



ANNUAL NARRATIVE PROGRAMME REPORT 2022

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:





Spotlight Initiative



PROGRAMME TITLE:	Spotlight Initiative to eliminate violence against women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence and harmful practices, in Uganda. MPTF Office Project Reference Number: ¹ 00111644
RECIPIENT ORGANIZATIONS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. United Nations Entity For Gender Equality and The Empowerment of Women (Un Women) 2. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 3. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) 4. United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) 5. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
PRIORITY REGIONS/AREAS/ LOCALITIES FOR THE PROGRAMME	Nationally and in Amudat, Arua, Kampala, Kasese, Kitgum, Kyegegwa, Tororo and Terego Districts
KEY PARTNERS	<p>Government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development - Ministry of Health - Ministry of Education and Sports - Ministry of Internal Affairs - Ministry of Local Government - Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development - Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives - Office of the Prime Minister - National Planning Authority - National Population Council - Equal Opportunities Commission - Ministry of Public Service - Uganda Bureau of Statistics - Uganda Human Rights Commission - District Local Governments <p>Key Civil Society Organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council of Traditional Leaders in Africa - National and International NGOs - Inter-Religious Council of Uganda - Uganda Women’s Network <p>Others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Academia - Makerere University, Kampala - International Financing Institutions (under Sustainable Development Goals financing) - Private Sector Foundation Uganda - International Organization for Migration - Pulse Lab Kampala - Media

¹ The Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the notification message. It is also referred to as ‘Project ID’ on the project’s factsheet page MPTF Office GATEWAY.

PROGRAMME COST	Total Phase I budget and (where OSC ² approved) Phase II budget as per the Spotlight CPD/RPD ³ : US\$33,205,805		
	Phase I and (where OSC approved) Phase II Spotlight funding: ⁴ US\$31,428,571 Agency Contribution: US\$1,777,234		
SPOTLIGHT FUNDING AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTION BY AGENCY:	Name of RUNO	Spotlight Phase I (+ II, where OSC approved) (USD)	UN Agency Contributions (USD)
	UNDP	7,423,367	653,571
	UN WOMEN	9,062,172	399,341
	UNFPA	6,985,342	249,481
	UNICEF	5,182,545	416,641
	UNHCR	2,775,145	58,200
	TOTAL: US\$33,205,805		
START DATE:	01.01.2019		
END DATE:	31.12.2023		
REPORT SUBMITTED BY:	Luta Mollin Shaba Spotlight Initiative Programme Coordinator, UN Resident Coordinator's Office, Uganda.		

² Operational Steering Committee

³ Country Programme Document/Regional Programme Document

⁴ The Spotlight Contribution refers to the amount transferred to the Recipient UN Organizations, which is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY.



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ACRONYMS

AGC	Anti-GBV clubs
CA	Community activist
CL	Community leader
CEDOVIP	Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention
CHL	Child helpline
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
CPD	Country programme document
CSNRG	Civil Society National Reference Group
CSOs	Civil society organizations
C4D	Communication for development
DoA	Days of Activism
DHIS	District Health Information System
DLG	District local government
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DVA	Domestic Violence Act
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation
EVAWG	Eliminating violence against women and girls
FGM	Female genital mutilation
G4DU	Gender for Development in Uganda
GBV	Gender-based violence
GBViE	Gender-based violence in emergencies
GEWE	Gender equality and women's empowerment
GoU	Government of Uganda
GPSDD	Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data
GRB	Gender-responsive budgeting
HP	Harmful practices
ICWEA	International Community of Women Living with HIV, Eastern Africa
IEC	Information, education and communication
IJM	International Justice Mission
IP	Implementing partners
IPV	Intimate partner violence
IRCU	Inter-Religious Council of Uganda
JLOS	Justice, Law and Order Sector
KCCA	Kampala Capital City Authority
LC	Local Council
LG	Local government
MDA	Ministries, departments and agencies
MHPSS	Mental health and psychosocial support
MIS	Management information system
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development
MoGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding



M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
NAWOU	National Association of Women's Organisations in Uganda
NDP	National Development Plan
NJSC	National Joint Steering Committee
NPA	National Planning Authority
NUWODU	National Union of Women with Disabilities of Uganda
OCSEA	Online child sexual exploitation and abuse
ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
OVC	Orphans and vulnerable children
PDM	Parish Development Model
PEP	Post-exposure prophylaxis
PSFU	Private Sector Foundation Uganda
PSW	Para-social worker
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
RUNO	Recipient United Nations Organization
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SE	Sexuality education
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SIJP	Spotlight Initiative Joint Programme
SRHR	Sexual and reproductive health and rights
TiP	Trafficking in persons
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
ULGA	Uganda Local Governments Association
ULS	Uganda Law Society
UN	United Nations
UNACs	United Nations Area Coordinators
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNYPA	Uganda Network of Young People Living with HIV&AIDS
UPF	Uganda Police Force
UWONET	Uganda Women's Network
UWOPA	Uganda Women Parliamentary Association
VAC	Violence against children
VACiS	Violence against children in schools
VAW	Violence against women
VAWG	Violence against women and girls
WHRDN	Women Human Rights Defenders Network



Executive Summary

The Spotlight Initiative in Uganda had a productive year for the reporting period. Of significant note and celebration was the development of the Country Programme Document for Spotlight 2.0, which falls under the EU-funded Gender for Development in Uganda (G4DU).

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD) is a foundational institution in the United Nations exit strategy embedded in the Gender for Development in Uganda, with the aim of enabling the Government of Uganda to take over gender-based violence (GBV) programming and financing. The role of the National Joint Steering Committee was essential in securing long-term political buy-in as well as the commitment of the European Union (EU) Delegation to partner with Spotlight on the G4DU programme. This also was a classic illustration of the criticality of meaningful and early stakeholder engagement converging the EU Spotlight Focal Point, the EU Head of Governance Unit and the UN Spotlight Programme Coordinator. The EU Delegation's presence enabled the Spotlight Initiative to convene a local development partners round table at which the successor programme was pitched and indications of interest were sourced regarding the short- to long-term direct support or integrated programme planning.

One of the major challenges in implementing the Spotlight Initiative in Uganda in 2022 was the drought in the Karamoja region, compounded by floods and landslides in eastern Uganda. This was mitigated by integrating sexual and reproductive health services with relief food distribution. The Ebola virus outbreak and the refugee influx from the Democratic Republic of the Congo compounded the contextual challenges. Concerns regarding the potential spread and resulting lockdowns to contain the virus negatively impacted a planned October field mission by the European Court of Auditors. Though the interviews proceeded online, the country programme lost an opportunity to showcase its work at project sites.

As of August 2022, the programme's financial status update reflected an overall delivery rate of 93 per cent. By the reporting date, the delivery rate for outcomes was 65 per cent. Most of the delivery accelerations shall be through the disbursement of transfers to grantees, which were delayed due to the country programme securing the second tranche of the Phase II disbursement in December 2022. A computation of most of these transfers project that once effected, there will be 100 per cent delivery by 30 April 2023.

The Succession Amendment Bill 2022 and the Market Bill were passed, and the Disability Policy was reviewed to enhance the integration of sexual and reproductive health and rights



and GBV. Four bills were reintroduced to the floor of Parliament: the Marriage Bill 2022, the Sexual Offences Bill, the Legal Aid Bill and the Employment Amendment Bill 2022. The Spotlight Initiative collaborated with the Commonwealth Parliament Association in training 34 members of parliament, and the Uganda Law Reform Commission review of the Domestic Violence Act led to improvements in its implementation among duty bearers. The Sexuality Education Guidelines for out-of-school youth were separated from the Parenting Guidelines, easing content delivery modalities. Child Rights Advocacy Clubs and Anti-GBV Clubs in seven schools reached 803 children in refugee settlements⁵ with relevant information⁶, increasing their knowledge and confidence in raising their concerns with camp authorities.

The State of Uganda Population Report 2022 was developed and launched, and four district local governments finalised their 2021/22-2023/25 GBV plans aligned to district development plans. Resultantly, the Terego GBV Reception Centre is now fully operational with district staffing support. The Ministry of Public Service increased performance management and internal accountability mechanisms for GBV in compliance with the Performance Management Circular, and 12 ministries, departments and agencies and district local governments now have strategies, plans and programmes to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls. Out of the 90 companies enrolled for the Gender Equality Seal, 24 have transformed organizational policies, practices and work environments, arising out of the certification process. The companies will be externally audited and awarded in the next reporting period. Another 24 are currently being supported to develop and implement their gender policies and action plans, while three training institutions⁷ have integrated gender equality and GBV response in their academic programmes. There is stronger coordination of the implementing partners at the national level, largely due to the Ministry of Gender's functional coordination of seven platforms and two Spotlight Initiative partners' meetings.

The Guidelines on Prevention and Management of Teenage Pregnancy in School Settings in Uganda were adopted in 251 schools. The Guidelines facilitated the national campaign, 'Protect the girls, save the nation', to re-enrol 897 teenage pregnant girls and child mothers in school while the social innovation 21st-century skills UPSHIFT programme for out-of-school adolescents reached 20,212 adolescent girls. Awareness raising on child rights, teenage pregnancies and GBV/violence against children conducted through nine radio talk shows reached 4,500 refugees in settlement and host communities. Forty-eight communities participated in public declarations of support for the abandonment of female genital mutilation, and 37 girls were rescued from potential cutting. The rollout of SASA! Together in refugee communities improved GBV reporting and the use of referral pathways, and over

⁵ Imvepi (90), Rhino (258), and Kyaka (455).

⁶ Child rights, teenage pregnancies, gender-based violence, violence against children, and child protection.



1,389 men and boys were engaged through male action groups. The cultural leaders of Alur, Buganda, Busoga and Tooro conducted dialogue sessions on the exemplary cultural practices that address VAWG. The Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescents (ELA) clubs benefitted 1,168 (687 married and 481 unmarried) adolescent girls in Amudat, Kasese, Kitgum and Terego with sexual and reproductive health and rights information and referrals. About 113 girls transitioned to secondary school education following registration and completion of national Primary Leaving Examinations under the Second Chance in Education in Acholi, Karamoja, Teso, Bukedi and Kasese.

Stockouts in health facilities were reduced by tracking orders to the National Medical Stores and managing reproductive health commodities. Through collaboration with other joint programmes, the engagement of the Judiciary and the Governance and Security Programme Secretariat⁸ to conduct 14 sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) special sessions enabled the processing of 771 cases, resulting in an 88 per cent clearance rate. The Medico Legal Working Group advocacy resulted in the appointment of medical officers for all seven Spotlight Initiative district police stations, improving evidence quality. The National Child Helpline (SAUTI) now handles violence against children and GBV cases, and in turn, SAUTI strengthened the case management functions of district local governments. Installing audio-visual system links in five high courts (Arua, Gulu, Jinja, Mbarara and Family Division) enhanced the functionality of child-friendly justice procedures in handling VAC and GBV cases involving child witnesses and victims. Two protection safe houses in Imvepi and Rhino were supported with maintenance and repairs, and three one-stop centres, each in Rhino, Imvepi, and Kyaka, are under construction. At least 2,367 vulnerable survivors and 1,921 individuals in Kasese and Kitgum benefitted from legal aid open days and other initiatives and the programme achieved a diversion rate of 76 per cent for children in conflict with the law in the justice system after the training of 124 police officers in diversion and online child sexual exploitation and abuse (OCSEA).

A costed roadmap to develop a government-owned and harmonized management information system (MIS) that collects routine administrative data on violence against children and women was developed. A GBV component and data collection from refugee settlements is now integrated. The Spotlight Initiative supported data collection for the seventh Uganda Demographic Health Survey. The data visualization portal that enables the harmonization of data from various existing systems, including the national gender-based violence data system, police, and health, is now functional. Spotlight is part of the collaboration on using administrative data for statistics coordinated by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, who included

⁸ Formerly Justice, Law and Order Sector.



Uganda in the Violence Against Women Administrative Data Global Technical Guidance initiative. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) developed the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) meta data handbook to guide MDAs on data collection, compilation, reporting and monitoring of all SDG indicators, including those on SDG 5.

The women's movement issued press statements denouncing the increased cases and prevalence of VAWG by informal and formal institutional actors. The 16 Days of Activism (DoA) had as its highlight the entirety of Parliament illuminated in orange with information, education and communication materials as part of the 'Orange the World' Campaign. As a result of advocacy by the Women's Council, district leadership has intensified the efforts to stop the night fundraising practices at vigil functions during which women and girls are sexually abused. District community development officers committed to prioritising groups of women with disabilities for government programmes, including the Parish Development Model. In Kitgum District, 10 women with disabilities were selected to be on the committee to oversee the distribution of PDM funds. Through the training of 103 women network members⁹, the Spotlight Initiative enabled ten women's rights groups to acquire strengthened capacities and tools to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on ending violence against women and girls, including SGBV, harmful practices and women and girls' SRHR.

The Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG) held quarterly meetings during the reporting period. Issues discussed included but were not limited to the development of the work plan and CSNRG remuneration. The CSNRG members also participated in the quarterly regional and global meetings where annual, country-specific updates, annual reports, sustainability plans, exit strategies, survey reports, and monitoring tools were discussed.

In May 2022, Uganda hosted a team of delegates from the European Union Offices in Brussels, who visited Spotlight Initiative sites in Kampala (Kawempe, Mengo and Rubaga). They conducted focus group discussions and key informant interviews with selected implementing partners and beneficiaries. The participatory approach used by the European Union and United Nations was adapted during the identification of programme sites visited by the Spotlight Initiative Africa Regional Programme Joint Annual Review and Planning Workshop held in June 2022.

The recommendations of the mid-term assessment were implemented; for instance, supporting women and girls with disabilities, which yielded tremendous results, as captured in this report. Targeted funds have been provided for this group in Spotlight 2.0. The recommendation for Phase Two to budget for administration and field activities for the NJSC host was implemented

⁹ Amudat; 27 (24 F:3 M), Tororo: 37 (28 F:9 M); Kitgum: 39 (27 F:12 M)



and continued under Spotlight 2.0. The recommendation to include members of the CSNRG in the National Joint Steering Committee was implemented as part of the mandate of the CSNRG leadership. This shall be expanded to two members in its continuation under Spotlight 2.0, and the budget doubled.

The strongest sustainability measure in Uganda has been programme continuity. Uganda is unique in that while it is closing the Spotlight Initiative 2018-2022 programme, it is embarking on an EU-funded successor Spotlight Initiative Joint Programme (SIJP) for the 2023-2025 cycle. The successor SIJP is Outcome 3 under a larger three-outcome programme titled Gender for Development in Uganda, which focusses on the education sector in which Spotlight is contributing towards creating a violence-free enabling environment for girls to remain in school and transition to secondary school. The continuation of interventions in the Spotlight districts, focusing on expanding the programme scope to new sub counties and working through schools, will increase saturation and the internalization of new knowledge, practices and attitudes among rights holders and duty bearers.



Contextual shifts and implementation status

The significant contextual issue in Uganda in 2022 was the emergence of the Ebola virus on 19 September after a case was identified in Mubende District. The virus had the potential to disproportionately affect women as primary care givers within the household. Fortunately, previous experience with the virus resulted in swift interventions by the Government of Uganda (GoU) and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), and by 29 September, transmission was fully interrupted.

In July, heavy rainfall in Uganda's eastern and south-western regions caused flash floods, river overflow and landslides, resulting in loss of life and livelihoods. The overflow of River Nyamwamba in Kasese (a Spotlight district) affected 4,000 households (approx. 20,000 people), leading to the displacement of 5,600. Following the resumption of hostilities between rebel group M23 and Armed Forces (FARDC) in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), in October, over 12,000 refugees arrived in Uganda through the Bunagana Border Point in Kisoro District. UNHCR and partners led the UNCT support to the Ugandan government to receive and relocate refugees. By 24 October, over 6,000 individuals had been transported to the Nyakabande Transit Centre and around 6,000 were sheltering in the Bunagana school and market as well as among host communities.¹⁰

While the disasters and Ebola did not affect activity implementation within the Spotlight districts, concerns regarding the potential spread and a possible lockdown to contain the virus negatively impacted a planned field mission by the European Court of Auditors scheduled for October 2022. Although the interviews proceeded online, the country programme lost an opportunity to showcase project sites.

Regarding the refugee influx, Spotlight activated the refresher training for frontline staff on the standard minimum standards for prevention and response to GBV in emergencies (GBViE) in handling new refugees. The Spotlight Initiative assistance has always focused on availing emergency hygiene and sanitary kits to women and girls affected by floods, and this was implemented. However, in Spotlight 2.0, climate and environmental vulnerabilities were added to the cross-cutting themes, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) integrated specific climate and environment-related prevention and disaster measures in addressing GBV. In Amudat, Spotlight adopted stand-alone SRHR outreaches for improved family planning uptake and integrated SRH services with food distribution.

¹⁰ <https://reliefweb.int/report/uganda/uganda-new-influx-refugees-dg-echo-unhcr-echo-daily-flash-26-october-2022>



In developing the successor Spotlight under the G4DU programme, one of the expectations was to indicate clearer synergies with other programmes working with refugees. As such, the siting of beneficiary schools was informed in part by the schools' selection of Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) and Enabel, both implementing outcomes 1 and 2 of the G4DU programme. The schools in refugee settlements were aligned to those supported by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) under separate EU funding.

The impact of the conflict between Ukraine and Russia on resource mobilization efforts was significant, and there is a need to craft coherent and innovative responses to address reduced funding envelopes and cost efficiencies in UN programming. The local development partners require facts and figures demonstrating this adjustment and there is also a need to be aware of government priorities and potential alignment. The Uganda programme is on track to deliver 100 per cent by the planned closure date of 30 April 2023.

Sustainability

1. Community sustainability

The investment in district local government's action planning will yield sustainability benefits through their strengthened capacity. Their coordination of civil society organizations (CSOs) for community outreach at the district level and facilitation of the downstream action plans of the parish development committees will enhance the sustainability of institutional arrangements. This will be further bolstered by the involvement of district education authorities, community services departments at the district and sub-county levels, and Local Council (LC) leaders at various levels. Civil society organizations, particularly women's rights and feminist organizations, are key stakeholders and partners of the Spotlight Initiative. Institutions like the National Women's Council and women councillors will be a target for engagement for community mobilization and advocacy.

2. Financial sustainability

The G4DU programme will support government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) and local governments (LGs) to identify revenue sources in their local authorities and within the national planning and budget frameworks, for investment in GBV prevention and response, and promotion of SRHR. In addition, the partnerships created with the private sector and civil society organizations will allow them to raise additional financial resources.



3. Institutional sustainability

Institutional sustainability has been grounded through curriculum development with MoGLSD, the Jinja Civil Service College of Uganda, four pre-and in-service training institutions, the School of Gender and Women Studies at Makerere University, Uganda Police Force (UPF), Local Council courts and Private Sector Foundation Uganda, which contributes towards perpetuating capacity enhancement for public servants and graduates in gender equality and women empowerment (GEWE) and VAWG. Spotlight 2.0 will be implemented in partnership with Government of Uganda (GoU) and aligned to GoU policies, regulations, systems and structures. The integration of gender-responsive GBV/SRHR interventions in planning and resource allocation will strengthen the existing capacity of frontline officials in government MDAs, private sector entities and civil society organizations to continue the implementation of similar interventions.

The continued integration of GBV response into the existing SAUTI 116, the Uganda Child Helpline, will ensure that it remains operational beyond Spotlight funding. This is complimented by the GBV toll-free line set up with the Uganda Police Force, ensuring stronger sustainability of measures to improve victim access to referral and police services. The Spotlight Initiative supported the capacity strengthening of the district social welfare workforce by introducing para-social workers, whose salaries are paid by the GoU. The district local governments shall be supported to consolidate the presence of these workers in the long term. The construction of the GBV shelters in Amudat and Terego was preceded by a discussion on their operation and government contribution to their sustainability. The DLGs committed to providing district community development officers and social welfare officers as initial shelter staffing in liaison with assigned health personnel when relevant.

Implementation Progress by Outcome Area

Spotlight Initiative - Outcome areas	Implementation progress as of 31 Dec 2022
Outcome 1: Legal and Policy Framework	85%
Outcome 2: Institutions	49%
Outcome 3: Prevention and Norm Change	68%
Outcome 4: Quality Services	75%
Outcome 5: Data	47%
Outcome 6: Women's Movement	55%
TOTAL	65%



Programme Governance and Coordination

1. National Steering Committee

The National Joint Steering Committee (NJSC) has not changed from the composition detailed in the 2021 Annual Report. It remains the highest-level platform for fostering multi-stakeholder engagement, advancing collective decision-making, and ensuring programme coherence, as illustrated by all members' robust review and approval of the Phase II budget and work plan, which signalled a commitment to the programme. The NJSC is co-chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD) and the UN Resident Coordinator (RC). The key role played by the government on the NJSC is an essential factor in securing long-term political buy-in to the Spotlight Initiative and Spotlight 2.0. The Head of the EU Delegation in Uganda sits on the committee as a development partner, offering vital strategic insights. Scheduled NJSC meetings were held in which heads of agencies and government representatives were updated and appraised about the successor programme, as demonstrated below.

27 October 2021	UNCT endorsement to maintain the current five RUNOs for the Spotlight Successor at the National Joint Steering Committee.
4 November 2021	EU's confirmation to maintain the five RUNOs after the October 2021 NJSC meeting.
2 February 2022	Details of a new programme, Gender for Development Programme Uganda, were shared by the EU Delegation.
23 March 2022	Update from EU Delegation on the three outputs under Outcome 3 to be funded under Spotlight.
28 March 2022	A meeting was held between the Resident Coordinator and the Spotlight Global Coordinator on emerging issues and proposed way forward.
29 March 2022	Request to the Programme Coordinator for Spotlight write-up for G4DU action.
21 April 2022	Decentralized NJSC recommendation for engagement of the extended NJSC to support the Spotlight G4DU programme development.
26 May 2022	Working session with the extended NJSC to outline strategic interventions for the G4DU programme activities.
23-24 June 2022	UNCT retreat endorsement of the Spotlight successor where Spotlight was re-confirmed as a flagship area and the G4DU programme endorsed.
23-25 August 2022	Proposal writing retreat with extended NJSC to detail inputs for Outcome 3 of the G4DU.
7 December 2022	NJSC endorsed Spotlight 2.0 Country Programme Document.

Within the UN agencies, the Spotlight Programme Coordinator utilised the UN Deputies Group to update RUNO team leaders and obtain strategic guidance at various stages of the process. Key stakeholders were informed, updated, and contributed to every step of the consultative



and write-up process. Specifically, the following institutions actively participated:

- ✓ The technical level of the NJSC, namely the Government of Uganda MDAs, led by the MoGLSD Commissioner for Gender and her team.
- ✓ Civil society organizations, through the CSNRG executive committee.
- ✓ RUNOs (focal points, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and communications officers).
- ✓ District local governments (district community development officers (DCDOs), chief administrative officers (CAOs), social welfare officers and resident district commissioners (RDCs), as recommended by the NJSC).

Two scheduled NJSC meetings were held during the reporting period on April 21 2022, in Arua and December 7 2022, in Kampala. Two additional ‘extended’ NJSC ad-hoc sessions were convened for stakeholder engagement consultative purposes in May and August 2022¹¹.

a) Civil Society National or Regional Reference Group (CSNRG)

The CSNRG is a group of up to 12 local and national experts on eliminating VAWG and harmful practices (HP) as well as on women’s rights more broadly. In Uganda, comprises eight out of the 12 members are women rights activists who advocate for women’s empowerment and offer mentorship to young girls. The CSNRG members also include child rights activists, representatives of women and girls with disability, and advocates for youth access to SRHR. The CSNRG leverages civil society expertise to strengthen the effectiveness and accountability measures of women’s movements at national, regional and global levels. The CSNRG serves a triple function: (1) to advise the Spotlight Initiative, (2) to advocate and partner for the realization of its objectives and (3) to hold the Initiative accountable for its commitments to eliminate violence in vulnerable communities of women and girls. The CSNRG members have participated in field visits, upon which new suggestions, advice and recommendations were made for better programming as well as in support of grassroots organizations. The CSNRG members have also used their roles to advocate for gender-neutral funding and advocated for the inclusion of the girls’ mentorship in the successor programme. The CSNRG held quarterly meetings during the reporting period. Issues discussed included budgets, work plans and CSNRG remuneration. The CSNRG members also participated in the quarterly regional and global meetings where annual, country-specific updates, annual reports, sustainability plans, exit strategies, survey reports, and monitoring tools were discussed. Participatory monitoring, evaluation and reporting are included in the work plan and budget and are being utilized to support field monitoring visits with civil societies/UN implementing partners in

¹¹ See Annex F for action points from meeting minutes



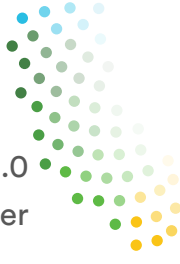
their respective areas of operation, including refugee settings. A programme budget of Uganda Shillings 106,500 million (approx. USD \$29,583) supports the CSNRG to convene and implement its work plan.

The Uganda CSNRG was onboarded late in the last quarter of 2020, and initially, members did not have a clear understanding of the engagement processes and lacked data and transport, making sustaining momentum difficult. The initial low motivation was later mitigated, and there is now strong participation from members. The CSNRG had a strategic engagement in shaping the successor programme and affirmed the girl child mentorship component within the new education-focused programme (a key area of sustainability - Pillar 6 focus). The next CSNRG will have a larger level of funding for its activities to enable its key roles of advocacy, monitoring and accountability.

b) Inter-agency coordination, technical committees and other governance mechanisms.

The Spotlight remains a member of the Human Rights and Gender Advisory Group, and the Programme Coordinator attends the deputies' group monthly meetings that serve as a platform for strategic engagement on the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) results group's coordination and feedback loop on joint programmes. The Spotlight is recognised as one of the current three joint programmes (the others are on Youth and Data) in pursuance of the UN reform agenda in Uganda. Through this group, Spotlight RUNOs have been able to programme for the principle of 'leaving no one behind' and align with UN reform on the cross-cutting theme of disability inclusion. The UN Women has gender mainstreaming officers in the districts, and through these and RCO UN Area Coordinators, RUNOs have been able to incorporate GBV into district-level outreach and capacity-building sessions.

To strengthen the commitment to joint implementation, Spotlight took the initiative to elevate inter-agency coordination to the NJSC at the decentralised meeting of April 2022. Unfortunately, due to the Spotlight 2.0 processes, the December NJSC meeting agenda became too compact for a follow-up on these activities, and they remained at the Core Management Team level for the January 2023 meeting. The Spotlight Programme Coordinator was assigned to the RCO support team for Results Group 4 on basic education and protection services under Strategic Priority 3 of the Cooperation Framework (CF). All the RUNO focal persons are active in the results groups where the input results are under relevant outputs. The Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist and the Communications Specialist both sit on the CF-related functions working groups established to facilitate cohesive SDG tracking. There is improved clarity on the national coordination mechanisms of GEWE and GBV in the form of



the National GBV Reference Group. It is expected that the clarifications made in Spotlight 2.0 under the G4DU will facilitate better inter-agency and multi-partner coordination for gender mainstreaming.

c) Use of UN Reform inter-agency tools

The Spotlight Initiative is housed within the Resident Coordinator's Office, which shares a common office with the World Food Programme and has access to Entebbe's UN regional conferencing facilities. This co-location fosters day-to-day coordination and has enabled Spotlight to input and align its programme outcomes with the UNSDCF strategic results and outputs. There is a standing arrangement to access logistical and procurement support from UNDP. For instance, they are currently facilitating orientation for the Spotlight staff on using the new cloud based corporate management system, Quantum. A draft joint memorandum of understanding (MoU) for all RUNOs was initiated in 2021 to enhance delivery efficiency and was tabled before the NJSC. It was reviewed by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, and after that, Spotlight was directed to incorporate feedback and ensure that it is ready for signing in time for the successor G4DU programme.

Programme Partnerships

a) Government

The lead partner on the side of the government is the MoGLSD, which aims to advance gender equality and women's empowerment. The MoGLSD leads government systems strengthening for organizational accountabilities and played a key role in the discussions for a successor programme and future exit strategies. The Spotlight supported the Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group to partner with the Ministry of Local Government to host a half-day strategic meeting to discuss GBV financing strategies in the district development plans and budgets. Strong advocacy to garner support for community consensus-building around harmful practices in select districts was implemented in collaboration with the GoU and resulted in several traditional leaders' forums making commitments through public declarations against FGM in particular.

Spotlight collaboration with the MoGLSD led to the development of a comprehensive and gender-transformative parenting manual and related materials. Partnership with the Ministry of Education and Sports resulted in the National Strategy to End Child Marriage and Teenage Pregnancy (2022-2027). Spotlight also collaborated with the Parliament of Uganda to 'Orange' the parliament during 16 Days of Activism (DoA), and held a high-level dialogue on the cost of teenage pregnancy, which the Embassies of Sweden and Norway also attended.

The community mobilisation methodology, SASA!, was taken through its support phase by



UGANET, and conducted in collaboration with 44 community development officers (district local government staff). The referrals from SASA community activists and leaders enabled the police to provide response services to VAWG survivors, including the arrest of GBV perpetrators. As a result of the collective voice of women networks and other anti-GBV actors in Amudat, the district leadership passed the ordinance on the Prohibition of Gender-Based Violence 2022. In Tororo, there is increased awareness of the need to stop the night fundraising at vigil functions, where incidents of sexual assault against adolescent girls have been reported, and the administrative interventions to stop them are ongoing. Such measures have a downstream effect of building a critical mass of district women networks advocating for a conducive policy environment to end gender-based violence.

Spotlight supported the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) and the Uganda Police Force in conducting joint training, including medical officers and social welfare officers, strengthening communication, coordination and cooperation among the institutions. Police officers have embraced prosecutor-led investigations, and probation officers are actively involved in providing victim and community impact assessment reports which guide courts to make informed sentences. Lawyers, police, government social workers and health workers attended district-based social accountability forums and EVAWG and SRHR sensitization sessions. The mediation sessions at the community level were conducted in collaboration with the Local Council leaders and community development officers.

b) Civil Society

Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation worked with other implementing partners (e.g. Alight) to assess and make referrals for individuals needing support like additional non-food items and sanitary items for marginalized individuals or families. They also made referrals for vulnerable refugees that were resettled in Nakivale. The Agency for Cooperation in Research and Development (ACORD) and the Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG), in partnership with the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and the Parliamentary Committee on Finance, held a high-level policy dialogue on the economy on 14 December 2022 to engage on the way forward regarding GBV Responsive Budgeting. Spotlight work in refugee settlements was conducted through the coordination of four implementing partners (Danish Refugee Council, Alight, Norwegian Refugee Council/Care and Assistance for Forced Migrants-CAFOMI) who collaborated to implement related key activities including raising awareness on VAW and existing legal services. They also jointly participated in radio talk shows and several 16 DoA activities. Other CSO collaborations were with Raising Voices, Uganda Network on Law, Ethics and HIV/ AIDS (UGANET) and Communication for Development Foundation Uganda, who partnered to provide programmatic, technical support



in the SASA! Together methodology.

The Spotlight Initiative held a 16 DoA exhibition themed ‘What Was She Wearing?’. The exhibition profiled 16 attires from 16 SGBV survivors and was displayed at Parliament, at the residence of the Netherlands Ambassador and at the high-level symposium with Uganda Human Rights Commission.

European Union Delegation

During 2022, monthly meetings between the European Union Delegation (EUD) Spotlight Focal Point, the EUD Head of the Governance Unit and the UN Spotlight Programme Coordinator continued. These meetings were crucial as they enabled the EUD counterparts to stay informed, which in turn equipped them with enough insight to make a case for the continued support of the Spotlight.

Subsequent endorsement for the Spotlight successor based on its resource mobilization strategy was made at the NJSC Meeting of April 2022, where it was recommended that the extended NJSC team provide inputs into the development of the Spotlight Initiative programme under the EU-funded G4DU programme. At the UNCT Retreat of June 2022, the Spotlight Initiative was re-affirmed as the flagship area for GBV in Uganda.

A round table and bilateral meetings with individual local development partners helped share insights on the priority issues and strategic direction on financing for GBV in Uganda. A follow-up technical level engagement for additional resource mobilization through the deputies team remains on the table once the Spotlight Initiative Joint Programme is finalised and adopted.

c) Cooperation with other (non-RUNO) UN agencies (if applicable)

- i. UNICEF, UNFPA and CSOs engaged the Ministry of Education and Sports to roll out the school-based sexuality education framework and life skill toolkits in selected primary and secondary schools and vocational and tertiary institutions in Spotlight-supported districts.
- ii. UN WOMEN, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, the MoGLSD Family and Culture Department and CSOs were mobilised to engage with religious and cultural institutions to promote social and gender norms change to prevent VAW/C.
- iii. UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, UNDP and UNHCR, in partnership with the media, district local governments, community-based structures, volunteers and CSOs, coordinated messaging with existing multi-social and behaviour change communication and advocacy campaigns.
- iv. UNFPA and UNICEF sustained their joint support to the SAUTI Child Helpline for GBV



/VAC case management.

- v. RUNO implementing partners, Ministry of Local Government, UNDP, Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group and UN Women conducted a high-level stakeholder dialogue with Uganda Local Government Association on increasing GBV response in LGs.
- vi. There were many complementarities between Pillar 3 and Pillar 6 that saw the women's movement building partners leveraging on Pillar 3 structures and events to reach out to women and girls at the grassroots. In Amudat, activists held some awareness sessions and accountability forums together.

d) Other partners and resource mobilization (if applicable)

Through the Core Management Team meetings, the RCO took RUNOs through a process of brainstorming on the key strategic policy, programming and governance questions that were to anchor the resource mobilization for Phase II within the context of national-level development priorities and the SDGs. Based on the collective questions, RUNOs were clustered into four thematic working groups focusing on the following: i. Strategic positioning and programme's relevance in the context of UNSDCF, the third National Development Plan (NDP III) and the SDGs, especially SDG 5, ii. Programming needs and priorities, iii. Financing parameters, and iv. Configuration and coordination. Under each theme, RUNO Pillar Leads facilitated discussions and further research, whose outputs informed the resource mobilization strategy development. Mapping out other programmes on EVAWG and SGBV currently running in the country, supporting donors and levels of investment and timelines is a critical component of any resource mobilization strategy. This demonstrates Spotlight's commitment to the UN reforms through enhanced coordination and delivery efficiency by avoiding duplication. Heads of Agencies of RUNOs collectively endorsed a successor programme and the mobilization of funds. Spotlight is invited to the Gender Development Partners Group, which is a useful platform for keeping abreast with donor priorities and available resources.



Results

Capturing broader transformations across outcomes

In collaboration with the Embassies of Sweden and Norway, Spotlight placed GBV on the national legislative (parliament) agenda by engaging the top leadership, the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker, and the executive committee of Uganda Women's Parliamentary Association (UWOPA) in a dialogue on the cost of teenage pregnancy. The sustainability of the Spotlight Initiative's gains is evidenced by the strengthened capacity of existing national and community-based structures to enforce the laws/policies and commitments and deliver services for survivors and other groups of vulnerable and marginalized people. Structures like the GBV Reference Group, Medico Legal and the district GBV coordination committees, Local Council courts, GBV sheltering facilities in Arua and Amudat districts and the Gender Equality Committees in private sector companies will continue to strengthen delivery, consolidation and sustainability of Spotlight results.

How Pillar Results Supported Changes (Results) in Other Pillars

- i. Pillar 1 continued to work closely with Pillar 6 on women's movement building and jointly held accountability platforms, including press conferences organized by UWOPA and the Domestic Violence Coalition. The content of the training provided to women's rights activists by Spotlight includes an analysis of pending gender bills within a broader context of organising for gender equality and addressing backlash.
- ii. The strengthening of public and private sector institutional human resources, systems, practices and structures under Pillar 2 facilitated advocacy on policies and laws and integration of GBV interventions in district development plans that included the provision of quality survivor services. Spotlight supported the MoGLSD and Ministry of Local Government to convene a local government stakeholder dialogue for 12 districts, resulting in district local government senior management endorsement of continued advocacy for district-specific manifestations of VAWG and strategies for increased financing of GBV prevention and response. Some of the institutions targeted in Pillar 2 gained the relevant knowledge and skills and were able to continue advocacy for social norm change in their communities.
- iii. Through the engagement of a CSO, the UNRCO, in collaboration with UNDP, made input to Pillar 2 by constructing a GBV shelter in Amudat and a reception centre in Terego.



- iv. The legal literacy campaign messages that were developed under Pillar 1 in 2021 were shared and transmitted by Pillar 4 partners as part of awareness raising to increase reporting of GBV cases in 2022 when resources under Pillar 1 became inadequate.
- v. Plea bargaining guidelines developed under Pillar 1 were used for multi-sectoral training of access to justice actors under Pillar 2.
- vi. The strengthening of the social service workforce (para-social workers, community development officers, social welfare officers and probation officers) including the secondment of staff to the justice system and social service, boosted the capacity of delivering multisector services across the five pillars as the same workforce is the one utilized to deliver preventive, protective and response services for VAC, GBV, SRHR and HP.
- vii. The knowledge and skills the justice actors gained from the training on the multidisciplinary curriculum (under Pillar 2) were applicable for legislative and policy work engagement of Pillar 1 and prevention of HP under Pillar 3.
- viii. The national campaign themed ‘Protect the girl, save the nation’ was run under Pillar 3. Its broad-based community engagement and the use of media campaigns resulted in public awareness and increased reporting of GBV and VAC cases through the helpline SAUTI 116, which increased referrals and demand for services under Pillar 4.
- ix. Survival services integrated into livelihood programmes (Pillar 3) increased the rate of referrals to services (Pillar 4).



Reporting on the implementation of participatory monitoring, evaluation and reporting (P-MER)

1. Decentralized National Joint Steering Committee meeting combined with field visits

Following a recommendation from the 4th NJSC meeting on stakeholder engagement, the 5th NJSC meeting was decentralised to Arua. It was combined with a field visit by the national and sub-national officials to interact with the programme beneficiaries for selected implementing partners in Terego District. Beneficiaries from Rhino and Imvepi refugee settlements interacted with the team from the UN.¹² The delegation was led by the Permanent Secretary of the MoGLSD and the United Nations Resident Coordinator.

Courtesy visits were made to the office of the Chief Administration Officer before departure to the field, and site briefs were distributed. The field visit provided an opportunity for interaction between the Spotlight Initiative policy body, beneficiaries and implementing partners, facilitating insights into the operational context. Ultimately recommendations from the participatory engagements were prioritised in the development of Spotlight's successor programme.



Susan Ngongi Namondo, UN Resident Coordinator together with government representatives interact with a group of refugee women in Rhino Refugee Settlement. (©UNRCO)

2. The EU mission to Uganda

In May 2022, Uganda hosted a team of delegates from the European Union Offices in Brussels, who visited Spotlight Initiative sites in Kampala. They conducted focus group discussions and key informant

¹² Heads of agencies and technical programme staff, representatives from the EU Delegation, members of the CSNRG, and implementing partners including government MDAs, Terego District Local Government and CSOs



interviews with selected implementing partners and beneficiaries. The participatory approach used by the European Union and United Nations was adopted during the identification of programme sites visited by the Spotlight Initiative Africa Regional Programme Joint Annual Review and Planning Workshop held in June.

3. Spotlight Initiative Africa Regional Programme Joint Annual Review and Planning Workshop

Uganda Spotlight Initiative supported the Spotlight Initiative Africa Regional Programme and the United Nations Development Coordination Office to conduct a four-day joint annual review and planning workshop in Entebbe. The workshop brought together 53 participants from Spotlight Initiative country programmes, the Africa Union Commission, implementing partners, RUNOs, the European Union, the Civil Society Regional Reference Group and selected rights-holders. The meeting applied a participatory monitoring and evaluation approach to create and strengthen synergies across the Africa Spotlight Initiative Programme while capitalizing on results and good practices across the continent. According to the workshop report, 94 per cent of the participants were satisfied with the workshop's content. The majority highlighted the importance of holding similar events in the future, with 40 per cent noting that such workshops should be organised annually and 35 per cent bi-annually. Feedback from the meeting informed Africa's Regional Programme calendar for 2023.

4. Performance Review of the Spotlight Initiative by the European Court of Auditors

In 2022, between May and October, the European Court of Auditors conducted a performance audit on the Spotlight Initiative programme in Uganda. The participatory evaluation method was employed, involving engagement with programme implementers at the national and district level, the European Union Delegation in Uganda, the UN Head of Agencies, RCO, RUNO focal points, members of the NJSC, officials from government MDAs, the district local governments and cultural institutions. Twenty-five implementing partners were covered from three districts: two districts at sub-national level (Kasese and Kyegegwa) and one at national level (Kampala). The performance review focused on assessing the effectiveness of the Spotlight Initiative Uganda Programme's design, implementation, activity monitoring, results achieved and sustainability through various means, including focus groups and key informant interviews. Spotlight will use the evaluation checklist to guide processes and implementation of the successor programme.

"We are grateful for having been selected to participate in this evaluation. This reflects transparency of EU to get the views of different actors that implemented this programme. The Kingdom has been one of the beneficiaries of EU-UN Spotlight support to address GBV. Through the Kingdom structures, we used the cultural leader's tool kits provided by Spotlight



to sensitize our people on GBV. Due to wide geographical coverage, we request for more support to print and distribute the cultural leader’s tool kits so that we are able to reach majority of our people with information on GBV.” Levi Musinguzi Bahemuka, Minister for Planning and Development, Head of Programmes, Tooro Kingdom.

5. Annual National Coordination Meeting for Spotlight implementing partners

The Spotlight Initiative and MoGLSD organised the second national coordination review meeting to assess progress, and identify and respond to programme implementation challenges in the 2022 annual work plan. The three-day meeting was held physically in November 2022 with the participation of 50 implementing partners including MDAs, DLGs, CSOs, development partners and cultural institutions. The MoGLSD used this review platform to demonstrate the process of registration and uploading of implementing partners’ reports onto the National Dashboard for GBV prevention and response. The RCO also used this opportunity to present the 2021 means of verification exercise findings and Spotlight’s successor programme. Feedback from the review meeting informed the basis for the 2022 reporting exercise, developed concrete recommendations for improvement on the Spotlight programme implementation, and validated Spotlight’s successor programme with proposals to include new or amended activities. As a learning point, it was noted that the review should have been convened around midyear to allow ample time to act on recommendations generated since the programme’s end line to implement activities was December 2022.

“With support from EU-UN Spotlight initiative, the Ministry of Public Service has registered increased enrolment of government officials on the online course for planning and budgeting for GBV. This will go a long way to increase budgeting and financing for GBV response in Uganda. What we need now is the tracer study to ascertain how the trainees have applied their skills to increase budgeting and financing for GBV at national and sub-national levels,” Savia Mugwanyana, Commissioner, Ministry of Public Service.



Capturing change at outcome level

Outcome 1: Legal and Policy Framework

Two new laws that support gender equality were passed in 2022, namely the Succession Amendment Bill 2022 and the Market Bill. The newly enacted Succession Act 2022 expanded the provision of distribution of the property of an intestate to apply to both male and female dependents as well as to spouses in a marriage. It refined the definition of customary heir or heiress to remove discrimination. Strengthening the provisions for the distribution of deceased estates that address property security for women and girls protects them from gender-based violence related to asset grabbing. The Market Bill, which is pending the President's signature, makes the city safer for women and girls and increases their mobility and access to markets and other public places as vendors and customers.

Four bills were reintroduced to the floor of Parliament: the Marriage Bill 2022, the Sexual Offences Bill, the Legal Aid Bill and the Employment Amendment Bill 2022. The Sexual Offences Bill seeks to enact a specific law on sexual offences for the effectual prevention of sexual violence; to enhance the punishment of sexual offenders; to provide for the protection of victims during sexual offences trials; to provide for the extra-territorial application of the law; and to repeal some provisions of the Penal Code Act, Cap. 120. If passed, the Marriage Bill 2022 will criminalize a spouse who demands a refund of gifts such as dowry and bride price with a penalty of not less than one-year imprisonment.

The Spotlight collaboration with the Commonwealth Parliament Association in training 34 members of parliament (20 F:14 M) on gender, power and GBV was a partnership that extended beyond Ugandan CSOs to include an external actor. The knowledge and skills enhancement provided catalysed commitments to engaging VAWG discussions on the floor of Parliament. These were carried out during the 16 DoA at Parliament, where some of the members led discussions on forms of VAWG, unpacked terminologies on VAWG and its root causes, and drew attention to the Domestic Violence Act. The training also provided the members of parliament with an improved capacity to communicate with the media and internal audiences. The Uganda Women Parliamentary Association (UWOPA) Strategic Plan 2021-2026, which includes bill research, debate and lobbying, was designed, printed and launched. The parliament scrutiny and communications training, which 32 participants attended, created a safe space for women MPs to air out the challenges they face while conducting business. The MPs undergoing a mentorship programme can now debate on the floor of Parliament from an informed point of view. They also have embraced social media to reach out to their voters. In addition to confidence boosting, the training also included soft skills like deportment. Part



of the successes of engaging UWOPA members is the increased lobbying skills resulting in two women parliamentarians, Opendi Sarah and Adeke Anne moving private member bills on marriage and sexual offenses respectively. Both were granted leave of parliament to re-introduce the bills, including the mover of the Women Human Rights Defenders and Protection Bill.

Spotlight supported the Uganda Law Reform Commission in reviewing the Domestic Violence Act implementation, and the assessment report informed the improvements among the duty bearers, including the police, courts and prosecution. This was facilitated through a draft step-by-step guide which was validated on 6 June 2022.

Through support from Spotlight, MoGLSD engaged the Cabinet Secretariat for the approval of the National Policy on Disability Inclusion. The Policy, which integrates GBV and SRHR and incorporates equal opportunities in access and utilization of goods and services, was launched in December 2022 during the International Disability Day in Kole District by the vice president and MoGLSD. Although the process of developing and passing ordinances is slow and lengthy, Spotlight-supported districts have registered significant progress as indicated below.

District	Ordinance	Status
Amudat	SGBV and SRHR Services Ordinance Prohibition of Domestic Violence Ordinance	Approved by District Local Council. Submitted to Ministry of Local Government for Quality Assurance before submission to Attorney General
Kitgum	Alcohol Ordinance to prevent sale beyond certain times	Approved by District Local Council. Submitted to Ministry of Local Government for Quality Assurance before submission to Attorney General
Kyegegwa	Protection of the Girl Child (Bills) Ordinance, which includes ending child marriage and teenage pregnancy	Approved by District Local Council. Submitted to Ministry of Local Government for Quality Assurance before submission to Attorney General
Kampala	The GBV Prohibition Bill Ordinance 2021	Awaiting final Kampala Capital City Authority Council deliberations for approval
Kasese	The GBV draft ordinance was presented to the District Council twice	To be tabled a third time
Tororo	Protection of Children Ordinance	Submitted to Attorney General's office in 2021 and still awaiting feedback

Uganda performed well in promoting the adoption of normative standards on a range of SRHR issues, including SGBV and HPs. The Adolescent Health Implementation Plan-AHIP



is well aligned with the Reproductive, Maternal, New born, Child, and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) Sharpened Plan. Consultations on the Sexuality Education Guidelines for Out-of-School Youth among national stakeholders and religious leaders led to the reversal of the decision to merge the said guidelines with the Parenting Guidelines, easing content delivery modalities. The enhancement of the transcribing skills of 21 (2 F: 19 M) court officers, coupled with sign language interpretation skills training for 32 court officers (17 F: 16M), increased the effectiveness of justice delivery to GBV victims through enhanced accuracy of information capturing and interpretation.

Child rights advocacy and anti-GBV clubs in seven schools reached 803 children in refugee settlements (Imvepi (90), Rhino (258), and Kyaka (455)) with information on child rights, teenage pregnancies, GBV, violence against children and child protection. This increased their confidence in bringing such matters to the attention of camp authorities.

Outcome 2: Institutions

Spotlight contributed to the development and launch of the State of Uganda Population Report 2022. Additionally, capacity-building support to four Spotlight district local governments (Kasese, Kyegegwa, Tororo, Kitgum) enabled the finalization of their 2021/22-2023/25 GBV plans, which are aligned to the district development plans. This was possible through processes facilitated by the Ministry of Local Government and the respective district community development officers. The GBV plans are critical tools that DLGs can use to facilitate national and local level resource mobilization, coordination and implementation of GBV-responsive activities/programmes.

The Terego GBV Reception Centre was handed over to the district and is now fully operational with district support. The centre is staffed by the senior probation officer and the probation officer, who handle GBV-related cases and are supported by the child protection officer. Seventeen cases have been handled since September 2022. These district-led safe spaces will continue to provide survivors with temporary shelter and other related services, including referral, medical, legal, economic and psychosocial services.

As part of the performance management circular, the Ministry of Public Service mentored 204 males and 122 females to increase performance management and internal accountability mechanisms for GBV response. The training was conducted through the operationalized e-course (second cohort training) and physical training. As a result of the Spotlight collaboration with other joint programmes on child marriage and FGM, 12 institutions (MDAs and district local governments) have strategies, plans and programmes to prevent and respond to VAWG. These include 20 (7 Spotlight + 13 others) districts and cities that developed GBV action plans,



four MDAs including the Ministry of Gender; of Public Service; Local Government; and Internal Affairs, which developed a training manual to address cross border movement. The Ministry of Public Service conducted support supervision in 34 local governments (including the eight Spotlight districts) and one regional referral hospital. The institutions are expected to use this knowledge to influence and apply gender analysis in identifying gender and equity issues for prioritization under the formulation of FY 2023/24 Budget Framework Papers.

The National Population Council was facilitated to support the districts of Arua, Kasese, Tororo and Kitgum to adopt the five GBV indicators for district plans and performance assessment and integrate the GBV into the programme implementation action plans. Kampala Capital City Authority and the five divisions of Kampala have incorporated SRHR, GBV and population dynamics, and the demographic dividend drivers into planning and budgeting processes and frameworks. Continued sensitization and mentorship of private sector company officials resulted in 24 new companies completing the certification process (established gender-responsive and equitable workplace environments with action plans, policies and structures such as gender equality committees) and are ready for external auditing and seal award. Another batch of 50 companies from the original pool of 90 is currently undergoing mentorship to develop gender policies and action plans. The Gender Equality Seal (GES) companies are in Kampala, Kasese, Kyegegwa, Tororo, Kitgum and Arua districts. The GES for Public Institutions is being piloted with Makerere University, registered as the first public institution to pilot the seal in Uganda and is in the process of forming a Gender Equality Committee. As part of GBV mainstreaming through the curriculum, three training institutions have integrated gender equality and GBV response in their academic programmes.

- a) **Nsamizi Training Institute for Social Development** integrated GBV in one certificate course and four diploma courses (Public Administration and Management; Community Health Management; Social Work and Social Administration; and Counselling and Guidance). In 2020/2021 and 2021/2022, a total of 1,082 (609 F: 473 M) undertook the courses. One training of trainers was conducted at Law Development Center for 76 male and 48 female academic staff.
- b) At the **Civil Service College of Uganda**, the GBV online course enrolled 143 participants for the e-course, of whom 90 (19 F:71 M) completed it. The in-person training enrolled 133 and (47 F:86 M), who completed the course. Additionally, the various programmes that include orientation, performance enhancement, strategic leadership and mindset change courses integrated the GBV module.
- c) **Uganda Management Institute** integrated GBV in all their masters programmes and in four postgraduate diploma courses.



The MoGLSD was facilitated to convene pertinent coordination platforms, including the GBV Reference Group, the Medico Legal Technical Working Group, the GBV/VAC COVID-19 response platforms, and two national Spotlight partner coordination meetings. Seven district local governments and CSOs implementing Spotlight were trained on how to use the national dashboard to facilitate reporting on GBV. The advocacy efforts of the Medico Legal Technical Working Group have yielded positive results, including the appointment of medical officers in all seven district police stations, enhancing access to justice for survivors of GBV through the strengthened quality of evidence.

The consultation for the development of the operational manual, strategic plan and charter for the Council of Traditional Leaders of Africa-Uganda was completed by the Cross-Cultural Foundation of Uganda in close collaboration with the MoGLSD. The Council is anchored at the MoGLSD and constructively coordinates traditional and cultural leaders in driving transformation and eradicating negative cultural practices, customs, and traditions.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs supported cross-border collaboration between Kenya and Uganda to prevent, respond to, and conduct follow-ups on trafficking in persons (TiPs), including trafficking of women and girls for sexual exploitation and FGM. The ministry also trained 95 officials (25 F:70 M) on the legal frameworks relating to counter human trafficking, protection and the streamlining of cross-border referrals. Interventions targeted GBV focal persons, security organs, religious leaders, cultural leaders and cross-border officials from Kasese, Tororo and Kitgum. The successes of the training include enhanced victim identification as well as detecting, identifying, interdicting and disrupting trafficking networks. These efforts are contributing to enhanced GBV-sensitive border security, management of migrations, and district administration. The community awareness on TiP reached over 100,000 women and men in the cross-border communities of Kasese (bordering DRC), Kitgum (bordering South Sudan), Amudat and Tororo (bordering Kenya).

Outcome 3: Prevention and Norm Change

The training of teachers on the revised guidelines for the prevention and management of teenage pregnancy in school settings in Uganda enhanced the knowledge and skills of teachers on their implementation, contributing to safe and positive learning environments for adolescents, including pregnant girls and child mothers. The implementation of the guidelines by 251 schools in target districts is promoting safe and positive learning environments.

The Life Skills Toolkit covers areas of sexuality education presented in a more acceptable language and reduces resistance by the more conservative sections of society. Head teachers, caregivers, senior women and men and students were trained on the sexuality education framework in three spotlight districts of Amuda, Arua and Kitgum. A strong focus was placed



on institutionalizing sex education, including reproductive health, HIV, menstrual hygiene and referral services in extra curricula activities.

A total of 586 community-based para-social workers used their improved knowledge and skills on the school re-entry guidelines for pregnant girls and child mothers to support re-enrolment of 897 girls. An additional 3,750 vulnerable girls and young women were empowered with livelihood opportunities to improve their financial status and provide security against further violation. A similar approach was used for the social innovation 21st-century skills UPSHIFT programme for out-of-school adolescents, which was implemented in collaboration with non-governmental organizations. It benefitted 20,212 adolescent girls with 10 core competencies for essential well-being and social and emotional development, including violence prevention, peaceful conflict resolution, SRHR, resource management, and social cohesion.

The national multimedia campaign ‘Protect the Girl, Save the Nation’, focusing on teenage pregnancy, defilement, child marriage and positive parenting, was aired on 25 radio stations with messages in 13 languages and on six TV stations with messages in six languages. Its impact included increased commitments of cultural and religious leaders to end GBV across the programme districts.

The U-Report polls targeting adolescents and young people (15-24 years) generated evidence and perceptions on GBV, SHRH, teenage pregnancy, child marriage, FGM, VAC, and access to sexual reproductive services within their communities for targeted programme implementation. In addition, chatbots¹³ were used to educate, raise awareness, and share information and referral to services on GBV, SRHR, and VAW/C among adolescent girls and young women (15-24 years). Referrals to maternal health services and childcare support enabled teenage mothers to return to and stay in school. Implementing a comprehensive, evidence-based parenting programme led by community-based para-social workers equipped 65,634 (37,013 F:28,621 M) parents and caregivers with knowledge and skills on caregiving, stimulation, support and responsiveness, structures, and gender-responsive socialization.

Spotlight Initiative activities conducted in the refugee context increased community activism¹⁴ to combat and report GBV. Survivors benefitted from improved knowledge of their rights and access to justice through legal aid clinics and mobile courts. Awareness raising on child rights, teenage pregnancies and GBV/VAC conducted through nine radio talk shows reached 4,500 in settlement and host communities.

¹³ Automated responses and messaging component of the U-Report platform accessed via SMS and WhatsApp U-Report channels by texting the trigger word MENU to 8500

¹⁴ The training of 363 out-of-school children from Imvepi, Rhino and Kyaka refugee settlements, including Ocea and Ofua zones, was used for peer outreach through music, dance and drama, children’s parliament sessions, and the use of referral pathways for mutual support and child protection.



The rollout of SASA! Together in refugee communities (Kyaka, Imvepi, Rhino and Kampala) improved GBV reporting, use of referral pathways and addressed negative cultural practices and harmful social norms, use of power in relationships, and community policing. A quick assessment of the SASA community mobilization approach in a sample of community members by UGANET found a positive shift in knowledge and attitude towards men's use of power over women at household and community levels.

The implementation of the support phase of SASA! progressed through mentorship of the community activists, focusing on how to identify topical VAWG issues for dialogue, mobilization of influential community members to participate in the dialogues and referral of cases to relevant authorities. This impacted the community activists (CAs) ability to sensitize the communities on collaborating for positive change and how to better respond to questions and issues raised during such sessions. As a result, community members are more aware and can identify and report cases of violence to the authorities. In Amudat District, 55 CAs who were mentored reached 687 (324 F: 363 M) community members with information on VAWG/SRHR. Four cases of VAWG were reported to the LCs and other GBV actors, who consequently reported the matter to the police for action. A community activist in Losidok Sub County, Amudat District, said, "From the mentorship, I have learned that women usually suffer economic violence when the spouses do not support. So, I am using the approach supporting my wife to start up a shop. Now, we both contribute to the family welfare, and we are happy." Community members have been empowered to challenge negative social and cultural norms that trigger the negative use of power among males, and families have started raising the value of power balance as a result of community outreaches conducted by CAs and community leaders (CLs) in Kasese, Tororo and Bundibugyo. In Kasese, CAs and CLs reached out to 9,030 community members, of whom 5,528 were females (2,064 youths, 3,464 adults) and 3,502 males (2,377 youths, 1,125 adults) in the 21 sub counties. In Tororo, 8,510 people (4,882 F; 4,040 youths, 842 adults: 628 M; 3,028 youths, 600 adults) were reached during community outreaches conducted by CAs and CLs using different strategies to create awareness on GBV; understanding and challenging male power as it relates to violence against women and girls; and the root cause of violence in 19 counties of Magola, Iyolwa, Nabuyoga, Kirewa, Paya, Sop Sop, Petta, Merikit, Molo, Mukuju, Kwapa, Mella, Malaba Town Council, Osukuru, Kisoko, Rubongi, Mulanda, Nagongera, and Nagongera Town Council.

The development of the monthly GBV perception dashboards contributed to the increased collection of public perceptions on GBV and the development of evidence-based strategy and programming. To contribute to growing concerns about the availability of data and information on cross-border population movement along the Ugandan-Kenya border, dashboards on cross-border movement using the International Organization for Migration displacement



tracking matrix targeting Malaba, Alakas, Abongai A and Loporokocha published details of population's cross border movement. This complimented the efforts of government and humanitarian partners to evidence-based discussions and decisions and raised the profile of the protection concerns of women and girls regarding cross-border movements for FGM, child marriage and TiP.

A total of 48 communities participated in public declarations of support for the abandonment of FGM, representing a major milestone. The rescue of 37 girls from potential cutting is illustrative of this milestone in mind-set change. Four male action groups (MAGs) were established in Tororo and Kampala districts which served as a platform for mobilizing, engaging with and reaching men and boys with messages on social norm change and gender-transformation. Over 1,389 men and boys were engaged through MAGs and, in turn, as champions of change in gender norms. Fifteen champions were given bicycles to facilitate GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response, leading 220 Karamojong men to publicly denounce harmful cultural practices and adopt positive cultural practices, such as sharing in household responsibilities. Additionally, 20 girls in Amudat were rescued from forced and early marriages and taken back to school.

Strengthened partnership through the Inter-Religious Council of Uganda facilitated four inter-generational dialogues with different social networks (women, men, girls and boys). Cultural institutions also conducted dialogues with cultural leaders¹⁵ and communities for social norm change to end GBV, child marriage and HP.

Spotlight supported the cultural leaders of Alur, Buganda, Busoga and Tooro to conduct dialogue sessions on the exemplary cultural practices that address VAWG. They were also trained on using social media to publicize the cultural resources that mitigate VAWG and social media strategies were developed for Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, among others. A total of 100 copies of the Rutooro version of the cultural leaders' toolkit were printed to enhance access to information on traditional cultural values by young people.

Spotlight-supported empowerment and livelihood for adolescents (ELA) clubs benefitted 1,168 (687 married and 481 unmarried) adolescent girls in the four programme districts of Amudat, Kasese, Kitgum and Terego with information on SRHR and referral to services. Additionally, 159 girls in Acholi, Karamoja, Teso, Bukedi and Kasese were supported under Second Chance Education and successfully registered for, sat and completed national examinations.

Community-based vocational skilling¹⁶ reached 120 GBV survivors in Tororo, Kasese and Kampala districts, while three women associations in Amudat received three maize milling

¹⁵ E.g. Tieng Adhola, Lugbara Kari, Karamoja Elders Association, Ker Kwaro Acholi

¹⁶ In baking, tailoring, shoe-making and mushroom growing enterprises.



machines along with three diesel engines. Six women-led associations in Kasese, Kitgum and Tororo, with a membership of 945 (530 F:415 M) artisanal miners were formalized and received stone crushers aimed at improving their business capacity for production, value addition and diversification of mineral products for the market to include quarry dust which is in high demand for the construction industry.

The community strengthening supported by Spotlight resulted in improved relationships between the police and community members, enhancing the perceptions of safety and security in the settlements. Regular patrolling, legal awareness and increased knowledge of the complaint mechanisms increased refugees' confidence to report GBV incidents.

Outcome 4: Quality Services

Through the support of the Ministry of Health to roll out the National Medical Stores Client Self-Service Portal in Amudat, Tororo, Kyegegwa and Kasese, Spotlight enabled health facilities to submit and track orders to National Medical Stores, appropriately manage reproductive health commodities and reduce the lack of access due to stock-outs.

Spotlight collaborated with the Joint Programme on GBV and the Global Programme to end Child Marriage to engage the Judiciary and the Governance and Security Programme Secretariat¹⁷ in implementing SGBV special sessions, enhanced by leveraging funding from other joint programmes¹⁸. The 14 criminal sessions held in Kampala (Criminal Division) and High Court Circuits in Tororo, Iganga, Mbarara, Gulu, Moroto, Kasese, Masaka, Otuke, Adjumani and four chief magistrate sessions at Tororo, Apac, Busia and Nakapiripirit processed 771 cases, which resulted in the disposal of 682, reflecting an 88 per cent clearance rate and an increase in conviction rates from less than 20 per cent to over 74 per cent.

A key achievement from the strengthening of multi-sectoral coordination platforms was the advocacy of the Medico Legal Working Group which resulted in a policy directive on the appointment of medical officers for all district police stations, which improved evidence quality and enhanced access to justice for survivors of SGBV. The MoGLSD National Child Helpline (SAUTI) was supported to receive, refer and handle VAC and GBV cases, and strengthened the case management functions of the DLGs. The roll out of in-service training modules, staff secondment and coaching for probation/social welfare officers and community development officers resulted in 7,685 (4,482 F: 3,048 M:155 unknown) reported cases.

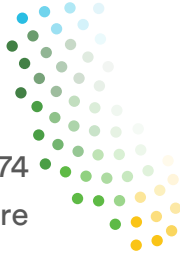
Spotlight supported the operations of the social service workforce¹⁹, whose work in identifying, resolving, referrals, and following up on SGBV/VAC cases²⁰ resulted in 6,295 (4,132 F:2,152

¹⁷ Formerly Justice, Law and Order Sector – JLOS

¹⁸ Joint Programme on GBV and the Global Programme to end Child Marriage.

¹⁹ Para-social workers, social welfare officers, community development officers and probation officers.

²⁰ Child neglect, sexual violence, physical violence, child abandonment, child labour, children in conflict with the law, defilement, children



M) cases benefitting from multi-sectoral case management services. Of these, 2,886 (1,474 F:1,412 M) cases were fast-tracked by justice for children coordinators, and 2,202 cases were disposed of.

The installation of audio-visual system links in five high courts (Arua, Gulu, Jinja, Mbarara and Family Division) enhanced the functionality of child-friendly justice procedures in handling VAC and GBV cases involving child witnesses and victims. The training of 62 (44 F:18 M) judicial officers (prosecutors, police officers, defence counsels, and probation and social welfare officers) in plea-bargaining processes ensured that victims were consulted before a sentence was agreed upon and increased their participation in the process. There was a notable increase in the use of trauma-informed and victim-centred approaches during SGBV sessions in 2022. Of note was the prioritization of cases of children, provision of refreshments during sessions, utilization and improvisation of child-friendly spaces, use of anatomical dolls to prevent re-victimization, and closed sessions.

Forty police officers (15 F:25 M) comprising scene-of-crime officers, crime investigators, child and family protection unit, prosecutors, and medical officers were trained in the management of forensic evidence ranging from evidence collection, packaging, labelling, preservation, storage and transportation. This contributed to improved quality and integrity of forensic evidence submitted for analysis by police officers, enabling stronger evidence and speedy prosecution. The training of 266 police officers (90 F:176 M) on the effective investigation of VAWG cases improved their interviewing skills and ability to fill PF3A forms²¹, identify survivors' immediate needs and refer them to various service providers for ancillary services. There is an improvement in the quality of cases submitted to the Directorate of Public Prosecutions, enabling more efficient prosecutions.

Efficiencies in prosecution were further boosted through three evidence collection vans with cold storage units that Spotlight procured for UPF, resulting in the timely delivery of exhibits and reports and a profound improvement in the quality of evidence submitted for laboratory analysis. The vans have assisted in transporting exhibits from police stations in the districts of Kalangala, Mukono, Gulu, Luwero, Kampala, Tororo, Gomba, Lwengo, Moroto and Bushenyi among others, to the forensics laboratory for DNA analysis. Consumables procured range from DNA extraction, quantification, polymerase chain reaction and separation and detection kits. These have been used to process cases of rape, defilement, child neglect and child stealing. The procurement of 18 crime scene cameras improved investigation officers' capacity to collect, analyse and present acceptable visual electronic evidence.

who lost their mothers at birth, cases of malnutrition, child battering, early marriages, child labour, issues of parentage requiring DNA investigation.

21 Police Form 3A (PF3A), an instrument intended to ease access of GBV survivors to medical treatment and justice.



Work in refugee settlements included conducting 22 GBV sub-working group meetings in Imvepi (5), Rhino (5), Kyaka (6) and Kampala (6). These meetings helped strengthen coordination and referrals among the implementing partners. Eleven police posts in Imvepi (2), Rhino (8), and Kyaka (1) were supported with stationery and furniture to enhance their capacity to handle GBV cases. This was bolstered with survivor-centred case management training, which was provided to seven additional GBV staff in Rhino (1), Kyaka (2), and Kampala (4), who the implementing partners recruited. A total of 654 (615 F:39 M) GBV survivors were supported, with most beneficiaries being from the rural settlements, namely Imvepi (129), Rhino (160), Kyaka (268) and Kampala (97). The GBV survivors in refugee settlements had improved access to justice through legal aid clinics and mobile courts, with 116 survivors receiving legal services in Imvepi (34), Rhino (39), Kyaka (35), and Kampala (8). This empowered the survivors with knowledge of their rights and where to demand services while the perpetrators faced the consequences of their actions.

Two safe houses in Imvepi and Rhino were supported with maintenance and repairs, benefitting 39 (32 F:7 M) GBV survivors. The GBV survivors and those with protection risks were able to receive temporary shelter in the safe houses. Three one-stop centres each in Rhino, Imvepi, and Kyaka are under construction, and once completed, will provide GBV survivors with comprehensive case management at one location and reduce the trauma of repeating the report to different service providers at different locations. This conducive environment will encourage survivors to report their cases and receive services in a timely and coordinated manner.

The legal aid mobile call centre supported 100 clients (68 F:32 M), and the legal aid open days reached 1,921 people (422 M:582 F) in Kasese and Kitgum. These legal aid initiatives benefitted 2,367 vulnerable survivors, including those in remote areas, who were enabled to access services in real-time. An output of the Spotlight, the Local Council Courts GBV Handbook, was used to train 90 (19 F:71 M) staff from 18 Local Council courts in Kitgum and Kyegegwa, enhancing their capacities to handle GBV cases within their jurisdiction and increasing their case management skills especially in applying the referral pathways on GBV cases. Spotlight also supported emergency foster care services for vulnerable children without family-based care. Gate keeping arrangements for children and finalizing reviewing of pending key documents for alternative care was prioritized and accomplished²². The SAUTI National Child Helpline was supported to receive, handle and refer VAC and GBV cases, and was integrated into the district local government case management functions. There were 7,685 (4,482 F: 3,048 M and 155 gender unknown) reported cases of children receiving multisector support.

²² These included guidelines for alternative care panels, foster care, gate keeping, and closure and case management for separated children, which are now pending signing off by senior management in the MoGLSD.



The multi-sectoral case management services provided by the social service workforce²³ benefitted 6,295 (4,143 F:2,152 M) cases through the identification, resolution, referral and follow-up on the various VAWG and VAC issues.²⁴

Spotlight continued to work on the diversion of children in conflict with the law in the justice system, resulting in 1,202 (43 F:1,159 M) children's cases being diverted, a significant diversion rate of 76 per cent. This was largely a direct result of the training of 124 (41 F: 83 M) police officers in diversion and online child sexual exploitation and abuse. An additional 117 (62 F:109 M: 6 unknown) justice professionals from 19 districts received training in handling child victims, witnesses, and offenders, and investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating over GBV and VAC cases. Case management was strengthened through the secondment of staff and coaching for probation/social welfare officers and community development officers and the rolling out of the curriculum for in-service training modules. Out of the 2,886 (1,474 F:1,412 M) cases fast-tracked by justice for children coordinators, 2,202 were disposed of. As a result of Spotlight supporting legal awareness-raising outreaches and legal aid clinics to communities, there was increased knowledge on rights, including how and where to get legal services, especially on GBV-related cases. Of the community members who accessed legal aid in the form of legal advice, alternative dispute resolution (mediations and court-annexed mediations), court representation and referrals, 27 per cent of the cases were concluded, and resolutions included the recovery of money to the value of USD \$22,570 and 24 acres of land. As a result of the community dialogues conducted with 850 (522 F:328 M) people, and the four social accountability and engagement fora with 279 duty bearers (134 F:145 M), there is increased knowledge of and responsiveness to FGM, child trafficking, human rights, inheritance laws and women's rights, and communities extracted accountability measures from the district coordination committees.

The psychosocial first aid provided by Spotlight to 1,286 (1,090 F:196 M) refugees and asylum seekers with psychological challenges was instrumental in reducing and managing anxiety, which can manifest as VAC. Referrals to basic services within the settlements also enabled the beneficiaries to adapt and build resilience, in turn contributing to positive coping mechanisms. A rapid gender analysis revealed that females were more open about their mental health and psychosocial support-related challenges, especially in cases of sexual abuse. In contrast, males were less likely to open up about trauma and abuse. Women and children were also more responsive to the various services than adult males. This information was availed to the protection cluster to guide their interventions while working with asylum seekers and

²³ Comprised of para-social workers, social welfare officers, community development officers and probation officers

²⁴ Child neglect, sexual violence, physical violence, child abandonment, child labour, children in conflict with the law, defilement, children that lost their mothers at birth, cases of malnutrition, child battering, early marriages, child labour, issues of parentage requiring DNA investigations.



to ensure that sensitization on the importance of accessing mental health services targets males. There is continued engagement of the informal justice actors to dispense justice at the community level through mediation and referrals.

Outcome 5: Data

Spotlight supported the MoGLSD to work with government counterparts to review the multiple systems used to collect VAC/GBV data²⁵. Findings revealed the duplication of data and indicators with different data collection tools and the inability of the government to sustain these systems beyond the support of development partners. Subsequently, the review informed the development of a costed roadmap to develop a government-owned and harmonized MIS that collects routine administrative data on violence against children and women.

Technical and financial support was provided for updating and automating VAWG tools for UPF, Judiciary and ODPP. These were rolled out in tandem with staff capacity building in the use of the tools. A participatory process targeting six JLOS institutions²⁶ produced recommendations that included the development of a Compendium of Concepts and Definitions on GBV and harmonizing the Coding Systems. As part of the 16 DoA, Spotlight provided technical and financial support for the organization of national, regional, and global conferences such as the Annual Gender Statistics Forum, policy dialogues and the annual National SDG Conference for data users. This has contributed to promoting the production, analysis and use of VAWG/GBV data by developing national thematic analytical reports, briefs and factsheets on gender equality and the SDGs.

Spotlight is now a part of the collaboration on using administrative data for statistics coordinated by UNDESA and the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data. The Citizen Generated Data (CGD) Guideline/Toolkit was developed to support generating alternative data to complement official statistics. Civil society organizations contributing to addressing GEWE and GBV have integrated activities on the development of CGD in their programming, with plans for capacity enhancement to facilitate the process. Spotlight supported the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and other actors to develop data collection capacity and continue working with them in data management and operationalizing the parish information model (geospatial data/mapping) in 21 districts, six of which are Spotlight districts. Spotlight also contributed to the functionality of the harmonized data visualization portal linking GBV/SRH/census mapping data, enabling harmonization of data from various existing systems, including the national GBV data system, police, and health. This was consolidated with the training of 130 geospatial system and information technology experts to populate and link the GBV indicators

²⁵ Child Helpline, Orphans and Vulnerable Children MIS, GBV Database, Remand Homes MIS, etc.

²⁶ Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Uganda Police Force and Uganda Prison Services, Judiciary, Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratories and Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development).



under census mapping to enable the enumeration of GBV cases by type, service accessed and referrals. This type of data is key in enhancing evidence-based planning, advocacy and decision-making for GBV prevention and response. Spotlight supported a review of the systems used to collect VAC/GBV data and enabled the MoGLSD to work with government counterparts that included the Child Helpline, Orphans and Vulnerable Children MIS, GBV Database and Remand Homes MIS to develop a costed roadmap to develop a government-owned and harmonized MIS that collects routine administrative data on violence against children and women.

The increased capacity of UBOS and MoGLSD will contribute towards closing the national data gaps and the use of quality data to inform policies and programmes to end VAWG. It will also aid in tracking the SDGs. Using data from the Rapid Gender Assessment survey that was conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic, Spotlight supported Makerere University and UBOS to submit a paper ‘Vulnerability to violence against women or girls during COVID-19 in Uganda’ to Bio Med Central Public Health for publication.²⁷

Spotlight supported UBOS to develop the SDG Meta Data Handbook, which will guide MDAs on data collection, compilation, reporting and monitoring of all SDG indicators, including those on SDG 5. The tools for UDHS-7 were also finalized to include GBV data from refugee settlements and the development of the Computer Assisted Programming Application and Data Quality Assurance. The Seventh Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS-7) is expected to strengthen the monitoring of SDGs and national development framework’s indicators and inform the development of plans, programmes and policies for addressing GBV/VAC, SRHR and HP. The inclusion of refugees in the UDHS-7 data collection module was a major achievement towards the full inclusion of refugees in national official data production in Uganda.

An unexpected outcome was that the Spotlight results under this Pillar increased visibility at the global level to the extent that Uganda was included in the VAW Administrative Data Global Technical Guidance Initiative. Spotlight’s work on strengthening administrative data management in the justice, law and order sector, especially in the judiciary, police and ODPP, informed the development of a business case on VAWG administrative data development that has underpinned capacity building and advocacy processes as well as benchmarking by other countries. The VAC/GBV data review informed the development of a costed roadmap to develop a government-owned and harmonized MIS that collects routine administrative data on violence against children and women.

²⁷ Bukuluki et al. BMC Public Health (2023) 23:23 <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-022-14951-7>



Outcome 6: Women's Movement

A high-level stakeholders' dialogue took centre stage on International Women's Day, and various women's networks engaged in coordinated events to jointly advocate for ending VAWG and HP and promoting SRHR. The National Union of Women with Disability of Uganda conducted training on advocacy, leadership and disability to upskill and empower women with disabilities to advocate for equity and inclusion in their communities.

Two press conferences were held, with press statements issued at each. The first one was held on 13 October 2022 and was led by the Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention in partnership with selected members of Parliament, the DVA Coalition, and GBV referral network members. The second one was led by UWOPA during the 16 DoA Campaign. Both statements denounced the increased cases and prevalence of VAWG by informal and formal institutions actors and included call-to-action messages targeting government, civil society and communities delivered through print and electronic media.

The launch of the 16 DoA was led by UWOPA, where the Spotlight Initiative collaborated with the embassies of Netherlands and Sweden, UN Women, UNFPA, MoGLSD, DVA members and media partners in an event that saw the entirety of Parliament illuminated in the colour orange with IEC materials. A refresher training on women's movement building was cascaded to grassroots in Kitgum and Tororo districts. In collaboration with the NAWOU, the Tororo District Women's Network issued a joint statement on protecting women and girls against all forms of violence and promoting SRHR in Tororo. The statement had nine recommendations calling upon specific stakeholders to act on VAWG issues related to referral pathways, community policing, security, and implementation of the FGM Act (2010). High-level speakers at various events included Her Excellency Karin Boven, the Ambassador of Netherlands, Paulina Chiwangu, the UN Women Country Representative, Her Excellency Maria Hakansson, the Ambassador of Sweden, the Minister for Gender, Labour and Social Development Amongi Ongom Betty, and the Speaker of Parliament Rt. Hon Anita Among²⁸. The Deputy Speaker of Parliament, Rt. Hon. Tayebwa Thomas, referred to the committee established to ensure that the laws made are implemented and promised to work with the Prime Minister on Gender Responsive Budgeting. Sarah Mateke, the Minister of State for Children and Youth, emphasized the escalating incidence of teenage pregnancies, child marriages and GBV. Over 80 women from a cross section of sub-movements within the wider women's movements in Uganda gained knowledge on movement building and increased solidarity amongst women's rights actors in Uganda, especially from an intersectional perspective²⁹.

²⁸ <<https://newvisionapp.page.link/62kx>> , <<https://youtu.be/oDaMBoqzGv4>>

²⁹ The participants included the Women Living with HIV Movement, women with disabilities, young women, adolescents and girls, lesbians, market women, women councils, sex workers, women networks and members of grassroots organizations.



The training targeting 107 stakeholders with knowledge and skills on advocacy, leadership and disability was cascaded in Kitgum and Tororo during the 16 DoA, giving district women networks an opportunity to experience the power of collective action in the fight against VAWG. Seventy-five members of the sub-pressure groups gained knowledge on how to influence duty bearers through effective advocacy and lobbying, and in Kitgum and Tororo, the key duty bearers were identified to facilitate community access³⁰. District community development officers committed to prioritizing groups of women with disabilities for government programmes, including the Parish Development Model (PDM). In Kitgum District, 10 women with disabilities were selected to be on the committee to oversee the distribution of PDM funds. As a result of increased knowledge and skills in disability inclusion, some stakeholders now practice inclusion. For example, the district (Kitgum and Tororo) job advertisements encourage PWDs, to apply for jobs. In Kitgum District, five girls with disabilities benefited from free vocational training. There was a commitment from the district speaker during one of the council sessions to pass a resolution to support the inclusion of people with disabilities and increase accessibility by putting ramps on public buildings where possible. Since then, meetings involving persons with disabilities were accorded a separate venue at the teachers' resource centre with accessible ramps.

Because of the knowledge gained on GBV, two radio stations now offer free radio talk shows that are used to sensitize the public on disability inclusion (Jambo FM in Kitgum and Tembo FM in Tororo).

In Kitgum District, the NAWOU network members made action plans, including awareness raising and home visits to sensitize communities on GBV and advocacy for an ordinance on alcoholism. In Tororo, the advocacy focused on ending night fundraising and during the community dialogue, the Resident District Commissioner committed to working with the district leadership to have an ordinance on the issue. Multi-stakeholder dialogues that included representatives of vulnerable women and girls resulted in a total of 48 jointly agreed recommendations drafted on ending VAWG/HP in 2022. The NAWOU members, and district officials gained knowledge and skills on how to use the balanced score card to demand improved service delivery and social accountability. The training focused on what social accountability means, including some of the participatory techniques used in social accountability, including participatory rural appraisal, participatory learning and actions and the application of the Balanced Score Card. This resulted in the advocacy for the passing of an ordinance on the prevention of GBV in Amudat District.

³⁰ District health officer, district education officer, district community development officer, assistant community development officer in charge of disabilities and elderly, district public service commission and chairman LC 5.



As a result of advocacy conducted on the PDM, it is now mandatory for all groups to have members with disabilities, including women, to qualify for the PDM funds. Simplified and easy-to-use disability mainstreaming toolkits are now available. The toolkits have enabled increased knowledge and commitment by district duty bearers to ensure disability inclusion. The toolkits are instrumental in guiding the Spotlight Initiative coalition partners to mainstream disability in their programmes. They are being used as a source of information, learning and reference on disability and disability mainstreaming. Three district women networks in Amudat, Kitgum and Tororo gained knowledge and skills in advocacy, movement building and documentation. As a result of the knowledge and skills gained in movement building, 17 sub county networks registered as community groups in Tororo. Mukuju Women's Network bought two motorcycles and is now running a transport business. The registration strengthened women's local movements and enabled some of the women's networks to access the funds availed through the Uganda Women Entrepreneurs Programme.

The 70 (59 F:11 M) trained district women network members and selected district leaders used the acquired knowledge and skills to build capacities in developing governance materials, including formulating network constitutions, codes of conduct, and election guidelines and providing an understanding of the district and national registration process under the Non-Governmental Organizations Act. Spotlight facilitated 35 women from the district women networks of Tororo, Amudat and Kitgum to share experiences regarding the past four years of the project. The sessions enabled the women to share the challenges faced across the three districts/regions while acknowledging the collective progress made. The women learned from each other and committed to adopting and applying the good practices and approaches shared. Through the training of 103 women network members³¹, the Spotlight Initiative enabled 10 women's rights groups to acquire strengthened capacities and tools to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on ending VAWG, including SGBV, HP and women and girls' SRHR.

³¹ Amudat; 27 (24 F:3 M), Tororo; 37 (28 F:9 M), Kitgum; 39 (27 F:12 M)



Rights-Holders (Spotlight programme beneficiaries)

Challenges and Mitigating Measures

In Uganda there is an overall low level of awareness and weak understanding of the existing laws on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination. This is primarily due to poor or lack of dissemination of these laws to both rights-holders and duty bearers, especially at the sub-national level. This was mitigated by robust and decentralised legal awareness and legal aid interventions whose main aim was to widely disseminate laws on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination at national, district and sub-district levels to all multi-sectoral stakeholders. A general backlash on women's rights organisations generated a sense of fear of engaging with difficult subjects like the sexual offences and marriage bills. This was compounded by institutional challenges within UWOPA, leading to an overhaul of the secretariat and recruitment of new staff, which was further exacerbated by the passing on of the Speaker of Parliament, which drew back the gains that had been made in 2021.

Mitigation measures included training DVC members and members of parliament to understand and address the backlash while engaging through collective platforms to minimise individual targeting. Spotlight implementing partners reached out to the new speaker and her deputy to re-introduce the Spotlight Initiative and obtain buy-in. The Spotlight implemented direct execution of some activities and support to UWOPA during the recruitment and induction of new staff.

The spikes³² in GBV, teenage pregnancy and child marriage resulting from the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in an increased demand for protection and reproductive health services. There were increased unmet needs due to insufficient social workers, especially in hard-to-reach communities. There were also pregnancy-related school dropouts and low re-entry to school post-COVID-19. A national campaign, 'Protect the Girl, Save the Nation', spearheaded by the ministries of Education and Sports; Gender; and Health; and the offices of the First Lady, the Vice President and the Prime Minister, created national momentum and galvanized action to address VAW/C and HP. In addition, interventions were scaled up with focus on (1) High-level advocacy, (2) Peer-to-Peer support and (3) Social and behaviour change to address emerging issues around VAW/C.

Natural disasters such as floods and landslides in Kasese, food insecurity due to recurrent climate-related shocks (low crop yield and livestock production, rising food prices, and limited resources, drought and floods in the Karamoja sub region) disrupted community

³² E.g., Over 32,000 teenage pregnancies recorded per month between 2020 and 2021 according to UNFPA 2021 Report



outreach activities and shifted the debate and priorities from VAWG prevention to survival and environmental concerns. Overall, insecurity in the Karamoja sub region affected district coverage during implementation, especially in counties that were at the most risk of attacks. Due to the poverty and hunger situation, communities demanded provisions for them to attend meetings. To mitigate, emergency response was activated in the affected districts and communities, including leveraging other interventions and resources to ensure programme continuity and provision of critical services to at-risk women and girls in the affected districts. Project officers consulted the district local government and resident district commissioner's office for security updates before conducting field missions. Community structures were guided to form groups to enable them to benefit from GoU economic empowerment programmes to address food and livelihood needs. The influx of refugees in Kasese District due to the insecurity in the DRC continues to overstretch service delivery across all sectors.

Industrial action by school teachers in June 2022 over low salaries negatively impacted the efforts and campaigns to take girls back to school, increasing their risk of early marriage. Additionally, a cabinet memo instructing school management not to allow pregnant girls in schools until after one year of breastfeeding is another setback likely to deny girls their rights to education and further predispose them. In the enforcement arm, the transfer of trained police officers creates skills gaps in their current duty stations. There also is an increased demand for financial and technical support for emerging data needs due to COVID-19's effects on GBV, GEWE and SDG priorities.

In mitigation, implementing partners continue to monitor the situation while mobilizing local partners to ensure the availability of services and information and support resilience building among families and communities. This calls for continued advocacy to increase budget allocations by the government towards SRHR promotion and GBV prevention and response in the respective refugee-hosting communities. Stakeholders at different levels are engaging on the best approaches to roll out the back-to-school guidelines while recognising the needs of the different categories of teenage mothers affected. Spotlight also is negotiating with UPF leadership to ensure that trained officers are transferred to the same departments in their new duty stations.

Continuous capacity building is taking place through participation in VAWG/GBV seminars, webinars, dialogues, and forums to enhance knowledge and capacity, where Uganda continues to share experiences in such forums.



LESSONS LEARNED AND NEW OPPORTUNITIES

Lessons Learned

- i. When transitions happen after a general election, it takes a long time to orient a new parliament and get new champions.
- ii. The fear of alienation from one's political party due to pushing an agenda viewed as challenging power and seeking greater accountability is a restraining factor among parliamentarians in moving private member bills, which are becoming increasingly difficult to table and push.
- iii. With shrinking space for civic engagement comes limited engagement of women's rights groups in pertinent issues. More work is needed to protect human rights defenders, whose numbers must increase to sustain progress.
- iv. The Inter-Ministerial National Child Wellbeing Committee has a pivotal role to play as evidenced by the improved coordination and collaboration across sectors and working together to implement the child policy to end VAWG and/or gender equality and non-



- discrimination in districts where the National Child Policy was disseminated.
- v. There is still low usage of the benefit of combined resources and expertise for greater impact through increased collaboration across pillars.
 - vi. Mainstreaming GBV/gender and equity issues in government projects or programmes require adopting ‘whole of government’ approaches, joint budgeting/ co-funding, policy-orientated or evidence-based funding (local government performance assessment) and engaging development partners and CSOs as key players of GBV interventions.
 - vii. Integrating VAWG and VAC in plans and budgets is best facilitated by appropriate recruitment of staff under the community-based services departments in local governments, prioritizing GBV/gender and equity interventions during planning and budgeting and conducting regular GBV/gender audits.
 - viii. Sustained community engagement and dialogues on violence against women and children and harmful practices build the confidence of the different social networks at the community level on reporting, including referral and access to services.
 - ix. The cascading model SASA! Together helps the community structures to operate semi-autonomously, which increases the likelihood of being sustainable in future.
 - x. Joint training with other police units enhances collaboration between the different units in sharing experiences and knowledge and addressing systematic gaps.
 - xi. Addressing mental health and psychosocial support needs among asylum seekers and refugee women, men, boys and girls is a strong basis for resilience and success in attaining other needs.
 - xii. Strong coordination between partners ensures more all-round support to asylum seekers and refugees and prevents individuals from receiving similar support from different partners, hence improved and more effective interventions.
 - xiii. The digitization of GBV, related gender statistics and data through the gender statistics web-based portal hosted by UBOS and the National GBV Database hosted by MoGLSD is increasing the use of the data for monitoring of the National Development Plan and update of SDG Indicators and National Priority Gender Equality Indicators.
 - xiv. Partnerships are worth the investment for synergy and enhanced coordination and harmonization of data management. For example, JLOS, UPF, Judiciary and ODPP are recognised and participate in webinars and technical working groups on GBV/VAWG data producers and have strengthened collaboration with UBOS and engage directly for technical backstopping.

New Opportunities

- i. The Speaker of Parliament and her Deputy made a bold statement during 16 DoA and committed to seeing increased resourcing for GBV. This is an asset that can be



- capitalized on.
- ii. There is a wave of male champions in parliament who boldly speak up against violence against women. A deliberate action plan to organize these men could benefit Spotlight efforts and provide an opportunity for better-structured collaboration with other joint programmes addressing similar issues as Spotlight.
 - iii. There is greater impact when all relevant government MDAs work closely together to develop, disseminate and implement relevant laws and policies on ending VAWG and gender equality and non-discrimination. The National Child Policy is an example.
 - iv. Strengthening coordination and referral systems between partners to reduce duplication of services.
 - v. The new National Development Plan programme-based approach to programming and budgeting presents a real-time opportunity for prioritization of mind set change, social norm changes for negative practices, institutional capacity building, and implementation of existing GBV policies and legal frame works.
 - vi. The introduction of the PDM to improve household incomes presents an opportunity for women's active participation in economic activities broadening their choices and ability to influence decisions.
 - vii. The willingness of the government to mainstream gender in programmes and budgets at all levels as part of implementing Public Finance Management Act 2015 (Amended), Section 3.
 - viii. With a focus on harmful practices, in particular child marriage and female genital mutilation, opportunities exist for building the knowledge and skills of implementing partners on foundations and characteristics of well-designed social norms change programmes.
 - ix. Training and routinely incorporating MHPSS actions in the work of refugee leaders for sustainability.
 - x. Strengthening administrative data management in the JLOS, especially in the judiciary, police, and ODPP, informed the development of a business case on VAWG administrative data development that has underpinned capacity building and advocacy processes as well as benchmarking by other countries. Uganda has been included in the VAW Administrative Data Global Technical Guidance Initiative.



INNOVATIVE, PROMISING OR GOOD PRACTICES

Innovation

The UGANET mobilized additional resources to adapt the SASA! Together drama sketches into film to broaden the reach through video shows that are accompanied by facilitated discussions with funds from the Wellspring Philanthropic Fund. This practice fits in the theory of Spotlight being a catalytic programme to generate more resources and increase innovations in EVAW. This new initiative was not included in the original plan.

Description: UGANET has engaged a production company to produce a film adaptation of one of the drama sketches included in SASA! Together, with complementary funding from the Wellspring Philanthropic Fund. Start and awareness films were distributed in the fourth quarter of the year, and UGANET is currently working on synthesizing lessons learned from this experience. The support film has been scripted and shot and is currently being edited and



translated to be ready for distribution when UGANET transitions to the support phase.

Results: The process has just been completed and from the films that have been produced, people who hitherto found it difficult to participate in SASA! sessions can now be reached and there is consistent messaging across the different strategies.

Good Practice: The design of a high-level campaign with a national multi-sectoral work plan to counter the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Description: Uganda, like the rest of the world, was significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The lockdown situation to prevent the spread of COVID-19 negatively impacted lives leading to increased vulnerability, especially for girls and women, to all forms of violence and harmful practices. The ‘Protect the Girl, Save the Nation’ campaign increased the capacity of different duty bearers and institutions to intervene in the prevention of violence against women and girls with a focus on teenage pregnancy, defilement and child marriage, provision of protection to teenage pregnant girls, teenage mothers, and their babies.

Results:

- ✓ *Scaled-up interventions on the prevention of violence against women and girls with a focus on adolescent pregnancies and child marriages resulting in increased awareness of the public and all duty-bearers about laws and policies on the rights of women and children, risks of sexual violence, i.e. defilement, child marriages, sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, violation of girls’ rights, and teenage pregnancies*
- ✓ *Strengthened national, district and sub county coordination to effectively implement multisector interventions that address violence against women and girls with a focus on teenage pregnancy and child marriage.*
- ✓ *Evidence generation and knowledge management as a key component of the national campaign is contributing to publicly available data, regularly reported, on various forms of VAWG/HP (intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and harmful practices) at the country level as well as routine collection and publication of key types of administrative data on violence against women and girls, exploitation, and abuse of children, disaggregated by age and sex.*

Good Practice: The automation and update of VAWG data collection tools for the Uganda Police Force, judiciary and Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions.



Description: The Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development, Uganda Police Force, Judiciary and Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions embarked on the automation and use of digital platforms and systems to replace paper-based filing which made it slow to find/access data and had a higher risk of data loss.

Results: Uganda Police Force, judiciary and ODPP data management personnel continue to roll out and digitalize the tools, as well as apply the technical capacity acquired to generate better data. For instance, there is increased collaboration with UBOS to support the capacity building of the judiciary on data management. Uganda has been included in the VAW Administrative Data Global Technical Guidance Initiative. A business case on VAWG administrative data development that has underpinned capacity building and advocacy processes as well as benchmarking by other countries, was developed³³. Uganda has made presentations and shared best practices hence increasing awareness at various forums, including regional webinars by the Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office, Africa Gender Statistics Group, and the VAWG capacity building initiative by UNECA.

³³ Our work on strengthening administrative data management in the Justice, Law and Order Sector especially in the Judiciary, Uganda Police Force and Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions informed the development.



COMMUNICATIONS AND VISIBILITY

Communication and visibility activities continued to enhance awareness of the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative in Uganda and VAWG, reaching a total of 9,178,682 people. This was through the community dialogues (60,612); ‘Protect the Girls, Save the Nation’ campaign (7,643,858); Legal Aid campaign (1,921); ‘Make Happiness Not Violence’ campaign (1,407,558), GBV awareness in schools (13,184); GBV among out-of-school children (3,162); SASA! Together sessions (12,080) and positive parenting sections (36,307). Campaigns utilized multiple channels, including print media, radio, TV and social media.



a) Messages

Message 1: “I know most laws and policies that prevent violence, discrimination and address impunity.” The message was accompanied by two calls-to-action: (i) ensuring active participation of women and (ii) advocating in my spheres of influence.

Message 2: “I promote gender-equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours”. The message encouraged the mobilization of women, girls, men, and boys in communities to stop harmful practices through campaigns and engagements with men and boys to protect women and girls from gender-based violence.

Message 3: “I call for access to high-quality essential services for survivors.” This included calls-to-action (i) ensuring service (health, psychosocial, legal and police) providers meet required global standards and (ii) improving service provider coordination. This message enhanced messaging around Pillar-4-related activities.



b) Media and visibility events

Handover of the GBV Shelter in Terego: On Thursday, 21 April 2022, the United Nations Resident Coordinator, Susan Ngongi Namondo, handed over the new Terego GBV Reception Centre to the MoGLSD, represented by Commissioner Angela Nakafeero, who then launched it and handed it over to the district local government³⁴. Nicolas Gonze, Head of the Governance and Human Rights Unit, represented the European Union Delegation, UN Heads of Agencies and representatives from Action Aid Uganda were also present.

Commemoration of 16 Days of Activism against GBV: The 16 DoA campaign was commemorated through several events. These included the ‘Orange the Parliament’ event; the national launch officiated by the MoGLSD; press conferences; community outreaches and social media engagements. Key guests and speakers included the Speaker of Parliament, UN Resident Coordinator, UN Heads of Agencies, Ambassadors of the EU states, UWOPA and representatives from civil society.

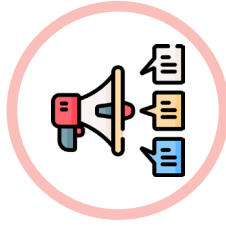
High-level stakeholders dialogue: Spotlight supported the Parliament of Uganda in organizing a high-level dialogue³⁵ on Uganda’s progress in EVAWG, teenage pregnancy, and early marriages. Key speakers were the Speaker of Parliament; the Ambassador of Netherlands; the UN Women Country Representative and the Minister for Gender, Labour and Social Development, whose collective call was for all stakeholders to create awareness and advocate for ending VAWG.

Local Government stakeholder dialogue: The MoGLSD convened stakeholders comprising local government and Spotlight implementing partners for an update on progress on GBV prevention and response. Commitments were renewed to finalize the five-year GBV action plans that are aligned with the district development plans. The dialogue resulted in clarification of resource allocation, coordination and implementation of GBV-responsive activities in districts.

Advocacy and accountability forum: The National Association of Women’s Organisations in Uganda held regional advocacy and accountability platforms in Amudat, Kitgum and Tororo on 28 July and 2 August 2022, whose main aim was to explore more community-based solutions to VAWG, SGBV and SRHR.

³⁴ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IEmRkldwTqs>

³⁵ <https://youtu.be/oDaMBoqzGv4>



c) Campaigns

Protect the Girls, Save the Nation: The spike in the high incidence of GBV, teenage pregnancy and harmful practices occasioned by the COVID-19 lockdowns triggered a national campaign, 'Protect the Girl, Save the Nation'. The campaign increased the public's awareness and created multisector collaboration and actions for addressing teenage pregnancy, defilement, and child marriage. Messages were aired on radio in 13 languages via 25 stations, in six languages across six TV stations, through social media and interpersonal channels, reaching 7,643,858 people.

Make Happiness Not Violence: Started in 2021, the campaign co-funded by the Spotlight Initiative and the Embassy of Sweden focused on five Spotlight districts. The campaign's objectives were to improve knowledge of women and girls on VAWG, SRHR and to increase the number of community leaders who speak out openly and act against VAWG. The campaign reached 1,407,558 people through radio and TV.



d) Stories from the field



A delegation of state ministers and district leaders speak with girls at Kalas Primary School in Amudat. The school is a safe haven for the girls fleeing female genital mutilation, child marriage or both. (© UNFPA)

Girls in Uganda lured across the border to undergo female genital mutilation

Fourteen-year-old Judith and five other Pokot girls were lured into Kenya at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. The reason - FGM. The lure was through a supposed friend. Within the Pokot Community, girls who have undergone FGM are deemed ready for marriage and are taken out of school. This story highlights measures taken by Spotlight to prevent FGM.

Story link: <https://esaro.unfpa.org/en/news/girls-uganda-lured-across-border-undergo-female-genital-mutilation>



Survivors supported by International Justice Mission Uganda to access legal aid information and services now pass on this knowledge to other through music and drama in Tororo District(©UN Women)

Survivors of violence impacted through legal aid outreach services educate other community members.

Support groups of survivors of violence in Tororo District that received access to legal aid services and general information on GBV and the referral pathway from International Justice Mission Uganda (Spotlight's implementing partner) have become agents of change. Through music and drama, they sensitize their communities on prevention and response to VAWG. This story demonstrates how survivors are helping their communities learn more about VAWC through drama.

Story link: <https://www.ijm.org/news/survivors-of-violence-in-uganda-are-increasing-awareness-through-skits>



Head DNA Section, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Doris Lillian Mutesi (centre in uniform) demonstrates use of the Scene-of-Crime kits at the official handover of the equipment in February 2022 (©UN Women)

Spotlight Initiative supports the Uganda Police Force Forensics Department to successfully investigate SGBV crimes

The UN Women Uganda, through the support of the EU-UN Global Spotlight Initiative and the Embassy of Sweden, works with the Uganda Police Force to ensure trauma-informed and victim-centred investigation of SGBV crimes. Spotlight supported training on evidence collection, donated evidence collection vans and state-of-the-art technology to facilitate DNA collection for better investigations of SGBV crimes. This story spotlights how police's work in collecting and maintaining the quality of evidence to avoid the degradation of DNA samples has been enhanced.

Story link: <https://africa.unwomen.org/en/stories/news/2022/08/spotlight-initiative-supports-the-uganda-police-force-forensics-department-to-successfully-investigate-sgbv-crimes>



Under the Spotlight Initiative, UN Women and the Uganda Police Force engage male vendors in ending violence against women and girls as part of a 16 Days of Activism police caravan activity.(© UN Women)

How male champions are helping to end gender-based violence in Uganda

Wilfred Nyeko, a male champion, strives for gender inclusiveness and makes gender parity a priority. He is one of 15 men in Kitgum District who participated in Spotlight Initiative-supported training sessions in 2019 and 2020 on gender equality, women's rights and ending gender-based violence conducted by, LandNet. He has used this knowledge to support 25 women in making a decision over land rights and land use in 2022.

Story Link: <https://reliefweb.int/report/uganda/how-male-champions-are-helping-end-gender-based-violence-uganda>



Skills training for improved livelihoods for girls rescued from child marriage and abuse.(© UNFPA)

I was forced to get married to a 40-year-old man at 17 – The account of a child marriage and GBV survivor

In 2018, Anna Kyosimire, 17 years, was forced to get married to a 40-year-old man. The marriage was a situation she couldn't easily run away from despite experiencing physical, emotional, sexual and economic abuse. Now a member of the Kihunga Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescents club supported by BRAC (implementing partner), Kyosimire is leading the way in the fight against early marriage, teenage pregnancy, and GBV.

Story Link: <https://uganda.unfpa.org/en/news/%E2%80%98i-was-forced-get-married-40-year-old-man-17%E2%80%99-%E2%80%93-survivor-child-marriage-and-gender-based-0>



e) Testimonials:

“Women’s organizations have played a key role in working alongside the Government and development partners to advocate for strengthened accountability for ending violence against women and girls, as well as service delivery and social and gender norm change nationally and at the grassroot level. We must recognize the critical role they play in communities; resource them and protect the space in which they operate - they are our allies.” Susan Ngongi Namondo, United Nations Resident Coordinator in Uganda

“It is a priority for the European Union to end violence against women and girls. A concrete example is the EU - UN Spotlight Initiative through which we have reached more than 10 million people with messages about harmful social norms and practices. We have built a strong partnership with the Government of Uganda, women’s movement and religious and traditional leaders. Through this collective effort, we have challenged social and gender norms, supported policy reforms and supported law enforcement agencies to bring to justice those who commit violence against women and girls.” H.E Jan Sadek, Ambassador of the European Union to Uganda

“GBV has been underestimated to the extent that people will laugh about it. A big number of women believe it is okay for a man to beat his wife. We need to engage more with cultural, religious and community leaders on GBV and disseminate the relevant policies and laws. All these need additional resources and we call upon all stakeholders to support us in this cause beyond the Spotlight Initiative.” Irene Kagoya, Member, Civil Society National Reference Group.

“These things (violence against women and girls) have been happening here from time immemorial. But because of the awareness that has been created under the Spotlight Initiative, people are now reporting and seeking justice. The difference between the 10 sub counties covered under the initiative and the 34 which are outside the programme area is that many things that are still accepted in the 34 are outright criminal in the 10.” Senku Samwiri Kimuli, Kasese Deputy Chief Administrative Officer

“Women are reporting more and have developed trust and confidence in police. Forensic evidence speaks for itself, there is no longer this impression that there is need for a witness to the crime on sight.” Emmanuel Ogwang, Regional Scene of Crime Officer for Kampala Metropolitan East Area



f) 2022 in pictures



Priscilla Nangiro was only 13 years old when she underwent female genital mutilation. She went into the process willingly, believing it was her initiation into adulthood. After receiving training on the dangers of FGM, Priscilla now advocates against the practice. (©UN Women)



Jaffar Kisitu, a Forensic Chemistry Section Head with a doctorate in Toxicology, is one of the specialists employed to train others at the UPF forensics department. The Spotlight Initiative works with UPF to ensure trauma-informed and victim-centred investigation of SGBV crimes.



Gender-based violence survivors receive psychosocial support and vocational skills training through the Spotlight-supported Ayikinikini Women and Girls Safe Space in Imvepi Refugee Settlement zone 2 in Terego District. (©UN RCO)



g) Videos

- Song against GBV CODE 9 & MUN*G - Gender-Based Violence on Lockdown
- Stories of Hope: Civil Society Organizations Stories in Preventing Violence Against Women and Girls
- UN Women Uganda - We Empower - Women & Girls Enjoy Quality Basic Social and Protection Services
- UN Women Uganda - We Empower - Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation & Disaster Reductions
- UN Women Uganda - We Empower - Women's Rights, Gender Responsive Peace and Security
- UN Women Uganda - We Empower - Inclusive and Accountable Governance and Women's Access to Justice
- Terego District Gets Multimillion Centre to End Gender-Based Violence
- Mind About the Boy Child Too - Speaker Anita Among sanctions for gender equity on issues of GBV

Sustainability

The Uganda Spotlight has developed a sustainability plan as part of the Spotlight 2.0 Action Document and Country Programme Document. The process has been described in detail in the National Joint Steering Committee section under Programme Governance and Coordination. The Spotlight Uganda programme was successful in engaging local stakeholders to agree on the need for a successor programme, engaging the European Union and other local donors, and negotiating for support to a programme that is part of a larger intervention: Gender for Development in Uganda. Under this programme, Spotlight has a resource envelope of Euro 20 million over three years. The successor programme has a narrower focus on the education sector, and eliminated themes like livelihood support shall be supported through ongoing engagement with other development partners.

Community sustainability

The investment made into district local government action planning will yield sustainability benefits through their strengthening of action plan development. Their coordination of CSOs for community outreach at the district level and facilitation of the parish development committees' downstream action plans will enhance the sustainability of institutional arrangements and systems. This will be further bolstered by the involvement of district education authorities, community service departments at the district and sub-county levels, as well as Local Council leaders at various levels. Civil society organizations, in particular women's rights and feminist organizations, are central stakeholders and partners of the Spotlight Initiative on Ending Violence Against Women and Girls. To advance the SDG principle of national ownership and to achieve sustainable results, one of the key goals of the Spotlight Initiative is to shift the balance of power to national women's rights and feminist organizations, with a focus on local and grassroots formations. The targeting of local community-based institutions for embedded



social and behavioural change in prevention and responsiveness will provide the vehicle for sustaining the impact benefits beyond the programme lifespan. Institutions like the National Women's Council will be targeted for community mobilization and advocacy.

Sustainability of the results achieved under outcomes

Institutional sustainability: RUNO functional sustainability

In functional terms, the sustainability strategy shall apply to the internal functions of participating agencies in the implementation of solo or joint programmes as follows:

a) Governance

The mainstreaming of GEWE broadly and VAWG specifically shall continue to be an integral component of strategic planning, performance management and reporting. It shall be supported through economic investment by host institutions through targeted interventions, cross-sector collaborations or integrated GEWE and VAWG policy analysis.

b) Programming:

RUNOs shall continue building on the integration and capacity-strengthening mainstreaming established by the Spotlight Initiative. Senior management and team leads shall have oversight on the continuation of VAWG-targeted interventions as appropriate under the section on Programming and Monitoring and Evaluation.

c) Management

United Nations agencies shall have dedicated staff for, or staff whose terms of reference include GEWE and/or VAWG responsibilities and deliverables. The agency's contribution to the current Spotlight Initiative shall be maintained as part of standing costed integrative approaches to human rights-based programming.

d) Coordination

The coordinated and collaborative approaches within the UN agencies and with government and civil society shall be continued as a standard operational practice linked to performance.

The continued integration of GBV response into the existing SAUTI 116 will ensure that it remains operational beyond Spotlight funding. This is complemented by the GBV toll-free line set up with the Uganda Police Force, ensuring stronger sustainability of measures put in place to improve victim access to referral and police services. The



Spotlight Initiative supported the capacity strengthening of the district social welfare workforce through the introduction of the para-social workers, whose salaries are paid for by the GoU. The district local governments shall be supported to consolidate the presence of these workers in the long term because they have demonstrated that self-sustaining community-based social structures are essential in bridging the gap between formal and informal social welfare systems.

The construction of the GBV shelters in Amudat and Terego was preceded by a discussion on their operation and government contribution to their sustainability. The district local governments committed to second district community development officers and district social welfare officers to provide basic staffing in liaison with assigned health personnel when relevant.

Advocacy through the medical and legal working groups facilitated a policy directive on the appointment of medical officers in all the district police stations, which enhanced access to justice for survivors of GBV by strengthening the quality of evidence.

Next Steps

The Spotlight Initiative 1.0 Uganda programme is closing on 30 April 2023. While it has developed and shall be rolling out the Closure Work Plan, the programme is concurrently working on onboarding its successor, scheduled to commence within the first quarter. The Uganda Spotlight Initiative Joint Programme under the Gender for Development Uganda seeks to build on the success of the predecessor programme, the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative to Eliminate Violence Against Women and Girls. It seeks to capitalize on existing programmes and interventions addressing specific forms of GBV and SRHR in Uganda. It aligns with the objectives of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025, which is in line with the Mutual Accountability Framework and the UN Reform Agenda.

The Gender for Development Uganda Action is the first EU contribution to the Team Europe Initiative (TEI) on demography and social inclusion and will directly contribute to the four pillars³⁶ of the TEI. The objectives of the Action are:

- (i) Improve inclusive access and participation in schools for adolescent girls, including their transition to secondary level or other learning pathways;
- (ii) Improve opportunities for adolescent girls to learn, in safe and well-managed schools; and
- (iii) Increase access to SRHR and reduced incidences of GBV in schools and communities.

³⁶ The TEI is composed of five pillars that aim to underpin demographic transition and increase social inclusion and gender equality: (i) sexual and reproductive health and rights, (ii) fight against gender-based violence, (iii) education for adolescent girls, (iv) water, sanitation and hygiene; and (v) social protection.



In a TEI approach, significant funding from both the German and Belgian Federal Governments will complement the EU contribution to increase the scope and impact of the Action. The Action is composed of two components: (i) adolescent girls' education (indicative EU budget: EUR 40 million) and (ii) reducing GBV, including sexual violence, and promoting SRHR building on the successful EU-UN Spotlight initiative in Uganda (indicative EU budget: EUR 20 million).

The second component of the Action, building on the ongoing EU-UN Spotlight initiative, will aim at reducing forms of GBV that contribute to girl-child school drop-out and promoting SRHR at the national and sub-national levels. The focus will be on both in and out-of-school environments through enhanced coordination and support to institutional strengthening for the implementation of laws and policies, engagement of civil society and institutions for equitable social/gender norms, behaviours and attitudes, and enhanced capacities for the delivery of integrated and multi-sectoral prevention and response services. Interlinkages between the two above-stated components will be fostered through interventions designed to reduce GBV in and around schools and increase the uptake of and use of SRHR information and services, including sexuality education for in- and out-of-school adolescent girls and young women.

Programmatic: The successor programme has expanded to an additional four districts, namely Omoro, Gulu, Yumbe, and Otuke, bringing the total to 12. With an adjusted sector focus on education, most of the interventions shall be conducted within schools and through school administration institutions and working through district education officers as well as community development officers. This shall entail the onboarding of these additional district local governments and the development of new tools for decentralised monitoring.

Operational: The national and district-level coordination processes were rationalised over 2021-2022. There will be better collaboration in planning for the conducting coordination meetings to ensure the engagement of all RUNOs and relevant implementing partners and stakeholders. The RCO shall take on the leadership in the engagement of district local governments, who shall be convened to standardise district-level coordination approaches. To facilitate clarity in role separation and to accommodate the higher-level joint steering committee that shall be set up, the Spotlight Initiative Joint Programme steering committee shall be reconstituted into a programme oversight committee and retain its membership, including the Civil Society National Reference Group.

Managerial: While the successor has three outcomes less than the current programme, it has new requirements that include quarterly work plans, which shall be the first order of business once the financing agreements have been signed. The abolished position of a communications specialist has been replaced by that of a programme analyst, whose terms of reference are



based on the functions of the previous technical coherence specialist.

The closure work plan includes a handover ceremony scheduled for the end of March, which shall be conducted simultaneously with the handover of a GBV shelter constructed in the remote district of Amudat in Karamoja sub region. The itinerary of the Spotlight Global Coordinator's visit to Uganda during the same period has been structured to enable her participation in the last National Joint Steering Committee meeting scheduled for 30 March, as well as the programme handover ceremony, which shall be incorporated into the meeting agenda.

Annexe A: Results Framework

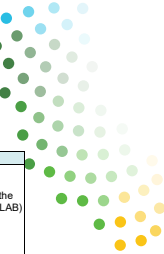
Annex A 2022

Outcome 1 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period (2022)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes	
Indicator 1.1 Laws and policies on VAWG/HP in place that adequately respond to the rights of all women and girls, including exercise/access to SRHR, and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.	Legal age of marriage						
	0.5	0.25	0.5	0.5	0		
	Parental Authority in Marriage	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		
	Parental Authority in Divorce	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		
	Inheritance rights of Widows	0	0.5	0.5	0		
	Inheritance rights of Daughters	0.5	0	0.5	0.5		
	Laws on Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0		
	Laws on Rape	0.5	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.25	
	Laws on Sexual Harassment	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	
Due to limited funds, no Social Institution and Gender Index (SIGI) data were collected by Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) in 2022 reporting period to assess compliance of existing laws on VAWG/HP with the above eight variables. Going forward, the programme will explore opportunity to measure the indicator during the Spotlight successor programme. As such, the latest available statistics for the indicators were maintained. https://uganda.opendataforafrica.org/addin/sdg							
Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period (2022)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes	
Indicator 1.1.1 Number of draft new and/or strengthened laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination developed that respond to the rights of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards, within the last year.	Developed or Strengthened						
	0	2	0	9	9	None for 2022. The programme continued to strengthen the following laws/policies/bills on addressing VAWG and promotion of gender equality and non-discrimination in 2022: 1. The National Legal Aid Bill (LAB) 2020 - Advocacy for the LAB continued in 2022 with support from Spotlight IP, LASPNET, it was tabled in Parliament but has not yet been passed. 2. National Child Policy - The national Child Policy was disseminated in 12 districts which brings the total districts covered to 97 out of 146 districts in Uganda. 3. The Revised National Policy for Persons with Disabilities 2022 - The revised policy was approved and launched by the Vice President of the Republic of Uganda in 2022. The policy intends to address vulnerability and limited inclusion in sectors of education, employment, health and justice while addressing critical issues of poverty, social norms, gender norms, violence and SRHR which are of concern to persons living with disability. 4. Succession Amendment Act (2022) - The Succession Amendment Act that had been undergoing advocacy in the past years was passed to by the president in 2022. The Act provides for a fairer distribution of property in instances that a person dies intestate. Specifically, it expanded the provision of distribution of property of an intestate to apply to both male and female dependents as well as to spouses in a marriage. It refined the definition of customary heir or heiress to remove discrimination. However, these laws, policies and bills had already been reported in the previous years and to avoid double count, in 2022, they have not been considered as new outputs/ results. At sub-national level, to supplement national laws, in 2022 five Spotlight districts continued to pursue the following ordinances: Amudat (Prohibition of Domestic Violence Ordinance), Kampala (GBV Prohibition Ordinance 2021), Kasese (GBV Ordinance 2021), Kijungu (Alcohol and substance abuse bill and Bill to End Teenage Pregnancy) and Kyegegwa (Protection of the Girl Child Ordinance).	
Indicator 1.1.4 Number of women's rights advocates with strengthened capacities to draft legislation and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination, within the last year.	0	50	65	805	500	Overall, capacity of 65 (43F, 22M) women's rights advocates were strengthened to contribute to the GEWE legislation. This was through financial and coordination capacity building to lobby and advocate for the passing of the National Legal Aid Bill (LAB) that reached 35 (15F,20M) women's rights advocates and capacity gaps assessment involving 30 (28F, 2M) DVA coalition members and TOR development to guide their continued advocacy for the passing of pending EAVAW bills and implementation of the passed EAVAW laws.	
Indicator 1.1.5 Number of Parliamentarians and staff of human rights institutions with strengthened capacities to advocate for, draft new and/or strengthen existing legislation and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination and implement the same, within the last year.	Parliamentarians	0	25	66	299	100	
	Women Parliamentarians	0	9	50	216	36	
	Human Rights Staff	0	12	0	957	50	
	Women Human Rights Staff	0	5	0	535	16	
							By the end of 2021, the programme had already surpassed the end of programme target. That is, cumulatively 1,190 (233 parliamentarians and 957 staff from human rights institutions) had been trained on advocacy, drafting and strengthening laws and/or policies on EAVAW/HPs compared with the life of project (LoP) target of 150 (100 parliamentarians and 50 Staff from human rights institutions). Consequently, in 2022, the human rights staff trained concentrated on implementation of the action plans.



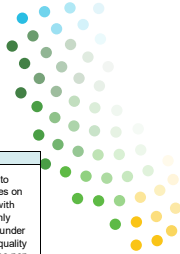
Outcome 2 Summary table						
Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period (2022)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Coordination Mechanism?						
Indicator 2.1 Existence of a functioning regional, national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest levels for addressing VAWG/HP that include representation from marginalized groups.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>There exist the GBV national reference group established at Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), the Spotlight line ministry. It is composed of multiple stakeholders and is headed by the permanent secretary. The main objective of GBV national reference group is to strengthen coordination framework and provide leadership for addressing GBV in Uganda. The main gap with the GBV national reference group is that in 2022, they have not been able to meet on quarterly basis and tracking progress on agreed action plan is still inadequate. Meanwhile at district level, there is GBV district coordination committee, housed at DLG offices and coordinated by the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO). The forum brings together all the actors working to prevent and respond to GBV at district level. During the meeting, the CSOs working on GBV present their workplans, activities, lessons learnt and challenges to be addressed. Despite of the successes registered, the district level coordination mechanism is challenged with lack of adherence to standard including keeping meeting schedules, low quorums in some districts, inadequate documentation of meeting minutes and follow up and implementation of actions agreed upon in the meeting and limited support supervision from national level. However, apart from the GBV national reference group and GBV district Coordination committee, in 2022 progress has also been made to establish/strengthen a number of multi-sectoral coordination forums (under health, social and justice sectors) that deals with different issues on GBV. Examples of these platforms are:</p> <p>National Level: -National committee on GBV/VAC -Multi-sectoral National Child Wellbeing Steering Committee (MGLSD) -Medical Legal Technical Working Group Sub National Level: -Multi-sectoral GBV coordination committees at district level. -Multi-sectoral District and Sub-county Child Wellbeing Committees (DLGs). The district and sub-county Child Wellbeing Committees meet quarterly and monthly respectively, bringing together actors from all sectors including CSOs, FBOs to discuss and find solutions to issues affecting children and women. -GBV Local Support network.</p>
Is there a national budget allocation?						
Indicator 2.2 Percentage of national budget being allocated to the prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWG/HP.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Of the total national budget of 48,130,684,383,000 Ugx the estimated amount dedicated for prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWG/HP is 1,184,880,000 Ugx, translating to 0.0025% of the total national budget (Report of the Committee on Budget on the Annual Budget Estimates FY2022/23). To note, the result provided is proxy as it relates to only sectors / programmes where VAWG/HP funds could be leased. However, the country is working towards strengthening assessment of budget allocation for VAWG/HP through MGLSD, the office of Equal Opportunity Commission and Spotlight IP, the Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG).
	What is the percentage of national budgets being allocated?					
	0	1.00	0.00250	0.00250	1.00	
Output Indicator						
Indicator 2.1.1 Number of institutions that develop strategies, plans and/or programmes to prevent and respond to VAWG, including for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.	0	6	1	18	17	<p>In 2022, no new institution at national level developed a plan to address GBV. Most of the institutions embarked on the finalization and implementations of the plans, strategies and programmes on EVAWG/HPs and promotion of SRHR that were already developed and reported between 2019- 2021. Some of these include: The Mental Health and Psychosocial Manual (MoH), National Guidelines on the Prevention of Teenage Pregnancy (MGLSD), The Adolescent Health Implementation Plan (MoH), Male engagement Strategy (MGLSD), Re-entry of child mothers in school guidelines (MoES). In 2022, only one new institution at sub-national level developed a plan to address GBV. Most of the institutions embarked on the finalization and implementations of the plans, strategies and programmes on EVAWG/HPs and promotion of SRHR that were already developed and reported between 2019- 2021. Some of these include:</p> <p>National Level: The Mental Health and Psychosocial Manual (MoH), National Guidelines on the Prevention of Teenage Pregnancy (MGLSD), The Adolescent Health Implementation Plan (MoH), Male engagement Strategy (MGLSD), Re-entry of child mothers in school guidelines (MoES) Sub-national level: District Action Plan to address GBV/SRHR for DLGs of Kyegegwa, Tororo, Kitgum, Arua, Terago and Amudat.</p>
Indicator 2.1.5 Number of targeted national and sub-national training institutions for public servants that have integrated gender equality and VAWG in their curriculum, as per international standards.	10	2	0	11	10	<p>In 2022, no new institution integrated Gender Equality, VAWG/HP and SRHR into their training curriculum. Most of the focus during the year was on implementation and expansion of GBV courses into more training programmes within the institutions. Examples include: -Uganda Management Institute (UMI) - UMI adopted the curricular in 2021 but in 2022, GBV modules were mainstreamed in all Masters' programmes and 4 Diploma courses. -Nsamizi Institute of Social Development - Nsamizi adopted the curricular in 2021 but in 2022, GBV modules were mainstreamed in 4 Diploma and 1 certificate courses -Civil Service College of Uganda - Civil Service College integrated GBV response training in various programmes including the Orientation, Performance enhancement, Strategic Leadership and Mindset Change courses. -Judicial Service Institute - Integrated manual for Effective Investigation, Prosecution and Adjudication of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VAC).</p>
Indicator 2.2.1 Multi-stakeholder VAWG coordination mechanisms are established at the highest level and/or strengthened, and are composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans, within the last year.	There is no coordination mechanism	Established at the highest level. Composed of relevant stakeholders, With a clear mandate and governance structure, With annual work plans	Established at the highest level. Composed of relevant stakeholders, With a clear mandate and governance structure, With annual work plans	Established at the highest level. Composed of relevant stakeholders, With a clear mandate and governance structure, With annual work plans	Established at the highest level. With a clear mandate and governance structure, Composed of relevant stakeholders, With annual work plans	<p>In Uganda, at national level, there exist the GBV national reference group that is headed by the permanent secretary and housed at Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD). It comprises of government MDAs, representatives of CSOs/NGOs and development partners. The main purpose of the GBV national reference group is to strengthen coordination framework and provide leadership for addressing GBV in the country, with six specific objectives including: 1) To provide effective coordination for GBV through a multi-sectoral approach; 2) To review progress on implementation of GBV interventions; 3) To build capacity of all stakeholders dealing with GBV issues in planning, M&E and budgeting; 4) To guide policy and programming on GBV in the country; 5) Network with key actors working on GBV issues; and 6) Advise MGLSD on GBV. In 2022, the TOR for the GBV reference group was revised to strengthen its oversight roles on GBV response at national and sub-national levels.</p>



Parliamentarians						
Indicator 2.3.2 Number of Parliamentarians with strengthened knowledge and capacities to hold relevant stakeholders accountable to fund and implement multi-sectoral programmes to address VAWG, within the last year.	0	45	66	256	317	Skilling in policy analysis incorporated the costing of policies and the expanding of the Act's (e.g. delay in approval of the Legal Aid Bill (LAB) was because, it was found by the members of parliament that the financing was not clear.
	Women Parliamentarians					
	0	16	50	164	111	
Government Officials						
Indicator 2.3.3 Number of key government officials with greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG, within the last year.	0	25	4,036	5012	200	There has been increased enrolment of government officials from diverse sectors (social, health, education, and justice) to pursue course in planning and budgeting for GBV as more training institutions for civil servants now offer the course. Consequently, in 2022 alone upto 4,036 (1,774F, 2,262M) individuals were trained in GR planning and Budgeting. To ascertain the effects of the training, a tracer study was launched in the year and is to be completed in 2023. This will help establish the extent to which the trainees are applying their skills to improve planning and budgeting for GBV at national and sub-national levels.
	Women Government Officials					
	0	9	1,774	1774	72	
Indicator 2.3.4 Number of women's rights advocates with greater knowledge and capacities on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG.	0	90	0	1281	540	The content of focus was adequately covered during 2021, with overall life of project target surpassed i.e trained 1,281 women's rights advocates versus target of 540. The operational contexts necessitated expanding the focus of training to address emerging issues of backlash against human rights defenders and maintaining the advocacy momentum among district and community networks.

Outcome 3 Summary table

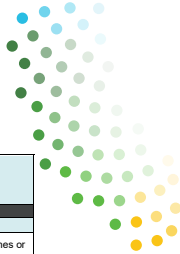
Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period (2022)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes	
Indicator 3.1 Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/intimate partner.	47	39	0.47	0.47	39	In 2022, there is no data for this indicator. The data source for the indicator is Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) which was conducted in 2022 covering both the general and humanitarian/refugee population. Currently, the data is undergoing analysis and the final report is expected in 2023. For this reason, the last UDHS figure was reported for outcome indicator 3.1 (i.e 49% of women in a sample of 18,506 of women surveyed and 40.1% of men in a sample of 5,336 men surveyed justified wife beating translating to 47% of both sex supporting wife beating - UDHS 2016 pages 298-299). To keep track of the indicator, the programme has adopted it for further monitoring under Spotlight Successor programme.	
Female Genital Mutilation							
Indicator 3.2.a) Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl to FGM (in areas where FGM takes place)	48	48	0.48	0.48	38	In 2022, there is no data for this indicator. The data source for the indicator is Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) which was conducted in 2022 covering both the general and humanitarian/refugee population. Currently, the data is undergoing analysis and the final report is expected in 2023. To keep track of the indicator, the programme has adopted it for further monitoring under Spotlight Successor programme. The results reported in 2019 was retained.	
Child Marriage							
b) Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl child marriage.	61	61	0.61	0.61	50		
Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period (2022)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes	
Indicator 3.1.1 Existence of a draft new and/or strengthened Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	There exist in-school Sexuality Education Framework (SEF) including its implementation guidelines. In 2022, the Ministry of Education and Sports, together with implementing partners, continued to roll out Sexuality Education (SE) in targeted schools to strengthen its institutionalization. Meanwhile, the out-of-school SEF is still undergoing review by stakeholders.	
In-School Programmes							
Indicator 3.1.2 Number of young women and girls, young men and boys who participate in either both in- and out-of school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights, within the last year.	0	10,917	12,228	22,610	43,668	A total of 52,766 (F:34,364, M: 18,402) boys, girls, young women and men were reached with both in and out of school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights. Of these, 12,228(F:7,868, M:4,360) were reached with in-school programmes and 40,538(F:26,496, M: 14,042) out-of-school programmes. The programmes included: GBV - awareness through Child Rights Advocacy Clubs and/or anti-GBV clubs and in settlement 3,564(F:1,976), Life Skills Toolkit Training 10,377(F:6,732), Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescents (ELA) programme 2,405(F:2,118), Positive Parenting 36,307(F:23,425), Second Chance Education 113(F:113).	
	In-School Programmes Girls	0	5,772	7,868	13,873		23,088
	In-School Programmes Boys	0	5,145	4,360	8,737		20,580
	Out-of-School Programmes	0	8,250	40,538	100,612		33,500
	Out-of-School Programmes Girls	0	8,250	26,496	62,766		33,500
	Out-of-School Programmes Boys	0	0	14,042	37,846		0
Indicator 3.2.1 Number of women, men, girls and boys who regularly attend community programmes to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women's and girls' sexuality and reproduction, within the last year.	0	41,550	64,316	306,648	198,200	Overall, a total 64,316 (F:39,680, M: 24,636) individuals were reached through regular community programmes aimed at promoting gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours. The programmes include: SASA! Together covering both community members and leaders 11,854 (F:6,503, M: 5,351), Male Action Groups 226(F:0, M:226), Community Based Youth Programme 15,716(F:9,699, M:6,017), Positive Parenting 36,307 (F:23,425, M:12,882), and Dialogue Sessions 213(F:53, M:160).	
Indicator 3.2.2 Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, within the last year.	0	13,294,671	9,690,234	19,060,047	13,294,671	During 2022, several campaigns were conducted at national and sub-national levels to challenge harmful social norms and gender stereotyping leading to reach of an estimated 9,690,234(F:5,080,518, M: 4,609,716) people. The campaign approaches used are highlighted below: GBV awareness campaigns in Settlement 36,921(F:22,619, M:14,302), Community dialogues and GBV/HPs/TIP / Legal Aid awareness campaign in Community including during 16 Days of Activism on GBV 589,817(F:363,941, M: 225,876), Male Action Groups (MAGs) 226(F:0, M:226), Make Happiness not Violence 1,407,558(F:581,489, M:826,069), SASA! Together 11,854 (F: 6,503, M: 5,351), Protect the Girl, Save the Nation Campaign - Activation 60,906(F:31,062, M:29,844) and Protect the Girl, Save the Nation Campaign - Radio 7,582,952 (F:4,074,904, M:3,508,048). In terms of reporting, in some instances, there was overlapping in the population reached by the RUNOs as some population locations were targeted by mass media campaigns. As such, agency with the highest reach figure was considered in order to eliminate double counting. Data estimate for population reached using TVs and Radios was based on IPSOS and UBOS Census reports.	



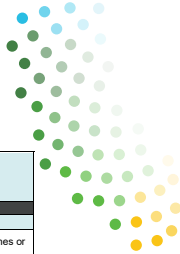
	EVAWG Policies					
Indicator 3.3.2 Number of relevant non-state institutions that have developed and/or strengthened strategies/policies on ending VAWG and promoting gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls' rights, including those groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, in line with international HR standards, within the last year.	0	17	0	45	104	<p>In 2022, no new non-state institution develop policy / strategy to address VAWG. Most of the institutions that developed policies on EVAWG and had been reported between 2019 – 2021 continued with finalization and implementation of the policies. These are mainly companies on Gender Equality Seal Certification Programme under PSFU. The policies are currently helping to promote gender equality and reduce occurrence of GBV at workplaces. Examples of the non-state institutions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1Victorious Education Services 2NFT Consult LTD 3The Medical Concierge Group 4Gudie Leisure Farm 5Fireworks Advertising 6Desire Beauty Products 7Bird Uganda Safaris 8Nice House of Plastics 9K-Rome (Bella Wine) 10Delight Uganda Limited 11Graphic Systems Limited 12Ribags Limited 13Steel and Tube Industries 14RECO Industries 15Uganda National Farmers Federation 16Fairway Hotel 17Stanbic Holdings 18Federation of Uganda Employers 19NULCAFE 20Wenzori Int. Hotel 21Diamond Trust Bank 22Centenary Bank 23National Housing and Construction Limited 24Finance Trust Bank <p>The policies developed include: Gender Equality Policy; Equal Opportunity Policy; Human Resource Policy; and Anti Sexual Harassment policy.</p>
	EVAWG Policies including LNOB	0	17	0	45	

Outcome 4 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period (2022)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Women						
Indicator 4.1 Number of women and girls, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, who report experiencing physical or sexual violence and seek help, by sector.	1,682	2,000	1,278	6,322	9,208	<p>In 2022, there is no data for this indicator. The data source for the indicator is Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) which was conducted in 2022 covering both the general and humanitarian/refugee population. Currently, the data is undergoing analysis and the final report is expected in 2023. To keep track of the indicator, the programme has adopted it for further monitoring under Spotlight Successor programme. The UDHS results reported in 2019 was retained.</p> <p>At baseline, help seeking behaviors among women and girls' survivors of sexual and physical violence were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Women and girls: 32.8% (Sexual: 12.5%; Physical: 31.4%; Both: 40.7%) -Girls only: 23.9% (UDHS, 2016) <p>https://dhsprogram.com/publications/publication-fr333-dhs-final-reports.cfm; Pages: 360-364.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -By Sector Women and Girls: Medical: 5.3%; Police: 16.4%; Lawyer: 0.6% Social Work: 1.6%. <p>However, since UDHS takes a long cycle (Minimum five years), in 2022 routine monitoring of this indicator by Spotlight IPs using administrative data revealed that 18,614 (F: 10,379; M: 8,235) individuals received: Health: 17,182 (F: 9,413); PSS: 155 (F: 80); Police Services: 187(F:122), Legal Aid 819(F:545), Local Council Court (LCC) 213 (F: 178) and Other Services 69(F:41).</p> <p>The most common types of violence reported by order of severity were: Sexual Violence (30.6%), Physical Violence (29.9%), Emotional and Psychosocial Violence (25.6%), Economic Violence (10.3%) and Harmful Traditional Practices (3.6%).</p>
	Girls					
	223	300	402	1,250	1,335	
Reported						
	30,862	32,200	31,901	122,886	160,262	A total of 31,901 cases of major VAWG /C crimes were reported to police in 2022 as follows: Domestic Violence (17,698), Rape (1,623) and Defilement (12,580) which showed an overall drop compared to 33,455 cases of major VAWG /C crimes reported in 2021 (Domestic Violence: 17,533 , Rape: 1,486, and Defilement: 14,436)
Brought to Court						
Indicator 4.2 a) number of VAWG cases reported to the police; b) number of cases reported to the police that are brought to court, and c) number of cases reported to the police that resulted in convictions of perpetrators.	7,375	11,232	6,639	29,891	46,591	A total of 6,639 cases of Domestic Violence, Rape and Defilement that were reported to police were taken to court, representing 20.8% (6,639/31,901). The details for specific crimes are as follows
	Convictions					
	312	1,307	415	4,427	4,629	A total of 415 cases of Domestic Violence, Rape and Defilement that were reported to police were taken to court and secured convictions, representing 1.3% (415/31,901). The details for specific crimes are as follows
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Domestic Violence: 207(1.2%) -Rape: 3 (0.2%) -Defilement: 205 (1.6%) 						



Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period (2022)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes	
Indicator 4.1.3 Existence of national guidelines or protocols that have been developed and/or strengthened in line with the guidance and tools for essential services.	Developed						
	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	With support from Spotlight, there exist several national guidelines or protocols that are in use to guide service providers to provide integrated and multi-sectoral quality services to survivors of VAWG/HPs/VAC and people in need of SRHR services. In 2022, one new guideline "Step by step guide for managing/resolving domestic violence" was developed by JLOS sector. Others that are in use and were developed between 2019 – 2021 include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental Health and Psychosocial Manual GBV Referral pathways National Guidelines on the Prevention of Teenage Pregnancy and Re-entry of child mothers in school SOPs for management of cases of GBV and VAC Cross-sectoral Handbook for Victims-Centered Investigation, Prosecution, and Adjudication of GBV Guidelines for continuation of the Essential Health and GBV services during COVID-19 GBV screening guidelines Guidelines for the Medical Examination and filling of Police form 3A for Victims of Sexual Assault STI Guidelines and Protocols, referral guides for health workers and clinical examination forms 	
Indicator 4.1.4 Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girl survivors of violence, within the last year.	Strengthened						
	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Government Service Providers							
Indicator 4.1.4 Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girl survivors of violence, within the last year.	0	1,237	1,282	8,335	5,295	Overall, capacity of 1,282 (F: 590, M:692) government service providers were built on provision of quality and coordinated services to women and girls' survivors of violence. The breakdown is as under: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 133(77F, 56M) individuals trained on clinical management of GBV survivors. They include: 71 Health (40F, 31M), 2 Judiciary (2F, 0M), 2 DPP (0F, 2M), 28 Police (16F, 12M), 20 SSW (13F, 7M), Teachers / Schools Officials (0F, 0M), and 10 Others (6F, 4M). 295 (192F, 103M) individuals reached with training using the Multi sectoral training manual on effective investigation, prosecution and adjudication of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VAC) They include: 279 Police (163F, 96M) and 16 SSW (9F, 7M). 62 (44F, 18M) DPP trained on Managing, negotiating plea bargains. 310 (109F, 201M) Police trained on Effective investigation of VAWG cases, management of forensic evidence ranging from evidence collection, packaging, labeling, preservation, storage and transportation. 482 (168F, 314M) Head teachers trained on SEF 	
	Women Government Service Providers						
0	504	590	3,564	2,156			
a) Girls with Knowledge of ES							
Indicator 4.2.1 Number of women and girl survivors of violence that have increased KNOWLEDGE of a) to quality essential services, and b) accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery within the last 12 months	0	81,000	483,397	806,394	301,700	Overall, in 2022, a total of 1,636,860 (1,153,463 women & 483,397 girls) survivors of violence including their family members gained knowledge on available VAWG/HPs/VAC and SRHR essential services. Due to inability to conduct FGDs as required in the methodological notes to collect data on this indicator, we considered all women and girls survivors of violence and their family members reached with dialogues, sensitizations, door to door campaigns, awareness raising, community education, guidelines and protocols, referrals pathways and IEC materials focusing on available VAWG/HPs/VAC and SRHR services in the community. Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community dialogues and mass media for GBV preventive behaviours and demand creation for SRH/GBV services uptake using commonly agreed messages conducted by Inter-Religious Council of Uganda (IRCU) through their structures and media channels reached 1,566,757 (1,131,199 Women & 435,558 Girls). As per UBOS, 2022 population projections, girls (10-17 years) are estimated at 27.8% of all women and girls' population 10 years and above. Integrated VAWG/VAC/HP and SRHR services including health, PSS, police, local councils, legal Aid that reached 16,564 Women Community engagement of in- and out of schools adolescent girls and young women with emphasis on available VAWG/VAC/HP and SRHR services and how to access them reached 34,364 (Women: 23,089; Girls: 11,275) Livelihood interventions for VAWG/VAC/HP survivors reached 2,920 (Young women: 2,885; Girls: 35) Regular community approaches including SASA and MACs where people are sensitized on available survivor's services and how to access them reached 16,255 (Women : 5,301, Girls: 10,954) 	
	a) Women with Knowledge of ES						
	0	729,000	1,153,463	2,638,947	2,715,300		
	b) Girls with Knowledge of longer term services						
0	81,000	483,397	580,260	301,700			
b) Women with Knowledge of longer term services							
0	729,000	1,153,463	1,589,980	2,715,300			



Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period (2022)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
	Developed					
Indicator 4.1.3 Existence of national guidelines or protocols that have been developed and/or strengthened in line with the guidance and tools for essential services.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	With support from Spotlight, there exist several national guidelines or protocols that are in use to guide service providers to provide integrated and multi- sectoral quality services to survivors of VAWG/HPa/VAC and people in need of SRHR services. In 2022, one new guideline "Step by step guide for managing/resolving domestic violence" was developed by JLOS sector. Others that are in use and were developed between 2019 - 2021 include: -Mental Health and Psychosocial Manual -GBV Referral pathways -National Guidelines on the Prevention of Teenage Pregnancy and Re-entry of child mothers in school -SOPs for management of cases of GBV and VAC -Cross-sectoral Handbook for Victims-Centered Investigation, Prosecution, and Adjudication of GBV -Guidelines for continuation of the Essential Health and GBV services during COVID-19 -GBV screening guidelines -Guidelines for the Medical Examination and filing of Police form 3A for Victims of Sexual Assault -STI Guidelines and Protocols, referral guides for health workers and clinical examination forms
	Strengthened					
	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Government Service Providers					
Indicator 4.1.4 Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girl survivors of violence, within the last year.	0	1,237	1,282	8,335	5,295	Overall, capacity of 1,282 (F: 590, M:692) government service providers were built on provision of quality and coordinated services to women and girls' survivors of violence. The breakdown is as under: -133(77F, 56M) individuals trained on clinical management of GBV survivors. They include; 71 Health (40F, 31M), 2 Judiciary (2F, 0M), 2 DPP(0F, 2M), 28 Police (16F, 12M), 20 SSW (13F, 7M), Teachers / Schools Officials (0F, 0M), and 10 Others (6F, 4M). -295 (192F, 103M) individuals reached with training using the Multi sectoral training manual on effective investigation, prosecution and adjudication of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VAC) They include; 279 Police (183F, 96M) and 16 SSW (9F, 7M). -62 (44F, 18M) DPP trained on Managing, negotiating plea bargains. -310(109F, 201M) Police trained on Effective investigation of VAWG cases, management of forensic evidence ranging from evidence collection, packaging, labeling, preservation, storage and transportation. -482 (168F, 314M) Head teachers trained on SEF
	Women Government Service Providers					
	0	504	590	3,564	2,156	
	a) Girls with Knowledge of ES					
Indicator 4.2.1 Number of women and girl survivors of violence that have increased KNOWLEDGE of a) to quality essential services, and b) accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery within the last 12 months	0	81,000	483,397	806,394	301,700	Overall, in 2022, a total of 1,636,860 (1,153,463 women & 483,397 girls) survivors of violence including their family members gained knowledge on available VAWG/HPa/VAC and SRHR essential services. Due to inability to conduct FGDs as required in the methodological notes to collect data on this indicator, we considered all women and girls survivors of violence and their family members reached with dialogues, sensitizations, door to door campaigns, awareness raising, community education, guidelines and protocols, referrals pathways and IEC materials focusing on available VAWG/HPa/VAC and SRHR services in the community. Examples include: -Community dialogues and mass media for GBV preventive behaviours and demand creation for SRH/GBV services uptake using commonly agreed messages conducted by Inter- Religious Council of Uganda (IRCU) through their structures and media channels reached 1,566, 757 (1,131, 199 Women & 435,558 Girls). As per UBOS,2022 population projections, girls (10-17 years) are estimated at 27.8% of all women and girls' population 10 years and above. -Integrated VAWG/VAC/HP and SRHR services including health, PSS, police, local councils, legal Aid that reached 16,564 Women -Community engagement of in- and out of schools adolescent girls and young women with emphasis on available VAWG/VAC/HP and SRHR services and how to access them reached 34,364(Women:23,089, Girls: 11,275) -Livelihood interventions for VAWG/VAC/HP survivors reached 2,920 (Young women: 2,885, Girls: 35) -Regular community approaches including SASA and MAGs where people are sensitized on available survivor's services and how to access them reached 16,255 (Women : 5,301, Girls:10,954)
	a) Women with Knowledge of ES					
	0	729,000	1,153,463	2,638,947	2,715,300	
	b) Girls with Knowledge of longer term services					
	0	81,000	483,397	580,260	301,700	
b) Women with Knowledge of longer term services						
0	729,000	1,153,463	1,589,980	2,715,300		



Outcome 5 Summary table

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period (2022)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
IPV						
Indicator 5.2. Existence of publicly available data, reported on a regular basis, on various forms of VAWG/HP (at least on intimate partner violence, non-partner sexual violence, family violence, harmful practices when relevant, and trafficking and femicide) at country level	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	There exist Police Crime Report (annual), JLOS Report (annual), National Gender Based Violence Database (NGBVD) at National and Sub-National Level (routine), Regular administrative data (UCLH and HMIS), VAWG reports (Qualitative and Quantitative), Displacement Tracking System for monitoring movement of people including trafficking in persons (TIPs), Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) National TIP Report (2022), and DHS. More efforts are being made to strengthen collection, analysis, dissemination and use of VAWG/HP and SRHR data through capacity building of data collectors and analysts, strengthening data users and producers' dialogues for instance by holding Annual Gender Statistics Forum (AGSF) and production of technical and policy briefs. And alignment of the national statistical indicator frameworks with SDGs indicators including for SDG5.
	FGM					
	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	There exist NGBV database.
	Child Marriage					
	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	There exist Police Crime Report (annual), JLOS Report (annual), National Gender Based Violence Database (NGBVD) at National and Sub-National Level (routine), Regular administrative data (UCLH and HMIS), VAWG reports (Qualitative and Quantitative), and DHS. More efforts are being made to strengthen collection, analysis, dissemination and use of VAWG/HP and SRHR data through capacity building of data collectors and analysts, strengthening data users and producers' dialogues for instance by holding Annual Gender Statistics Forum (AGSF) and production of technical and policy briefs.
	Family Violence					
0	0	Yes	Yes	0	There exist Annual Police Crime Report, VAWG Report on Family Violence and NGBV Database.	
Trafficking						
0	0	Yes	Yes	0	Currently Spotlight is using Displacement Tracking System for monitoring movement of people including trafficking in persons (TIPs) at three border points of two Spotlight districts (Tororo and Amudat). Other data sources include: Annual Police Crime Report (2022), Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA) National TIP Report (2022) and special study done in Uganda by US Department of State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (2021).	
Indicator 5.3. National statistics related to VAWG/HP incidence and prevalence are disaggregated by income, sex, age, ethnicity, disability, and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts						
other	Income, Sex, Age, Ethnicity, Disability, Geographic Location, Forms of violence	Income, Sex, Age, Ethnicity, Disability, Geographic Location, Forms of violence	Income, Sex, Age, Ethnicity, Disability, Geographic Location, Forms of violence	Income, Sex, Age, Ethnicity, Disability, Geographic Location, Forms of violence	Income, Sex, Age, Ethnicity, Disability, Geographic Location, Forms of violence	There exist VAWG Survey report (2021) and DHS (2016). The 2022 UDHS data that is currently being analyzed is disaggregated by income, sex, age, ethnicity, disability, forms of violence, geographical location and other attributes. The 2022 DHS covered both general population and refugees settings. The final report is expected by Mid-2023. There are also routine and regular administrative data sources such as NGBVD, UCLH and HMIS which provide disaggregated data on incidence of VAWG/HP.
Output Indicator						
Indicator 5.1.2 A system to collect administrative data on VAWG/HP, is in place and in line with international standards, across different sectors						
N/a - does not apply	0	0	0	0	0	No integrated system for VAWG/HP data yet exists across three (3) sectors as required by global standard. The Country is still working on establishing an integrated data system that pulls GBV/HP data from other sectors. By the end of 2022, data merger had taken place between NGBVD and UCLH, leading to GBV cases being handled through the Sauti 116 Child helpline as opposed to only VAC cases. Further efforts have been made through assessments of existing MIS across different sectors on GBV referral pathways to inform establishment of a single national registry for VAWG/HP data to enhance service delivery for the survivors and hold perpetrators accountable. The integrated system will use national identification number (NIN) as a unique identifier of survivor or the accused.
Government Personnel						
Indicator 5.1.4 Number of government personnel from different sectors, including service providers, who have enhanced capacities to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG in line with international and regional standards, within the last year	0	339	157	1054	1,406	Trained a total of 157 (F:63, M:94) government personnel on VAWG/HP data management including data collection, analysis and presentation as follows: -130 (52F, 78M) Geospatial system (GIS) and Information Technology experts' capacity were built to continue populating and linking the GBV /HPs indicators under census mapping (including census mapping at the parish level) -25 (10F, 15M) district officials from Amudat DLG gained knowledge and skills on data management (including data collection, analysis and presentation) -Supported training of 2 (F:1, M:1) technical gender statistics personnel from MGLSD (1 Male) and UBOS (1 Female) on Gender Statistics in Nairobi. Skill gained is being applied to engender statistics in Uganda.
	Women Government Personnel					
0	147	63	455	608		
Indicator 5.2.3 Number of government personnel, including service providers, from different sectors with strengthened capacities on analysis and dissemination of prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, within the last year						
Government Personnel						
0	117	52	776	517		The overall programme target had already been exceeded by 217 by the end of 2021. In 2022, the focus was on a smaller group of supervisors for a higher level of data analysis and quality assurance. For instance, two officials were from national level (MGLSD & UBOS) were supported to acquire advanced skills and knowledge on gender statistics (including data analysis, management and presentation) from a regional training course held in Kenya
Women Government Personnel						
0	48	21	299	211		



Outcome 6 Summary table						
Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period (2022)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.1 Number of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, increase their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate on ending VAWG	0	18	2	89	72	Only two Women's rights Organizations jointly advocated for ending VAWG through joint press conferences and drafting of joint statements. They include UWOPA and CEDOVIP.
Output Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 2022	Results for Reporting Period (2022)	Cumulative	Target	Reporting Notes
Indicator 6.1.1 Number of jointly agreed recommendations on ending VAWG produced as a result of multi-stakeholder dialogues that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year	0	10	3	34	35	A total of three Joint recommendations on ending VAWG/HP were produced at different forums including at the launch of the 16 days activism against GBV, and international women's day. Below is the full list of the recommendations: -A joint press conference held on 13th October 2022, by CEDOVIP in partnership with selected members of Parliament, DVA Coalition, GBV Referral Network members denounced the increased cases and prevalence of VAWG by informal and formal institutions -Joint press statement by the DVA coalition network on 16 Days Activism Campaign 2022. -A joint statement on protecting women and girls against all forms of violence and promoting Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) in Tororo.
Indicator 6.2.1 Number of supported women's right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms for advocacy around ending VAWG, within the last year	0	15	12	51	50	12 supported women's right groups used appropriate accountability mechanisms to hold duty bearers accountable to improve service delivery. The 12 groups include: 1Tororo District Network 2Nabuyoga Women Network 3Rubong Women Network 4Melia Women Network 5 Petta Women's Network 6Merkit Women Network 7Orom Sub-county Women Network 8Labongo Akwang Sub-county Women Network 9Agoro Sub-county Women Network 10Central Division Women Network 11Amudat S/ County Women Network 12mudat District Women Network They used community score card which was conducted via barazas were community members interface with leaders and provide feedback on the state of service delivery.
Indicator 6.3.1 Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization that have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on ending VAWG, within the last year.	0	15	9	177	50	Enhanced capacity of 9 Women's Rights Organizations/ women networks through: -Trainings to develop community scorecards, monitor & engage local government on GEWE, SGBV, VAWG. -Capacity building on governance materials (Constitution, Code of conduct, Election guidelines, Certificates of Registration). The women's groups/ networks covered include: 1Tororo District Network 2Rubong Women Network 3Melia Women Network 4 Petta Women's Network 5Merkit Women Network 6Orom Sub-county Women Network 7Labongo Akwang Sub-county Women Network 8Agoro Sub-county Women Network 9Central Division Women Network

ANNEX B RISK MANAGEMENT REPORT

Country Programme / Regional Programme: SPOTLIGHT INITIATIVE TO ELIMINATE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS, INCLUDING SGBV AND HPS, IN UGANDA						
Reporting Period: 01 January 2022 - 31 December 2022						
Instructions: Kindly refer to the Risk Management Matrix in your approved Spotlight Country/Regional Programme Document to report in the below matrix on how your programme has managed all identified risks during the reporting period. Should new risks have arisen, please include them clearly in the Risk Management Matrix below, denoting [NEW RISK] and use this matrix moving forward. Please also update the section on 'Assumptions' as necessary.						
Risk Assessment (All text in the Risk Management Report: Arial 10 point, normal) Risk Please include new risks, if any, denoting these with [New Risk]	Likelihood: Almost Certain – 5 Likely – 4 Possible – 3 Unlikely – 2 Rare – 1	Impact: Extreme – 5 Major – 4 Moderate – 3 Minor – 2 Insignificant – 1	Risk Monitoring:		Addressing the Risk: Please include the mitigating and/or adaption measures taken during the reporting period.	Responsible Person/Unit
			How (and how often) did your programme monitor the risk(s) during the reporting period?	Periodicity		
Contextual risks						
Implementing partners are unable to reach victims of violence due to COVID-19 lockdowns (New Risk)	3	4	Weekly basis	Phone calls, field reports	The use of Para Social workers aided in bringing services to victims. Community based groups facilitated referrals to local legal aid services. By 2022, the strengthening of community based women's networks and the use of local referrals provided additional mitigation.	All agencies
Institutional capacity to deliver by implementing partners weakened due to COVID-19 restrictions	3	4	Weekly basis	Core management meetings	This was mitigated by the use of remote means of engagement and follow up. Budget revisions allowed for the provision of PPEs and extra data to enable engagement to the level allowed by lockdown measures. Call centers were strengthened for online legal aid. By 2022, the use of multimedia with outreach messages was intensified, including through these of local radio stations, to maintain the momentum of awareness raising.	All agencies
Limited national ownership and limited involvement at the higher level - the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)	1	1	Monthly	Core management meetings, mid-year review	This has changed considerably. The Ministry of Gender has taken on more ownership and have even lobbied the Ministry of Finance to institute measures for budgeting for GBV among ministries. The National Joint Steering Committee meetings which are co chaired by the Ministry of Gender and the Resident Coordinator's Office continue to increase government ownership of the programme. Discussed with Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development to step in and organise 2 high level policy-engagement meetings with Permanent Secretaries of MDAs, Members of Parliament and Chief Administrative Officers. Further engagements with Minister of Gender are planned to ensure OPM (or another high-level government organ) is on board. As of 2022, the Ministry of Gender has taken on leadership in the convening of coordination platforms for IPs to collectively reflect on implementation.	RCO, All agencies, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development and Commissioner, Gender and Family Affairs
Surge in refugees flowing to Uganda from the DRC	1	1	Monthly	UNCT and RCO meetings	The lockdowns necessitated by COVID-19 also affected refugee cross-border movement, which became minimal and no longer posed a challenge for monitoring of service provision. In 2022, following the the resumption of hostilities between M23 and the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), in October, over 12,000 refugees arrived in Uganda through the Bunagana border point in Kisoro district. UNHCR and partners led the UNCT support to the Ugandan government to receive and relocate refugees. As of 24 October, over 6,000 individuals had been transported to Nyakabande transit center and around 6,000 were sheltering in the Bunagana school and market as well as among host communities.	RCO
2021 election (lead-up and aftermath) diverts the priorities and energy/resources of institutional partners away from EVAWG interventions	5	4	Weekly basis	Core management meetings, UNCT and RCO meetings	Presidential, Parliamentary, and Local Council elections held in the period January to March 2021 had a knock-on effect on programme implementation as the campaigns and elections took center stage. Related to this were the election petitions which took the latter part of the year, resulting in the non-availability of justice sector actors such as judicial officers for activities until the last quarter. Nevertheless, the rapid implementation under the acceleration plans in the early part of the year mitigated the lost time and other planned activities took place when the environment allowed, or ICT support facilitated. The post election period brought in the challenge of a new cohort of Parliamentarians. So during 2022, while there was a slow down of momentum, this was also used as an opportunity to create new allies with new energies, resulting in progress on two pieces of legislation.	RCO

Ebola outbreak in programme districts [New Risk – new reported incidents]	3	3	Monthly basis	UNCT and RCO meetings	There have been no official reports on an outbreak in the last year, although UN travel advisory warns of caution in visiting the South West. The UN and Government of Uganda continued to monitor evolution of the Ebola crisis in DRC and cases that emerged in Uganda. Containment easier due to existing COVID-19 SOPs. A significant contextual issue in Uganda in 2022 was the emergence of the Ebola virus on the 19th of September after a case was identified in Mubende district. The virus had the potential to disproportionately affect women as primary care givers within the household. Fortunately, previous experience with the virus resulted in swift interventions by the GoU and the UNCT, by the 29th of September there was full interruption of transmission. While there was an inter-district travel prohibition due to the Ebola virus, Spotlight districts were not affected.	RCO, WHO
Global or regional crisis prevents implementation or results in extenuating circumstances	5	4	Monthly	Core management meetings	Spotlight provided technical support at all levels of government on developing gender-sensitive and child-friendly COVID-19 response plans, including ensuring the integration of VAWG/HP and SRHR essential services. Uganda is not alone in dealing with the repercussions of the Russo-Ukraine conflict which started in February 2022. This took place during a general period of cutting back on development assistance by most of the traditional development partners. The Uganda programme was able to position itself strategically and to build on existing relationships with the EU and local stakeholders for a successor programme.	RCO, MGLSD
Reduced funds for Phase 2 and negative impact on maintaining engagement on activities [New risk]	3	3	Monthly	Core management meetings	A rationalisation of priority activities was conducted to make optimum use of available funds. More emphasis placed on joint implementation of activities with overlap. Resource mobilisation for funding gaps switched to a successor programme to finance outstanding intervention areas.	RCO, All agencies
Programmatic risks						
Funds are rapidly liquidated with less regard to results due to delivery pressure under the acceleration and carry over work plan [New risk]	3	3	Monthly basis	Core management team	Use of newly established CSNRG to expand oversight of CSO implementing partners. Robust engagement in milestone and results tracking with government partners. The strict observance of budget review guidelines ensured better delivery. This risk lessened greatly under Phase 2 as RUNOs had to work with a largely reduced budget over a similar period of time.	All agencies
Funding and services not available after Initiative ends due to lack of resources	3	4	Weekly basis	RCO	Spotlight Uganda has secured funding commitments for a successor programme with effect from January 2023. Ongoing sustainability measures are a component of the proposed plans, namely: Spotlight to continue work with the National Planning Authority and the Equal Opportunities Commission to ensure inclusion of VAWG/SRHR into compliance tools for planning and budgeting. Support for inclusion of EAWG and SRHR in the National Development Plan III. Ongoing dialogue with development partners to increase funding for EAWG, including or through Spotlight. Usage of community-based approaches to ensure community ownership and sustainability. Mainstreaming of Spotlight approaches into routine UN activities. The Uganda Spotlight programme is working with other global programmes to develop an exit strategy for the current programme, which will be incorporated into the sustainability strategy for post 2023.	RCO, UNDP, Other agencies
Acquired capacity and knowledge by various stakeholders through the Initiative not translated in transformative action	2	4	Bi annual	Core management team, RCO	Interventions designed to address this are to be incorporated into the successor programme. In the meantime ongoing mitigation measures include: Use of norm change strategies with multiple institutions to support behaviour change. Mentoring strategies initiated to enhance adoption of knowledge and skill building. Community-based approaches to ensure community ownership and sustainability. Inter-agency collaboration to ensure coordinated and appropriate trainings to build relevant capacities within systems and communities. The capacity building interventions conducted prior to 2022 resulted in the implementation of action plans by training institutions, district local governments, UBOS, the police, the judiciary, community based organisations and traditional institutions during 2022. This is no longer a concern, and the focus is now on consolidating internal skills transfer in these institutions, demand side pulling by rights holders, and data collection for tracking progress.	UN Women, All agencies
Implementing partners do not carry out their activities based on the Project Partnership Agreement (PPA) or equivalent, leading to poor project implementation	2	4	Monthly	Core management team, CSNRG	Joint coordination and monitoring field missions and inter district learning events have been instituted as part of mutual performance tracking. Close monitoring of planned activities, including requiring partners to submit quarterly reports before the next installment of the funding is released to them. Some agencies designated a focal programme, finance and M&E staff from each implementing partner to closely follow-up implementation and to provide technical support. Carrying out spot checks and reviewing of quarterly progress and financial reports.	All agencies, RCO, UNACs

Funds are not expected at optimal level due to limitations and bottlenecks in absorption capacity at national level	3	4	Monthly	Face Form	Supported implementation of some partners through direct procurements of consultants and other goods and services as requested by implementing partner.	UNDP
2021 election (lead-up and aftermath) likely to divert Government and stakeholders priorities and energy/resources of institutional partners away from EVAWG interventions	3	4	Bi Annual	Core management team, CSNRG	Spotlight supported dialogues aimed at promoting women's participation in electoral processes to air out their views, as voters and candidates. These dialogues included women, including other groups of women such as women with disabilities, young women and elderly to ensure they participate and fight for peace and violent free elections. The inclusion of various groups of women in such processes enabled them to speak out and ensure EVAWG remains a critical concern of the govt and electoral bodies and that necessary responses are provided to respond to any occurrences.	UNDP, UN W
Institutional risks						
Weakened civil society, and challenges in provision of essential services in hard-to-reach communities and among vulnerable populations, coupled with shrinking civic space.	3	4	Monthly	Core management team, CSNRG	The decentralisation of implementation through community based groups/networks had proved effective in accessing hard to reach areas. this is coupled with continuous mentoring and technical support to IPs is addressing these capacity challenges. Efforts are ongoing to build technical capacities on the concept of women's movements, feminism, results-based management (RBM), risk and fraud management. Adaptation of methodologies and continued use of community-based structures and virtual/remote approaches. Support to diverse group of CSOs, engaging government with those held up by Government orders. The Uganda programme ensured reach to remote locations by selecting such for combined monitoring exercises and decentralising Joint Steering Committee meetings during 2022. Civil society reach was extended through strengthening the capacities of community based organisations and women's networks.	UNW, UNDP, Other Agencies
Weak, fragmented, and low capacity of institutions	3	4	Monthly, Bi annual	Mid-year review, core Management team	A major milestone for 2021 going into 2022 has been the adoption of the National GBV Reference Group as the national institutional mechanism for GBV coordination, enabling sharing of plans and delivery timelines for cohesion, and facilitating resource efficiencies. This is supported with the development of institutionalized training materials and initiation of mentoring models for the justice, health and education sectors to enhance capacities.	UNDP, Other agencies
Delayed signing of project partnership agreements (or equivalent) by UN agencies, partners and relevant government institutions including the Office of the Prime Minister, delaying commencement of project implementation	1	1	Bi annual	National Steering Committee minutes	Agreements were eventually signed although there was slow progress for the first part of the year. The pace had picked up by the third quarter and progress was on course by the time of the carry over work plan. A Joint MOU approach was adopted and the draft document is with the Solicitor General for review. The Joint MOU was tabled before the 6t NJSC meeting of December 2022. It was guided that it should incorporate feedback from the Solicitor General and be adopted for implementation under the Spotlight 2.0 under the G4DU.	All agencies
Fiduciary risks						
Disbursement of resources to small stakeholders (CSOs) and national implementing partners have the potential to provide incentives for diversionary activities	2	2	Quarterly	Core management team, CSNRG	Spotlight worked with umbrella organizations/networks to channel resources to grassroots and sub-national level CSOs. Quality assurance of CSOs and other partners was done; detailed briefing about spotlight activities and results was also provided to ensure collective action and compliance to established programming commitments. Engagement of CSOs was expedited within the confines of the harmonized approach to cash transfers. The resource tracking under Annex C of the 2021 Annual Report has enabled tracking of funds disbursed to CSOs of all sizes. This was consolidated with one off annual Grant training to partners, Partner monitoring both programmatic and financial compliance.	All agencies
<p>Assumptions:</p> <p>No major change in the political situation in the region will affect implementation of the Spotlight Initiative</p> <p>The Spotlight Initiative has significant political and administrative support, which facilitates the involvement and commitment of African governments despite the turnover of officials</p> <p>There is significant national commitment including / through the dedication of domestic resources to ensure sustainability of the programme and overall efforts</p> <p>The Spotlight is able to secure funding for a successor programme to build on successes and complete integration/mainstreaming measures initiated during the current programme cycle.</p>						

ANNEX C: CSO ENGAGEMENT REPORT

Country/Regional Programme: UGANDA

Reporting Period: THIS IS A **CUMULATIVE REPORT** SINCE THE START OF THE SPOTLIGHT PROGRAMME UNTIL 31 DECEMBER 2021

Total budget for Civil Society Reference Group's (CSRG) workplan since programme start	38,682	Submission deadline: 31 Jan 2023 (ahead of the Programme Report)
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INSTRUCTIONS: Please include any award signed since the start of the programme (or done with the pre-funding). Record the full value of the award (all tranches included), **even if it extends beyond the reporting period.**

Reminder that **30-50%** of Spotlight Programme funds are to be delivered via CSOs. Of that funding to CSOs, **50-70%** should be delivered via national, local and grassroots organisations.

Definitions are **BELOW** the table. To add a row under an Output, simply copy and paste an existing empty row.

Name of Recipient UN Organisation (RUNO) funding the CSO	Outcome	Output	Name of Civil Society Organisation (CSO)	Type of CSO (important definition below table) (Please only use drop-down menu ONLY)	Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award Add in the cell all the vulnerable populations that apply, you can as well enter the code and separate by comma: 1.Adolescent girls 2.Elderly women 3.Indigenous women and girls 4.LGBTQI persons 5.Sex workers 6.Migrant women and workers 7.Women and girls from ethnic minorities and/or religious minorities 8.Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS 9.Women and girls with disabilities 10.Rural Women 11.Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Modality of Engagement (important definition below table) (Please only use drop-down menu ONLY)	TOTAL AWARD AMOUNT (2019 - 2021)	TOTAL AWARD AMOUNT IN 2022	Total Award Amount (USD) (important definition below table) Cumulative (2019 - 2022)	Total amount disbursed to the CSO (2019 - 2021)	TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED TO CSO IN 2022	Total amount disbursed to the CSO by 31 December 2022 (Cumulative)	Is the awarded CSO sub-granting or sub-contracting to other CSOs (or neither)? (important definition below table) (Please only use drop-down menu for this column)	What total percentage of this award is planned for sub-granting?	What is the estimated planned number of sub-grantee CSOs?	What is the percentage of the Award that is going to core institutional support to CSOs? (important definition below table) (Please note that this is different from overhead costs)	Is this CSO women-led and/or women's rights organisation (WRO)/ feminist CSO? (important definition below table)	Is the CSO a new or existing partner? Please indicate if the RUNO has/ has not partnered with the CSO prior to the Spotlight Programme start. (important definition below table)
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OUTCOME 1: Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of VAWG and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans.

Output 1.1: National and regional partners have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of the most groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international human rights standards and treaty bodies' recommendations.

UNFPA	1	1.1	Inter-Religious Council of Uganda	National	All	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$64,052	\$30,000	\$94,052	\$ 64,052.00	\$30,000	\$ 94,052.00	sub-granting	80%	7.00		No information available	Existing
UN Women	1	1.1	Uganda Women Parliamentary Association	National	All	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$109,810	\$77,868	\$187,678	\$ 109,810.00	\$ 77,868.00	\$ 187,678.00	neither	None	None	7%	Yes	Existing
UN Women	1	1.1	Uganda Women's Network	National	Rural Women, Elderly Women, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$356,111	\$0	\$356,111	\$ 356,111.00	\$ -	\$ 356,111.00	neither	None	None	7%	Yes	Existing
UN Women	1	1.1	LANDNET	National	Rural Women, Elderly Women, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$52,256	\$0	\$52,256	\$ 52,256.00	\$ -	\$ 52,256.00	neither	None	None	7%	Yes	Existing
UN Women	1	1.1	Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention	National	Adolescent girls, Rural Women, Elderly Women, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$334,190	\$100,000	\$434,190	\$ 334,190.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 434,190.00	neither	None	None	7%	Yes	Existing
UNDP	1	1.1	Legal Aid Service Providers Network	National	Adolescent Girls, Elderly Women, Rural Women, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$96,620	\$30,010	\$126,630	\$ 96,620.00	\$ 30,010.00	\$ 126,630.00	neither				Yes	Existing
UNHCR	1	1.1	Danish Refugee Council	International	Migrant women and girls, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$34,461	\$2,254	\$36,715	\$ 34,461.00	\$ 2,254.00	\$ 36,715.00	neither				Yes	Existing

UNHCR	1	1.1	International Rescue Committee	International	Migrant women and girls, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$48,856	\$0	\$48,856	\$ 48,856.00	\$0	\$ 48,856.00	neither				Yes	Existing
UNHCR	1	1.1	ALIGHT	International	Migrant women and girls, Adolescent girls, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$22,202	\$0	\$22,202	\$ 22,202	\$0	\$ 22,202.00	neither				Yes	Existing
UNDP	1	1.1	Civil Society Budget Advisory Group	National	All	Implementing Partner (P)	\$67,072	\$0	\$67,072	\$ 67,072.00	\$ -	\$ 67,072.00	neither				No information available	Existing
UNDP	1	1.1	Private Sector Foundation Uganda	National	All	Implementing Partner (P)	\$153,030	\$36,445	\$189,475	\$ 153,030.00	\$ 36,445.00	\$ 189,475.00	neither				No	Existing
UNDP	1	1.1	Karamoja Women Umbrella Organization	National	Rural Women, Elderly Women, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$44,386	\$0	\$44,386	\$ 44,386.00	\$ -	\$ 44,386.00	neither				Yes	Existing
UNDP	1	1.1	Joy for Children	National	Rural Women, Adolescent girls, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$32,456	\$0	\$32,456	\$ 32,456.00	\$ -	\$ 32,456.00	neither				Yes	Existing
UNDP	1	1.1	COSMESS Uganda	National	Rural Women, Adolescent girls, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$62,187	\$0	\$62,187	\$ 62,187.00	\$ -	\$ 62,187.00	neither				Yes	Existing
							\$1,477,689	\$276,577	\$1,754,266	\$1,477,689	\$276,577	\$1,754,266						
Output 1.2: National and/or sub-national partners are better able to develop evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG in line with international human rights standards with M&E frameworks, increase financing and allocate appropriate budgets for their implementation, including for those groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination.																		
Output 1.3: National, sub-national and/or regional partners have greater knowledge and awareness of human rights obligations and are able to draft laws and/or policies that guarantee the ability of women's rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda.																		
OUTCOME 2: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG and harmful practices, including in other sectors.																		
Output 2.1: Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, including in other sectors.																		
UN Women	2	2.1	Civil Society Budget Advisory Group	National	All	Implementing Partner (P)	\$185,090	\$41,000	\$226,090	\$125,090	\$41,000	\$ 166,090.00	neither	None	None	7%	No	Existing
UN Women	2	2.1	Private Sector Foundation Uganda	National	All	Implementing Partner (P)	\$100,000	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$ 100,000.00	neither	None	None	7%	No	Existing
UN Women	2	2.1	ActionAid International Uganda	National	Adolescent girls, Rural Women, Elderly Women, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$100,000	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$ 100,000.00	neither	None	None	7%	No	Existing
UNFPA	2	2.1	Inter-Religious Council of Uganda	National	All	Implementing Partner (P)	\$100,000	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$ 100,000.00	sub-granting	80%	7.00		No information available	Existing
UN Women	2	2.1	Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC)	National	All	Implementing Partner (P)	\$50,000	\$21,200	\$71,200	\$50,000	\$21,200	\$ 71,200.00	neither	None	None	7%	No	Existing
UNDP	2	2.1	ActionAid International Uganda	National	Adolescent girls, Rural Women, Elderly Women, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$326,405	\$0	\$326,405	\$326,405	\$0	\$ 326,405.00	neither				Yes	Existing
UNDP	2	2.1	Civil Society Budget Advisory Group	National	All	Implementing Partner (P)	\$27,158	\$0	\$27,158	\$27,158	\$0	\$ 27,158.00	neither				No information available	Existing
							\$888,653	\$62,200	\$950,853	\$828,653	\$62,200	\$890,853						

Output 2.2: Multi-stakeholder national and/or sub-national coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened that are adequately funded and include multisectoral representation and representation from the most marginalized groups.																		
Output 2.3: Partners (parliamentarians, key government officials and women's rights advocates) at national and/or sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG.																		
OUTCOME 3: Gender-equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviors change at community and individual levels to prevent VAWG and HTPs.																		
Output 3.1: National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors, including on Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards, for in- and out-of-school settings.																		
UNFPA	3	3.1	International Rescue Committee	International	Migrant women and girls, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$15,000	\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000.00	\$0	\$15,000.00	neither				No information available	Existing
UNFPA	3	3.1	ACCORD	National	Adolescent girls, Rural Women, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$21,492	\$0	\$21,492	\$21,492.00	\$0	\$21,492.00	neither				Yes	Existing
UN Women	3	3.1	Forum for African Women Educationalists	National	Adolescent girls	Implementing Partner (P)	\$299,834	\$0	\$299,834	\$299,834.00	\$0	\$299,834.00	neither	None	None	7%	Yes	Existing
UN Women	3	3.1	UGANET	National	Women and Girls living with HIV/AIDS, Adolescent Girls, Rural Women, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$180,000	\$200,000	\$380,000	\$180,000.00	\$200,000.00	\$380,000.00	neither	None	None	7%	Yes	Existing
UN Women	3	3.1	Communication for Development Foundation, Uganda	National	All	Implementing Partner (P)	\$150,000	\$0	\$150,000	\$150,000.00	\$0	\$150,000.00	neither	None	None	7%	Yes	Existing
							\$666,326	\$200,000	\$866,326	\$666,326	\$200,000	\$866,326						
Output 3.2: Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes, including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors, including in relation to women and girls' sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem, and transforming harmful masculinities.																		
UNFPA	3	3.2	Inter-Religious Council of Uganda	National	All	Implementing Partner (P)	\$68,338	\$44,583	\$112,921	\$68,338	\$44,583	\$112,921.00	sub-granting	80%	7.00		No information available	Existing
UNFPA	3	3.2	International Rescue Committee	International	Migrant women and girls, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$51,623	\$16,820	\$68,443	\$51,623	\$16,820	\$68,443.00	neither				No information available	Existing
UNFPA	3	3.2	ACCORD	National	Adolescent girls, Rural Women, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$119,900	\$44,147	\$164,047	\$119,900	\$44,147	\$164,047.00	sub-granting	50%	1.00		Yes	Existing
UNFPA	3	3.2	BRAC	International	Adolescent girls, Rural Women, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$395,000	\$165,884	\$560,884	\$395,000	\$165,884	\$560,884.00	neither				No information available	Existing
UN Women	3	3.2	UGANET	National	Women and Girls living with HIV/AIDS, Adolescent Girls, Rural Women, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$389,709	\$38,400	\$428,109	\$389,709	\$38,400	\$428,109.00	neither	None	None	7%	Yes	Existing
UN Women	3	3.2	Communication for Development Foundation, Uganda	National	All	Implementing Partner (P)	\$448,108	\$100,000	\$548,108	\$448,108	\$100,000	\$548,108.00	neither	None	None	7%	Yes	Existing
UN Women	3	3.2	Makerere University, Gender Mainstreaming Programme	National	Adolescent girls	Implementing Partner (P)	\$88,517	\$0	\$88,517	\$88,517	\$0	\$88,517.00	neither	None	None	7%	Yes	Existing

UN Women	3	3.2	RAISING VOICES	National	Adolescent Girls, Rural Women, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$185,394	\$85,908	\$271,302	\$185,394	\$85,907	\$ 271,301.20	neither	None	None	7%	Yes	Existing	
UNHCR	3	3.2	Danish Refugee Council	International	Migrant women and girls, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context, Adolescent girls	Implementing Partner (P)	\$292,619	\$81,733	\$374,352	\$292,619	\$81,733	\$ 374,352.00	neither			13.0%	Yes	Existing	
UNHCR	3	3.2	Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment, West Nile	National	Migrant women and girls, Rural Women, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$39,834	\$0	\$39,834	\$39,834	\$0	\$ 39,834.00	neither				No information available	Existing	
UNHCR	3	3.2	International Rescue Committee	International	Migrant women and girls, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$195,425	\$0	\$195,425	\$195,425	\$0	\$ 195,425.00	neither				Yes	Existing	
UNHCR	3	3.2	DanChurchAid	International	Migrant women and girls, Adolescent Girls, Rural Women, Elderly Women, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$103,930	\$0	\$103,930	\$103,930	\$0	\$ 103,930.00	neither				No information available	Existing	
UNHCR	3	3.2	Oxfam	International	Migrant women and girls, Adolescent Girls, Rural Women, Elderly Women	Implementing Partner (P)	\$63,834	\$0	\$63,834	\$63,834	\$0	\$ 63,834.00	neither				No information available	Existing	
UNDP	3	3.2	Private Sector Foundation Uganda	National	All	Implementing Partner (P)	\$266,274	\$0	\$266,274	\$266,274	\$0	\$ 266,274.00	sub-granting	13.0%	4.0	12%	No information available	Existing	
UNDP	3	3.2	Humanitarian Assistance and Development Agency	national	Rural Women, Adolescent girls, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$75,318	\$72,115	\$147,433	\$75,318	\$72,115	\$ 147,433.13	neither				Yes	Existing	
UNDP	3	3.2	Karamoja Women Umbrella Organization	National	Rural Women, Elderly Women, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$32,280	\$37,808	\$70,088	\$32,280	\$37,808	\$ 70,088.00	neither				No information available	Existing	
UNDP	3	3.2	Joy for Children	National	Rural Women, Adolescent girls, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$23,549	\$0	\$23,549	\$23,549	\$0	\$ 23,549.00	neither				No information available	Existing	
UNDP	3	3.2	COSMESS Uganda	National	Rural Women, Adolescent girls, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$53,175	\$64,499	\$117,674	\$53,175	\$64,499	\$ 117,674.13	sub-granting	23.0%	1.0	5.0%	Yes	Existing	
UNHCR	3	3.2	ALIGHT	International	Migrant women and girls, Adolescent girls, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$105,663	\$38,950	\$144,613	\$105,663	\$38,950	\$ 144,613.00	neither			14.0%	Yes	Existing	
UNHCR	3	3.2	NRC	International	Migrant women and girls, Adolescent girls, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context,	Implementing Partner (P)	\$931	\$25,627	\$26,558	\$931	\$25,627	\$ 26,558.00	sub-contracting		93.0%	1.0	31.0%	Yes	Existing
							\$2,999,421	\$816,474	\$3,815,895	\$2,999,421	\$816,473	\$3,815,894							

Output 3.3: Decision makers in relevant institutions and key informal decision makers are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviors, and women and girls' rights.

UN Women	3	3.3	Cross-Cultural Foundation of Uganda groups relevant in national context	National	All	Implementing Partner (P)	\$52,809	\$100,000	\$152,809	\$52,809	\$100,000	\$ 152,809.00	neither	None	None	7.0%	Yes	Existing
							\$52,809	\$100,000	\$152,809	\$52,809	\$100,000	\$152,809						

OUTCOME 4: Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible, acceptable and quality essential services, including for long-term recovery from violence.

Output 4.1: Relevant government authorities and women's rights organizations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRHR services and access to justice, to women and girls' survivors of violence, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

UNFPA	4	4.1	International Rescue Committee	International	Migrant women and girls, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$28,500	\$63,780	\$92,280	\$28,500	\$63,780	\$ 92,280.00	neither				No information available	Existing
UNFPA	4	4.1	ACCORD	National	Adolescent girls, Rural Women, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$212,271	\$55,755	\$268,026	\$212,271	\$55,755	\$ 268,026.00	neither				Yes	Existing
UN Women	4	4.1	Uganda Law Society	National	Adolescent Girls, Elderly Women, Rural Women, Women & Girls with disabilities, Women & Girls Living with HIV, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$117,784	\$50,000	\$167,784	\$117,784	\$50,000	\$ 167,784.00	neither	None	None	7%	Yes	Existing
UN Women	4	4.1	Transcultural Psychosocial Organization	National	Migrant women and girls, Adolescent Girls, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$140,349	\$0	\$140,349	\$140,349	\$0	\$ 140,349.00	neither	None	None	7%	No	Existing
UN Women	4	4.1	Justice Centres Uganda	National	Adolescent Girls, Elderly Women, Rural Women, Women & Girls with disabilities, Women & Girls Living with HIV, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$206,358	\$100,000	\$306,358	\$206,358	\$100,000	\$ 306,358.00	neither	None	None	7%	No	Existing
UNDP	4	4.1	International Justice Mission	International	Adolescent Girls, Rural Women, Elderly Women, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$627,133	\$0	\$627,133	\$627,133	\$0	\$ 627,133.00	neither				No	Existing
UNDP	4	4.1	Legal Aid Service Providers Network	National	Adolescent Girls, Elderly Women, Rural Women, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Grantee	\$0	\$29,584	\$29,584	\$0	\$29,584	\$ 29,584.00	neither			7%	Yes	Existing
UNHCR	4	4.1	Danish Refugee Council	International	Migrant women and girls, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$75,446	\$13,400	\$88,846	\$75,446	\$13,400	\$ 88,846.00	neither			19.0%	Yes	Existing
UNHCR	4	4.1	ALIGHT	International	Migrant women and girls, Adolescent girls, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$59,277	\$15,000	\$74,277	\$59,277	\$15,000	\$ 74,277.00	neither			17.0%	Yes	Existing
UNHCR	4	4.1	NRC	International	Migrant women and girls, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$20,298	\$12,500	\$32,798	\$20,298	\$12,500	\$ 32,798.00	sub-contracting	93.0%	1.0	35.0%	No information available	
							\$1,487,416	\$340,019	\$1,827,435	\$1,487,416	\$340,019	\$1,827,435						
Output 4.2: Women and girls survivors of violence and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services, including longer-term recovery services and opportunities.																		
UNFPA	4	4.2	International Rescue Committee	International	Migrant women and girls, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$59,242	\$0	\$59,242	\$59,242	\$0	\$ 59,242.00	neither				No information available	Existing
UNFPA	4	4.2	ACCORD	National	Adolescent girls, Rural Women, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$66,314	\$0	\$66,314	\$66,314	\$0	\$ 66,314.00	neither				Yes	Existing
UNFPA	4	4.2	RAHU/OUTBOX	National	Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$72,109	\$0	\$72,109	\$72,109	\$0	\$ 72,109.00	neither				No information available	Existing
UN Women	4	4.2	RAN LAB	National	Adolescent girls	Implementing Partner (P)	\$18,146	\$0	\$18,146	\$18,146	\$0	\$ 18,146.00	neither	None	None	7%	Yes	Existing

UNHCR	4	4.2	Danish Refugee Council	International	Migrant women and girls, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context, Adolescent girls	Implementing Partner (P)	\$249,734	\$95,921	\$345,655	\$249,734	\$95,921	\$ 345,655.00	neither			19.0%	Yes	Existing
UNHCR	4	4.2	International Rescue Committee	International	Migrant women and girls, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$543,520	\$0	\$543,520	\$543,520	\$0	\$ 543,520.00	neither				Yes	Existing
UN Women	4	4.2	CEDOVIP	National	Adolescent girls, Rural Women, Elderly Women, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$134,190	\$30,000	\$164,190	\$134,190	\$30,000	\$ 164,190.00	neither	None	None	7%	Yes	Existing
UNHCR	4	4.2	ALIGHT	International	Migrant women and girls, Adolescent girls, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$119,175	\$52,338	\$171,513	\$119,175	\$52,338	\$ 171,513.00	neither			17.0%	Yes	Existing
UN Women	4	4.2	Uganda Law Society	National	Adolescent Girls, Elderly Women, Rural Women, Women & Girls with disabilities, Women & Girls Living with HIV, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$73,274	\$20,000	\$93,274	\$73,274	\$20,000	\$ 93,274.00	neither	None	None	7%	No	Existing
UN Women	4	4.2	Transcultural Psychosocial Organization	National	Migrant women and girls, Adolescent Girls, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$100,000	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$ 100,000.00	neither	None	None	7%	No	Existing
UNHCR	4	4.2	NRC	International	Migrant women and girls, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$43,608	\$29,016	\$72,624	\$43,608	\$29,016	\$ 72,624.00	sub-contracting	93.0%	1.0	35.0%	No information available	Existing
UN Women	4	4.2	Justice Centres Uganda	National	Adolescent Girls, Elderly Women, Rural Women, Women & Girls with disabilities, Women & Girls Living with HIV, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$80,000	\$30,000	\$110,000	\$80,000	\$30,000	\$ 110,000.00	neither	None	None	7%	No	Existing
							\$1,559,312	\$257,275	\$1,816,587	\$1,559,312	\$257,275	\$1,816,587						
OUTCOME 5: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of VAWG and harmful practices is collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.																		
Output 5.1: Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government and women's rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.																		
Output 5.2: Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making.																		
OUTCOME 6: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on gender equity and women's empowerment, and ending VAWG.																		
Output 6.1: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for gender equity and women's empowerment, and ending VAWG, more specifically, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels.																		
UN Women	6	6.1	National Union of Women with Disabilities Uganda (NOWODU)	National	Women and girls with disabilities	Implementing Partner (P)	\$150,585	\$57,800	\$208,385	\$150,585	\$57,800	\$ 208,385.00	neither	None	None	7%	Yes	Existing
UN Women	6	6.1	Uganda Women's Network	National	All	Implementing Partner (P)	\$429,450	\$41,565	\$471,015	\$429,450	\$41,565	\$ 471,015.00	neither	None	None	7%	Yes	Existing
UN Women	6	6.1	International Community of Women Living with HIV, East Africa (ICWEA)	National	Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS	Implementing Partner (P)	\$359,492	\$0	\$359,492	\$359,492	\$0	\$ 359,492.00	neither	None	None	7%	Yes	Existing
UN Women	6	6.1	National Association of Women Organisations in Uganda	National	Rural Women, Elderly Women, Women and Girls With Disabilities, Women & Girls Living with HIV/AIDS, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (P)	\$154,176	\$102,342	\$256,518	\$154,176	\$102,342	\$ 256,518.00	neither	None	None	7%	Yes	Existing

UN Women	6	6.1	Women Human Rights Defenders Network	National	Rural Women, Adolescent Girls, Elderly Women, Other marginalised groups relevant in national context	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$94,000	\$23,700	\$117,700	\$94,000	\$23,700	\$ 117,700.00	neither	None	None	7%	Yes	Existing
UN Women	6	6.1	Civil Society Reference Group	National	All	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$0	\$30,982	\$30,982	\$0	\$30,982	\$ 30,982.00	neither	None	None	7%	Yes	New
UN Women	6	6.1	National Women Council	National	All	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$40,000	\$0	\$40,000	\$23,208	\$0	\$ 23,208.00	neither	None	None	7%	Yes	New
UN Women	6	6.1	Uganda Women Media Association	National	All	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$50,000	\$7,424	\$57,424	\$29,137	\$7,424	\$ 36,561.00	neither	None	None	7%	Yes	Existing
							\$1,277,703	\$263,813	\$1,541,516	\$1,240,048	\$263,813	\$1,503,861						
Output 6.2: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG and gender equality and women's empowerment more broadly.																		
Output 6.3: Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG.																		
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT COSTS (including pre-funding)																		
RCO	PMC	PMC	Civil Society Reference Group	National	All	Implementing Partner (IP)	\$7,700	\$0	\$7,700	\$ 7,700.00		\$ 7,700.00	neither				Yes	New
TOTAL AWARDS TO CSOs							\$10,417,029	\$2,316,358	\$12,733,387	\$10,259,374	\$2,316,357	\$12,575,731						

DEFINITIONS

Type of CSOs

- International CSOs operate in two or more countries across different regions.
- Regional CSOs operate in two or more countries within the same region (i.e. Africa, Latin America, Asia, Caribbean, Pacific). In this case, a regional CSO is not one that operates in a particular region within one country.
- National CSOs operate only in one particular country.
- Local and grassroots organisations focus their work at the local and community level and do not have a national scope. They tend to have a small annual operational budget (for example, under USD \$200,000); to be self-organised and self-led; and to have a low degree of formality.

Primary Vulnerable/Marginalised Population Supported by Award

Under the principle of Leave No One Behind, Spotlight UN Country Teams are expected to ensure the representation of vulnerable and marginalised groups, including by engaging with CSOs that service or advocate for these groups. If the award covers several vulnerable or marginalised populations, select one population that is primarily served by the award.

Modality of Engagement

- Implementing Partner (IP):** Programmes may contract out particular activities for a CSO to implement.
- Grantee:** Programmes may issue a broad Call for Proposals to which CSOs submit proposals for grant funding.
- Vendor:** Programmes may engage with CSOs through a procurement process, such as purchasing services from a CSO or hiring a CSO for a training or other activity.

Award Amount ; In this context, an “award” is any financial grant, contract, or partnership agreement with a CSO.

Sub-granting : When a CSO issues grants to other CSOs who have submitted their own proposals for grant funding.

Sub-contracting: When a CSO contracts another CSO to carry out part of its own contract with a RUNO as part of a pre-defined TOR

Core institutional funding

The purpose of core institutional funding is not to finance the delivery of a programmatic activity, it also distinct from the overheads related to delivering said programmatic activity. It is usually used to support an organization’s overall institutional capacity covering general operations and core costs, such as paying staff salaries and office rent, buying equipment and ICT services, providing psychosocial support and health insurance for staff, to put in place new adaptive strategies and systems, or even to raise staff awareness and develop their capacities in technical areas. Institutional funding is multifaceted and constantly evolving based on the organization’s needs.

Woman-Led and/or Women’s Rights Organisation (WRO)/Feminist CSOs

To be considered a “woman-led CSO,” the organisation must be headed by a woman. To be considered a “women’s rights or feminist organisation,” the organisation’s official mission/visions statements must reflect its commitment to addressing multiple/intersecting forms of discrimination and advancing gender equality and women’s rights. The organisation should aim to address the underlying drivers/systems/structures, including patriarchy and gendered power dynamics, that perpetuate EAWG and gender based violence and work to transform these.

Please select “No” if the above definitions do not apply to the CSO.

Please select “No information available” if no information is available on or it’s not known if the CSO is headed by a woman or is a WRO/ feminist CSO.

New or Existing Partner (the rationale behind this question is to understand the extent to which RUNOs are expanding their outreach to CSOs beyond usual partners, giving opportunities to new CSOs)

To be considered a “new partner”, the RUNO has not engaged the CSO in any partnership modality, prior to the start of the Spotlight Programme.

To be considered an existing partner, the RUNO has engaged the CSO in any partnership modality, prior to the start of the Spotlight Programme.

Please select “No information available” if no information is available on if the CSO is a new or existing partner.

ANNEX D: INNOVATIVE, PROMISING OR GOOD PRACTICES

INNOVATIVE, PROMISING OR GOOD PRACTICES AND KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION REPORTING TEMPLATE (ANNEX D) COUNTRY/ REGION: UGANDA REPORTING PERIOD: JANUARY 2022 – DECEMBER 2022

SECTION A: INNOVATIVE, PROMISING AND GOOD PRACTICES

As a Demonstration Fund, the Spotlight Initiative aims to demonstrate how a significant, concerted and comprehensive investment in ending violence against women and girls (EVAWG) and gender equality can make a lasting difference in the lives of women and girls and in the achievement of all SDGs. It is thus critical that innovative, promising and good practices, in the field of EVAWG and in the context of implementing a “new way of working”, have the potential for adaptability, sustainability, replicability and scale-up.¹ This is both within the UN system and with various stakeholders to maximize the transformative potential of the Initiative. It is critical that these practices are documented and shared widely for uptake and continuous improvement to contribute to the evidence base and eliminate violence against women and girls.

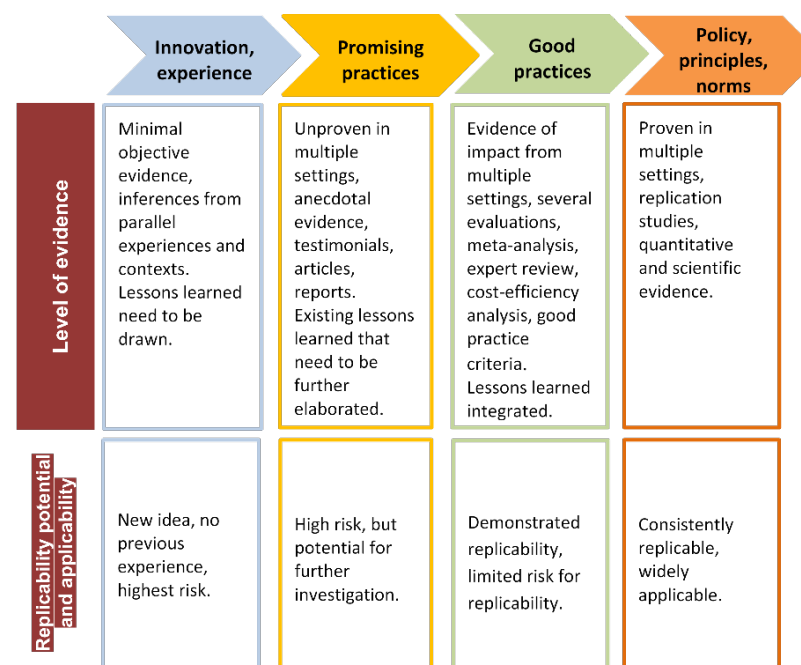
This brief guidance and template ensures a common understanding of “Innovative, Promising and/or Good Practices” in the Spotlight Initiative. It provides a set of criteria to determine whether a practice is innovative, promising, or good, as well as a template for documentation. Please see the definitions just below / on the next page for further clarification.²

1 Guidelines on good practices, UNHCR. 2019. Accessible here: <https://www.unhcr.org/5d15fb634>

2 Good Practice Template, FAO. 2016. Accessible here: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-as547e.pdf>

State of a practice: good practice or promising practice?

The following set of criteria will help you to determine whether a practice is a good practice:



Adapted from Hancock, J. (2003): *Scaling-up for increased impact of development practice: Issues and options in support of the implementation of the World Bank's Rural Strategy. Rural Strategy Working Paper, World Bank, Washington D.C.*

Guidance and Template on Innovative, Promising and Good Practices

As a Demonstration Fund, the Spotlight Initiative aims to demonstrate how a significant, concerted and comprehensive investment in ending vio

Definition of an **Innovative Practice**

An innovative practice is a new solution (method/idea/product) with the transformative ability to accelerate impact. Innovation can entail improved ways of working with new and diverse partners; can be fuelled by science and technology; or can involve new social and business models, behavioural insights, or path-breaking improvements in delivering essential services and products, among other solutions. It does not have to involve technology; most important is that innovation is a break from previous practice with the potential to produce significant positive impact.³⁷

Definition of a **Promising Practice**

A promising practice has demonstrated a high degree of success in its single setting, and the possibility of replication in the same setting is guaranteed. It has generated some quantitative data showing positive outcomes over a period of time. A promising practice has the potential to become a good practice, but it doesn't yet have enough research or replication to support wider adoption or upscaling. As such, a promising practice incorporates a process of continuous learning and improvement.

Definition of a **Good Practice**

A good practice is not only practice that is good, but one that has been proven to work well and produce good results and is therefore recommended as a model. It is a successful experience that has been tested and validated, in the broad sense, has been repeated and deserves to be shared, so that a greater number of people can adopt it.

³⁷ Please refer to the "Spotlight Initiative Guidance on Innovation" for more information.

Template 1

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Catalytic Impact
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)	<p>Innovation: Produce a film adaptation of one of the drama sketches included in SASA! Together.</p> <p>UGANET mobilized additional resources to adapt the SASA! Together drama sketches into film to broaden the reach through video shows that are accompanied with facilitated discussions with funds from The Wellspring Philanthropic Fund.</p> <p>This practice fits in the theory of Spotlight being a catalytic programme to generate more resources and increase innovations in EVAW.</p>
Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?	<p>The goal of the activity was to complete the SASA! tools with additional videos. This came up as an innovation to increase the reach with SASA! messages, complement on the tools that Community Activists have and ensure awareness raising can go on without the direct engagement of community activists. It also was a way to allow communities engage at their own pace with the issues and allow for people to rewatch the sketches on video over and over.</p> <p>Start and Awareness films were distributed and UGANET are currently working on synthesizing lessons learned from this experience. The Support film has been scripted and shot, and is currently being edited and translated, to be ready for distribution when UGANET transitions to the Support Phase.</p>
Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	UGANET has engaged PVI to produce a film adaptation of one of the drama sketches included in SASA! Together, with complementary funding from the Wellspring Philanthropic Fund. They have worked with media houses in the districts of operation and have trained community activists on how to use this complementary tool. They plan to engage owners of bars and video places as one of the sustainability mechanisms to keep alive communication on VAW in public places beyond Spotlight implementation.
What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	This new initiative is a spin off the successes of the Spotlight Initiative. It was not included in the original plan and was developed as a tool for developing learning materials for reference and use in other settings and possibly countries. With this we can say that Spotlight has contributed to field of EVAW by facilitating the development of additional tools for evidence based approached like SASA!.
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	
Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	The process has just been completed and from the films that have been produced, people who hitherto found it difficult to participate in SASA! sessions can now be reached and there is consistent messaging across the different strategies.
Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?	Future programming should plan for such development of materials from programme learning in a virtuous cycle of implementation monitoring, and action research.
Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.	

Template 2

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Political Leadership on Social Protection
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)	Best Practice: National Campaign on Prevention of Violence against Women and Girls theme “Protect the Girl, Save the Nation”. The design of a high level campaign with a national multi-sectoral work plan to achieve its objectives to counter the effects of the Covid -19 pandemic. Uganda, like the rest of the world, was significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The lockdown situations to prevent the spread of Covid-19 negatively impacted lives leading to increased vulnerability especially for girls, women to all forms of violence and harmful practices.
Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?	The main objective of the campaign was to increased capacity of different duty bearers and institutions to intervene in prevention of violence against women and girls with focus on teenage pregnancy, defilement and child marriage, provision of protection to teenage pregnant girls and teenage mothers, and provision of social protection and services to the babies of teenage mothers.
Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	To respond to these challenges, high level advocacy and wide multisectoral stakeholder dialogues was initiated based on the realization that only a high level national, collective, and cross-sectoral actions that brings together all stakeholders can help address the challenges that women and children of Uganda, especially girls, are facing. This recognition led to the launch of a national campaign with the theme “Protect the Girl, save the Nation” spearheaded by the Ministry of Education and Sports, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, the Ministry of Health and the Offices of the First Lady, the Vice President and the Prime Minister.
What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	The campaign built on the lobbying of women at the highest levels of executive and policy leadership and using their buy in to raise the profile of the issue while garnering a sense of urgency among all stakeholders to act on the campaign objectives.
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	With several other campaigns on similar themes, it required effort to bring stakeholders to rally on a specific sub theme of teenage pregnancy and the immediate ramifications on girl child education, health and livelihoods prospects. This was overcome by obtaining the participation of and inputs from all the RUNOs participating in the various configurations of joint programmes on GBV.
Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scaled up interventions on prevention of violence against women and girls with focus on adolescent pregnancies and child marriages resulting increased awareness of the public and all duty-bearers about laws and policies on rights of women and children, risks of sexual violence i.e. defilement, child marriages, STDs, HIV/AIDS, violation of girls’ rights, and teenage pregnancies ▪ There is strengthened National, Districts and Sub County Coordination to effectively implement multisectoral interventions that address violence against women and girls with focus on teenage pregnancy and child marriage. ▪ Evidence Generation and Knowledge Management as a key component of the national campaign is contributing to publicly available data, reported on a regular basis, on various forms of VAWG/HP (intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and harmful practices) at the country level as well as routine collection and publication of key types of administrative data on violence against women and girls, exploitation, and abuse of children, disaggregated by age and sex.
Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?	The sustainability lies in the momentum created and leadership at First Lady level, where other longer term programmes are expected to incorporate the strategies and interventions.
Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	The campaign increased the public’s awareness and created multisectoral collaboration and actions for addressing teenage pregnancy, defilement, and child marriage. Messages were aired on radio in 13 languages via 25 stations, in six languages across six TV stations, through social media and through interpersonal channels, reaching 7,643,858 people.
Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.	<p>Human interest stories and related materials</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teenagers pledge to abstain from sex to prevent pregnancies, school dropouts in Busoga sub-region UNICEF Uganda 2. UNFPA Uganda Ray of hope as top women leaders champion campaign against teenage pregnancy, child marriage 3. Posters

Template 3

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Data Automation
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)	Best Practice: The automation and update of VAWG data collection tools for Uganda Police Force, Judiciary and Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions.
Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?	
Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development, Uganda Police Force, Judiciary and Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions.
What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	The automation and use of digital platforms and systems to replace paper based filing which made it slow to find/access data and had a higher risk of data loss.
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	
Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	There is increased collaboration with UBOS, for example, Judiciary collaborated with UBOS directly to support training and capacity building of their staff on data management.
Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?	Uganda has been included in the VAW Administrative Data Global Technical Guidance initiative by HQ.
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?	A Business Case on VAWG Administrative data development that has underpinned Capacity building and advocacy processes as well as benchmarking by other countries was developed ³⁸ .
Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?	UPF and Judiciary and ODPP data management personnel continue to roll out the tools, digitalize the tools and apply the technical capacity acquired to generate better data.
Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	Uganda has made presentations and shared best practices hence increased awareness at various forums including regional webinars by ESARO, Africa gender statistics group, VAWG capacity building initiative by UNECA, and HQs.
Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.	

³⁸ Our work on strengthening administrative data management in the Justice, Law and Order Sector especially in the Judiciary, Uganda Police Force and Office of the Directorate of the Public Prosecution informed the development.

Template 4 – UNHCR

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	GBV prevention awareness through SASA! and Male Engagement approaches in refugee settings
<p>Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)</p>	<p>SASA! Together is a GBV prevention community-based approach helping to instigate changes in attitudes on gender norms and power imbalance between men and women to reduce GBV. Using the SASA! Together approach in the refugee settlements for creating awareness against gender-based violence has been a good practice. It is implemented in all locations and the results have been positive as the community activists from within the community play a vital role in creating awareness. SASA! has four phases namely Start, Awareness, Support and Action. It meaningfully engages community volunteers known as Community Activists to bring awareness to GBV. This is used for Pillar 3 (Prevention/Norms Change) of the Spotlight Initiative. SASA! Together is ongoing in all four locations (Rhino, Imvepi, Kyaka and Kampala) where Spotlight is being implemented by UNHCR and partners.</p> <p>UNHCR supported in capacity building of the partners to roll out SASA! Together in Kyaka, Imvepi, Rhino and Kampala. 91 (63F, 28M) staff from UNHCR and GBV partners were trained in Arua (23F, 10M), Kyaka (23F, 12M), and Kampala (17F, 6M). In each location, 3-day training was conducted between March and June 2022 which focused on deepening the understanding of the participants on the methodology. The first two days were dedicated to increasing understanding of the technical components of the methodology while programmatic issues such as work plans, budgets, and capacity grids were discussed on the last day of the training.</p> <p>In Kampala, the first phase (Start phase) of SASA! Together was implemented through 30 (14M, 16F) Community Activists (CAs). In Rhino and Imvepi, the second phase (Awareness phase) was implemented through 107 (60F,47M) CAs in Rhino and 172 (56F,116M) CAs in Imvepi. Likewise, the second phase (Awareness phase) was completed, and the third phase (Support phase) was started in Kyaka with the support of 98 (54M, 44F) CAs.</p> <p>Recognizing the importance and effectiveness of male engagement in GBV prevention and response, the Male Action Groups (MAGs) were formed and mobilized in the refugee settlements and Kampala. The MAGs comprised 77 members in Rhino, 32 members in Imvepi, 30 members in Kyaka, and 87 members in Kampala. Both MAGs and SASA! Community Activists played crucial role in creating GBV awareness.</p> <p>36,921 (14,302M, 22,619F) people from both refugees (33,561) and host communities (3,360) were reached with 298 GBV awareness sessions conducted. 17,632 (6,437M, 11,195F) persons were reached in Imvepi; 9,632 (3,870M, 5,762F) in Rhino; 5,163 (2,435M, 2,728F) in Kyaka; and 4,494 (1,560M, 2,934F) in Kampala. Among them were 6,712 girls, 15,907 women, 3,914 boys, and 10,388 men. Community awareness of GBV was created mainly using SASA! Together and the Male Engagement approaches. At least 3,360 (1,205M, 2,155F) were Ugandan nationals among the people who were reached with GBV awareness sessions.</p>
<p>Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?</p>	<p>The overall goal of this activity was to support the prevention of gender-based violence. SASA! Together and Male Action Groups (MAGs) helped to create awareness of GBV through the community volunteers/activists. The understanding of power imbalance and gender norms as the root causes of GBV was reflected during the awareness sessions and the community was made aware of the types of GBV and inter-agency GBV referral pathways that can be used for reporting mechanisms to seek multi-sectoral response services.</p>

<p>Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.</p>	<p>Refugee communities living in the refugee settlements are the main beneficiaries. Refugee women, girls, men and boys are all targeted to bring awareness. It is not adequate to combat GBV by only engaging women and girls. Men and boys can play a supportive role if they understand the gender norms and power inequality rooted in the communities. Both gender norms and unequal power relations are the root cause of gender-based violence. Community structures, community leaders, partner organizations, and government counterparts such as the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) were consulted and engaged. Their involvement was helpful in the implementation of GBV awareness sessions through the identification and mobilization of community activists/volunteers for SASA! Together and Male Engagement approaches.</p>
<p>What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EAWWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.</p>	<p>GBV prevention awareness through SASA! and Male Engagement approaches in refugee settings have been a good practice. This is a successful experience that has been tested and validated, in the broad sense, has been repeated and deserves to be shared, so that a greater number of people can adopt it. SASA! has proven to be effective and there is enough documentation and experience from the field (different settings) to justify it as a good practice. The SASA! methodology seeks to redress the gender power imbalance and promote positive behavioural and attitudinal change to prevent GBV and HIV/AIDS. SASA! was developed by the non-governmental organisation (NGO) Raising Voices and was initially implemented in 2008 in four communities in Kampala as a randomized control trial. The study found fundamental attitudinal change, with a marked reduction in the acceptance of physical IPV (76% SASA! communities vs. 26% control communities), and increased acceptance that women can refuse sex (94% SASA! communities vs. 74% control communities).</p> <p>The SASA! approach was introduced in the refugee context in Uganda in 2013 by the then American Refugee Committee (now known as Alight). At the time there was no systematic implementation of a tested approach for GBV prevention. It is now the most widely used community-based mobilisation approach for GBV prevention in the refugee setting. The initial study of SASA! in Adjumani refugee settlement indicated that it requires some time for behavioural and attitudinal change and found that it requires between three years and eight months to four years for this. SASA! draws heavily on two theoretical frameworks: the Ecological Model of violence which recognises the complex interplay of individual, relationship, community, and societal-level factors underpinning risks and root causes of GBV and the Stages of Change Theory or the Transtheoretical Model of Change.</p> <p>As per the SASA! Together assessment findings on the Awareness phase conducted in Kyaka Refugee Settlement, 91 % of the respondents agreed that violence is not the only way to deal with disagreements or problems in a marriage or relationship—there are alternatives and 85% attested that it is possible for men to stop using violence. Also, 84% of the respondents said they feel they have the power within them to help bring positive change to their community on GBV. 77% reported that in the last one year, they feel that relationships between women and men in their community have generally become less violent due to the SASA! Together and other GBV awareness sessions conducted in the refugee communities.</p> <p>In addition to SASA! approach, Male Engagement approach has also proven to be effective since males have relatively more power than females in their communities as ascribed by the social norms so they can influence other males and potential perpetrators to reflect on their power and use it positively to enhance gender equality and combat gender-based violence.</p>
<p>What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?</p>	<p>In SASA! and MAGs, some of them lacked motivation as they require to commit their time without expecting or getting remuneration. This was overcome by motivating them with recognition and capacity-building opportunities such as training and providing basic material support such as stationery, visible items (T-shirts) and IEC materials. This recognition and material support to the SASA! CAs and MAGs helped them to be known in the community to continue supporting GBV awareness sessions. They were regularly met and mentored by the partner staff.</p>

<p>Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?</p>	<p>This activity contributed positively by seeking to redress the gender power imbalance and promote positive behavioural and attitudinal change to prevent GBV. It contributed to the long-term impact of Pillar/Outcome 3 as communities are being meaningfully engaged. 36,921 (14,302M, 22,619F) people from both refugees (33,561) and host communities (3,360) were reached with 298 GBV awareness sessions conducted mainly by SASA! CAs and MAGs. Among the people reached were 6,712 girls, 15,907 women, 3,914 boys, and 10,388 men. They were made aware on power imbalance and gender norms as root causes of GBV. They were also able to understand the types of GBV and referral mechanisms to report and seek services. As a result, more cases of GBV were reported. For instance, Imvepi and Rhino saw rise in total number of reported cases from 231 to 305 in Imvepi and from 259 to 357 in Rhino when compared between 2021 and 2022.</p> <p>The overall awareness of GBV reporting has increased among the refugee communities which is evident from the analysis of GB-VIMS 2022 which showed an 11% (595) increase in the reporting of GBV incidents from 5,256 incidents in 2021 to 5,851 in 2022 in the Ugandan refugee operations.</p>
<p>Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?</p>	<p>This can be made more sustainable by meaningfully engaging the community members and community-based structures. The community should understand the direct benefits they get from such practices/activities and take ownership for ensuring sustainability. The government and national systems should also prioritize and support such activities.</p>
<p>Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?</p>	<p>The effectiveness of SASA! has been validated and documented from the different field locations where SASA! has been implemented and evaluated. The needs of the beneficiaries are properly addressed as it effectively engages the community. SASA! was initially implemented in 2008 in four communities in Kampala as a randomized control trial. The study found fundamental attitudinal change, with a marked reduction in the acceptance of physical IPV (76% SASA! communities vs. 26% control communities), and increased acceptance that women can refuse sex (94% SASA! communities vs. 74% control communities).</p> <p>The SASA! approach was introduced in the refugee context in Uganda in 2013 by the then American Refugee Committee (now known as Alight). At the time there was no systematic implementation of a tested approach for GBV prevention. It is now the most widely used community-based mobilization approach for GBV prevention in the refugee setting. The initial study of SASA! in the Adjumani refugee settlement indicated that it requires some time for behavioural and attitudinal change and found that it requires between three years and eight months to four years for this. SASA! draws heavily on two theoretical frameworks: the Ecological Model of violence which recognises the complex interplay of individual, relationship, community, and societal-level factors underpinning risks and root causes of GBV and the Stages of Change Theory or the Transtheoretical Model of Change.</p> <p>In Kampala, 92% of respondents opined that it is possible for men to stop using violence against women and only 7% shared that men cannot stop using violence against women. 78% opined that it is wrong for a man to have sex with his wife if she does not consent. 57% disagreed that is okay for women to tolerate violence from their spouses to keep the family together. 60% commented that people within their communities have done something to prevent VAW in Kampala.</p>

Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.

Ms. Pauline Laker (Assistant GBV Officer) is one of the UNHCR's focal persons for capacity building of UNHCR and partners in implementing SASA! Together in the refugee settlements. She has been trained by Raising Voices and she has been providing training to UNHCR and partner staff on SASA! She can be contacted at her email: laker@unhcr.org.



GBV awareness created by SASA! CAs in Kampala. Photo ©CAFOMI

Section B: Knowledge Production (since the beginning of your programme)

A Knowledge Product converts uncaptured knowledge, experience, lessons learned and cutting-edge expertise on a specific topic or derived from implementation into a learner-oriented product.

A learner-oriented product is structured in a practical way that allows the reader to clearly understand and retain the knowledge being provided. Knowledge Products play a key role in advancing the Initiative's [Knowledge Management Strategy](#) to document, analyze and disseminate knowledge, as well as capture lessons learned and innovative, promising and good practices. As such, a Knowledge Product can be understood as an output and a key asset for the success of Spotlight Initiative.

Types of Knowledge Products include the following:

- Assessments
- Research Papers
- Brochures
- Capacity Development Modules

- Guidance note
- Tools
- Infographics
- Magazines/Newsletters
- Policy Briefs
- Position Papers/Thematic Strategy Briefs
- Briefs/Factsheets

For more information, please refer to the Spotlight Initiative Knowledge Products Guidelines available [here](#).

Please list all Knowledge Products developed by the Spotlight Initiative since the beginning of your programme, and any knowledge products that are in the pipeline.

Title of Knowledge Product	Product type(s)* (Select from the list above. If other, please specify)	Brief Description & Purpose	Date completed/ published or expected to be	Link to Knowledge Product (if available)
UGANDA Spotlight Initiative Local Resources Mobilisation: Sharing Experiences, Insights and Strategies Used in Securing Funds for A Successor Programme	Briefs/ factsheets	Provide highlights of strategies pursued by the Spotlight Initiative Uganda Country Office to mobilize funds for the Successor programme which will continue with the ground-breaking work of the Spotlight Initiative beyond 2023. The brief is to help other country offices to replicate the approaches used as a best practice, in their resource mobilization endeavors.	2022	Community of the Spotlight Initiative (COSI)
Color of Happiness; Stories from the 'Make Happiness Not Violence' campaign.		This was developed following the work of Spotlight initiative IP, CDFU in Amudat district in addressing gender and social norms, attitudes and behaviours that fuels violence against women and girls, infringe enjoyments of their rights and promote gender inequality. The approaches used include community mobilization, education, sensitization, awareness raising and dialogues on GBV/VAC/SRHR. The guidance notes covers three objectives: 1) to help community members who have not yet made positive behavioral changes by providing motivation and insight, 2) to assist those who are currently attempting to change behaviour, and 3) to serve as a source of hope and support for those who have tried and have taken the decision to change but are still facing challenges.	2022	https://africa.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2023/02/color-of-happiness-stories-from-the-make-happiness-not-violence-campaign

Gender perceptions dashboards focusing on GBV.	Infographics	Using radio content Analysis technology, public radio discussions on VAWG/VAC/SRHR issues are extracted, converted into text, analyzed and reports are produced to provide real time information on public perceptions of GBV. The dashboard gives real views of the public on issues of GBV/VAC/SRHR that that is helpful to inform programming to address GBV/VAC and advance SRHR.	2022	https://www.unglobalpulse.org/lab/kampala/
Color of Happiness; Stories from the 'Make Happiness Not Violence' campaign.		This was developed following the work of Spotlight initiative IP, CDFU in Amudat district in addressing gender and social norms, attitudes and behaviours that fuels violence against women and girls, infringe enjoyments of their rights and promote gender inequality. The approaches used include community mobilization, education, sensitization, awareness raising and dialogues on GBV/VAC/SRHR. The guidance notes covers three objectives: 1) to help community members who have not yet made positive behavioral changes by providing motivation and insight, 2) to assist those who are currently attempting to change behaviour, and 3) to serve as a source of hope and support for those who have tried and have taken the decision to change but are still facing challenges.	2022	https://africa.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2023/02/color-of-happiness-stories-from-the-make-happiness-not-violence-campaign
Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Uganda: Flow Monitoring Survey Dashboard Uganda - Kenya Border	Infographics	Provides snapshot of density of migration movements at four border points in two spotlight districts (Amudat and Tororo) situated in border between Uganda and Kenya. The DTM provides reasons for migration such as violence, economic opportunity, access to social services, environmental change, and natural disaster. And is a critical tool for monitoring protection risks including Trafficking in persons (TiPs).	2022	Uganda — Flow Monitoring Survey Dashboard: Uganda/ Kenya Border (November 2022) Displacement Tracking Matrix (iom.int)
Interagency safety audit report: Urban GBV Program	Assessment	Provide protection data and information on risks and barriers faced by women and girls, boys and men and their access to GBV response services including recommendations to address the identified gaps.	2022	
The Situation of and Impact of COVID -19 on School Going Girls and Young Women in Uganda	Assessment	Provide an assessment of the situation and impact of COVID-19 on school-going girls and young women in Uganda. With a focus on the estimated prevalence of early marriages, drivers of early sexual activity, involvement of school-going girls in economic and learning activities and innovation to support girls continue with their education.	2021	

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Uganda: Flow Monitoring Survey Dashboard Uganda - Kenya Border	Infographics	Provides snapshot of density of migration movements at four border points in two spotlight districts (Amudat and Tororo) situated in border between Uganda and Kenya. The DTM provides reasons for migration such as violence, economic opportunity, access to social services, environmental change, and natural disaster. And is a critical tool for monitoring protection risks including Trafficking in persons (TIPs).	2022	Uganda — Flow Monitoring Survey Dashboard: Uganda/ Kenya Border (November 2022) Displacement Tracking Matrix (iom.int)
Interagency safety audit report: Urban GBV Program	Assessment	Provide protection data and information on risks and barriers faced by women and girls, boys and men and their access to GBV response services including recommendations to address the identified gaps.	2022	
The Gender-Based Violence Responsive Planning and Budgeting Online Self-Paced Course.	Capacity development modules	Online GBV course	September 2021	https://publicservice.go.ug/minister-of-public-service-hon-muruli-mukasa-with-delegates-at-the-launch-of-the-gender-based-violence-gbv-responsive-planning-and-budgeting-online-self-paced-course-at-cscu-today/ https://www.newvision.co.ug/articledetails/116095 https://www.bukedde.co.ug/news/116095/govt-mps-discuss-financing-gbv-interventions
The Situation of and Impact of COVID -19 on School Going Girls and Young Women in Uganda	Others (highlights)	Provide a highlight of key findings on the prevalence of early marriages, the drivers, and involvement of school-going girls in economic and learning activities.	2021	
Simplified Booklet on Domestic Violence	Guidance note	Elaborates on different forms of abuse and where and how to report abuse. The book empowers users to know and use their rights.	2021	
The National Policy on Elimination of GBV in Uganda	Guidance note	This policy is meant to promote prevention, response and end impunity of gender-based violations in the country.	2019	http://ngbvd.mglsd.go.ug/docs/2838GBV%20POLICY%2031st%2007%202019%20Final..pdf

Local Government Compliance to Gender and Equity in FY 2020/21: A Case Study of 23 Local Governments and Municipalities	Assessment	Provides detailed information on budget allocation by 23 district local governments and municipalities to address gender concerns.	2020	
GBV Prevention and Response in the Community: A Simplified Handbook for Local Government/ Local Council Courts	Capacity development modules	The simplified handbook is used as part of other tools developed by the Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, and other stakeholders to support a well-integrated and coordinated multi-sectoral approach to preventing and responding to GBV. It helps local government and council courts strengthen efforts in eliminating GBV and promoting gender equality.	2021	
Revised Guidelines for the Prevention and Management of Teenage Pregnancy in School Settings in Uganda	Guidance note	Supports prevention and management of teenage pregnancy in school settings, with reference to the national school health policy and sexuality education framework	2020	Link
Five-Year Local Action Plan (2019-2024 to Address Gender-Based Violence – Arua District Local Government	Other (Action plan)	A strategic framework developed to guide and coordinate the implementation of GBV prevention and response interventions across all implementing partners in the district.	2019	
Ordinance Supplement No.3: The Local Governments (Arua District) (Alcohol Control) Ordinance, 2019	Other (Ordinance)	Regulates dealing in and consumption of alcohol which was found to be one of the key drivers of GBV in the district.	2019	
Guidelines for the Implementation of the Roles and Responsibilities of the Senior Women and Senior Men Teachers in Uganda	Guidance note	Clarify the roles and responsibilities of the senior women and senior men teachers towards learners in both primary and secondary schools.	2020	
Domestic Violence Data Entry Book – Tororo District Local Government	Tools	Captures particulars of GBV survivors, details of the offence/case and action taken in a highly summarized form.	2021	
Ker Kwaro Acholi (KKA): Some of the Acholi Cultural Practices	Other (Ordinance/ Pronouncement)	Details updated/modified Acholi cultural practices to create an enabling environment for exercising and enforcing women's rights in the Acholi community.	2021	
Community-Based Volunteers Training Manual – Kasese District	Capacity Development Modules	Focuses on different forms of land law in Uganda, reducing the land disputes that most affect women and children.	2021	

Village Savings and Loan Association: Members Share Passbook	Tool	Records shares acquired by each member of the livelihood and economic empowerment programme.	2021	
National Women's Council: Training Manual for Women leaders	Capacity development modules	Trains leaders, including women councils and women local government councillors, in their roles and responsibilities to promote gender equality and women empowerment.	2021	
Pathway for Initial Care After Sexual Assault	Other (Flow diagram)	Flow diagram illustrating how the survivors/victims of sexual assault can get help – medical, psychosocial, safety and security.	2021	
Referral Pathways for GBV Cases	Infographic	Details how and where GBV survivors can get help, for instance, from traditional, religious and community leaders; local councils; police; courts; psychosocial service providers; and medical/ health practitioners.	2021	
Health gender-responsive budget tracking and performance monitoring tools	Tool	Tracks budget allocation for gender response.	2020	
Harnessing Their Potential: The State of Disability in Uganda	Assessment	Details state of disability in Uganda and critical recommendations to address the gaps. This is to ensure inclusive participation in development programmes by everyone.	2020	
Ending Cross Border FGM: Third Regional Inter-Ministerial Cross-Border Meeting to end FGM	Position Paper/ Thematic Strategy Brief	Provides key updates on trends, policies, and programmes to end FGM. Includes recommendations from five regional countries; Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Somalia to eliminate FGM.	2021	
Volunteer Counselling and Testing Counsellor Interview Guide	Guidance note	The guide helps service providers to discuss violence and HIV/AIDS with clients and assists clients who are experiencing or feeling at risk of violence and HIV to overcome their situation.	2021	
Forum for African Women Educationalists: Body Changes	Brochure	Details the body changes that boys and girls go through to help them exercise their sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and attain good sexual and reproductive health.	2019	
You Can Stop Violence	Other (Poster)	Provides key message on the need to share gender roles and responsibilities and family property. The poster contains a toll-free number for survivors or people at risk of GBV.	2021	

Tieng Adhola: Certificate of Marriage Ceremony	Other (Certificate)	Produced by Tieng Adhola cultural institution to recognize those who marry within positive cultural values, critical to averting risks of GBV.	2021	
'What Would Her Pregnancy Mean to You;	Brochure	Highlights strategies to prevent unplanned pregnancy.	2021	
Kyaka II SASA! Baseline Assessment Report June 2020	Assessment	Provides findings of baseline assessment on knowledge, attitude and behaviour and practices of communities on VAW and GBV prevention and response upon which future evaluation can be based.	2020	
Kyaka II Safety Audit Report August 2020	Assessment	Provides findings on the risks women and girls face in the refugee settlement and recommendations for development actors to address the risks identified.	2020	
Kyegegwa District Referral Pathway for Gender-Based Violence Cases	Infographic	Referral pathway for GBV cases customized to the district context, with well-mapped duty bearers that GBV survivors can contact for help and locations where specific support can be obtained - medical care, case management, psychosocial and community support, local council, police and court justice. It also provides a link to the national GBV toll-free helpline, SAUTI 611.	2021	
The She Voice	Newsletter	Documents how the economic empowerment programme transformed the lives of GBV survivors and other marginalized women.	2021	
Integration of Interventions for Prevention and Response to GBV and VAC in Government Planning and Budgeting	Capacity development modules	This manual is about integrating GBV prevention and response interventions in government plans and budgets. It is used to train and mentor technical staff in government ministries, departments and agencies and local governments to plan, budget and finance prevention and response to GBV.	2021	
Financing Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights in Uganda; A Case Study of 23 Ministries, Departments and Agencies and 18 Local Governments	Assessment	Provide an assessment of budget allocations for VAWG, HP, and SRHR for the identified sectors and districts for FY 2018/19 - FY 2020/21 and interventions implemented to combat VAWG and HP.	2020	
Beneficiaries and Institutional Assessment tool	Tool	Assesses beneficiaries of second-chance education (girls 15-24 years on the verge of or who have dropped out of school) and the institutions' readiness to offer training.	2021	

Kyegegwa District Referral Pathway for Gender-Based Violence Cases	Infographic	Referral pathway for GBV cases customized to the district context, with well-mapped duty bearers that GBV survivors can contact for help and locations where specific support can be obtained - medical care, case management, psychosocial and community support, local council, police and court justice. It also provides a link to the national GBV toll-free helpline, SAUTI 611.	2021	
The She Voice	Newsletter	Documents how the economic empowerment programme transformed the lives of GBV survivors and other marginalized women.	2021	
Integration of Interventions for Prevention and Response to GBV and VAC in Government Planning and Budgeting	Capacity development modules	This manual is about integrating GBV prevention and response interventions in government plans and budgets. It is used to train and mentor technical staff in government ministries, departments and agencies and local governments to plan, budget and finance prevention and response to GBV.	2021	
Financing Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights in Uganda; A Case Study of 23 Ministries, Departments and Agencies and 18 Local Governments	Assessment	Provide an assessment of budget allocations for VAWG, HP, and SRHR for the identified sectors and districts for FY 2018/19 - FY 2020/21 and interventions implemented to combat VAWG and HP.	2020	
Beneficiaries and Institutional Assessment tool	Tool	Assesses beneficiaries of second-chance education (girls 15-24 years on the verge of or who have dropped out of school) and the institutions' readiness to offer training.	2021	
Training manual for men and women champions on security of tenure for women	Capacity development modules	To be finalized in 2022, it provides a detailed understanding of human rights and gender, property and land rights laws.	2022	
Lugbara Kari Cultural Institution: Pronouncements on SGBV, SRH and HIV & AIDS	Other (Pronouncement)	Lists the positive cultural practices to be emulated by the community so as to reduce the risks of SGBV and HIV & AIDS.	2021	
Uganda Child Helpline Report	Other (Report)	Analyses data on child abuse received through the toll-free line 116 SAUTI to help prevent violence against children.	2011	

Monitoring and Evaluation Report: Advancing Women Council Capacity to Reduce All Forms of Violence Against Women and Girls	Assessment	The report tracks the trickle-down effects of training women leaders at national, district and village levels on VAWG, HPs, SGBV and sexual and reproductive health and rights, as well as gender laws and policies.	2021	
Tororo District Local Government Development Plan: 2020/21 - 2024/25	Other (Plan)	Details priority interventions, including those related to gender mainstreaming into different sectors.	2020	
Tororo District Local Government: Protection of Children Ordinance	Other (Ordinance)	Provides for the enforcement and respect of children's rights; promotion and regulation of school-going children; control of school dropouts; prohibition of forced and early marriages; and banning the celebration of forced or early marriage.	2021	
Tororo District Position Paper to Develop and Implement GBV and SRHR By-Laws on Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Prevention.	Position paper	Provides justification for the development and implementation of by-laws on GBV and SRHR, highlighting the gaps in the implementation of the national laws and how the proposed by-laws can bridge the gaps.	Tororo District Position Paper to Develop and Implement GBV and SRHR By-Laws on Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Prevention.	Position paper
Kitgum District Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for GBV Response and Prevention	Guidance note	Based on a survivor-centred and multi-sectoral approach, the SOPs guide the implementation of GBV activities by partners in the district.	Kitgum District Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for GBV Response and Prevention	Guidance note
Uganda Network on Law, Ethics and HIV/AIDS COVID-19 Emergency Response Tool	Tool	The tool gathers information on human rights violations resulting from COVID-19 and the support provided. It is filled by paralegals, journalists/media, and community monitors.	Uganda Network on Law, Ethics and HIV/AIDS COVID-19 Emergency Response Tool	Tool

National SGBV Sub Working Group Business Continuity Plan: COVID-19 Risk in the Uganda Refugee Response	Other (Business Continuity Plan)	The plan outlines vital points to ensure that SGBV prevention and response services continue being provided to refugees in all settlements and the urban areas of Uganda, in conformity with COVID-19 guidelines.	National SGBV Sub Working Group Business Continuity Plan: COVID-19 Risk in the Uganda Refugee Response	Other (Business Continuity Plan)
Curriculum for mainstreaming VAWG, VAC, SRHR and HP in pre and in-service training institutions	Capacity development modules	The curriculum aims to bridge the gaps in advancing a uniform approach to VAWG/HP/SRHR training and end-user awareness.	Curriculum for mainstreaming VAWG, VAC, SRHR and HP in pre and in-service training institutions	Capacity development modules
Tororo District Position Paper to Develop and Implement GBV and SRHR By-Laws on Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Prevention.	Position paper	Provides justification for the development and implementation of by-laws on GBV and SRHR, highlighting the gaps in the implementation of the national laws and how the proposed by-laws can bridge the gaps.	Tororo District Position Paper to Develop and Implement GBV and SRHR By-Laws on Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Prevention.	Position paper
Kitgum District Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for GBV Response and Prevention	Guidance note	Based on a survivor-centred and multi-sectoral approach, the SOPs guide the implementation of GBV activities by partners in the district.	Kitgum District Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for GBV Response and Prevention	Guidance note
Uganda Network on Law, Ethics and HIV/AIDS COVID-19 Emergency Response Tool	Tool	The tool gathers information on human rights violations resulting from COVID-19 and the support provided. It is filled by paralegals, journalists/media, and community monitors.	Uganda Network on Law, Ethics and HIV/AIDS COVID-19 Emergency Response Tool	Tool

A strategy for building and strengthening women's movement in Uganda (2021 - 2025)	Guidance note	Still in draft form, the strategy is meant to coordinate women's movement across issue areas by strengthening national to local level linkages and is held together by a shared set of core values.	2022	
Human trafficking: One of the Worst Forms of Violence Against Women and Children in Uganda and Worldwide	Infographic	Illustrates what human trafficking is, the traffickers, potential victims and how it works and provides channels for reporting suspected cases through toll freelines: 116 and 0800200600	2021	
Together We Can End Child Trafficking	Infographic	Illustrates what child trafficking is and how to report suspected cases to local leaders, police, immigration offices, NGOs and security agencies using free lines 116 and 0800200600	2021	
National Report on Implementation of Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (+25)	Assessment	Provides an assessment of actions and measures undertaken by the government since 2014 to date to implement the Beijing Platform for Action strategic actions to address gender inequality.	2019	
National Child Policy Implementation Plan	Guidance note	The action plan operationalizes the national child policy by specifying priority intervention areas and actions to be pursued by partners.	2020	https://bettercarenetwork.org/sites/default/files/2020-10/National%20Child%20Policy%20Implementation%20Plan%202020-2025%20%281%29.pdf
Life Skills Everyone Needs	Capacity Development Modules	Details definitions, types and benefits of life skills critical to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment and rights.	2020	
Fight Against Sex Trafficking	Infographic	Illustrates how sex trafficking occurs and reporting channel to follow once it happens.	2021	
National GBV Dashboard	Other (Dashboard)	Coordination dashboard for all actors in GBV prevention and response. Tracks and provide snapshot activities planned by different partners and the implementation progress.	2021	

Spotlight Uganda Baseline Survey Report	Assessment	Provides assessment of the situation before major interventions upon which future evaluation is based by measuring the baseline values of key outcome indicators.	2020	
Financing GBV Prevention and Response Interventions in Uganda	Policy brief	Examines the extent of financing for GBV prevention and response interventions in Uganda and provides policy recommendations for increasing funding to address GBV, emphasising health, judicial and social services, increasing staffing and enhancing capacity in the criminal justice system.	2021	
The Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG) Annual Performance Report 2020: Creating Vibrant and Active Citizenry for Prudent Finance Management	Other (report)	The report focused on financing for development, including gender concerns	2020	
Position Paper on Gender and Equity Issues and Interventions for FY 2021/ 22	Position paper	Aims to increase awareness among planners and policymakers on how budgets and policies can be utilized to impact people's lives differently, especially women, to leave no one behind. It provides critical recommendations for the following sectors: agriculture, education, health, water and environment trade, industry and cooperative, works, accountability, ICT, energy and mineral development, justice, law and order sector, public administration, and land and housing.	2021	
Gender and HIV Response in Uganda	Other (advocacy brief)	Highlights trends in HIV among women, men, girls and boys, making recommendations to address gaps in HIV prevention and treatment.	2019	

IEC materials on prevention and response to GBV	Capacity development modules	Highlights the forms, magnitude, and actions needed to prevent and respond to GBV, targeting officials of local governments and council courts.	2021	
Forum for African Women Educationalists Uganda Chapter: 2020 Annual Report	Other (report)	Details progress in the promotion of second-chance education for girls who were on the verge of or have dropped out of school so that they may become economically empowered and self-reliant.	2020	
Promoting Second Chance Education for Vulnerable and Marginalized Adolescent Girls and Young Women	Brochure	Highlights key outcomes from second-chance education to promote income security, decent work and economic autonomy	2021	
‘What can men and women in our community do to address the shame and stigma that women and girls who are not cut experience?’ Adapted from SASA! Together	Brochure	Highlights key steps to be undertaken to prevent and respond to FGM	2021	
Domestic Violence Laws	Brochure	Elaborates on the importance of the laws on domestic violence and how and where to report domestic violence cases.	2021	
End Violence Against Women and Girls	Other (innovation app.)	An innovation (computer application) aimed at expanding access to legal aids services by marginalized women and girls.	2021	https://news.mak.ac.ug/2019/10/pulida-wo-app-uls-innovation-extending-pro-bono-legal-services-to-community/
Consolidating Gains and Harnessing Opportunities for Women in Uganda	Brochure	Highlights key strategies to organize and unify Ugandan women for peace, accountability, justice and self-development	2021	
How’s Your Pregnancy? Danger Signs	Infographic	Highlights important signs and symptoms of unhealthy pregnancy and actions to remain safe.	2021	

Community Action to End Violence Against Children in and Around Schools – Rwenzori Sub Region	Other (Advocacy brief)	Highlights measures to be undertaken to promote safe school environments for children	2021	
Local Council Courts Capacity Building	Fact sheet	Indicates the coverage of local council court members with capacity building on VAWG/HP case management and outlines the outcome of the training on beneficiaries	2021	
Steps in Seeking Help for GBV Survivors	Infographic	Details how and where GBV survivors can obtain help, including a toll-free line: 0800111401 that survivors can call for support.	2021	
Survivors Lead the Way to Change	Fact sheet	Outlines how GBV survivors have been engaged through interventions to promote economic independence and the resulting outcomes.	2021	
The Local Governments (Kasese District) Gender-Based Violence Ordinance, 2021	Other (ordinance)	Still in draft form, the ordinance aims at addressing the key drivers of GBV in the district through context-based prevention and response measures.	2022	
Five Year Local Action Plan on Peace, Security and Conflict Resolution (2021-2025)	Other (action plan)	Aims at guiding the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 to prevent conflict and GBV in the district.	2021	
Responding to Domestic Violence: A Handbook for the Uganda Police Force (Revised Version)	Guidance note	Describes domestic violence, the suspects, manifestation, and the steps that police can undertake to address domestic violence.	2021	
What You Should Know About the Law of Succession and Making a Will	Guidance note	Reproduced by Spotlight, it highlights the importance of making a will, lack of which primarily affects women and children	2021	
Occupational Safety and Health Guidelines for Office Work Environment	Guidance note	Raises awareness among offices workers and their clients about the risks associated with the nature of their work and how they can be mitigated, including a work environment that promotes women’s participation.	2021	
The Persons with Disabilities Act, 2020	Other (Law)	Outlines the rights of persons with disabilities and structures to be put in place to support them.	2020	

Addressing the Unmet Health Needs of Survivors of Gender-Based Violence and Providing Vital Prosecution Support	Policy brief	Highlights the magnitude of GBV in Uganda and key policy recommendations to address GBV.	2019	
VAWG/C and Violence in Family Survey	Assessment	A national survey conducted to estimate the prevalence of VAWG/C in families, including those experienced by older persons, to inform plans, policies, strategies and programmes on EAWG/C using up-to-date data.	2021	
SASA! Rapid Baseline Assessment Survey for the Spotlight Initiative to EAWG, SGBV, including HP in Uganda	Assessment	Provides baseline information and values for key variables/ indicators on VAWG/HP and SRHR in selected Spotlight districts: Amudat, Kasese and Tororo.	2019	
Tips on How to Use VAWG/C Prevention Ludo Game – SASA!	Guidance note	The game promotes debate on what the community can do to prevent VAW/C and create fairness in intimate relationships/families that are safer, healthier, and happier.	2021	
Succession (Amendment) Bill, 2021	Other (bill)	The bill provides for equal rights to ownership of family property; it was passed in 2021 by the Parliament of Uganda, but the President has contested some clauses. Further advocacy will occur in 2022 to secure approval.	2022	
Spotlight Uganda Annual Narrative Programme Report 01 January 2020 - 31 December 2020	Other (report)	Details annual achievements, challenges, innovations and best practices on Spotlight through collective work of recipient UN organizations and implementing partners.	2020	
Spotlight Uganda Annual Narrative Programme Report 01 January 2019 - 31 December 2019	Other (report)	Details annual achievements, challenges, innovations and best practices on Spotlight through collective work of recipient UN organizations and implementing partners.	2019	
SGBV Management Protocol	Other (algorithm)	Outlines the steps SGBV survivors go through when they present for help at a health facility. These include; medical examination, collection of forensic evidence, treatment and referral.	2020	

Training Manual for Training Health Workers on Prevention and Management of Sexual Gender-Based Violence And Sexual Violence Against Children	Capacity development modules	National standardized material for training nurses, midwives, medical officers, clinical medical officers and other relevant stakeholders involved in the prevention and management of sexual and gender-based violence and sexual violence against children for survivors/victims.	2019	
Impact Assessment Study on the National Multi-Media Campaign on Ending Violence Against Women and Children	Assessment	The impact assessment study is to yield information that will help to evidence any shifts in knowledge, attitudes, and practices among communities due to the exposure to media campaign messages to prevent violence against women and children.	Expected to be completed in February 2022	
Training Guide for Districts: Addressing Violence against Women and Children through Communication for Development	Capacity development modules	This training guide was developed as a capacity-building tool for relevant district stakeholders to use evidence to plan, design, implement and monitor the community for development interventions using formative research and applying social and behaviour change theories to end violence against women and children.	December 2020	
Training Manual for Training Health Workers on Prevention and Management of Sexual Gender-Based Violence And Sexual Violence Against Children	Capacity development modules	National standardized material for training nurses, midwives, medical officers, clinical medical officers and other relevant stakeholders involved in the prevention and management of sexual and gender-based violence and sexual violence against children for survivors/victims.	2019	
Coordination and Field Monitoring Visit Report	Other (report)	Presents findings from a participatory monitoring and evaluation activity that focused on the status of implementation of the Spotlight programme (achievements, challenges and lessons learned) and priority interventions for Phase II.	2021	
Spotlight Uganda Mid-Term Assessment Report	Assessment	Details findings on the Spotlight programme's effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, sustainability and impact at mid-point implementation to inform better programming in the remaining period of the Initiative.	2021	

Guidelines and Checklist to Monitor Compliance/ Adherence of Set Standards for Prevention and Response to GBV, VAC, HP and Promoting SRHR in Workplaces	Tools	The tool seeks to set standards for preventing and responding to GBV, VAC, HP and promoting SRHR in workplaces to increase productivity and create conducive working environments.	September 2021	
Effective Investigation, Prosecution and Adjudication of Gender-Based Violence and Violence Against Children	Capacity development modules	This is a multi-disciplinary training manual for justice law and order actors (Uganda Police Force, Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecutions, Judiciary and Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development), including social service providers.	August 2021	
National GBV/VAC Multi-Sectoral COVID-19 Response Plan (2021-2024).	Policy brief	Provides a comprehensive framework to guide the national response to increased cases of GBV/VAC during COVID-19 and strengthens a multi-sectoral response to such cases by coordinated, timely responses and mitigation.	July 2021	
A compendium of support and response service providers for gender-based violence, sexual reproductive health rights and harmful practices	Other (directory)	Details GBV, SRHR and HPs service providers in 20 districts, including the seven Spotlight districts, to facilitate referrals and linkages of individuals in need of support and response services.	2020	
Curriculum for a Training of Trainers on WorkPlace Initiatives to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence and Violence Against Women	Capacity Development Modules	Provides resources for trainers and trainees from companies and private sector associations to acquire knowledge on effective practical initiatives to i) prevent and respond to GBV, VAW and sexual harassment at the workplace and in the marketplace and ii) implement corporate policies to prevent and respond to GBV, VAW and sexual harassment.	December 2019	
Gender Perceptions from Public Radios in Uganda	Tools	Real-time gender perceptions dashboard.		

Data Tracking Matrix (DTM) Uganda: Flow Monitoring Survey Dashboard for Uganda and Uganda-Kenya Border.	Briefs/ fact-sheets	Various dashboards with facts and information on cross-border tracking of trafficking in persons.	Sept-Dec 2020; Jan – April 2021	https://iomint-my.sharepoint.com/:f/g/personal/rnsubuga_iom_int/EvnROY-cHatVMicGMbdkFU6kB9Te-hkI8R_EVe8iFhKTKffQ?e=-cYM65n
Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009.	Tool	Seeks to prevent trafficking in persons. Spotlight Initiative supported the Ministry of Internal Affairs to have the draft Act printed and used. The printed copies were distributed to district and community leaders in Uganda.	November 2021	
Gender-Based Violence (YouTube video)	Tool	By GBV survivors, the video raises awareness of GBV and violence against women.	March 2021	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ScmheZoaCgs
Bill to Ease Access to Justice by the Vulnerable (YouTube video)	Tool	The video provides information on the relevance of the National Legal Aid Bill in promoting free legal aid services to poor and vulnerable women and GBV survivors.	March 2021	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z9KCGbm6qeA
Women in Mining Under Karamoja: Women Umbrella Organization	Tool	This is a video recording of women GBV survivors sharing their experiences with GBV and the personal life changes arising out of the training and livelihood enhancement support from Spotlight Initiative.	March 2021	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7t4Ozxp2fs
Gender-Based Violence Toll-Free Line: Break the Silence and End Gender-Based Violence	Tool	The toll-free line was set up to provide free legal aid assistance to GBVs, particularly during the COVID-19 lockdowns.	August 2020	0800 111 401; https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z9KCGbm6qeA
16 Mics Song: Violence on Lockdown	Tool	The song was composed to raise awareness of the rising cases of violence against women and girls and calls on the public to break the silence and put gender-based violence on lockdown.	2020/2021	https://twitter.com/global-spotlight/s/1474030794138079238?s=21

16 Mics Songs CD	Tool	It is an album with 16 different songs and languages to raise awareness of violence against women and girls and change attitudes and behaviour to address this vice.	2020/2021	www.16mics.org
16 Mics Ending Gender Based Violence, Tukomye Okutulugunya Abakyala mu Uganda	Tool	This booklet with infographics aims at drawing awareness and changing behaviour around the rising levels of violence against women and girls in Uganda, particularly during the COVID-19 lockdown.	2020/21	www.16mics.org
Circular Standing Instruction No.5 of 2021 Performance Management in the Public Services FY 2021/2022	Tool	The circular seeks to strengthen public sector management and administration by ensuring that public officials are fully responsible, accountable and responsive to citizens' needs.	July 2021	
Sexual Offences Bill 2019	Other (Bill)	The purpose of the bill is to enact a specific law on sexual offences for the effectual prevention of sexual violence; to enhance the punishment of sexual offenders; to provide for the protection of victims during sexual offences trials; to provide for extraterritorial application of the law; to repeal some provisions of the Penal Code Act, Cap. 120 and for other related matters. The Parliament of Uganda passed the bill on 3 May 2021, but the President did not assent to it. Further advocacy work is ongoing to secure the passage of the bill into law.	2022	https://parliamentwatch.ug/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Sexual-Offences-Bill-2019-1.pdf
Employment Amendment Bill, 2019.	Other (Bill)	Presents an amendment to the Employment Act of 2006. Related to Spotlight, it seeks to strengthen sexual harassment policy so that workplaces are safe for women and ensure a conducive working environment for breastfeeding mothers to enhance their productivity. Parliament passed the bill, but the President did not assent to it, requesting the revision of some clauses. Further advocacy by women's movements and others is underway to secure the passage of the bill into law.	2022	

		women and men and recommends actions to address them.		
The National Legal Aid Bill 2020	Other (bill)	The bill seeks to provide free legal aid services and access to justice for the marginalized and disadvantaged people who cannot meet the high costs of legal services. Some provisions of the bill are being revised for re-tabling in Parliament for subsequent approval and enactment into law.	2022	
The Impact of COVID-19 on Harmful Practices	Assessment	The study aimed at deepening understanding of how the COVID-19 pandemic impacts the risks and vulnerability of girls to harmful practices (child marriage and FGM) in selected districts and refugee communities. The assessment provides evidence for strategic programme direction, planning and implementation as well as addresses critical knowledge gaps on the impact of COVID-19 on harmful practices.	2022	
Employment Amendment Bill, 2019.	Other (Bill)	Presents an amendment to the Employment Act of 2006. Related to Spotlight, it seeks to strengthen sexual harassment policy so that workplaces are safe for women and ensure a conducive working environment for breastfeeding mothers to enhance their productivity. Parliament passed the bill, but the President did not assent to it, requesting the revision of some clauses. Further advocacy by women's movements and others is underway to secure the passage of the bill into law.	2022	



Annex E: NJSC Minutes extract with work plan



MEETING MINUTES of the Fifth National Joint Steering Committee Meeting held in Arua District

MEETING LEVEL	NATIONAL JOINT STEERING COMMITTEE		
Meeting Project Name	Spotlight Initiative to Eliminate Violence Against Women and Girls in Uganda		
Date	21 st April 2022	Time	10:00 am – 2:00 pm
Location	Desert Breeze Hotel, Arua	Modality	Physical
Minutes Prepared by	Davinah Nabirye and Luta Shaba		

Agenda Item	Agenda Item	Presenter
1.	Prayer and Introductions	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
2.	Communication from Co-Chair	Mr. Aggrey Kibenge, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
3.	Communication from Co-Chair	Ms. Susan Ngongi Namondo, UN Resident Coordinator and Designated Official for Security
4.	Remarks from the European Union	Mr. Attilio Pacifici, Ambassador and Head of Delegation of the EU to Uganda
5.	Review of Previous Minutes and Action Points	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
6.	Adoption and signing of minutes	All
7.	Presentation of the 2021 Annual Report	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
8.	Plenary on Annual Report	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
9.	Remarks on the Role of District Local Governments under the Parish Development Model and Relevance for Future Programming under the Spotlight Initiative	Ministry of Local Government
10.	Key Activities for Joint Implementation in 2022 (Phase II Annual Workplan tabled in the October 2021 NJSC)	UN Resident Coordinator's Office
11.	Update on the Spotlight Initiative 2.0 and Donor Engagement	UN Resident Coordinator's Office
12.	Next Steps	Facilitated by Co-Chairs
13.	Closing	MGLSD and UN Resident Coordinator



Minute 13/04/2022: Closing: MGLSD, UN Resident Coordinator and EUD

Mr. Aggrey Kibenge: Thanked all members for attending the National Joint Steering Committee Meeting. He also thanked the Core Management Team for organizing the meeting and called for a quick response to actions points.

Ms. Susan Ngongi Namondo: Commented that discussions were very rich. She was impressed by the overall delivery of the Spotlight Initiative and successes registered. "This is one of the programmes that is broad enough in terms of its pillars and execution through various partners, but we need to work better to document and articulate our work to others," she said. She also noted that Spotlight allowed all stakeholders to rally around one donor, which is a huge advantage that should be strengthened and replicated with other donors where applicable.

Mr. Nicolas Gonze: Stated that the discussions were very interesting and point out that the 5th NJSC was the most attended to date and appreciated the fact the meeting was decentralized. Regarding the G4DU programme, he mentioned that Action Document had been presented to the European Union Delegation in Brussels for review and added that partners will be called upon to participate in development of the Country Programme Document.

Annex 1: Spotlight Initiative Action Plan on Activities for Joint Implementation



Activity Name	RUNOs	Government MDAs / CSOs to be involved	Milestone to be achieved	Time Frame (2022)
Pillar 1				
Conduct a Social Institution and Gender Index (SIGI) Country Profile Study	UN WOMEN, UNFPA, RCO	UBOS	Study conducted and results utilized	June -November
Validation of the report on review of EAW Laws and Policies	All RUNOS	UWOPA, CEDOVIP, DVA Coalition	All stakeholders appraised of review report and endorsement of the findings and recommendations	March
Conduct consultative meetings to revise the Guidelines for the Prevention and Management of Teenage Pregnancy in School Settings in Uganda- popularize and implement	All RUNOS	MGLSD, MOES	Guidelines revised and stakeholders committed to the implementation and financing the rollout of the guidelines	TBA
Pillar 2				
Handover of GBV shelter and reception center in Amudat and Safe space Terego	UNDP UNHCR UN RCO	MGLSD, ActionAid International	Increased survivor services provided in the districts of Terego Amudat	May
Finalization of the training manual for Uganda Police on response to Violence against women and children	UN WOMEN UNICEF	UPF, IJM	Training Manual finalised and handed over to UPF	June
Conduct joint coordination and steering committee field visits	All	MGLSD, EUD		April
Pillar 3				
<p>Consultations on development and review of scripts for Rock Point 256 content for TV talk shows and episodes on VAW VAC, GBV risk mitigation, prevention, and harmful practices</p> <p>Concept Note development and content review for the Two4One Campaign to End Sexual Harassment in Universities</p> <p>Commemorate National and International Days specifically the International Women's Day and 16 Days of Activism by developing joint concept notes and messages, organizing advocacy events including, development of policy briefs, holding community outreaches and running a social media campaign.</p>	UN WOMEN UNICEF UNFPA UNDP UNHCR	MGLSD, MoLG, DLG, Sub County and Parish focal Persons, CDFU, Media, MoES MUK, Rhino/Imvepi: Danish Refugee Council (DRC) Kyaka: Allight Kampala: NRC/CAFOMI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 Storylines for Rock Point 256 developed, record, translated and played on different radio stations in Spotlight Districts Innovative poems, essays etc. to address issues of sexual harassment in universities selected 	TBA
Development of the 3- year strategic note for cultural, religious and community institutions, with support from a consultant who will engage all RUNOs (individually or collectively) for	UN WOMEN UNDP UNFPA UNICEF	MGLSD and CCFU	Costed 3- year strategic note to the technical team from the different Traditional or Cultural Institutions, MoGLSD,	April – June



Activity Name	RUNOs	Government MDAs / CSOs to be involved	Milestone to be achieved	Time Frame (2022)
strategic note development, review and validation.			CCFU, UN Women and other project partners.	
Consultations for the development, review and validation of draft Manual on Parenting programme package to address Violence Against Children and harmful practices	UNICEF UNFPA All RUNOs	MGLSD, MoLG, DLG, MUK	Parenting manual, facilitator's guide and related tools finalized and rolled out in 7 Spotlight districts	September
Review Toolkit for Life Skills training for in and out of school adolescents using the MoES Life Skills Toolkit and UPSHIFT model.	UNICEF UNFPA	MoES, MGLSD, Trailblazers, TFS	Finalization of MoES life Skills Toolkit and Training of in and out of school adolescents rolled out in 7 Spotlight districts	TBA
Development, review and validation of the national strategy to end child marriage and teenage pregnancy and the implementation of interventions to end harmful practices (child marriage and FGM)	UNICEF, UNFPA, UNWOMEN	MGLSD, MoH, MoES, DLG, ActionAid, KASCOSA, RHU, IRCU	National strategy to end child marriage and TP finalized and roll out in 7 Spotlight districts and 6 FGM practicing district mobilized for key interventions to end FGM	April – September
Pillar 4				
Conduct combined DLG learning event (early May proposed) Jointly convene GBV District Coordination Committee meetings on quarterly basis.	RCO UNHCR UNICEF UNDP	MGLSD	Multi sector coordination strengthened at sub-national level through the GBV District Coordination Committee	May June and September
Pillar 5				
Convene MDA IPs to strengthen the functionality of data linkages across sectors for VAW/G and SRHR	UNFPA UNICEF UNWOMEN	MoGLSD, NIRA, JLOS, MoES, MOH), UBOS	CSOs and DLG have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data on VAWG/VAC/HP	October – December
Convene RUNOs and UBOS for updates on the Uganda Demographic Household Survey (UDHS) implementation process and progress.	UNFPA, UNWOMEN	UBOS, DLG	UDHS conducted	March – November
Conduct Result-Based management (RBM) training of IPs.	ALL	All MDAs & CSOs		June
Pillar 6				
Conduct quarterly meetings with the CS-NRG	All RUNOs	CSRG	Quarterly reports on CSO engagement and key issues to strengthen CSO performance	April, July, October and December
Convene all RUNOs to review and validate the Draft Women Movement strategy	All RUNOs	UWONET, UWOPA, NUWODU, NAWOU, NWC, ICWEA	Draft Women Movement strategy available	April



Spotlight Initiative



SIGNED

..... Susan Ngongi - Namondo
UN in Uganda Resident Coordinator and Co - Chair of Spotlight Initiative National Joint Steering Committee

SIGNED

..... Aggrey D. Kibenge (for)
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and Co - Chair of Spotlight Initiative National Joint Steering Committee



Spotlight Initiative
To eliminate violence against women and girls

