the number of people in absolute poverty and is on track to achieve the goal of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. However, according to the Poverty Status Report of 2012, 80% of the people who were previously in the middle class had become poor. The number of people who are still insecure (those who can meet their basic needs but who have volatile incomes) has more than doubled from about 6 million in 1992 to 13.2 million in 2014 (World Bank, Uganda Economic Update 2014). This high level of vulnerability is due to shocks such as unemployment and personal disasters. The risk of vulnerability is greater for women, especially older women who are widowed and children particularly those who live in female headed households. This feminization of poverty is a result of accumulated disadvantages that women face such as lack of education, socio-cultural factors and lack of access to capital and productive resources.

1.2.4 Persistent Patriarchal Patterns of Behaviour

24. There are persistent trends of patriarchal patterns of behaviour and stereotypes in relation to the role of women in the private and public spheres. This affects the participation of girls in education, participation of women in employment and decision-making as well as the enjoyment of their human rights.

1.3 SETBACKS AND REVERSALS IN PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

25. In addition to challenges mentioned in Section 1.2 above, there have been some setbacks and in some cases reversals in the progress towards gender equality and empowerment of women in Uganda. Below are some of the setbacks and reversals;

1.3.1 Maternal Mortality

26. Despite Government's commitment to improve maternal health, the progress in the reduction of maternal mortality ratio has been slow. The Maternal Mortality ratio has reduced slightly from 524 women dying per 100,000 live births in 2000/2001 to 438 women dying per 100,000 live births in 2011 (UDHS, 2011). The probable causes include; high levels of teenage pregnancies, complications during and after birth and delays in seeking health care. To reverse these trends, the Government has put in place health promotion projects, safe-motherhood initiatives as well as family planning interventions.

1.3.2 HIV Infection among Women

27. Uganda achieved impressive success in the control of HIV bringing down HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 from a national average of 18.5% in 1992 to 6.4% in 2004/2005. However, there has been an increase in prevalence as revealed by the 2011 AIDS Indicator Survey (AIS) to 7.3% as a result of continued spread of HIV and increased longevity among persons living with HIV. The prevalence has consistently been higher among women compared to men across regions in the country due to economic and socio-cultural factors. The 2011 AIS revealed HIV prevalence of 8.3% among women versus 6.1% in men. Since 2011, the country has revitalized the HIV response in prevention and treatment services including scaling up counseling and testing, up scaling of Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission (EMTCT) to nationwide coverage and scale-up of treatment which is yielding notable results.

1.3.3 The Status of the National Women's Machinery

28. Uganda was one of the few countries to establish a National Women's Machinery as a fully fledged Ministry in 1988 to implement the forward-looking strategies for advancement of women set out in Nairobi in 1985 at the Third World Conference on Women. The Ministry is charged with formulation of gender-sensitive policies, programmes and plans as well as mainstreaming gender in sectoral ministries and local governments. Since that time, the Ministry has been directed at a cabinet level with a Minister and a Minister of State. However, the number of technical staff (gender experts) has reduced from 33 in 1998 to 10 in 2007 to date. This as a consequence of Civil Service reforms implemented by Government in the 1990s'.

29. To influence the development agenda, the National Women's Machinery mostly out-sources technical experts and also works through Gender Task Forces and Working Committees on specific issues such as GBV reference group, gender statistics taskforce, among others. To build a pool of gender experts at local government level, capacity building of staff is continuous and a diploma course on gender and development was initiated in 2010 at Makerere University.

1.4 MAIN CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGISLATIVE AND OR LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS

30. Uganda ratified CEDAW in 1985 without reservations. This has guided the national legal framework for promoting gender equality and empowerment of women in the country. A gender responsive Constitution was promulgated in October 1995. It guarantees economic, social, political and civic rights of the women. The Constitution also provides for affirmative action to redress imbalances created as a result of history, tradition and on the basis of gender. In particular, the Constitution provides for affirmative action in decision making by reserving seats for women representatives in Parliament and local government councils.

31. The Constitution has guided law reform in promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment. Landmark achievements over the 20 year period are;

- The Domestic Violence Act 2010 and its Regulations of 2011;
- The Land Act 1997 as amended in 2010;
- The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2010;
- The Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009;
- The amendment of the Penal Code to criminalise the offense of defilement in 2009;
- The Equal Opportunities Commission Act 2007 which set up a body to address discrimination of all kinds as per Article 32 of the Constitution; and;
- The Employment Act, 2006 which addresses discrimination against women in the field of employment.

32. In addition, the national Parliament has endeavored to ensure that all national laws are gender responsive before they are enacted. However, some of the laws that were enacted before the 1995 are not yet aligned to the National Constitution.

1.5 NATIONAL BUDGET FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

33. Financing for gender equality is a commitment by the Government of Uganda. Financial allocation in the country is guided by the Sector Wide Approach to Planning (SWAPs) where Government, CSOs and Development Partners work together through Sector Working Groups to identify priorities and allocate resources. The priorities have to be in line with the National Development Plan and the Mid Term Expenditure Frameworks (MTEF) provided by the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development.

34. In 2003, Government (Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development working with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development) instituted gender and equity budgeting guidelines alongside the budget call circular. The guidelines assist Ministries, Departments and Agencies to identify gender issues and allocate funds accordingly. A Gender and Equity Budget Curriculum developed in 2012 is used to train government officers particularly the finance officers and planners in Ministries and Local Governments. A certificate course on gender and budgeting has been established and institutionalized within the Uganda Management Institute for this purpose.

35. To track compliance, a section in the Output Budgeting Tool has been created which requires each MDA to prepare a gender aware budget statement together with their Budget Framework Paper. In addition, the budget office of the national Parliament audits the budget framework papers for gender compliance. The challenge however has been absence of sanctions in cases of non-compliance. To address this, the Equal Opportunities Commission working with the National Parliament, the National Machinery and Women's organizations is developing a compliance check list that will be used to hold accounting officers liable. The remaining challenge is tracking all the funds from Government and Development Partners that are allocated to gender equality and empowerment programmes in all Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Local Governments and Civil Society Organisations.

1.6 COLLABORATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY

36. Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) particularly women's organizations have played a key role in implementing the BPfA. Uganda has in place a Public Private Partnership Policy that spells out the working relationship between State and non-State actors. In Uganda, a number of NGOs are delivering services aligned to with Government policies, others are contracted by Government to deliver services, while others continue to play the advocacy role.
37. Within the context of SWAPs, gender task forces and task teams were introduced to ensure that gender is integrated in the sector plans. Within the Social Development Sector working group, a Gender and Rights Sub-Committee provides a forum for regular dialogue between Government, civil society organisations and development partners. Other CSOs work with various sector working groups to advocate for issues that affect women such as maternal health, land rights, legal reform and women's rights in general. The National Machinery implements programmes jointly with CSOs such as GBV initiatives.

1.7 BILATERAL, SUB-REGIONAL AND REGIONAL COOPERATION

38. Government of Uganda is committed to sub-regional and regional Instruments which it has signed or ratified in the area of gender equality and women's empowerment. At the sub-regional level, Government participates in the East African Community (EAC) Initiatives where the EAC Gender Policy and the Gender Equality Bill were developed during this period and the gender mainstreaming guidelines in EAC organs and institutions were put in place.
39. Government of Uganda is also committed to implement the International Conference on Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) protocol on sexual violence in armed conflict. To this effect, Uganda, in 2011, hosted a Heads of State and Government Summit on elimination of sexual violence whose output was a Heads of State Kampala Declaration on Sexual and Gender Based Violence. In line with this Declaration, Uganda is hosting a Regional Training Facility to train judicial officers, police, health and social workers on management of SGBV.
40. Uganda also participates in IGAD and COMESA initiatives on gender as guided by their respective protocols and gender policies.
41. On the bilateral basis in the sub region, the Government of Uganda collaborates with the Governments of South Sudan and Somalia. For instance, gender experts from the National Machinery from time to time provide technical assistance to the sister Ministry in South Sudan. Government also assisted the interim Government of Somalia to develop their National Gender Policy. Furthermore, the National Women's Machinery has bench-marked good practices on GBV and gender in economic policy management from the Republic of Rwanda.

42. To support sharing of knowledge, Government established a gender E-Resource Centre hosted by Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development which collects, processes and up-loads gender relevant information.

1.8 THE MDG FRAMEWORK AND THE BPfA

43. In implementation of the BPfA, Government of Uganda took advantage of its inter-linkage with the MDG Framework. While the BPfA identified strategic objectives and actions for women's empowerment, the MDG framework provided clear targets and indicators on some of the critical areas of concern. Therefore, the MDG Framework has assisted the country to concretely track progress on maternal health, education, HIV/AIDS which issues affect women. In preparation of this report, the periodic reports on MDGs have provided valuable information.

2 SECTION TWO: PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CRITICAL AREAS OF CONCERN OF THE BEIJING PLATFORM FOR ACTION SINCE 2009

44. This section highlights the progress made in the 12 critical areas of concern that were adopted in the Beijing Platform for action since 2009. However the last national surveys were undertaken up to 2011. For the period of 2012- 2014 data from administrative sources and reports where available was used. The twelve critical areas of concern are:

- Women and Poverty
- Education and Training of Women
- Women and Health
- Violence against Women
- Women and Armed Conflict
- Women and the Economy
- Women in Power and Decision Making
- Institutional Mechanism for the Advancement of Women
- Human Rights of Women
- Women and the Media
- Women and the Environment
- The Girl Child

2.1 WOMEN AND POVERTY

BPfA Women and Poverty

Strategic objective 1. Review, adopt and maintain macroeconomic policies and development strategies that address the needs and efforts of women in poverty

Strategic objective 2. Revise laws and administrative practices to ensure women's equal rights and access to economic resources

Strategic objective 3. Develop gender based methodologies and conduct research to address the feminization of poverty

2.1.1 Actions and Progress

45. Uganda has made substantial progress in the reduction of poverty over the past three decades. Uganda has achieved the MDG target of halving poverty by 2015 and is on track to achieve the goal of eradication of extreme poverty and hunger. Absolute poverty levels in Uganda fell from 56% of the population in 1992/93 to 24.5% in 2009/10 and to 22% in 2012/13¹. According to World Bank data, GDP per capita increased to US \$ 551 in 2012 up from US \$ 159 in 1993.

¹ World Bank, 2014. Uganda Economic Outlook.

46. Uganda's record growth is a result of implementing robust macroeconomic policies that sustained a growth rate of above 6% per annum for over a decade. Following the economic decline of the 70s' and 80s', Uganda embarked on a liberalization policy in the 90s', removing barriers to trade including government control of commodity prices on the market and foreign exchange. The country pursued sound fiscal and monetary policies that tackled high inflation, stabilized and propelled growth of the economy.
47. The economic momentum of the 90s' was accelerated when Uganda adopted poverty reduction macroeconomic strategies and embarked on implementation of the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) which was revised three times. PEAP 1 covered the period 1997/98 and 2000/01 with an average GDP growth rate of 7.2 percent; PEAP 2 covered 2000/01 and 2003/04 with an average GDP growth rate of 6.8 percent; and PEAP 3 covered 2004/05 and 2007/08 with a GDP growth rate of 8 percent. PEAP 2 and 3 integrated a gender perspective in the implementation strategies. The key areas of focus for PEAP included; infrastructure, security, health, education, agriculture, water and sanitation areas with potential to move women out of poverty.
48. The PEAP 3 expired in 2008 and was replaced with the National Development Plan (NDP) 2010/11-2014/15 under the theme of "growth, employment and social-economic transformation for prosperity". The NDP aims at creating employment, raising average per capita income levels, improving labour force distribution, raising human development and gender equality indicators and improving the country's competitiveness to middle income country level.
49. Gender inequality is one of the key binding constraints for social-economic transformation of the economy. One of the major aspects of the NDP was the effort to mainstream gender during the NDP formulation process. Specific studies were conducted in 2009 to provide evidence based recommendations for integration of gender in the formulation of the 5-year National Development Plan, 2010/11-2014/15. Research was conducted to identify gender issues in agriculture, education, health, justice, law and order, land, trade, tourism and infrastructure.
50. A review of the National Development Plan (2013) showed that the country had made progress in addressing gender issues which have an impact on the poverty status of women. The review established that there has been an improvement in women's access to water, health and education services. Specifically, the improved access to water and sanitation has reduced the time spent by women and children in fetching water.
51. The Land Act (2010) and the Land Policy (2013) provide for women and children's land rights. For instance, it provides for spousal and children's consent before disposal, mortgaging or transferring of land where the family derives sustenance. The implementation of this Act and Land Policy and the improvement in the Land Registration System has increased women's ownership of land to 39% in 2011 from 20% in 2009. Women's ownership of land empowers them to make choices regarding

the type of crops to produce, investment on the land and to retain the income from the sale of crops. Land can also be used as security to access capital and improve their economic status.

52. Furthermore, women constitute 33% of members of all approved Land Boards, and 34% of members of all Area Land Committees². This has been achieved as a result of affirmative action provisions which were put in place to ensure that women are represented in decision making bodies on land.
53. Whereas poverty has reduced, the absolute numbers of people living below the poverty line has not reduced significantly. About 6.7 million people remain in extreme poverty and an additional 43% of the population are highly vulnerable to falling into extreme poverty because of social vulnerabilities that are associated with demographic characteristics such as age, sex and disability among others. To address this, Government is implementing social protection interventions such as the Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) which provides cash transfers to older persons aged 65 years and above, the majority of whom are women.

Good practices

- The Government of Uganda is subsidising demarcation and land titling for vulnerable groups including women. The process involves adjudicating, surveying and issuing land titles to land owners in a given administrative area in order to protect their land rights.
- A course in Gender Budgeting was introduced at the Uganda Management Institute (UMI) to build capacity of officials involved in budgeting. The initial intake specifically targeted senior decision makers within the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

2.1.2 Gaps, Obstacles and Challenges

54. Despite progress made in addressing poverty in the country, women still lag behind men in income earnings. Although income earnings doubled for both male headed and female headed households between the 2006 and 2010 UNHS survey periods, female headed households earned only 67% of income earned by males. The survey also showed marked differences between female headed households in urban areas and those in rural areas with urban female headed households earning more than twice the income of rural female headed households.
55. Furthermore, there are customary practices that limit women from owning or inheriting land. For example, despite the provision of the “consent clause” in the Land Act, it is routinely ignored and it does not apply to divorcees and widows.

²Ministry of Land Housing and Urban Development, Administrative Data, 2014

2.2 EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF WOMEN.

BPfA B. Education and Training of Women

Strategic objective 1. Ensure equal access to education.

Strategic objective 2. Eradicate illiteracy among women.

Strategic objective 3. Improve women's access to vocational training, science and technology, and continuing education.

Strategic objective 4. Develop non-discriminatory education and training.

Strategic objective 5. Allocate sufficient resources for and monitor the implementation of educational reforms.

Strategic objective 6. Promote lifelong education and training for girls and women.

2.2.1 Actions and Progress

56. The 1992 Government of Uganda White Paper was put in place to guide education particularly in the provision of adequate facilities and opportunities for girls and boys. It requires education institutions at all levels to fix minimum admission quotas and to relax entry requirements for girls. As a result of government's commitment, several initiatives have been undertaken in the education sector to ensure equal access to education for both girls and boys.

57. The Government of Uganda introduced Universal Primary Education (UPE) in 1997. At first, UPE policy provided for 4 children (2 girls and 2 boys) from each family to access free primary education but later it was scaled up to cover all children of school going age. Implementation of UPE has increased enrolment from 5.3 million in 1997 to 7.3 in 2002, 8.3 million in 2009 and 8.4 million in 2013. Female enrolment has improved from the 3.6 million in 2002 to 4.2 million in 2013. There have been progressive improvements in female completion rates from 49% in 2002 to 66% in 2012 and 67% in 2013.³ Furthermore, survival rate for girls to primary 5 by 2011 was 59% and 61% for 2012 and 2013 respectively.

58. In 2007, the Government introduced Universal Secondary Education/Universal Post Primary Education and Training. This has increased enrolment at secondary level. Enrolment for girls has increased from 46.3% for 2012 to 53.5% in 2013. There was a slight decrease in enrolments for girls for the year 2012 but it increased for 2013 as indicated in table 8 below.

Table 2: Uganda Secondary Education Programme Enrolment Figures for Selected Years 2010 - 2013 Year

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013
Males	654,971	662,003	669,334	672,828
Females	570,721	596,081	578,103	584,550
Total	1,225,692	1,258,084	1,247,437	1,257,378

Source: EMIS, 2011

³Millennium Development Goals Report for Uganda 2013

59. The Government developed the Business, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (BTNET) Strategic Plan 2011 – 2020. The plan provides a comprehensive system of skills development for employment, enhanced productivity and growth. It targets all Ugandans in need of skills, including primary and secondary school leavers⁴. There are affirmative action provisions in the strategic plan including giving female BTNET graduates preferential access to BTNET instructors training. The aim is to increase the share of female instructors in the BTNET system. It also targets 35% of female enrolment in industrial training programmes.

60. Furthermore, the National Action Plan on Adult Literacy was developed in 2002 and revised in 2011. The Programme was initiated in 1992 as a pilot targeting only women in 8 districts. The enrolment of learners progressively improved from 16,000 Adult learners in 1992 to 64,000 in 1995, 150,000 in 2000 and 328,140 in 2009. The table below shows the number of learners who completed the programme.

Table 3: Number of Learners who have completed the FAL Classes

Year	Male	Female	Total	Percent Female
2006	75,580	128,945	204,525	63.0
2007	60,527	143,805	204,332	70.4
2008	70,676	137,560	208,236	66.1
2009	49,236	121,955	171,191	71.2
2010	21,638	56,052	77,690	72.1

Source: MGLSD Statistical Abstract 2009/10

61. The Gender in Education Sector Policy (2009) is a mechanism to eliminate all gender disparities in education, training and sports in terms of enrolment, performance, achievements, transition, retention, completion, and learning outcomes. It emphasizes gender mainstreaming in planning, resource allocation and budgeting at all levels. It guides effective gender mainstreaming and addresses gender issues throughout functions of the education sector to accelerate the achievement of the Education for All by 2015. The Policy highlights the importance of affirmative action strategies for girls in the promotion of equitable access to education.

62. The Early Childhood Development Policy (2007) addresses issues of children in the early formative stages. The Policy has contributed to an increase in early childhood development centers from 749 in 2000 to 4,792 in 2013. It has also led to an increase in enrolment in pre-primary schools from 59,829 pupils (29,589 males and 30,240 females) in 2001 to 416,453 (207,207 boys; 209,246 girls) in 2013.

63. Government has continued to promote girls' participation in higher education through implementation of special programmes and ensuring an inclusive educational system. Female students continue to receive an extra 1.5 points for undergraduate

⁴Ministry of Education and Sports (2011). BTNET Strategic Plan 2011 -2020

admissions in public universities and other public tertiary institution. This has resulted in an increase in the proportion female enrolment at tertiary institutions and universities from 36.7% in 2000 to 44% in 2013⁵

64. This policy has been complemented by other initiatives such as the Female Scholarship Scheme which has been implemented since 2001 at Makerere University the oldest public university in the country. 70% of the scholarships were awarded to Female students pursuing science courses and 30% to humanities. By 2010, 691 female students had been supported to access university education under the Female Scholarship Initiative. A Female Scholarship Foundation was started by Makerere University Council in 2010 to continue the support towards bright but disadvantaged girls.
65. In order to support students from the low socio-economic backgrounds, Government started a Students' Loan Scheme in 2013. The Loan Scheme specifically aims at increasing equitable access to higher education in Uganda through financial support to qualified students who may not afford higher education. The loan will be used as functional and tuition fees while the beneficiaries will meet their costs of accommodation, transport, meals and other scholastic requirements. Initially this scheme will focus on sciences and will target 1,000 students from the various parts of the country. This support is envisaged to contribute towards increased female enrolments in sciences especially through supporting girls that would not otherwise afford the costs of higher education. Students will receive the initial support in the financial year 2014/2015
66. There are continued efforts to appoint and deploy senior women teachers, collection of sex disaggregated, data and, construction of gender sensitive infrastructure in all schools. This includes separate latrines for boys and girls, washrooms for girls and provision of sanitary pads among others.
67. Government continues to support the construction of school facilities with emphasis on the girls. Construction of girls' dormitories through payment of capitation grants in both Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE).
68. Due to limited uptake of science subjects and mathematics by girls, the Government of Uganda introduced an initiative to retool secondary science and mathematics Teachers (SESEMAT). This initiative is aimed at improving the quality of teachers through In-service education and training (INSET). So far, 914 senior women teachers and 4911 teachers had benefited from the programme by 2011.
69. As a result of various interventions, the 2013 Uganda National Household Survey indicated an overall literacy rate of 73% among persons aged 10 years and above. It further indicated that men were more literate compared to the women with literacy rates of 72% and 65% respectively. A trend analysis indicates an increase in the

⁵Ministry of Education and Sports (2013). The Education and Sports Sector Annual Performance Report

literacy rate over the years for persons 10 years and above from 70 percent in 2003 to 73 percent in 2010⁶.

Good Practices

Uganda has been implementing Universal Primary Education since 1997. In addition to free education, Government established a primary school in every parish for easy accessibility. Universal Primary Education has been complemented by community mobilizations through go back to school campaigns and, development and implementation of gender responsive policies.

In partnership with Development partners and CSOs, Government launched the Girls' Education Movement (GEM) in Uganda in 2001. GEM clubs have been established in schools where girls and parents as well as communities are mobilised to send girls to school. Girls are given life skills while in schools on their safety and security in and out of school environments. GEM has provided scholastic requirements for the needy girls such as uniforms and books. It has built capacities of teachers and pupils on management of menstruation and how to make pads from local materials to reduce absenteeism as a result of menstruation. These initiatives among others have greatly contributed to increasing girls' access to education, retention, completion and performance.

2.2.2 Gaps, Obstacles and Challenges

70. Despite the achievements in the education sector especially for women and girls, challenges still persist. The key challenges highlighted include;

- Drop out rates due to various reasons such as child marriages and teenage pregnancy. Dropout rates are still high with 54 out of 100 children who enrol in primary one completing primary seven⁷. When this is further disaggregated by gender, indicates that only 51 girls out of 100 complete primary education as opposed to 56 out of 100 boys.
- Gender disparities in secondary and tertiary education remain a major concern of the sector.
- There is limited knowledge and understanding of gender by the actors in education sector.
- There are biases in the families, schools, and workplace against female students enrolling in science discipline and BTVET institutions
- Child abuse including defilement, child sexual abuse and child labour continue to hinder girls from accessing and progressing in school.

⁶UBOS (2013). Statistical Abstract

⁷FAWE (2010). A Survey on Re-Entry of Pregnant Girls in Primary and Secondary Schools in Uganda

2.3 WOMEN AND HEALTH

BPfA Women and Health

Strategic objective 1. Increase women's access throughout the life cycle to appropriate, affordable and quality health care, information and related services.

Strategic objective 2. Strengthen preventive programmes that promote women's health.

Strategic objective 3. Undertake gender-sensitive initiatives that address sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, and sexual and reproductive health issues.

Strategic objective 4. Promote research and disseminate information on women's health.

Strategic objective 5. Increase resources and monitor follow-up for women's health.

2.3.1 Actions and Progress

71. The Government of Uganda continues to prioritise health for improvement of the quality of life of the population and reproductive health is one of the priorities in the National Action Plan on Women.
72. Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Health developed a National Health Policy (2009) and is implementing the Health Sector Strategic and Investment Plan (HSSIP) (2010) to ensure good standard of health for all people in Uganda. The Policy and Plan have guiding principles supporting gender equality and equity in relation to provision of health services and targeted planning and implementation of health programmes. The HSSIP addresses issues of fertility regulation from a gender perspective recognizing both women and men are as key players in contraception.
73. The National Population Policy (2008) for sustainable development is in place and promotes fundamental human rights and freedoms with regard to social, cultural and religious beliefs and practices. The Policy acknowledges that couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children, and to have access to information and education in order to make informed choices and the means to do so.
74. The Government of Uganda has developed the National AIDS Policy 2010; revised National Strategic Plan that were important milestones and basis for strategies and guidelines to guide & strengthen the HIV and AIDS response. A Guideline for male engagement in SRH /HIV/child health program delivery was developed to address major bottlenecks in uptake of services. The Women's Machinery developed a National Action Plan on Women Girls, Gender Equality and HIV & AIDS 2011/12 – 2015/16 to guide partners in their Interventions. The Government of Uganda also signed the UN General Assembly & its resolution 65/277 - Political declaration on HIV and AIDS & reinvigorated ongoing efforts particularly in Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission and Uganda is on target to achieve the target of Elimination of Mother to Child Transmissions by 2015.

75. Uganda has made progress in reducing woman's risk of dying from treatable or preventable diseases and complications of pregnancy and child birth over the course of her lifetime. However, progress in reduction of maternal mortality ratio has been slow. There were 524 women dying per 100,000 live births in 2000-2001, which reduced to 418 per 100,000 live births in 2006. However, it increased to 438/100,000 live births in 2011 (UDHS, 2011). Uganda therefore, is not likely to meet the MDG target of reducing maternal mortality ratio by three quarters to 131 by 2015.
76. There was an improvement in reproductive health care and maternal health between 2006 and 2011. For example, the proportion of deliveries attended by skilled healthcare personnel increased from 42% in 2006 to 58% in 2011. Similarly the proportion of births delivered at a health facility increased from 41 percent to 57 percent.
77. Whereas 94 percent of women received at-least one ANC visit from a skilled provider, only 47.6 received the recommended 4 or more visits during pregnancy. Anecdotal sources of data show that there are reasons responsible for this situation. These include poverty and harsh geographical terrain that make communities resort to alternative sources of care. The proportion of women receiving postnatal care has increased to 30 percent in 2011, from 26 percent in 2006.
78. There has been an improvement in uptake of family planning services, with the unmet need for family planning reducing from 38 percent in 2006 to 34.3 percent in 2011; and the contraceptive prevalence rate rising from 24 percent to 30 percent respectively. The total fertility has however, minimally reduced from 6.7 in 2006 to 6.2 in 2011. Ugandans still believe in large families as a source of wealth and security. The UDHS of 2011 reported that 24% of women had a child or were pregnant between the age 15-19. There has been a noticeable improvement in the reduction of teenage pregnancies from 31 percent in 2000-2001, to 24 percent in 2011. However, the reduction was very minimal between 2006 and 2011 from 25 percent to 24 percent respectively.
79. Government of Uganda has continued with efforts to halt the spread of HIV infection in the country. Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS is very high among women. The government has put in place strategies for Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) in order to reduce the transmission. According to the UDHS 2011, 60 percent of women received HIV/AIDS counseling, the HIV/test and results during ANC. HIV/AIDS prevalence rates remains high within the general population, and higher among females than males: 3% for females compared to 1.7% males for age group 15-19; and 7.1% females compared to 2.8% male for age group 20-24. Generally there is consensus among men and women about negotiation of safer sex. The UDHS 2011 revealed that 84% of women and 94% of men reported that a woman is justified in asking to use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI.

80. The proportion of women making decisions on personal health care has remained almost constant at 22% in 2011 compared to the 23% in 2006, yet this is a very important determinant of health seeking behavior. In situations where decisions are made by men there may be a delay or denial of women to seek appropriate health care. The Ministry of Health in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social development has developed a strategy of male involvement in reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and child survival. To support the implementation of the strategy, guidelines, training materials and IEC have been developed.

81. The Table below summarises maternal health indicators for four consecutive Uganda Demographic Health Surveys 1995, 2001, 2006 and 2011.

Table 4: Maternal Health Indicators

Indicator	1995	2001	2006	2011
% women who received the recommended 4 ANC or more visits	47.2	42	47	47.6
% of births delivered by skilled personnel	37.8	39	42	58
% of births delivered in a health facility		37	41	57
% of women received Postnatal care in the critical 2 days after delivery		19	26	33
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	14.8	22.8	23.7	30
% Unmet need for family planning	21.9	35	38	34.3
Total Fertility Rate	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.2
teenage pregnancy and motherhood	43	31	25	24
Maternal Mortality Ratio	506	524	418	438

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys

82. Several projects have been implemented for creating health awareness on maternal and child health. Some health facilities have been equipped with audio visual equipment and cassette messages for women and husbands to listen during ANC. Music and Drama groups are given health themes to compose songs or plays for mobilisation of communities for good health practices. Ministry of Health is implementing a Village Health Team (VHT) Strategy where community members are identified and trained to promote health practices and messages.

83. A number of health promotion projects have been implemented by government and development partners in the areas of family planning, nutrition, adolescent health as well as for prevention, management and response to HIV/AIDS and GBV. Government is forging partnerships with community traditional leaders and faith-based leaders in the fight against harmful practices such as child marriages and domestic violence.

84. Safe-motherhood initiatives are being implemented by government, partners and NGOs to mobilize men to participate in reproductive health activities. A network of Village Health Teams has been established in the country to facilitate health

promotion service delivery, community participation and empowerment in access to and utilization of health services like antenatal, delivery assistance, family planning services and HIV/AIDS.

85. Various researches have been conducted on maternal health especially on family planning, women's access to and utilization of health services, health seeking behavior, HIV/AIDS, nutrition and other important issues to inform evidence-based programming and policy formulation.
86. Funding for the health sector has implications for women's health but also as care givers. Available evidence shows that financing for health is inadequate to fund the Uganda Minimum Health Care Package (UMNHCP). The per capita cost for the Essential Health Care Package was estimated to be US\$ 41.2 in 2008 and expected to increase to US\$ 47.9 in 2011 but the health budget provides US\$ 12.5 per capita, demonstrating a shortfall of US\$ 29. The GOU PPP policy has greatly boosted health care services to a great extent. For instance spending on private medical services by the middle and upper income class constitutes a major source of health financing and is complimented by health insurance mainly covering the working class and the corporate world.
87. Households contribute 50% of the national health expenditure through private health services. Donors contribute 35% and government 15% of the total health spending. 70-80% of Local Government funds are allocated to primary health care mostly community health centres, which are easily accessed by women.

Good Practice

HIV counselling and Testing (HCT) has been a major strategy in the campaign to combat HIV. There was increased attention and reporting on HCT services from health facilities from 2425 health facilities reporting in 2011 to 2397 in 2012 and 3418 in 2013.

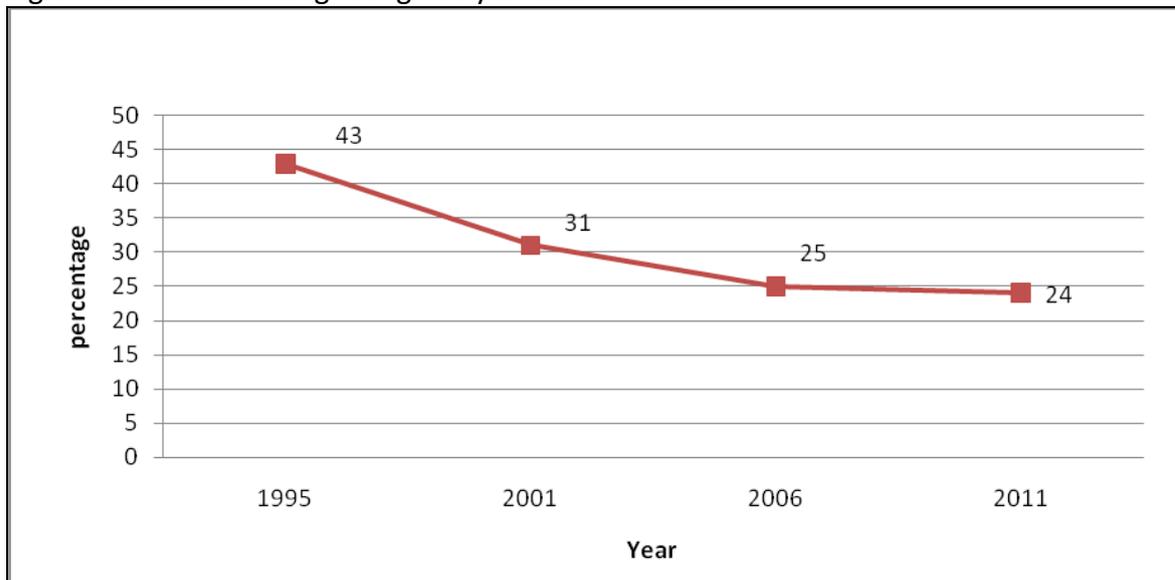
A highlight of HCT services in 2013 was the public testing of the by H.E the President of the Republic of Uganda and the First Lady as demonstration of the high value of HCT and political commitment. High level advocacy by the First Lady and other political, cultural, religious leaders and persons living with HIV to promote EMTCT was undertaken and coverage of EMTCT services has improved with rollout of services in all regions. By the end of 2013, all the 112 districts in the country had at least one health facility providing the full scope of services.

2.3.2 Gaps, Obstacles and Challenges

88. The inadequate funding of the health sector has resulted into poor health service provision especially for maternal health. This is exacerbated by the shortage of staffing, poor access to reproductive health services: unmet need for family planning which stands at 38%. Limited access to emergency obstetric care at 32%; poor health infrastructure and persistent shortage of drugs and other medical supplies.

89. There is a problem of teenage pregnancies and motherhood, which is associated with higher morbidity and mortality for both the mother and the child. This is shown in figure below.

Figure 4 Trend in Teenage Pregnancy from 1995 to 2011



Source Demographic and Health Surveys

90. Women still face various obstacles in accessing health care, medical advice or treatment when they are sick. The 2011 UDHS indicate that almost fifty percent of women had problems of getting money for treatment; 41 percent reported distance to a health facility as a problem; 22 percent reported not wanting to go alone as a problem; and 6 percent perceived getting permission to go for treatment as a problem.

91. Despite various initiatives targeting men, their involvement in reproductive health care is still low. According to the UDHS (2011) men accompanied their spouses for only 41 percent of births. Community mobilization on the importance of men involvement in reproductive health is still inadequate.

2.4 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

BPfA Violence Against Women

Strategic objective 1. Take integrated measures to prevent and eliminate violence against women.

Strategic objective 2. Study the causes and consequences of violence against women and the effectiveness of preventive measures.

Strategic objective 3. Eliminate trafficking in women and assist victims of violence due to prostitution and trafficking.

2.4.1 Actions and Progress

92. Government of Uganda is committed to end Violence Against Women (VAW). The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda provides a basis for addressing VAW. In a bid to address violence against women, the country decided to adopt the term Gender Based Violence (GBV) considering that VAW is rooted in gender inequalities that arise from unequal power relationship existing between women and men. This approach has assisted the country to unearth the fact that men and particularly boys also face gender based violence. During the reporting period, the following specific laws have been enacted to criminalise various forms of VAW. These are;
- The Domestic Violence Act 2010 and its regulations 2011;
 - The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2010;
 - The Prevention of Trafficking In Persons Act 2009;
 - The Penal Code Act, Cap 120;
 - The Children’s Act Cap 59 and
 - The International Criminal Court Act 2010.;
 - The Land Act, 1997 as amended in 2010; and,
 - The Employment Act (2006)and Sexual Harassment Regulations (2012)
93. In addition, Government has also developed policies and frameworks that address violence against women. Elimination of VAW is a priority in Vision 2040, the NDP and National Resistance Movement (NRM) Manifesto (2011 – 2016) that commits government to expand programmes that prevent VAW throughout the country. The GBV Policy was developed in 2012. This draft policy is consistent with the Uganda Gender Policy of 2007 whose goal is gender equality and women’s empowerment. The GBV Policy will guide actions to prevent and manage VAW and end impunity.
94. Government is implementing a National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 & 1820 which was developed in 2008 and revised in 2011. This plan guides state and non-state actors to address SGBV against women in armed conflict. In line with the Kampala Declaration of International Conference on Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) 2011, Government has launched a zero tolerance campaign against GBV, established a regional training facility for judicial, police and health officers as well as social workers, to equip them with skills to respond and manage cases of SGBV. Government has fast tracked the establishment of shelters for survivors/victims of GBV. For example, Government has developed guidelines for the establishment and management of shelters which provide minimum standards for establishing and managing of shelters. As a result, some NGOs working in this area have established shelters for women and girl survivors of GBV in different parts of the country.
95. Furthermore, government has put in place a multisectoral coordinated response to GBV. The National Machinery coordinates the various stakeholders and has put in place various programmes on GBV. To this end, Justice, Law and Order Sector Investment Plan, the Education Sector Investment Plan, and Health Sector Strategic and Investment Plan (HSSIP) have developed targeted interventions to prevent and respond to GBV.

96. Also programmes by Government and partners incorporate a component of male involvement in the prevention of violence against women. Male action groups work in communities to pass on messages on GBV prevention, and counsel families.
97. In 2012, Government created a Counter-Trafficking In Persons office (CTIP) and Anti-Trafficking Taskforce in early 2012. A National Action Plan on Anti-Trafficking in Persons has been drafted and a nationwide awareness campaign launched. The government has increased screening of persons traveling in and out of Uganda in order to curb trafficking of women and children. Government also vets labour recruitment agencies and terminates the licenses of the non-compliant agencies.
98. One of the strategies for prevention of GBV has been intensified awareness creation through multimedia campaigns, community mobilization through community based methodologies such as community dialogues. Since 2009, the 16 days of activism against gender based violence campaign has been commemorated at national and local government levels. This has proved to be a successful intervention in advocacy and awareness raising on pertinent issues on violence against women. The campaign has been utilized as a platform to identify key actions towards prevention, management and ending impunity.
99. In order to increase access to justice for the majority of GBV survivors, Government revised the Uganda Police Form 3A in 2012 to allow other categories of health service providers in addition to the police surgeons to examine sexual violence survivors and provide expert evidence in court.
100. Government has also undertaken studies in order to establish the magnitude, causes and consequences of violence against women. A module on violence against women was included in the UDHS of 2006 and 2011. Situation analyses on Gender Based Violence (GBV) have been conducted and studies on the cost of GBV to the individual and the economy have been undertaken. From the various researches, it has been documented that Gender-based violence is rooted in unequal power relations which are both a cause and result of unequal opportunities such as unequal access to and control over key resources such as land, labor, skills and information, networks, technology and financial capital.
101. As a result of the conducive legal and policy environment and implementation of various initiatives, physical violence incidences according to UDHS 2011 have slightly decreased among women aged 15-49 years from 34% in 2006 to 27% in 2011. Sexual violence has significantly decreased from 39% in 2006 to 28% in 2011 while sexual assault decreased from 11% in 2006 to 9% in 2011.

Good Practice

Small Male Action Groups (SMAGs) have been introduced to prevent and respond to Gender Based Violence. The SMAGs constitute 15 members in communities. In order to strengthen their capacity to respond to GBV, the group members are trained in GBV prevention and management (identification, mediation of minor household cases and referral of survivors); community meetings on GBV prevention and management. SMAGs are volunteers and have clear terms of reference and ethical code of conduct. The group members are identified by the community and particular attention is paid to their moral integrity. SMAGs work together with local councils, police, health workers and the CDOS through a well established district referral pathway.

Since the formation of SMAGs, there has been a substantial reduction of GBV cases in the respective districts. SMAGs have played a key role in raising community awareness about GBV, identification, reporting and management of minor GBV cases. SMAGs have handled over 500 cases in the communities reducing the costs that would be incurred by both parties to attend court sessions as well as government (police and courts) resources.

The approach of SMAGs is due to the fact that Gender-Based Violence is a community problem that requires intervention of both women and men. It is also hinged to the need for male involvement in preventing, management and response to GBV.

2.4.2 Gaps, Obstacles and Challenges

102. The following are the major gaps, obstacles and challenges that have hindered elimination of VAW.

- Some Cultural practices and traditions perpetuate VAW. Despite the various interventions to address the problem, these practices persist because they are deeply rooted in those communities.
- The prosecution of perpetrators of violence is often slow and is hampered by inadequate evidence presented by the survivors and the culture of silence where victims and their families prefer to settle cases out of court
- Communities have inadequate information concerning their civic and human rights. With regard to child abuse, community mechanisms to support children experiencing violence, non-punitive, practical programs to train adults on how to deal with children and build more violence free relationships are lacking.

2.5 WOMEN AND ARMED CONFLICT

BPfA Women and Armed Conflict

Strategic objective 1. Increase the participation of women in conflict resolution at decision-making levels and protect women living in situations of armed and other conflicts or under foreign occupation.

Strategic objective 2. Reduce excessive military expenditures and control the availability of armaments.

Strategic objective 3. Promote non-violent forms of conflict resolution and reduce the incidence of human rights abuse in conflict situations.

Strategic objective 4. Promote women's contribution to fostering a culture of peace.

Strategic objective 5. Provide protection, assistance and training to refugee women, other displaced women in need of international protection and internally displaced women.

Strategic objective 6. Provide assistance to the women of the colonies and non-self-governing territories.

2.5.1 Actions and Progress

103. During the reporting period, Government of Uganda has made progress in rebuilding, reconstructing and ensuring the recovery in the post conflict areas. In 2010, Government enacted the International Criminal Court Act which criminalises sexual exploitation of women during armed conflict situations. In addition, the Government formulated a Comprehensive Development Framework, the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan for Northern Uganda (PRDP) to create wealth and improve the welfare of the communities in that region. The programme has been implemented since 2009 and revised in 2012. Through this programme Government ensured the resettlement and reintegration of the population in their areas of origin. Resettlement kits containing household items, tools and food were provided to the returnees with a focus on women.
104. To ensure that women's needs were highlighted and addressed, the Women's Task Force for a Gender Responsive PRDP was constituted in 2009. The Taskforce has facilitated the engagement of women in the implementation, monitoring and follow-up of the PRDP. It has also ensured that women's needs, interests and rights become a priority for the peace, recovery and development efforts in northern Uganda.
105. In recognition of the plight of women and girls, the Government developed a National Action Plan to operationalize the UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 in 2008 with a revision made in 2011. The overall goal of the Plan was to ensure the protection of women and girls from gender based violence particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse and guarantee increased representation and participation of women at all levels of decision-making in conflict resolution and peace processes. The plan provides a framework for implementation and divides responsibilities among Government, CSOs and development partners.

106. A Peace Building Programme was implemented in Northern Uganda and focused on increasing access to justice including informal dispute resolution mechanisms. It enhanced the capacity of Uganda Police Force, the judiciary, the Uganda Human Rights Commission and other actors.
107. Regarding women's participation in the Military, Ugandan Women have been integrated in Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF) which has been historically a male dominated institution. The major gender responsive measures being undertaken by UPDF are;
- Deliberate promotion of women into the higher decision making positions
 - Equal pay for work of equal value and access to the same benefits
 - Representation of female combatants in the national Parliament
 - Entitlement to maternity leave of 60 days as provided by the UPDF Act (2005)
 - Provision of separate accommodation and appropriate facilities for women in Barracks as well as uniforms and equipment are suitable to their physical structure
 - Sensitization and HIV counselling and testing in the various health facilities of Ministry of Defence and Uganda Peoples Defence Force.
 - Deliberate deployment of women army officers in areas which were previously for men such as peace keeping missions abroad.
 - UPDF has put in place a affirmative action strategy for ensuring that 1/3 of the places for new recruits in the army reserved for females
108. Furthermore, Uganda has been an active participant of The Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF) which is one of the five regional forces for Peace Support Operations (PSOs) of the African Standby Force, consisting of a military, police and civilian component. UPDF takes deliberate steps to ensure that gender and issues of women's participation in peace keeping processes are an integral part of the EASF. Specific capacity building initiatives for responding to the rights of women and preventing and responding to violence against women have been undertaken.
109. A Pension Assessment Board to assist dependents to access their benefits has been set up. Most of the beneficiaries who have been supported are wives and children of deceased male UPDF officers.
110. The above initiatives are a result of the collaboration between the UPDF and National Women's Machinery and UPDF. UPDF has a fully-fledged gender unit (Directorate of Women's Affairs). Gender training programmes have been conducted for UPDF officers up to the level of Political Commissars. The UPDF, in turn conducts gender training sessions for officers who are deployed on duty in peace keeping missions.
111. As a result of the above initiatives, there is an increased number of females in the Foreign Service and peacekeeping missions. In the financial year 2012/13, the number of female officers deployed to AMISOM (UGABAG) was 69 and was the second highest since the start of the mission. By 2014 there is 1 female Brigadier, 2 females Colonels, 9 lieutenants and 21 women at the rank of major.

2.5.2 Gaps, Obstacles and Challenges

112. Despite the progress made so far, there are many barriers to women's effective participation in the force. Many of these barriers are based on stereo types about what women's roles are and should be. These ideas are formed as a result of long standing prejudices that create stereotypical roles for the women. Although a third quota is reserved for female recruits and cadets, it is not filled because of the perceptions that the military is a male domain.

2.6 WOMEN AND THE ECONOMY

BPfA Women and the Economy

Strategic objective 1. Promote women's economic rights and independence, including access to employment, appropriate working conditions and control over economic resources.

Strategic objective 2. Facilitate women's equal access to resources, employment, markets and trade.

Strategic objective 3. Provide business services, training and access to markets, information and technology, particularly to low-income women.

Strategic objective 4. Strengthen women's economic capacity and commercial networks.

Strategic objective 5. Eliminate occupational segregation and all forms of employment discrimination.

Strategic objective 6. Promote harmonization of work and family responsibilities for women and men.

2.6.1 Actions and Progress

113. The labour force, which is the economically active population (14 – 64 years) underemployed or unemployed increased from 52% in 2006 to 53.3% in 2010 for women compared to that of men which reduced from 45% to 49.7% in the same period (UNHS 2009/2010). This is a reflection of the population distribution with females being slightly more than males, at 51% and 49% respectively. Uganda's labour force is largely rural with the majority of workers in the agriculture sector, which constituted 69.4% of the labour force in 2010. In 2001, 77% of the women were in agricultural production and 23% in non-agriculture activities.
114. To promote women's participation in the economy, Government has put in place a number of gender sensitive labour laws and regulations. These include: the Employment Act (2006) the Labour Union Regulations; the Workers' Compensation Regulations (2012), National Employment Policy (2011) and the Sexual Harassment Regulations (2012). The most significant achievement is the increase in the Maternity Leave from 45 calendar days to 60 working days. This increased the length of stay at home for nursing mothers, giving substantial time for recovery and ample time to

care for the baby. In the Uganda Public Service, the principle of equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value is upheld.

115. Furthermore, the implementation of the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS), has led to women's increased access to agricultural extension services, labour-saving and value addition technologies for commercialisation of agriculture. In addition, women groups were formed under the NAADS programme to access services. Through these groups, women are able to access the much needed capital from microfinance institutions using the security of group borrowing. Women are the majority of the beneficiary farmers with an estimate of over 60% of farmer group members nationwide. This is attributed to the existence of NAADS Poverty and Gender Strategy that was formulated in 2004.
116. NDP stresses the need to uplift the welfare of all Ugandans through prosperity for all policy that emphasizes increasing production and wealth creation. A National Co-operative Policy (2011) is in place. One of the key provisions of the Policy is to strengthen the organization and capacity of Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS). SACCOS are an important source of credit for women especially in rural areas because credit can be accessed without collateral. Access to credit by women in rural areas has been enhanced by non-traditional financial institutions. These institutions have tremendously contributed to uplifting the quality of life of women especially in the informal sector.
117. The UNHS, 2010 indicated that 58% of people employed outside of the agricultural sector are in the informal sector. Women constitute a bigger proportion of the informal sector at 62 % compared to 55% male. A 2013 study commissioned by the National Planning Authority, shows that although women account for more than a half of the total labor force, they nonetheless account for only 37% and 29% of the labour force of the most lucrative sectors of public and private sector employment respectively.
118. In 2006, less than 20% of the women were paid in cash only compared with 49% in 2011. The increase for men was from 34% in 2006 to 62% in 2011 (UDHS, 2011). This indicates that the participation of women in paid work is increasing but the majority are still in the care economy or are paid in kind. By 2011, 44% of women owned a house and 39% owned land. However, the majority who have assets, own them jointly; 29% of the women own a house jointly and 25% own land jointly. The ownership of land by women increased from 7% in 1995, to 24% in 2000 and to 39% in 2011. Demand for credit by women increased from 19% to 25% in 2013 compared to that of men which increased from 15% to 21% in the same period.

2.6.2 Gaps, Obstacles and Challenges

119. The key challenges to women's economic empowerment include;
 - There is an increasing trend of casualization of labour characterised by working without formal contracts, no salary structure, and no defined working hours, which affects the majority of women.

- Traditional and customary practices of ownership of land and other assets which favour the male gender are still predominant in the rural areas, which limits women's effective participation in the economy.
- Women are still concentrated in subsistence food crop production as opposed to commercial farming, which has the potential for moving women out of poverty
- Women's access to formal credit is hampered by lack of collateral, long and tedious procedures for accessing loans, and consequently they are limited to microcredit institutions with rigorous repayment schedules and high interest rates. Consequently, microcredit, may not lead to meaningful transformation of the lives of women.

2.7 WOMEN IN POWER AND DECISION MAKING

BPfA Women in Power and Decision Making

Strategic objective 1: States parties to take measures to ensure women's equal access to and full participation in power structures and decision making.

Strategic objective 2: Member States to increase women's capacity to participate in decision making and leadership.

2.7.1 Actions and Progress

120. Uganda has made substantial progress in ensuring women's equal access and full participation of women in politics, largely due to the implementation of affirmative action enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. Article 33 provides for affirmative action in favour of women to redress imbalances created by history, tradition or custom. Article 78 (1) (b) provides for election of one woman representative for every district. Article 180(b) states that one third of the membership of each Local Government Council shall be reserved for women. These provisions were maintained even after the amendment of the Constitution in 2010. In addition the Local Governments Act (1997) stipulates that the election of special groups which requires that at least one of the representatives is a woman for each of the key categories namely youth, older persons and persons with disabilities.
121. Through affirmative action, every district has a District woman MP, while a third of seats at the local councils are reserved for women. Women are also free to compete for the direct constituency seats with men. As a result, the proportion of women in Parliament stands at 35% in the 9th Parliament of 2011, from 33% in the 8th Parliament of 2006.
122. Currently women constitute 29% of ministerial positions compared to 19.4% in 2006 and 23% in 2001 as shown in the table below.
123. The Constitution provides for gender balance and fair representation of marginalized groups on all Constitutional and other bodies. Hence, five out of the ten Constitutional Commissions have at least 30% membership of women (Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, 2014) that is still below the 50/50 target.

124. The table below shows women's participation in the decision making positions within the Public Service. Participation of women in the Public Service is merit based. Overall there is a general increase in the number of women holding managerial positions in government Ministries, Departments and Agencies. The four senior most positions indicated in the Table below, women hold over 30% of the positions, thus attaining the 30% target of BPfA. For the positions of Deputy Directors the gender balance of 50% has been achieved. However, there is poor representation of women in key decision making positions in local governments, with only 8.1% as Chief Administrative Officers (Accounting Officers) and 7.1% as Town Clerks.

Table 5: Composition of Women in Cabinet and Parliament.

Women in Leadership positions	2001-2005			2006-2011			2011-2016		
	F	M	% of Female	F	M	% of Female	F	M	% of Female
Cabinet and Ministers of State	15	51	22.7	14	58	19.4	25	54	31.6
Parliament	75	230	24.7	102	204	33.3	131	244	34.9

Source: Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

Table 6: Gender Composition in Decision Making Positions in Public Service

Position	Male	Female	Total	Percent Female
Permanent Secretaries	23	8	31	25.8
Directors	21	11	32	34.4
Deputy Directors	4	4	8	50.0
Commissioners	93	23	116	19.8
Deputy Commissioners	12	7	19	36.8
Assistant Commissioners	161	48	209	23.0
Under Secretaries	19	12	31	38.7
Chief Administrative Officers	64	6	70	8.6
Town Clerks	13	1	14	7.1
Registrars	14	4	18	22.2
Deputy CAO	93	11	104	10.6

Source: Office of Auditor General report 2013

125. Capacity building has been an important intervention to enhance the capacity of women leaders. This has been undertaken by various stakeholders: Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Ministry of Local Government, Uganda Women Parliamentary Association and NGOs.

126. According to the UDHS 2011, 53% of the then married women who earned cash said that they were the main decision makers about the use of for how their cash earnings, 31% indicated that the decisions are made jointly, and 14% said that the decisions are mainly made by their husbands.
127. Urban women exercise more influence over the use of their cash earnings are used than rural women 67% and 49% respectively. The percentage of women with primary control over their earnings ranged from 35% in the south western regions to 78% in Kampala.
128. Gender disparities in cash earnings widen as wealth increases and appear biased against women. Only 7% of the women in the highest wealth quintile perceived their earnings to be more than their husbands or partners and only 5% in the same quintile perceived their cash earnings to be the same as that of their husbands and partners.

Good Practice

The affirmative action strategy adopted by Government for women's representation in parliament has increased the number of women in the National Parliament. The Women MPs currently constitute 35% of the total Members of Parliament. This is several times higher than the proportion of women MPs in Parliament before the introduction of special seats for women in 1989 which was 2%. Similarly District Women MPs (on affirmative action) represent 85% of the total number of Women MPs in Parliament; women who are directly elected at Constituency level constitute 8%; and women MPs representing special groups are 6%.

2.7.1 Gaps, Obstacles and Challenges

129. Women generally have limited access to resources compared to their male counterparts to finance election campaigns. This is a result of limited ownership of capital assets such as land, physical infrastructure, highly positioned networks and sound financial bases. This limits their capacity to compete for the direct seats with men. Also, Social cultural biases against women in politics have hampered their rate of transition from the affirmative action seats to compete for the direct seats which are open to both sexes.

2.8 INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

BPfA Institutional Mechanism for the Advancement of Women

Strategic objective 1. Create or strengthen national machineries and other governmental bodies.

Strategic objective 2. Integrate gender perspectives in legislation, public policies, programmes and projects.

Strategic objective 3. Generate and disseminate gender-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation.

2.8.1 Actions and Progress

130. In Uganda, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development is the National Machinery for Advancement of Women and promotion of gender equality (National Women's Machinery). It coordinates all mechanisms for promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment. It participates in public policy formulation on implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) through various bodies and institutions. The Ministry is charged with the responsibility to mainstream gender in National Development Plans, sector Investment Plans and Local Government Development Plans.
131. The MGLSD has the overall responsibility of spearheading and coordinating gender responsive development, and in particular ensuring improvement in the status of women as directed by the National Gender Policy of 1997, revised in 2007. The UGP (2007) presents the goal, objectives, strategies and priority action areas for gender equality for Uganda. The priority areas are: Livelihoods, Rights, Governance, and Macroeconomic Management.
132. The Ministry is directed at Cabinet level with a Minister and a Minister of State. Through this arrangement, the National Machinery is represented in Cabinet which is the highest decision-making body in Government. The Ministry was restructured in 2007. The Division of Gender, in the former department of Gender Culture and Community Development was upgraded to a fully-fledged department of Gender and Women Affairs. The department is mandated to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. The department is staffed with 10 experts.
133. To enhance gender mainstreaming in MDAs, Gender Desks were revamped and Gender Focal Point Persons (GFP) appointed at Senior Management levels in 2011 to facilitate the process of gender mainstreaming in Ministries, Departments and Agencies. Terms of reference were revised to guide their work with specific measurable deliverables. During the reporting period a number of the MDAs have

strengthened the focal point system by appointing task teams to upgrade gender work from an individual GFP to institutional ownership.

134. To influence the development agenda, and mainstream gender in sectors, Gender Task Forces/Teams have been established. For example, a gender and Rights Sub Committee under the Social Development Sector is in place to coordinate all stakeholders and guide the gender mainstreaming agenda at national level. A GBV Reference Group, a specialized forum that brings together actors involved in GBV prevention and response was established and is functional. Other technical committees supporting gender mainstreaming in sectors are in place and these include; the Gender Teams in Education, Local Government and National Planning Authority, the Gender Committee in Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development a Sub Committee on Gender Statistics in UBOS.
135. At the Local Government level, there is a Department of Community Based Services which spearheads and coordinate gender mainstreaming in the District Development Plans and budgets. This Department has an established position for an officer in charge of gender. Institutional mechanisms in place at the Local Government level to support gender mainstreaming include, The District GBV Reference Groups and Human Rights Protection Committees that bring together all the actors that work for the vulnerable groups.
136. At the political level, the National Resistance Movement (NRM) the ruling party has a Women's League to ensure that women's issues are integrated in the political agenda. The Women Members of Parliament established the Uganda Parliamentary Women Association (UWOPA). This association brings together all Women members of Parliament to influence the legislative procedures and outcomes with a gender perspective. The association also has male members of Parliament who are associate members. This has elevated the women's issues and concerns to the level of people and human rights and national development. It is also a good practice for male involvement, engagement and partners of the empowerment of women.
137. Furthermore, the National Women's Council (NWC) organises the women and mobilises them to engage in development activities. During the reporting period, the NWC has mobilised women for health, immunisation, income generation and trained women on governance. The council also provides grants for women's income generating activities.
138. More so, the School of Women and Gender Studies at Makerere University was elevated from a department in 2012. Similarly, in 2010, a Gender Mainstreaming Directorate was elevated from a division which was in existence since 2001, under the Academic Registrar's Department to a Directorate. This is responsible for mainstreaming gender in administrative and academic institutions of the university.

139. In addition, Government adopted a Public Private Partnership Policy in 2010 as a tool for the provision of public services and infrastructures. The aim of the policy is to create an enabling environment that stimulates investment in public infrastructure and related services. This policy has created an opportunity for the private sector to partner with Government and provided an opportunity for women to engage with government on delivery of public services.
140. Government also recognises partnerships with CSOs and NGOs in policy making, planning, budgeting and service delivery. The Uganda Women's Network (UWONET) which is an advocacy and lobbying network of national women's NGO's and individuals, operating in Uganda. The other key partner is the National Association of Women Organisations in Uganda (NAWOU) on the other hand is an umbrella for grassroots women's organizations. Its mandate is to build a strong movement among women organizations in Uganda.

2.8.2 Obstacles Gaps and Challenges

141. While the National Machinery is mandated to spearhead gender mainstreaming across MDAs, Local Governments, private sector and CSOs, its effectiveness is affected by the limited number of technical staff. The number of technical staff reduced from 33 in 1995 to 10 in 2014 as a result of the Civil Service Reforms that Government implemented in the 1990's.

2.9 HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN

BPfA . Human Rights of Women

Strategic objective 1. Promote and protect the human rights of women, through the full implementation of all human rights instruments, especially the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Strategic objective 2. Ensure equality and non-discrimination under the law and in practice.

Strategic objective 3. Achieve legal literacy.

2.9.1 Actions and Progress

142. The rights of women is a cross cutting issue that has been mainstreamed in other critical areas in line with the Uganda Gender Policy (2007) which indentified human rights as one of its critical areas of concern. The Policy guides all stakeholders to develop and implement interventions aimed at improving women's access to justice.
143. The 1995 Constitution entrenched the principle of equality between women and men and outlawed discrimination on the basis of sex among other differences. The Constitution elaborates a wide range of rights in Chapter four and has specific Articles on the rights of women such as Article 33 on Rights of Women, Article 31

on rights of the family and Article 32 which provides for affirmative action in favour of the marginalized groups including women.

144. Uganda is a signatory to a number of regional and international instruments including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Uganda ratified the Convention in 1985 without reservations. Government of Uganda's commitment to adhere to the provisions of CEDAW has been demonstrated by the submission of country status reports in 1992, 1999, 2002 and 2009 to the UN CEDAW Committee⁸. At the regional level, Uganda ratified the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa with reservation on article 14:1(a) – the right to control their fertility and 2(c) – the right to choose any method of contraception.
145. To operationalize the Constitutional provisions on human rights and abide by our international and regional obligations, Government enacted laws criminalizing violation of women rights and is implementing interventions on promotion of women's rights as discussed in the section on Violence Against Women.
146. Furthermore, Government and a number of CSOs are involved in the promotion of the rights of women through community based programmes, media campaigns, radio talk shows, public dialogues, developing and dissemination of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and materials, building coalitions. These organizations are actively involved in challenging negative practices that violate the rights of women, providing affordable access to justice and mobilizing resources for women rights including reproductive health information and services, political participation and education among others.
147. Human rights institutions are in place for protection of human rights of all Ugandans including women. There are:
 - Uganda Human Rights Commission which compiles annual reports on human rights and summons different actors in public and private sectors and gets reports on compliance with human rights principles.
 - Uganda Equal Opportunities Commission which monitors, evaluates and ensures that policies, laws, plans and practices of all public and private sectors are compliant with equal opportunities and affirmative action provisions of the Constitution.
148. Government has put in place efforts to orient and train duty bearers and rights holders on the need to promote and protect human rights of women. The Uganda Police Force which is mandated to protect all Ugandans including their property in gender related issues has been trained in gender and has in place structures which promote the rights of women.

⁸MGLSD (2009). Combined 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Periodic Report on the Implementation of CEDAW in Uganda.

149. In addition, Government Departments have contributed to the development of institutional mechanisms for promoting and protecting human rights of women in the Justice, Law and Order Sector such as the Human Rights Desk in Prisons and district human rights desks.

Good Practice

Government has developed a Checklist for compliance with human rights in Policy, Bills, Budgets, Government Programmes and all business handled by Parliament

2.9.2 Gaps, Obstacles and Challenges

- Patriarchal patterns of behaviour persist and discrimination against women still exist as manifested in the following:
 - Economic – preference for male to female employees
 - Women access to information is limited
 - Discrimination against women and girls with regard to inheriting property;

2.10 WOMEN AND THE MEDIA

BPfA Women and the Media

Strategic objective 1. Increase the participation and access of women to expression and decision-making in and through the media and new technologies of communication.

Strategic objective 2. Promote a balanced and non-stereotyped portrayal of women in the media.

2.10.1 Actions and Progress

150. The media and information technology sub-sector was liberalized and has attracted several players. However Government retains the oversight role. In this regard Government has put in place structures for coordination of media and ICT products and services. The Department of Information and National Guidance is charged with regulating the media and coordinating the dissemination of information on Government programmes. The Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies provides policy guidance, capacity building and monitors development and use of ICT in the country.
151. There are legal and policy frameworks guiding the media in Uganda including the Constitution, the Communications Act (1997), Journalists Statute (1995), the National Information and Communications Policy (2003), The Uganda Telecommunications Policy (2011), the National Information Technology Policy (2011) and the Broadcasting Policy (2005).
152. In addition to the above, the Uganda Communication Commission (UCC) was established to set standards in monitoring and enforcing compliance relating to radio and Television content that is broadcast in the country. The National

Information Technology Authority (NITA-U) coordinates and regulates IT services in the country, while the Media Centre provides visibility of the people of Uganda and programmes for Government. These institutions provide avenues for curbing the negative portrayal of women in the media.

153. Furthermore, the Access to Information Act (2005) guarantees access to information for all citizens including women. The Anti-Pornography Act (2014) prohibits producing publishing and broadcasting pornographic material. To promote a gender inclusive media environment, Government is developing a gender and equity mainstreaming strategy for the Communications sector. The gender and equity strategy will be preceded by the development of the gender and equity ICT profile for the country.
154. The media in Uganda includes print (Newspapers, magazines, newsletters) and electronic (radio stations and Televisions) and digital (internet and social media). There are over 250 radio stations, 40 television stations and 20 newspapers. Traditional media (music dance and drama, folk tales and community dialogue) is still being used to engage communities on social issues including social cultural practices impacting on women. This has helped to rally communities to participate in behavioral change. Initiatives geared towards promoting girl child education and abandoning negative cultural practices.
155. The media has traditionally played the cardinal role of informing, educating and entertaining the population. However, the recent developments in information technology have transformed its role to include mobilization, agenda setting, as well as playing the watchdog role for society. The media therefore has considerable power to influence public opinion, beliefs, tastes and outlook on a variety of issues including gender relations in society. For instance the media has played an important role in reporting on sensitive issues such as GBV, Maternal Health, child marriages and sexual abuse.
156. There have been efforts by government to increase women's access to the media through establishment of partnerships with Civil Society and the private sector. Examples include Uganda Media Women Association (UMWA) and the Women of Uganda Network (WOUGNET) which promote the participation of women and ICT.
157. Uganda has registered an increased number of women's representation in the media. The number of women in managerial positions has increased over time with some taking up positions of; chief news editor, news manager, managing director, among others in some of the leading media houses. Media houses have also initiated special programmes focusing on women to increase awareness of typical issues that affect women. Some of these programmes are under the leadership of women in the respective media houses.
158. There are particular capacity building programmes for the upcoming female journalists. Women of Uganda Network (WOUGNET) and CEEWA Uganda have introduced a project of training rural women in using mobile phones and radio

cassettes for sending and receiving agricultural information in order to enhance agricultural productivity and benefits from agricultural production. As indicated in the table below, there is an increase in the numbers of Ugandans including women using mobile telephones and internet.

Table 7 Proportion of Individuals Using Mobile/ Cellular Telephones, by Sex

Characteristic	Status of asset ownership					
	Mobile phone			Electronic equipment		
	Men (%)	Women (%)	Total '000	Men (%)	Women (%)	Total '000
2009/10						
Urban	68.6	31.4	949	71.4	28.6	836
Rural	78.4	21.6	1,934	77.1	22.9	2,518
Total	75.2	24.8	2,883	75.7	24.3	3,355
2005/06						
Urban	79.5	20.5	419	72.3	27.7	536
Rural	80.5	19.5	451	72.0	28.0	1,467
Total	80.0	20.0	870	72.1	27.9	2,003

Source: UNHS 2009/10

159. As a strategy for increasing women's access to media and discussing women's matters, the Uganda Media Women's Association (UMWA) started a women's radio station in 2001 named Mama FM. The radio station targeted giving women a voice in the media. The radio has given voice to issues that affect women such as violence against women, women involvement in the business and market place, women and education, power and decision-making. It has also spoken out on influencing government budgets and negative cultural practices that keep women in disadvantaged positions. In a country where over 74% of women rely on radio as a mode of receiving news and information, the radio has gone a long way in increasing access to information for empowerment. In addition, UMWA produces the bi-annual women magazine which provides an opportunity for awareness creation and sensitization on a wide range of gender and women's issues.
160. The initiative of some media houses (New Vision) to recognize outstanding contributions of women through the annual achievers awards creates public awareness on women's contribution to development. In addition, it provides a platform for identification of role models for young girls to emulate.

Good Practices

- Use of short messaging service (SMS) for advocacy against gender based violence has been effective in disseminating information to the general public and to women in particular. SMS has also been used to send out awareness messages to ordinary men and women which has enabled them to stand up as a unified voice against discriminatory practices such as ritual murders. Through media there is increasing awareness on services available regarding sexual violence and antenatal care.
- The gender e-resource centre was established in 2012 and it is hosted by the National Women's Machinery MGLSD. The e-resource centre provides a one stop centre for disseminating and sharing information on gender equality and women's empowerment. It can be accessed at erc.mglsd.go.ug

2.10.2 Gaps, Obstacles and Challenges

161. Women and the media was not identified as a national priority action hence the actions taken in the area have been largely as a result of the conducive Policy environment in the country. Despite increased coverage, commercialisation of media houses compromises the content and quality of some of the programmes.
162. Also, there is still limited gender disaggregated data on the participation of women in the media, usage of the mobile phone and other ICT services in the country.

2.11 WOMEN AND THE ENVIRONMENT

BPfA Women and the environment

Strategic objective 1. Involve women actively in environmental decision-making at all levels.

Strategic objective 2. Integrate gender concerns and perspectives in policies and programmes for sustainable development.

Strategic objective 3. Strengthen or establish mechanisms at the national, regional, and international levels to assess the impact of development and environmental policies on women.

2.11.1 Actions and Progress

163. The Government put in place the National Water Policy (1999) which provides for the management of water resources by user committees. One of its guiding principles is to promote women's full participation in the sector, particularly representation of women in decision-making with a target of at least 50% women representation in water resource management.

164. The Environmental Health Policy (2005) is the national framework for services and programmes in the health sector. One of the guiding principles of the policy is that Interventions should respond to the differing needs of men, women and children, while recognising that women are the main users of the environment.
165. The Water and Sanitation Sub-Sector Gender Strategy (2010 – 2015) provides for overall guidance on integrating gender perspectives in water and sanitation policies and programs. In addition, the Strategy provides for enhancement of the gender mainstreaming capacities for staff in water and sanitation. At operational level, this is translated into improved opportunities for men, women and other disadvantaged groups to access water and sanitation facilities and to participate in their management. The sector has also been strengthened through the collection, analysis, documentation and dissemination of gender related information to guide programming.
166. The Uganda National Climate Change Policy (2013) recognizes gender as an area of concern and provides for mainstreaming of gender issues in adaptation and mitigation approaches in order to reduce the vulnerability of women and children to the impacts of climate change. It particularly recognizes the key role of women in tackling the issue of climate change.
167. The Draft Environment and Natural Resources Sub-Sector Gender Strategy is in place. The strategy has been developed to serve as a framework and a strategic guide for gender responsive planning; implementation; monitoring and evaluation, and capacity building. In addition, Uganda's Renewable Energy Policy (2007) targets an increase in the use of modern renewable energy from the current 4% to 61% of the total energy consumption by 2017.
168. The Water and Environment Sector provides the Institutional mechanisms for improving access to natural resource services and products by women. The actors include the Ministry of Water and Environment as the lead agency, the National Environment Management Authority, the National Forestry Authority and the Climate Change Unit and Meteorology at the national level with similar structures at the Local Government level. There are also several programmes addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation for example tree planting/carbon trading and promotion of energy and time saving technologies.
169. To date, Government has provided access to safe water to 70% of the population in urban areas, and to 64% of the population in the rural areas. Functionality of water sources which is a key factor in sustaining access improved from 82% to 85% over the previous five years (2009-2013).

170. By 2008, 71% of the Rural Water User Committees and 18% of the Urban Water Boards had at least one woman in a key position. This improved in 2012 to 82% in the rural areas while for urban areas there was a significant improvement from 18% to 45% of water user boards. As a support strategy, the sector provides specialized training in leadership and management for women leaders to enable them manage the water resources effectively.
171. Furthermore, there have been improvements in the lives of slum dwellers. In 2011, only 28% of Uganda's urban population was living in either temporary housing structures or with poor sanitation facilities compared to 29% in 2009 and 34% in 2005. Regarding access to improved drinking water sources, progress has been registered in both rural and urban areas, from 89% in 2001, 89.7 in 2006, and 89.6 in 2011 for rural; and 46.4 in 2001, 63.8% in 2006 and 66.6% in 2011 for urban.
172. Available statistics indicate that the proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities in urban areas stood at 96.2% in 2006 while in 2011 it was 93.6%. Despite the decline observed in the population using improved sanitation facilities the proportion is above 90%. In rural areas, the population using an improved sanitation facility increased from 69.7 % in 2006 to 72.8% in 2011. The table below shows the proportion of population using an improved drinking water source and an improved sanitation facility.

Table 8: Proportion of Population Using an Improved Drinking Water Source and an Improved Sanitation Facility.

	2001/02	2006	2011	2015 TARGET
Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	52.0%	57.1%	70.0%	
Urban	89.0%	89.7%	89.6%	100.0%
Rural	46.4%	63.8%	66.6%	70.0%
Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	NA	72.7%	75.7%	
Urban		93.6%	92.6%	100.0%
Rural		69.6%	72.8%	77.0%

Source UDHS 2001, 2006, 2011

173. The climate change was not prioritized in the NAPW. However, there are initiatives in place to address this area. For example a study on gender and climate change was conducted in 2012 by the Climate Change Unit in collaboration with Makerere University to provide information on linkages between gender and climate change, and the gender issues in mitigation and

adaptation efforts. Recommendations from this study are being integrated in the gender and natural resources gender strategy being formulated.

174. In order to build the capacity of different actors, a course on gender and climate was developed targeting staff in all Local Governments. A mechanism for reporting on gender by the districts has been developed and by 2012, 50% of the districts that reported had complied with this requirement. Capacity building initiatives on gender have been undertaken by government for various stakeholders in water and sanitation Sub-sector Water and Sanitation for Officers, Community Development Officers, Environment Officers and Sociologists.
175. In addition to government's initiatives, a conducive environment has been created for Non-Government Organizations to implement gender responsive interventions in the water and environment sector. Under the Umbrella of the Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network (UWASNET), NGOs are actively involved in increasing universal access to safe, sustainable and improved water and sanitation.
176. To ensure that women are fully integrated and are benefiting from forestry resources, Forest Service's Support Department (FSSD) developed guidelines for mainstreaming gender in the Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Project (FIEFOC) 2010.

Good practice

The Water and Environment sector has developed a specific gender indicator code named a 'golden indicator' as one of the performance measures of participation of women in water resources management. This indicator measures the percentage of women on Water and Sanitation Committees/Water Boards.

2.11.1 Gaps, Obstacles and Challenges

177. There are few women in management positions in the water and environment sector. The majority of women occupy lower positions and have little influence on the decisions that are made.
178. Despite the improvement in water coverage, water collection still remains a woman's burden. With a coverage rate of 64%, 36% of rural women still have to travel more than 5 km to fetch water. The long distance exposes women and the girls ill health, insecurity and hinders women from participating in other economic activities, it has also a contributing factor to girls' poor performance and drop out

from school. The scarcity of water has been exacerbated by weather variability, loss of forest cover and wetland degradation, collectively contributing to the adverse effects of climate change.

179. Access to safe piped water is still limited to about only 15%, reflecting a low pace of transformation. As the government plans to shift from a peasantry society to a modern one by 2040, access to safe piped water should be a major area of investment both in the rural and the urban areas. In addition, contamination of water especially in the urban areas is still an issue.
180. Gender awareness and skills to mainstream gender in climate change adaptation and mitigation are still limited. Capacity building strategies need to be enhanced to enable stakeholders appreciate the relevance of gender in their work and improve their input into the climate change international dialogue.

2.12 THE GIRL CHILD

BPfA The Girl-Child

Strategic objective 1. Eliminate all forms of discrimination against the girl-child.

Strategic objective 2. Eliminate negative cultural attitudes and practices against girls.

Strategic objective 3. Promote and protect the rights of the girl-child and increase awareness of her needs and potential.

Strategic objective 4. Eliminate discrimination against girls in education, skills development and training.

Strategic objective 5. Eliminate discrimination against girls in health and nutrition.

Strategic objective 6. Eliminate the economic exploitation of child labour and protect young girls at work.

Strategic objective 7. Eradicate violence against the girl-child.

Strategic objective 8. Promote the girl-child's awareness of and participation in social, economic and political life.

Strategic objective 9. Strengthen the role of the family in improving the status of the girl-child.

2.12.1 Actions and Progress

181. Government of Uganda is committed to protecting children, promoting their rights and ensuring their full development. The Constitution of Uganda provides for equal treatment of all citizens regardless of sex and age among others. The children's Act (1996) provides for equal treatment of all children and prohibits all forms of abuse against children. Such abuse includes child marriages, child labour, denial of education, health and identity. The Penal Code CAP 120, was amended in 2009 to address defilement and any other form of violence against children. The Act has been translated into seven local languages with guidance of the MGLSD to ensure easy comprehension by all stakeholders.

182. Government ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1990 and its Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (2002) and Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (2002). Government has periodically reported on the implementation of the various provisions of the CRC in 1995, 2005 and 2012.
183. Section 32 of the Employment Act (2006) prohibits employment of children in hazardous and exploitative work. The Penal Code Act (amended 2007) prohibits sexual abuse against children. The Act criminalizes child trafficking, child stealing and commercial sexual exploitation among others.
184. There is a National Policy on Elimination of Child Labour(2006) and its simplified version (2010). The Policy provides the principles and legal framework for collective and sustainable action to combat child labour. The National Action Plan on Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Uganda was developed in 2012 and operationalises the Policy.
185. The Trafficking in Persons Act (2009) provides for protection of children from being trafficked and treats child trafficking as an offence of an aggravated nature. A counter-trafficking in persons office (CTIP) and anti-trafficking taskforce were created 2012 and a draft national action plan on anti-trafficking is in place.
186. The National Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children (OVC) Policy 2004 is in place. The Strategic Programme Plan of Interventions for Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children of 2004 was revised in 2011. The Policy and Strategy focus on addressing issues that affect the girl child such as; nutrition, education, care and support, poverty and legal support. National quality standards for Protection, Care and Support for OVC in Uganda are in place and guide quality services provision by various stakeholders. As a result, coordination mechanisms have been established at all levels and an OVC Information Management System was developed.
187. Government has created a Vulnerable Person's Unit in the National Human Rights Institution (The Uganda Human Rights Commission) with a children's desk and a focal point person in charge of children. This has provided an avenue for reporting and addressing child violation cases including sexual violence. In 2010 for instance, 2% of the cases reported to the Commission were by minors below 18 years while 98% child related cases were reported by adults. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (National Women's Machinery) put in place a child helpline where children can ring in when in problems and get immediate assistance.
188. A policy on Retention and Re-entry of Pregnant Girls in Schools (2013) is in place. The Ministry of Education and Sports has developed menstrual management guidelines for schools which include guidance on personal hygiene and how to make sanitary towels using locally available materials. Every primary school has

sanitary facilities for girls especially separate and more toilet stances and washrooms for girls at school to provide private spaces for girls.

189. A family Unit was established in the MGLSD in 2007. Its main function is to strengthen and protect the family as a unit. There is a Child and Family Protection Unit in the Uganda Police Force and Probation and Welfare Officers in all Local Governments in the country. All units have in place interventions to strengthen families in order create a conducive environment for protection, growth and development of children.
190. A Family Policy is being developed for strengthening and protecting the family as a unit with the overall intention of ensuring family stability. It is envisaged that the Policy will provide guidance on the improvement of the status of all Ugandans including the girl child.
191. A Child Survival Strategy (2008 – 2015) to address the main bottlenecks of child health was formulated. The Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (2011) is in place to give guidance to various actors on improving nutritional status of all Ugandans, with special emphasis on women of reproductive age, infants and young children. Implementation of these and other health interventions such PMTCT and EMTCT and provision of ARVs to HIV Positive children have contributed to the decline in the of infant mortality from 75 to 54 per 1,000 live births and under five mortality from 137 to 90 per 1,000 live births in 2006 and 2011 respectively.
192. Counseling programmes for young people on issues affecting them such as STIs and drug abuse have been made accessible in Government facilities and non-for-profit health service providers. Sexual and reproductive health issues are integral to the curriculum in primary and secondary schools, and health promotion activities including placing sexual awareness messages in schools compounds have increased awareness of the sexual and reproductive health concerns of the girl child.
193. A Handbook on National and International Laws on Children (2010) was developed and disseminated with the support of development partners as a compendium for quick reference by various actors on the rights of the child.
194. Government works with development partners and CSOs in addressing the needs of vulnerable children. Major areas of intervention include health, education, child growth, child protection, child survival and development. The media is used to highlight issues that affect children. There has been progress in integrating children's issues in training programmes at various levels as a strategy for increasing awareness of the rights of the child. Specifically, training programmes at universities and in the Uganda Police Force include courses on the rights of the child.

195. FGM/C is still a problem for some girls in Uganda. FGM/C among girls and women (15-49 years) in Uganda is estimated at 1.4% (UDHS, 2011). The report shows that overall in Uganda, the rate of FGM/C increased from 0.6% in 2006 to 1.4% in 2011. The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act (2010) and its regulations of 2011 are in place to protect women and girls. The Act provides for the criminalization, prevention and protection of the would be victims of FGM/C in the Country.
196. Various programmes by Government with support from development partners have been implemented to accelerate the abandonment of FGM in the country. Law enforcement agents, cultural leaders, communities are all involved in activities to eliminate FGM/C. In some safe spaces have been created to provide shelter for girls running away from FGM. FGM/C health care services have been integrated in health centers and hospitals in the districts where FGM/C is practiced.
197. It is a human right of a child to know its parents and its nationality. These are acquired through registration. Registration in Uganda is spearheaded by Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and Uganda Bureau of Statistics. By 2011, 30% of the children were registered an increase from 21% of 2006.
198. Teenage pregnancies have declined over time as a result of various interventions undertaken by Government such as promotion of contraceptive use, the Policy on Abstinence, Condom Use and Faithfulness (ABC) and increased access to reproductive health services. The percentage of teenagers who have started childbearing has declined over time from 43% in 1995 to 24% in 2011. There is an observable decline in the trend of women marrying at a very young age. The proportion of women married by the age of 15 has declined from 19% among women at the age of 45 - 49 to 3% among women aged 15 – 19. There has equally been a decline at the age at first sex for girls from 16.8 years to 17.5 years⁹.

2.12.1 Gaps, Obstacles and Challenges

199. Negative cultural practices continue to violate the girl child rights such as child marriages, forced marriages, early pregnancies, Female Genital Mutilation, and unfair distribution of property of the deceased. Girl children with disabilities are doubly disadvantaged and discriminated than those without disabilities.
200. There is a gap of gender disaggregated data among children because Ugandans value all children and put in place interventions for both boys and girls despite the fact that they are not homogeneous.

⁹Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, 2011

201. Despite the existence of the various laws on children awareness of the laws of the child is still limited, which has contributed to continued violation of the rights of the child.

3 SECTION THREE: DATA AND STATISTICS FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

3.1 NATIONAL INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PROGRESS ON GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

202. A core set of indicators to monitor progress towards gender equality in the County is included in the Uganda Gender Policy which was formulated in 2007. These key indicators are;

Core set of national indicators for monitoring the Uganda Gender Policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proportion of population below the poverty line by sex of household head.• Proportion of women in decision-making by sector and level.• Proportion of population accessing justice by sex.• Percentage of population accessing public services by sex, sector and location.• Maternal Mortality Ratio.• Proportion of girls completing formal education by level.• Incidence of gender based violence by region/location.• Proportion of population with registered land by sex and location.• Proportion of population accessing and utilizing credit schemes sex and industry.

203. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) was established by an Act of Parliament in 1998 as the national data collection machinery. In executing its mandate, the Bureau integrates gender related modules in the regular surveys such as:

- The Population and Housing Census, conducted every 10 years;
- The Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, conducted every 5 years; and;
- The Uganda National Household Survey conducted every 3 years

Other demand driven surveys in which gender modules have been incorporated are:

- Labour-Force Survey
- Uganda National Panel Survey
- Census of Business Establishment
- Gender Based Violence Survey
- Survey of Asset Ownership
- Situation Analysis on Women and Girls in Uganda

204. Furthermore, UBOS has established a gender statistics committee chaired by a senior officer from the National Women's Machinery and composed of membership from relevant MDAs. A Unit of Gender Statistics with established staffing was created in UBOS in 2008. It works with all MDAs to ensure the collection and compilation of gender statistics.

205. The National Women’s Machinery has a planning unit responsible for guiding the overall monitoring and evaluation of policies and interventions that relate to the Ministry’s mandate. In this regard the Ministry publishes regular Statistical Abstracts 2009/2010 and 2012/2013¹⁰

3.2 PROGRESS IN COLLECTING AND COMPILING INFORMATION ON THE MINIMUM SET OF GENDER INDICATORS OF THE UN STATISTICAL COMMISSION

206. Uganda is currently collecting and compiling information on the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators which was agreed upon by the UN Statistical Commission in 2013. The National Machinery has put in place a national depository for gender statistics and gender related publications. As indicated in Annex 2, Uganda has made progress by obtaining information on 25 out of the 52 core indicators. The tables 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 below shows the status of the indicators that have been provided in Annex 3

Table 9: Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources (Core Gender Indicators Status)

	Indicator	status Key: X- not yet retrieved or collected √ - available in Annex 2
1	Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic work by sex Note: Separate housework and childcare if possible	X
2	Average number of hours spent on paid and unpaid work combined (total work burden), by sex	X
3	Labour force participation rates for 15-24 and 15+, by sex	√
4	Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, by sex	X
5	Proportion of employed who are working as contributing family workers, by sex	X
6	Proportion of employed who are employer, by sex	X
7	Percentage of firms owned by women, by size	X
8	Percentage distribution of employed population by sector, each sex	√
9	Informal employment as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment, by sex	X
10	Youth unemployment by sex	√
11	Proportion of population with access to credit, by sex	X
12	Proportion of adult population owning land, by sex	√
13	Gender gap in wages	X
14	Proportion of employed working part-time, by sex	X
15	Employment rate of persons aged 25-49 with a child under age 3 living in a household and with no children living in the household, by sex	X
16	Proportion of children under age 3 in formal care	X
17	Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by sex	X
18	Proportion of individuals using mobile/ cellular telephones, by sex	√
19	Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, TV, Internet), by sex of household head	X

¹⁰ MGLSD, June 2011. Statistical Abstract 2009/2010.

Table 10: Education Indicators(Core Gender Indicators Status)

	Indicator	status Key: X- not available √ - available
20	Literacy rate of persons aged 15-24 years old, by sex	X
21	Adjusted net enrolment ratio in primary education by sex	X
22	Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education, by sex	√
23	Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education, by sex	√
24	Gender parity index in enrolment at primary, secondary and tertiary levels	√
25	Share of female science, engineering, manufacturing and construction graduates at tertiary level	X
26	Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors	X
27	Net intake in first grade of primary education, by sex	X
28	Primary education completion rate, by sex B.1 1 UIS	√
29	Graduation from lower secondary education, by sex	√
30	Transition rate to secondary education, by sex B.1 1 UIS	√
31	Education attainment of population aged 25 and over, by sex	√

Table 11: Health and related services (Core Gender Indicators Status)

	Indicator	status Key: X- not available √ - available
32	Contraceptive prevalence among women who are married or in a union, aged 15-49	√
33	Under-five mortality rate, by sex	√
34	Maternal mortality ratio	√
35	Antenatal care coverage	√
36	Proportion of births attended by skilled health professional	√
37	Smoking prevalence among persons aged 15 and over, by sex	X
38	Proportion of adults who are obese, by sex	X
39	Women's share of population aged 15-49 living with HIV/AIDS	√
40	Access to anti-retroviral drug, by sex	X
41	Life expectancy at age 60, by sex	X
42	Adult mortality by cause and age groups	√

Table 12: Public life and decision-making Indicators (Core Gender Indicators Status)

	Indicator	status Key: X- not available √ - available
43	Women's share of government ministerial positions	√
44	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	√
45	Women's share of managerial positions	√
46	Percentage of female police officers	X
47	Percentage of female judges	√

Table 13: Human rights of women and girl children Indicators (Core Gender Indicators Status)

	Indicator	status Key: X- not available √ - available
48	Proportion of women aged 15-49 subjected to physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months by an intimate partner	√
49	Proportion of women aged 15-49 subjected to physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months by persons other than an intimate partner	√
50	Prevalence of female genital mutilation/ cutting (for relevant countries only)	X
51	Percentage of women aged 20-24 years old who were married or in a union before age 18	√
52	Adolescent fertility rate	√

207. There are various plans to improve gender-related data collection and compilation at the national level that have been developed. These include:

- Publication of the Annual Statistical Abstract .
- Publication of the Facts and Figures: this is a one-stop centre for gender data generated from various surveys e.g. Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, Uganda National Household Survey, Uganda Panel Surveys, Uganda Population and Housing Census. The gender statistics from various surveys is captured in one booklet for quick reference.
- Publication of the Compendium which defines concepts, terminologies, provides indicators, methods, scope and location.
- Undertaking a survey on the Social Institution Gender Indicators in collaboration with OECD.
- Collaborating with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development for a study on the Situation Analysis of Women in Uganda, Situation on Disability etc
- Capacity building programme for gender statistics and monitoring and evaluation.
- Ongoing collaboration with MDAS and development partners on gender statistics.

3.3 PROGRESS IN COLLECTION AND COMPILATION OF INFORMATION ON INDICATORS ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN OF THE UN STATISTICAL COMMISSION OF 2013

208. Data on Violence Against Women is being collected through various surveys mentioned in section 3.2 above and administrative records particularly the annual police crime reports and information management systems of justice, health and education. The National Machinery has also established a National Management Information System for GBV (GBV MIS). The data generated is disaggregated by age, sex, location (rural or urban), interest groups including disability, older persons, and women living with HIV/AIDS. In addition, information on specific issues like disability or HIV/AIDS is retrieved, packaged and published separately. The table below shows the progress in the compilation of information on the Nine (9) key VAW indicators of the UN Statistical Commission developed in 2013.

Table 14: Violence against Women Indicators

	Violence against women indicators	Status	Source
1.	Total and age specific rate of women subjected to physical violence in the last 12 months by severity of violence, relationship to the perpetrator and frequency	Available for women subjected to violence in the last 12 months only. Please note that Information on severity of violence not available.	UDHS 2006, UDHS 2011
2.	Total and age specific rate of women subjected to physical violence during lifetime by severity of violence, relationship to the perpetrator and frequency	Available for women who have experienced violence since age 15. Information on severity of sexual violence is not available.	UDHS 2006, UDHS 2011
3.	Total and age specific rate of women subjected to sexual violence in the last 12 months by severity of violence, relationship to the perpetrator and frequency	Available, however, information on severity of sexual violence is not available.	UDHS 2006, UDHS 2011
4.	Total and age specific rate of women subjected to sexual violence during lifetime by severity of violence, relationship to the perpetrator and frequency	Not yet captured	
5.	Total and age specific rate of ever-partnered women subjected to sexual and/or physical violence by current or former intimate partner in the last 12 months by frequency	Available for frequency in the following categories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ever • often • sometimes. 	UDHS 2006 UDHS 2011
6.	Total and age specific rate of ever-partnered women subjected to sexual and/or physical violence by current or former intimate partner during lifetime by frequency	Available.	UDHS 2006, UDHS 2011
7.	Total and age specific rate of ever-partnered women subjected to psychological violence in the past 12 months by the intimate partner	Not yet done	
8.	Total and age specific rate of ever-partnered women subjected to economic violence in the past 12 months by the intimate partner	Not yet captured	
9.	Total and age specific rate of women subjected to female genital mutilation	Available	UDHS 2006, UDHS 2011

Source Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys 2006, 2011

4 SECTION FOUR: EMERGING PRIORITIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

209. The development planning landscape and terrain has been changing. From 1995 to 2007 the focus was on eradication of poverty under the guidance of the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) as the national planning framework. In 2007, Government adopted the Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework (CNDPF) which embodies long, medium and short term development planning at various levels of national administration.
210. In addition, the Uganda Vision 2040 aims at transforming Uganda from a peasant and low-income country to a competitive upper middle –income country. The Vision 2040 spells out the country’s vision as **“A Transformed Ugandan Society from a Peasant to a Modern and Prosperous Country within 30 years”**. The vision is operationalized through five(5) year strategic plans – National Development Plans. NDP I covers 2010/11 – 2014/15. Currently, Uganda is in the process of developing NDP II which will cover 2015/16 – 2019/20. The emerging priorities below are aligned to this national development framework.
211. Furthermore, the emerging priorities respond to the gaps and challenges identified in this national review as well as the unfinished agenda, setbacks and reversals that hindered attainment of the strategic objectives set out in BPfA. For the next five (5) years, the following will be the Country’s priorities.

4.1 EMERGING PRIORITIES

4.1.1 Women’s Economic Empowerment

212. One of the key emerging priorities in the country is women’s economic empowerment. Much as economic empowerment is not a panacea for women’s empowerment, it provides a fallback position for women’s survival and independence. Interventions to increase access to credit, agricultural knowledge and inputs, information and markets, land and other property rights as well as entrepreneurship skills will be prioritized in the next 5 years. Also, since creating employment opportunities for women is important for improving women’s economic status, enforcing labour laws to promote women’s access to gainful employment, improving women’s working conditions especially in the private and informal sectors will be emphasized.

4.1.2 Capacity Building for Gender Mainstreaming

213. Capacity for gender mainstreaming at all levels is still inadequate. Government will upscale capacity building for gender mainstreaming for Government Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Local Governments with emphasis on gender audits, gender budgeting, and budget tracking in the respective sector plans, policies and budgets. To facilitate this, emphasis will be put on collection, packaging and utilization of gender disaggregated data.

4.1.3 Enhancing Capacities for Women in Politics and Decision-Making

214. Access to political space does not translate automatically in women's effective participation in decision making. Capacity building for women Members of Parliament and Local Government Councilors in areas of governance, gender analysis and budgeting to enhance their effectiveness in performing their roles will be prioritized. In addition, opportunities for exposure of women MPs to Parliaments in other countries will be sought.

4.1.4 Elimination of Violence Against Women and Girls

215. VAW is a stumbling block to women's empowerment and development of the nation. In the next five years, emphasis will be put on up-scaling interventions for addressing GBV in all its forms and manifestations and building capacity for the duty bearers. Emphasis will be on interventions that prevent, respond to end impunity on VAW.

4.1.5 Teenage Pregnancies and Child Marriages

216. Teenage pregnancy and child marriages contribute to ill health and maternal mortality and dropping out of school and missed opportunities for the girl child. Programmes to curb teenage pregnancies and promote retention in schools will be promoted. In addition, community mobilization and sensitization, increasing access to health information and provision of teenage friendly services will be prioritized.

4.1.6 Male involvement and Engagement

217. Male involvement and engagement in gender equality and women's empowerment initiatives has become apparent. The socio-cultural positioning of men as leaders and decision-makers and women as passive recipients continue to affect women's ability to participate and benefit effectively from development interventions. Unequal decision making powers continue to limit women's access, ownership and control of productive resources such as land, credit, information, time as well as other assets such as houses, livestock and vehicles. Consequently, women's access to services and opportunities is severely hampered and undermined. In the next 5 years, male engagement and involvement will be a priority strategy in interventions for promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment particularly in reduction of maternal mortality, fertility rates, HIV/AIDS and ending violence against women.

4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS TO STRENGTHEN GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN THE POST 2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

218. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) provided useful targets on gender equality and women's empowerment. However, the targets were only limited to women's participation in politics and education at primary level. Yet, the issues that affect women go beyond the current targets and cut across all the other MDGs. From section 4.1 above, there are several emerging priorities as well as unfinished agenda which the post 2015 agenda should capture.

219. Based on our experience, in implementing MDGs, Uganda recommends that the post 2015 Global development agenda adopts a stand-alone gender transformative goal that promotes gender equality, human rights and women's empowerment. In addition specific targets should be set for:
- Economic empowerment of women;
 - Ending violence against women and girls;
 - Sexual and reproductive health with special focus on maternal health;
 - Women's voice, leadership and participation in public and private institutions;
 - Empowerment of boys and girls;
 - Reducing social, political and economic inequalities; and;
 - Gender budgeting to ensure that funds are ring fenced in the national budget for financing gender equality and women's empowerment.
220. The post 2015 development agenda should also mainstream gender equality issues into all goals and targets, including those that ensure:
- Girls complete all cycles of Education;
 - Employment and Decent work for women;
 - Participation of men in the care economy
 - Women's participation in peace, security, governance and accountability; and;
 - Social protection of the chronically poor with special focus on Persons with Disabilities, older women, widows, orphans and other vulnerable children, refugees and Internally Displaced Persons .

5 Conclusion

221. Uganda has made significant progress in the implementation of BPfA especially in the areas that were prioritized in the National Action Plan on Women. Despite this, some challenges still persist in programming and implementation while new areas of concern are emerging. Finally, the next five years, focus will be put on the identified challenges and emerging issues. This review has provided the Country with an opportunity to assess progress, establish the challenges and position the gender agenda in the post 2015 development framework.

ANNEX 1: PROCESS OF PREPARING THE NATIONAL REVIEW

The process of the national review of the implementation of the BPfA was undertaken with support from UN Women and funding from DFID (UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality). UN Women hired a consultant to facilitate the review process. The consultant was supported by two consultants, two research assistants, backed by a team of 12 from the MGLSD.

A comprehensive Literature review was undertaken drawing information from a wide range of sources in order to raise issues for and contribute to the documentation of Uganda's journey to the attainment of gender equality and women's empowerment. This national review has taken into account concrete evidence based assessments on the impact of actions taken and results achieved. These included evaluations undertaken, research publications, survey reports, Ministerial Budget Policy Statements, Annual Sector Performance Reports, gender audit reports. A list of references is attached.

Consultations were undertaken on ongoing interventions that had been planned and implemented in particular the following consultative meetings were undertaken.

- A Meeting with MDAs where presentations were made on key progress within their sector with regard to implementation of the BPfA on 29th May 2014. This meeting mainly for the Gender Focal Persons and the technical team from the National Machinery.
- A Gender and rights Sub-Committee coordination meeting was held on the 4th June, 2014 to discuss the NDPII priorities in which key proposed priority interventions for the NDPII (2015 2020) were agreed upon.
- A CSO consultative meeting on NDPII was held and the Civil Society discussed the context of women this was held on June 13th 2014.
- In-depth interviews were held with key informants from the MDAs, CSOs and Parliamentarians.
- A Situation Analysis of Women in Uganda was validated the Study team attended this to pick information and data to enrich the review report.
- A Validation meeting for the National Review Report took place on 25th June 2014. Participants were drawn from MDAs, Developments Partners, UN Agencies, CSOs, academia and the media.
- A Task Force of officials from the National Machinery chaired by the Director for Gender and Community Development was constituted. The Task Force was responsible for integrating comments from the validation workshop, editing and filling the missing information gaps in the report.

ANNEX 2: INFORMATION ON THE MINIMUM SET OF GENDER INDICATORS

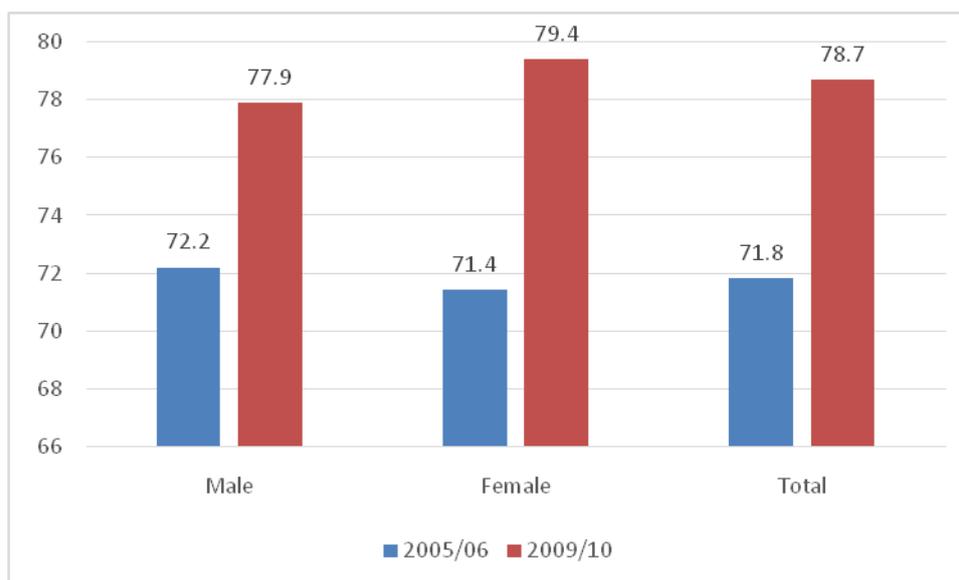
I. Economic Structures, Participation in Productive Activities and Access To Resources Core Indicators

Table 15: Core Indicator No. 1 Average Time Spent on Economic and Care Labour Activity By Sex

	Male	Female	Total
2005/06 (Hours per Day)			
Care Labour	1.4	8.2	7.2
Economic Activity	7.3	6	7
2009/10 (Hours per week)			
Care Labour	22	26	24
Economic Activity	36	30	33

Source: UNHS 2005/06, 2009/10

Figure 5: Core Indicator 3 Labour Force Participation Rates for 15-24 by Sex



Source: UNHS 2005/06, 2009/10

Table 16: Core Indicator 3b: Labour Force Participation Rates for 15+, by Sex

Sex	2002/03	2005/06	2009/10
Male	79.1	83.6	92.2
Female	78.1	80.7	91
Total	78.5	82.1	91.6

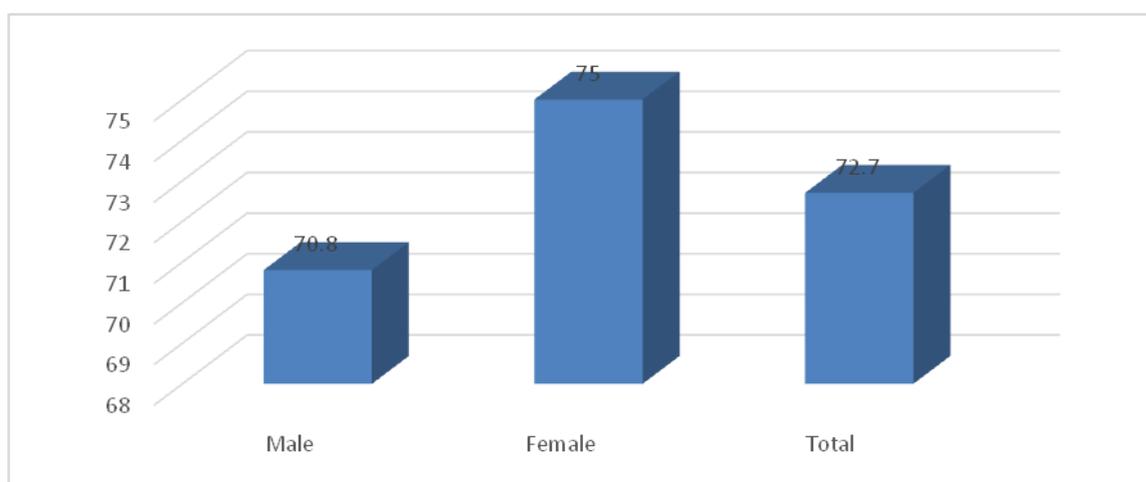
Source: UNHS 2002/03, 2005/06, 2009/10

Table 17: Core Indicator No. 8 Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Sector, Each Sex

Sectors	2002/2003			2005/2006			2009/2010		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary	59.1	73.7	66.6	68.1	81.2	74.8	64.5	74.5	69.7
Industry	10.8	5.5	8.1	9.0	2.9	5.9	11.4	5.0	8.1
Services	30.1	20.8	25.4	22.9	15.9	19.3	24.1	20.5	22.2
Total	100								

Source: UNHS 2002/03, 2005/06, 2009/10

Figure 6 Core Indicator No. 9 Informal Employment as a Percentage of Total Non-Agricultural Employment, by Sex



Source: UNHS 2009/10

Table 18: Core Indicator No. 10 Youth Unemployment by Sex

Region	Male	Female	Total
Central	6.0	12	9.2
Eastern	2.4	3.1	2.8
Northern	1.9	4.9	3.7
Western	1.2	1.9	1.6
Total	3.3	5.8	4.7

Youth Employment Report, 2012

Table 19: Core Indicator No. 18 Proportion of Individuals using Mobile/Cellular Telephones, by Sex

Characteristic	Status of asset ownership					
	Mobile phone			Electronic equipment		
	Men (%)	Women (%)	Total '000	Men (%)	Women (%)	Total '000
2009/10						
Urban	68.6	31.4	949	71.4	28.6	836
Rural	78.4	21.6	1,934	77.1	22.9	2,518
Total	75.2	24.8	2,883	75.7	24.3	3,355
2005/06						
Urban	79.5	20.5	419	72.3	27.7	536
Rural	80.5	19.5	451	72.0	28.0	1,467
Total	80.0	20.0	870	72.1	27.9	2,003

Source: UNHS 2005/06, 2009/10

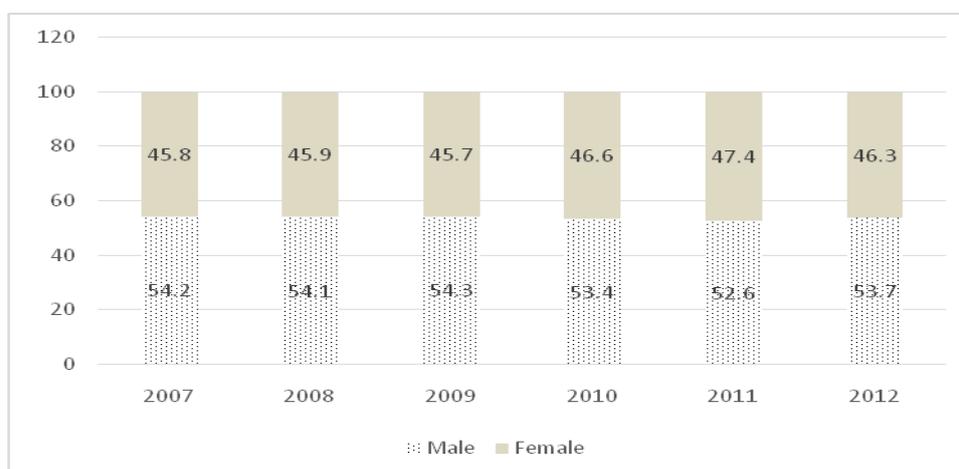
II. Education

Table 20: Core Indicator No. 21: Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio In Primary Education By Sex

	Net Enrolment Ratio		
	2002/03	2005/06	2009/10
Uganda	85	84	83.2
Sex			
Male	85	84	82.4
Female	86	85	83.2

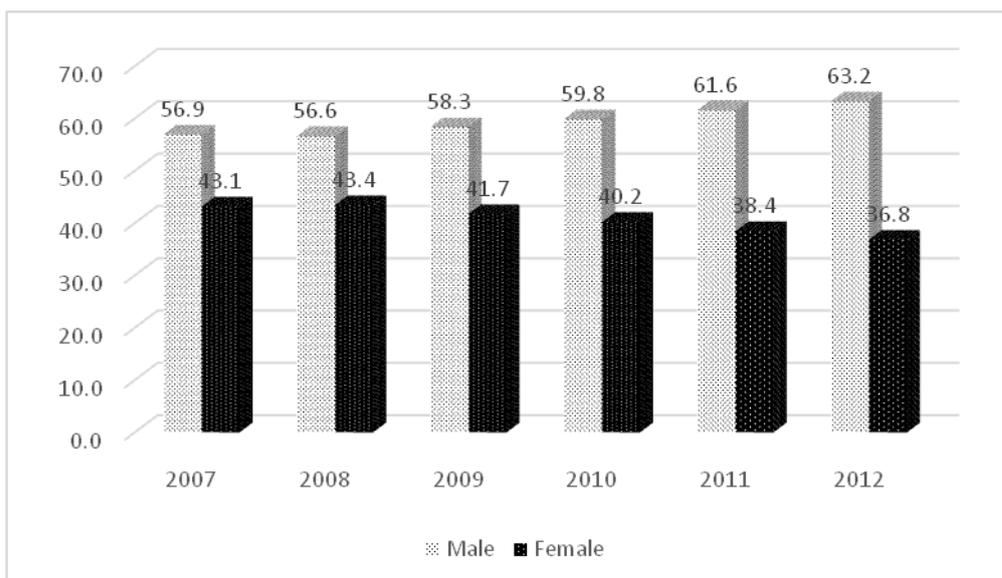
Source: UNHS 2002/03, 2005/06, 2009/10

Figure 7: Core Indicator No. 22: Gross Enrolment Ratio in Secondary Education, by Sex



Source: EMIS, 2007-2012

Table 21: Core Indicator No. 23: Gross Enrolment Ratio in Tertiary Education, by Sex



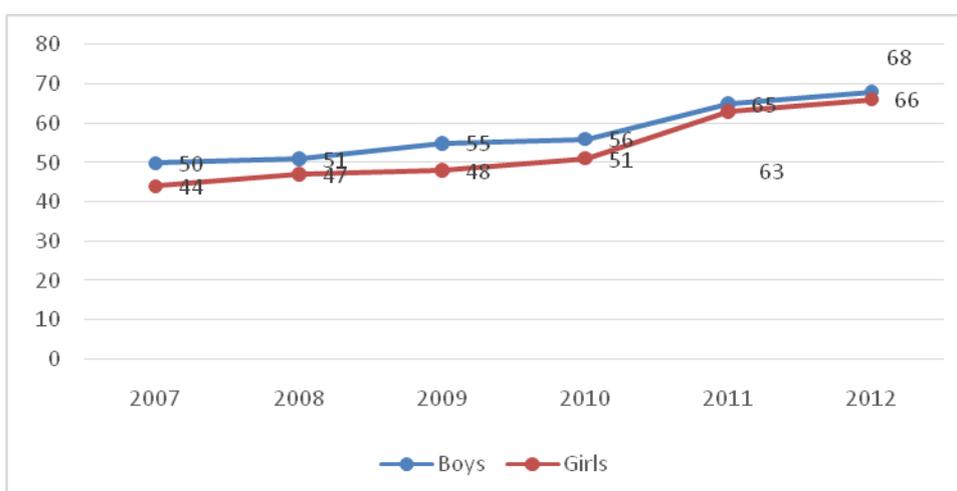
Source: EMIS, 2007-2012

Table 22: Core Indicator No. 24 Gender Parity Index in Enrolment at Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Levels

Level	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Primary	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.00
Secondary	0.84	0.85	0.84	0.87	0.90	0.86
Tertiary	0.76	0.77	0.72	0.67	0.62	0.58

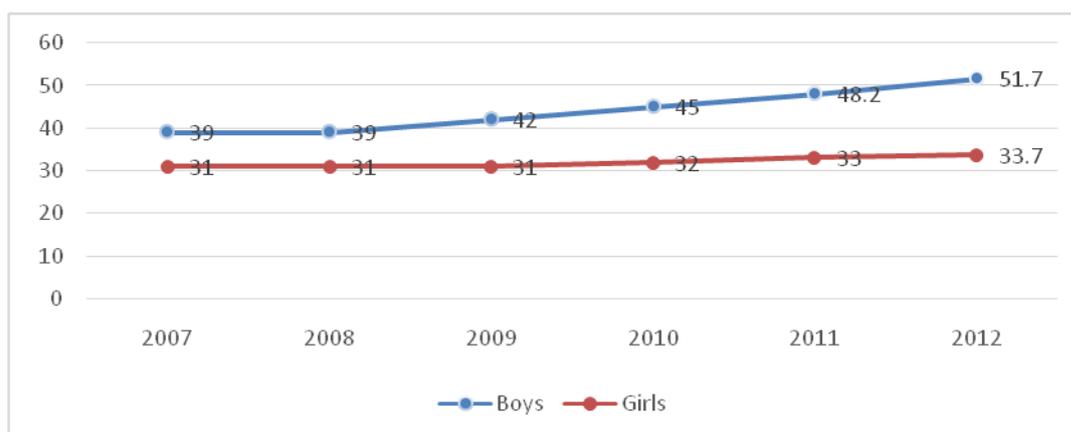
Source: EMIS, 2007-2012

Figure 8: Core Indicator No. 28. Primary Education Completion Rate, by Sex



Source: EMIS, 2007-2012

Figure 9: Core Indicator No. 29: Graduation from Lower Secondary Education, by Sex



Source: EMIS, 2007-2012

Table 23: Core Indicator No. 30: Transition rate to Secondary Education, by Sex

Sex		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Transition to S1	Boys	69.7	71.1	65.8	66.7	67.0	67.6
	Girls	67.4	68.0	62.0	63.0	64.2	65.3
Transition to S5	Boys	39.0	38.0	39.0	40.0	41.0	42.1
	Girls	42.0	41.0	44.0	45.8	47.7	50.2

Source: EMIS, 2007-2012

Table 24: Core Indicator No. 31: Education Attainment of Population Aged 25 And Over, by Sex

Level of Education	2005/06			2009/10		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
No Formal Schooling	10.5	28.2	20.1	9.8	24.1	17.3
Some or completed Primary	61.1	54.2	57.4	53.8	49.3	51.4
Some or Completed Secondary	23.7	15.2	19.2	29.1	21.9	25.3
Above Secondary	4.7	2.2	3.4	7.3	4.7	5.7

Source: UNHS 2002/03, 2005/06, 2009/10

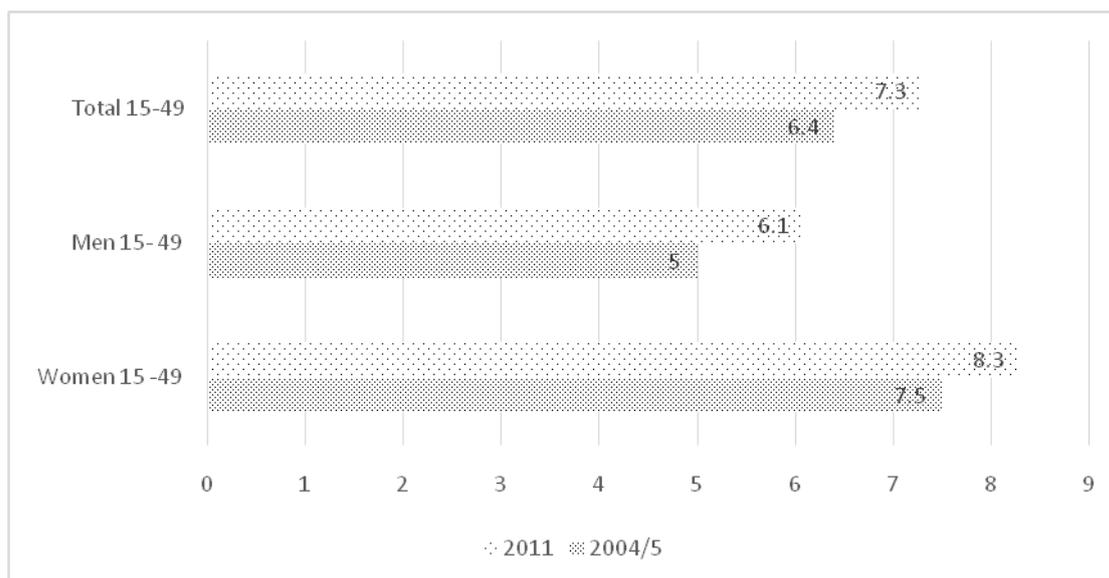
III Health and Related Services

Table 25: Core Indicator No.32, 33 and 35: on Maternal Health

	Indicator	2000/01	2005/06	2011/12
32	Contraceptive prevalence among women who are married or in a union, aged 15-49	22.8	23.7	30
33	Under-five mortality rate, by sex			
	Total	156	137	90
	Male	163.5	165	114
	Female	149.4	132	98
34	Maternal mortality ratio(per 100,000 live births)	524	418	438
35	Antenatal care coverage 36 Proportion of births attended by skilled health professional			
	At least one visit by a skilled health professional	92.4	93.5	94.9
	At least four visits by any provider	41.9	47.2	47.6

Source: UDHS 2000/01, 2005/06, 2011/12

Figure 10: Core Indicator No. 39: Women's Share of Population Aged 15-49 Living With HIV/AIDS



Source: UHSBS 2004/05, UAIS 2011

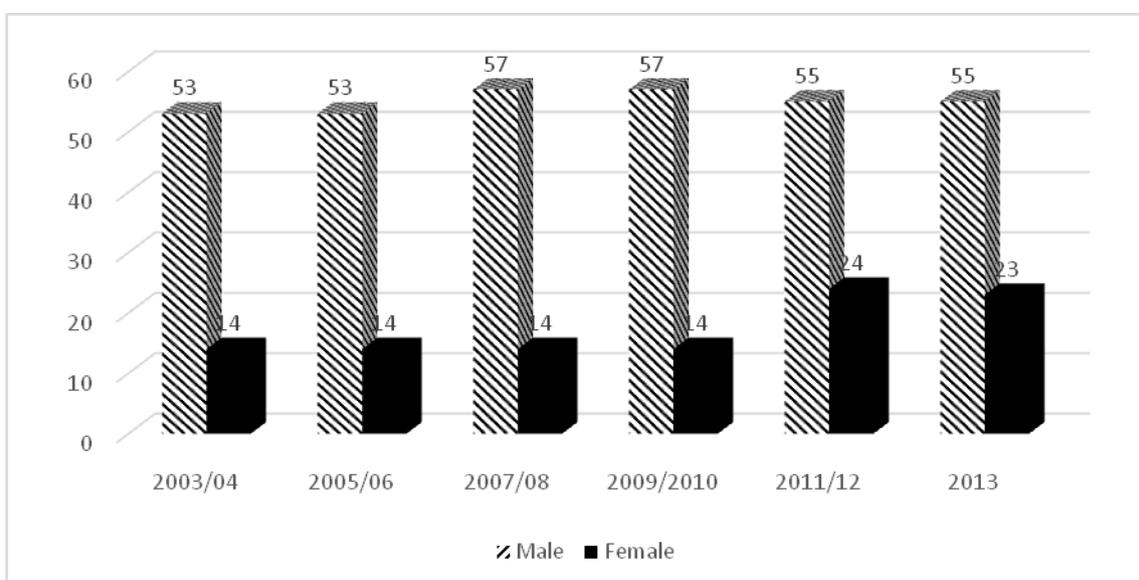
Table 26: Core Indicator No. 42: Adult mortality by age groups (Per 1000 population)

Age	2000/01		2005/06		2011/12	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15-19	2.9	3.7	2.6	3.4	2.27	2.43
20-24	5.3	6.5	4.4	4.8	3.16	3.49
25-29	10.5	8	7.5	7.6	5.07	4.59
30-34	14.6	10.8	11.6	11.5	7.63	6.64
35-39	13.3	10.6	15.5	13.1	10.84	8.24
40-44	18.2	9.7	21	13.3	14.53	8.7
45-49	19.5	15.5	21.4	14.1	14.46	10.78
Total	9.5	7.9	9.3	8.2	6.49	5.33

Source: UDHS 2000/01, 2005/06, 2011/12

IV Public Life and Decision-Making

Figure 11: Core indicator No. 43: Women's Share of Government Ministerial Positions



Source: Office of the President

Table 27: Core indicator No. 44: Proportion of Seats held by Women in National Parliament

Members of National Parliament	Sex	6th parliament		7th parliament		8th parliament		9th parliament	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Constituency (Directly Elected)	Male	204	72.6	199	65.7	200	60.6	227	58.8
	Female	10	3.6	13	4.3	15	4.5	11	2.8
District Women Representatives	Male	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Female	39	13.9	56	18.5	77	23.3	112	29.0
Uganda Peoples Defense Force Representatives	Male	9	3.2	10	3.3	8	2.4	8	2.1
	Female	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.6	2	0.5
Workers Representatives	Male	3	1.1	4	1.3	3	0.9	3	0.8
	Female	0	0.0	1	0.3	2	0.6	2	0.5
Youth Representatives	Male	4	1.4	2	0.7	4	1.2	3	0.8
	Female	1	0.4	3	1.0	1	0.3	2	0.5
Persons With Disabilities Representatives	Male	3	1.1	3	1.0	4	1.2	3	0.8
	Female	2	0.7	2	0.7	1	0.3	2	0.5
Ex Officio	Male	4	1.4	9	3.0	13	3.9	8	2.1
	Female	1	0.4	1	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.8
Total	Male	227	80.8	227	75	232	70.2	252	65.4
	Female	54	19.4	76	25.1	98	29.6	134	34.6

Source: Parliamentary Commission

Table 28: Core indicator No. 45: Proportion of Women in Managerial Positions

Region/ Uganda	2003	2006	2010
Legislators, senior officials, managers and administrators	0.2	0.2	0.2
Corporate managers	0.1	0.0	0.0

Source: UNHS 2002/03, 2005/06, 2009/10

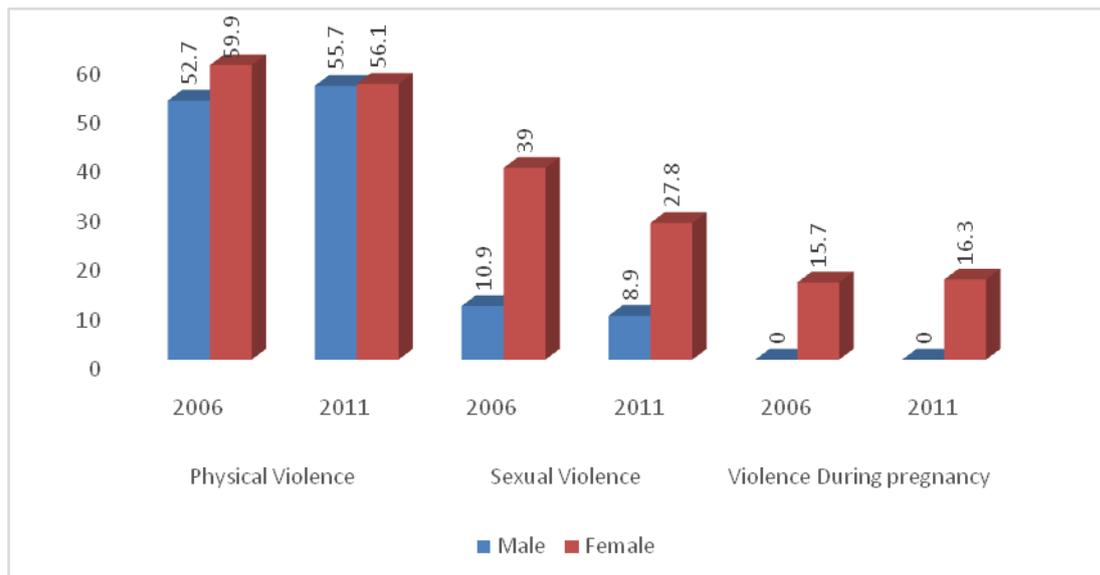
Table 29: Core indicator No. 47: Percentage of Female Judges

Courts of Law	SEX	2003/04	2005/06	2007/08	2009/2010	2011/12	2013
Supreme Court	Male	7	7	6	4	6	5
	Female	0	0	0	2	2	2
Constitutional Court	Male	3	4	4	4	5	4
	Female	4	4	4	4	4	2
High Court	Male	24	24	29	33	42	42
	Female	7	7	11	14	20	19
Chief Magistrates	Male	17	17	21	27	29	29
	Female	5	5	8	18	18	18
Percentage Total	Male	76.1	76.5	72.3	64.2	65.1	66.1
	Female	23.9	23.5	27.7	35.8	34.9	33.9

Source: Courts of Judicature

IV Human Rights of Women and Girl Children

Figure 12: Core indicator No. 48 Proportion of Women aged 15-49 year subjected to physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months.



Source: UDHS 2005/06, 2011/12

Table 30: Core indicator No. 52. Adolescent Fertility Rate

Age group	1995	2000 - 01	2005-06	2011
15-19	206	178	150	134
20-24	318	332	308	313
25-29	313	298	301	291
30-34	242	259	254	232
35-39	182	187	182	172
40-44	88	76	89	74
45-49	31	40	24	23

Source: UDHS 1995, 2000/01, 2005/06, 2010/11

ANNEX 3: UGANDA'S MDG PROGRESS AT GLANCE

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	ACHIEVED
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	NO TARGET
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	ON TRACK
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	SLOW
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	ON TRACK
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 4.A: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	ON TRACK
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	STAGNANT
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	SLOW
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	REVERSAL
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	ON TRACK
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	ON TRACK
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	SLOW
Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	SLOW
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	ON TRACK
Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	NO TARGET
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	
Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries	SLOW
Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	ACHIEVED
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	ON TRACK
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	ON TRACK

Source: MFPED, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, September 2013

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